


Федеральное государственное образовательное бюджетное учреждение
высшего образования
«Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации»
(Финансовый университет)
Махачкалинский филиал

Утверждаю

Зам.директора по УМР

 З.М.Лаварсланова

«31» августа 2023



Фонд оценочных средств

по учебному предмету

ОПБ.03. «Иностранный язык»

по специальности 09.02.07

Информационные системы и программирование

Махачкала- 2023

Фонд оценочных средств по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

Составители:

Хайбулаева Раисат Магомеддибировна- ВКК, заслуженный учитель РД, преподаватель дисциплины «Иностранный язык», ФГОБУ ВО «Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ»

Баталова Зайнап Абакаровна, преподаватель дисциплины «Иностранный язык», ФГОБУ ВО «Финансовый университет при Правительстве РФ»

Фонд оценочных средств по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» рассмотрен и рекомендован к утверждению на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин.

Протокол от «11» августа 2023 № 1

Председатель ПЦК Р.М.Хайбулаева Р.М.Хайбулаева

1.ПАСПОРТ
ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по учебному предмету ОПБ.03Иностранный язык
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

Результаты обучения (знания, умения)	ОК ЛР	Наименование темы	Наименование оценочного средства	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
1	2	3	4	5
РАЗДЕЛ 1. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи				
<p>знания: -основные правила чтения и произношения, начальные сведения по грамматике, лексический минимум. Различать характерные особенности иностранной языковой речи - воспроизводить все звуки иностранного языка, интонацию повелительных, повествовательных (утвердительных и отрицательных) и вопросительных предложений. Систематизировать, объяснить и дать примеры грамматических правил и явлений.</p> <p>умения: -воспринимать на слух иностранную речь и уметь общаться в объеме 10-12 фраз - воспринимать и правильно артикулировать, произносить гласные и согласные звуки -систематизировать, объяснить и дать примеры грамматических правил и явлений. -правильно применять в речи грамматические конструкции и структуры.</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 1.1 Знакомство</p>	<p>Текущий контроль в форме контрольных работ, домашней работы, защиты презентаций выявление мотивации к изучению нового материала практические задания по теме 1.1</p>	<p>экзамен</p>

<p>знания: -лексический материал по теме, уметь рассказать о себе и о семье, участвовать в несложной беседе по теме с использованием активно-усвоенных грамматических правил вводного курса, уметь правильно писать слова и словосочетания, входящие в лексический минимум темы</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -домашние обязанности -отношение поколений в семье -семейные традиции -связь с предыдущими поколениями -общение с друзьями и близкими. -личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения - возвратные; -модальные глаголы и глаголы, выполняющие роль модальных. <p>умения: -выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; правильно употреблять разговорные формулы (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -использовать в речи и письме грамматические конструкции, правильно применять местоимения, модальные глаголы. 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 1.2 Семья. Семейные ценности Молодежь</p>	<p>практические задания по теме 1.2</p>	
<p>знания: -лексический материал по теме -описание внешности человека -образование, национальность, качество личности -описание характера</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -простое настоящее время (образование и функции в страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний, слова- 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 1.3 Внешность человека. Описание характера</p>	<p>Практические задания по теме 1.3</p>	

<p>маркеры времени); -степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание; -обороты to be going to и to be в настоящем времени. умения: - выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - правильно употреблять разговорные формулы (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях - использовать простое настоящее время в предложениях, использовать степени сравнения прилагательных в речи, правильно применять обороты.</p>				
<p>знания: - лексический и грамматический материал по теме -адрес проживания -описание здания -интерьер -условия проживания -бытовые услуги. -описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование) -описание кабинета иностранного языка. - здания (attached house, apartment etc.); - комнаты (living-room, kitchen etc.); - обстановка (armchair, sofa, carpet etc.); - техника и оборудование (flat-screen TV, camera, computer etc.); условия жизни (comfortable, close, nice etc. - обороты to be going to и to be в будущем времени; - герундий; - глаголы с инфинитивом и герундием - (like, love, hate, enjoy.);</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.1 Описание жилища</p>	<p>Практиче ские задания по теме 2.1 Карточки опроса. Проект: мой дом, квартира, колледж.</p>	

<p>- предлоги места; оборот thereis/are; неопределённое местоимения some/any/one и их производные</p> <p>умения:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации по данной тематике. - систематизировать, объяснить и дать примеры грамматических правил и явлений по теме. 				
<p>знания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - лексический и грамматический материал по теме - рабочий день. - досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых - молодежные субкультуры организации - рутина (do to college, have breakfast, take a shower etc.); наречия (always, never, rarely, sometimes etc.) - предлоги времени; простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции действительном и страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний); - глагол с инфинитивом; - сослагательное наклонение love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/ing, типы вопросов, способы выражения будущего времени. <p>умения:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - воспринимать на слух материалы 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.2 Рабочий день и свободное время Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых. Молодежные субкультуры и организации.</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.2.</p>	

<p>по тематике специальности средней трудности.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации. -распознавать в упражнениях времена, применять в речи, дать примеры. <p>предлоги времени; простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний); глагол с инфинитивом; сослагательное наклонение love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/ing, типы вопросов, способы выражения будущего времени.</p>				
<p>знания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -лексический и грамматический материал по теме. -рабочий день студента колледжа. -распорядок дня студента. -выходной день -предлоги направления (forward, past, opposite etc.); -места в городе (city centre, church, square etc.); -товары (juice, soap, milk, bread etc.); виды магазинов и отделов в магазине (shopping mall, department store, dairy products - модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах -числительные-исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные -специальные вопросы -предлоги направления и движения. -употребление артиклей <p>умения:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -вести беседу с собеседником по 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.3 Городская и сельская жизнь</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.3.</p>	

<p>теме.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. - выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности. - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации. - использовать модальные глаголы в речи, уметь правильно строить вопросительные предложения, применять наречия. 				
<p>знания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - лексический и грамматический материал по теме - виды магазинов - ассортимент товаров - совершение покупок <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - виды магазинов (department store, Shopping moll etc); товары (butter, sandwich, a bottle of milk etc.) - существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые; - употребление слов a lot of, much, a lot of, little, few, a few с существительными; - артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; - чтение артиклей; арифметические действия и вычисления <p>умения:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - делать проекты- презентации. - правильно читать и использовать исчисляемые и неисчисляемые 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.4 Покупки</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.4.</p>	

<p>существительные, -употребление слов тапу, much, a lotof, little, few, a few с существительными; - артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; чтение артиклей; арифметические действия и вычисления</p>				
<p>знания: -лексический и грамматический материал по теме -способы приготовления пищи. -традиции питания. -в кафе, в ресторане, в столовой. -еда полезная и вредная. еда (egg, pizza, meatetc); -способы приготовления пищи (boil, mix, cut, roastetc); дроби (1/12: one-twelfth) -образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; - множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; существительные, -имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; -чтение и правописание окончаний. умения: -вести беседу с собеседником по теме. - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. -выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; -распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - образовать множественное число</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.5 Еда</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.5</p>	

<p>существительных.</p> <p>знания: -лексический и грамматический материал по теме -здоровый образ жизни -физическая культура и спорт -занятия физической культуры. -посещение врача. простое прошедшее время (образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге -чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени. -слова маркеры времени) правильные и неправильные глаголы условные предложения 1, 2,3 типов; - прямая речь.</p> <p>умения: -вести беседу с собеседником по теме. - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации. -применять прошедшее время в речи, правильно менять форму глагола.Слова маркеры времени) правильные и неправильные глаголы условные предложения 1, 2,3 типов; - прямая речь.</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.6 Здоровье и спорт</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.6</p>	
<p>знания: -лексический и грамматический материал по теме -экскурсии -путешествия -правила этикета в разных странах. -средства передвижения, транспорт.</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.7 Путешествия.</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.7</p>	

<p>-достопримечательности. -видыпутешествий (travellingbyplane, bytrainetc.); -видытранспорта (bus, car, plane etc.) -настоящее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге; слова _ маркеры времени); инфинитив, -его формы; -неопределенные местоимения; образование степеней сравнения наречий; - наречия места. умения: -вести беседу с собеседником по теме. - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. -выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи;</p>				
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<p>знания: -лексический и грамматический материал по теме -географическое положение, климат, население -национальные символы -политическое и экономическое устройство -основные достопримечательности Москва — столица России. -мой город. -государственное устройство (government, presidentetc.); погода и климат (wet, mild, variableetc.). -сравнительныеоборотыthan, as. as, not so. as;</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.8 Российская Федерация</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.8</p>	
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<p>условные предложения в официально-деловой речи (It would be highly appreciated if you could/can); - пассивный залог; used to + the Infinitive structure. умения: - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты-презентации. - знать разницу и правильно использовать активный и пассивный залогов.</p>				
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<p>знания: - лексический и грамматический материал по теме - Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство). - Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности). - США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство). - США (крупные города, достопримечательности). - государственное устройство (government, president, Chamber of Parliament etc.); - погода и климат (wet, mild, variable etc); экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income etc.); - достопримечательности (sights, Tower Bridge, Big Ben, Tower etc) - артикли с географическими названиями; косвенная речь; прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге; - слова — маркеры времени). умения: - выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи;</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР 7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.9</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности. - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации. -применять в речи и письме артикли с географическими названиями. 				
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<p>знания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -лексический и грамматический материал по теме -обычаи народов России и англоговорящих стран -традиции народов России -традиции народов англоговорящих стран -поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран -количественные и порядковые числительные; обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов; - месяцы, дни недели -предлоги времени; -числительные количественные и порядковые; обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов; -прошедшее продолжительное действие (образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге; слова — маркеры времени). <p>умения:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - применять в речи и письме предлоги времени, количественные числительные, -прошедшее продолжительное время -воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста, делать проекты- презентации. 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 2.10 Традиции России и англоговорящих стран</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 2.10</p>	
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Раздел 3 Иностранный язык для специальных целей

<p>знания: -лексический и грамматический материал по теме -современный колледж -особенности подготовки по профессии/ специальности. -грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов.</p> <p>умения: - вести беседу с собеседником по теме - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. - выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; применять грамматические структуры типичные для научно – популярных текстов</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 3.1 Обучение в колледже</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 3.1</p>	
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<p>знания: -лексический и грамматический материал по теме. -достижения науки. -отраслевые выставки. -технологии в профессиональной деятельности. -современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности. -технический прогресс. виды наук (science, physics, chemistry and etc.) -страдательный залог -грамматические структуры предложений, типичные для научно-популярного стиля.</p> <p>умения: - вести беседу с собеседником по</p>	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 3.2 Научно-технический прогресс</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 3.2</p>	
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<p>теме.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. - выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности. - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации. 				
<p>знания:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - лексический и грамматический материал по теме - машины и механизмы. - промышленное оборудование. - работа на производстве. - конкурсы профессионального мастерства WorldSkills. - машины и механизмы (machinery, engineering, equipment etc.) - промышленное оборудование (industrial equipment, machine tools, bench etc.) - грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов. <p>умения:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - вести беседу с собеседником по теме. - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно 	<p>ОК04 ОК 09 ЛР 1 ЛР 2 ЛР7 ЛР 8 ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 3.3 Промышленные технологии</p>	<p>Практические задания для проверки знаний по теме 3.3</p>	

<p>догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного.</p> <p>-выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи;</p> <p>- распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи;</p> <p>- воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности.</p> <p>- воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста.</p> <p>- делать проекты- презентации.</p>				
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<p>знания:</p> <p>-лексический и грамматический материал по теме</p> <p>-технические науки.</p> <p>-известные ученые и их открытия.</p> <p>-Нобелевские лауреаты.</p> <p>-грамматические конструкции типичные для научно-популярного стиля.</p> <p>умения:</p> <p>-вести беседу с собеседником по теме.</p> <p>-распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи;</p> <p>- воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности.</p> <p>- воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста.</p> <p>- делать проекты- презентации.</p>	<p>ОК04</p> <p>ОК 09</p> <p>ЛР 1</p> <p>ЛР 2</p> <p>ЛР7</p> <p>ЛР 8</p> <p>ЛР 13</p> <p>ЛР 16</p>	<p>Тема 3.4</p> <p>Известные ученые</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 3.4</p>	
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<p>знания:</p> <p>-лексический и грамматический материал по теме</p> <p>-специфика работы по профессии/ специальности</p> <p>-основные принципы деятельности по</p>	<p>ОК04</p> <p>ОК 09</p> <p>ЛР 1</p> <p>ЛР 2</p> <p>ЛР7</p> <p>ЛР 8</p>	<p>Тема 3.5</p> <p>Профессиональные требования</p>	<p>Практические задания для общей проверки знаний по теме 3.5</p>	
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<p>профессии/специальности. профессионально ориентированная лексика; - лексика делового общения герундий, инфинитив.</p> <p>умения: -вести беседу с собеседником по теме. - воспринимать на слух речь учителя и диктора в звукозаписи, построенную в основном на изученном материале и включающую до 3% незнакомых слов, о значении которых можно догадываться и незнание которых не влияет на понимание прослушанного. -выделять ключевые слова и основную идею звучащей речи; - распознавать смысл монологической и диалогической речи; - воспринимать на слух материалы по тематике специальности средней трудности. - воспроизвести краткий или подробный пересказ прослушанного или прочитанного текста. - делать проекты- презентации.</p>	<p>ЛР 13 ЛР 16</p>			
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II. КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1. Заданий для текущего контроля знаний и умений

Раздел: Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи

Задания на текущий контроль Урок № 1

To be	
<p>Form</p> <p>Positive:</p> <p>I am/'m a receptionist.</p> <p>You/We/They are/'re Polish</p> <p>He/She/It is/'s from Brazil.</p>	<p>Questions:</p> <p>Am I a Personal Assistant?</p> <p>Are you/we/they Brazilian?</p> <p>Is he/she/it from Italy?</p>
<p>Negative:</p> <p>I am not/'m not a team leader.</p> <p>You/We/They are not/aren't Italian.</p> <p>He/She/It is not/isn't from South Africa.</p>	<p>Short answers:</p> <p>Yes, I am.</p> <p>you/we/they are.</p> <p>he/she/it is.</p> <p>No, I 'm not.</p> <p>you/we/they aren't,</p> <p>he/she/it isn't.</p>
<p><i>A Are you a Financial Director? B No, I'm not. I'm a receptionist</i></p> <p><i>A Is he a Technician? B Yes, he is.</i></p> <p><i>A Are they Team Leaders? B No, they aren't. They're Personal Assistants.</i></p> <p><i>A Is it an American product? B Yes, it is.</i></p>	

Grammar. The Pronoun.

Task 1. Поставьте в пропуски необходимую форму глагола to be:

I () glad to see you. You () our best friend. He () an excellent driver. Ann () a perfect housewife. We () ready for hard work. It () a green dress. They () our best employees. My friend and I () divers. It () spring. I () busy. She () responsible for children. (несет ответственность за детей). Mr. Osipov () the Director of Department. It () cold autumn. These things () dangerous. These products () expired. (Эти продукты просрочены).

Task 2. Переведите на английский язык:

Он сейчас занят. Я

готов для напряженной работы. Эти люди опасны. Погода прекрасная. Эта рубашка старая. Мои друзья и я опытные специалисты. (experienced professionals). Он наш лучший сотрудник. Это наши лучшие друзья. Этот продукт просрочен. Галина прекрасная хозяйка. Они рады видеть вас. Вы несете ответственность за ребенка. Это старый автомобиль. Вы прекрасный собеседник. Они серьезно больны.

Task 3. Переделайте эти утвердительные предложения в отрицательные:

She is happy. His computer is old. Vera is his wife. They are his sons. It's cold today.

Task 4. Переведите предложения.

Они не студенты. Я не счастлив. Эти люди не рады видеть вас. Мой отец не миллионер. Эти новости мне не интересны. Сегодня не холодно. Он сейчас свободен

Task 5. Вставьте в вопросы глагол to be в необходимой форме:

() your father a doctor? () you in office now? () they new employees? () I happy? () Mr. Orlov busy?

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

Это новая машина. Это старые деревья. Теряется — талантливый танцор. Они молодые и счастливы. Мне 40 лет. Его жене 35 лет. Настенная картина. В доме много комнат. Он в офисе? Вы заняты? Нет свободных мест! (о номерах в гостинице).

Task 7. Найдите ошибки в употреблении глагола to be: замените, поставив его, там, где необходимо в верной форме:

Is you at home? Are they friends? His uncle are a chief engineer. Are she 45? The weather is not fine. Those boys talented dancers. What your name? The children's hands is dirty. My new dress red. Are your father a teacher? His sister's wedding-party today.

Знакомство (Meeting)	
Let me introduce myself.	Позвольте представиться.
Allow me to introduce myself.	
May I introduce myself?	

I'd like to introduce you to...	Я хотел бы представить вас ... (кому-то)
I'd like you to meet...	
I want you to meet...	
Meet my friend, Mr. Smith!	Познакомьтесь с моим другом, мистером Смитом.
Allow me to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss...	Позвольте представить вам
May I introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss...?	мистера/миссис/мисс ...
I'd like to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss...	
I'd like you to meet Mr/Mrs/Miss...	
Ответ на представление	
This is a pleasure, Mr/Mrs ...	Очень приятно, мистер/миссис ...
Pleased to meet you.	Очень приятно с вами познакомиться.
Glad to meet you.	Рад (рада) с вами познакомиться.
Nice to meet you.	
We've met before.	Мы уже знакомы. Мы уже встречались.
We've already been introduced.	Мы уже познакомились.
Could I have seen you somewhere?	Мог ли я вас где-то видеть? (Где-то я вас видел).
I have a feeling we've met before.	По-моему, мы уже встречались.
Your face seems familiar to me.	Ваше лицо кажется мне знакомым.
Перед прощанием (before Saying Good-Bye)	
It's late.	Уже поздно.
Time to go home.	Пора уходить.
Must be going, I'm afraid.	Мне пора идти, к сожалению.
It's time for us to leave.	Нам пора расходиться.
I must be off, I'm afraid.	Мне нужно уйти, к сожалению.
I'm afraid I can't stay any longer.	К сожалению, я больше не могу

	оставаться.
It was nice to seeing you.	Я доволен нашей встречей.
I'm glad we're settled our business.	Я рад, что мы договорились.
I'm glad we're come to an agreeing.	
I'm glad we're come to an understanding.	
Thank you for hearing me out.	Спасибо за то, что выслушали меня.
Thank you for seeing me.	Спасибо за то, что встретились со мной.
Sorry to have keep you so long.	Извините за то, что задержал вас.
I'm afraid I've taken up too much of your time.	К сожалению, я отнял у вас слишком много времени.
I mustn't keep you any longer.	Не могу вас больше задерживать.

Составьте свой диалог на тему «Знакомство». Предварительно составьте микро-диалоги, используя изученные слова и клише.

а) 1. Hello, _____.

2. Hi, _____. My name is _____.

б) 1. Where are you from? 2. I am from _____.

в) 1. Meet my _____. His name is _____.

2. Nice to meet you.

г) 1. _____ go out? 2. Of course. Thank you for _____!

д) 1. Are you married? 2. I _____.

е) 1. Could you give me your _____? 2.

Write it down.

ж) 1. Have a rest at our place! 2. _____.

з) 1. See you _____. Bye! 2. Good _____!

Глагол To Have Упражнения

Task 1 Вставьте *have* или *has*.

1. She ... got a sledge.

2. How many caps ... you got? – I ... got five caps.

3. ... they got a fridge? – Yes, they
4. ... he got six or nine ties? – He ... got six ties.
5. How many disks ... we got? – We ... got ten disks.
6. I ... got a ball.
7. What ... you got? – I ... got a spade.
8. Jim ... got a kite.
9. ... Tib and Gwen got sweets? – No, they ... not.
10. ... Pam got five or nine stamps? – She ... got nine stamps.

Task 2 *Insert the verb to have in the appropriate form*

11. You _____ beautiful eyes.
12. _____ you _____ any sisters or brothers? Yes, I _____. I _____ two sisters, but I _____ a brother.
13. _____ your mother _____ a good job? Yes, she _____. / No, she _____.
14. We _____ a new car.
15. I _____ any problems.
16. What time _____ you _____ breakfast?
17. She always _____ a cup of tea in the morning.
18. _____ a good time!
19. We _____ a wonderful holiday last summer.
20. When he was young he _____ a car.
21. What time _____ you _____ breakfast this morning?
22. He _____ already _____ a birthday party.
23. _____ you _____ a holiday this year?, No, not yet.
24. We _____ a party tomorrow
25. They _____ a day off tomorrow

Урок № 2

Работа с текстом

Семья. Семейные ценности

Your father and mother are husband and wife. They are your parents. They have children – boys and girls. The boys are their sons and the girls are their daughters. The girls are the sisters of the boys, who are their brothers. Your father`s and mother`s parents are your grandparents. They are your grandfather and

grandmother, they have grandsons and granddaughters. Your father`s and mother`s sisters and brothers are your uncles and aunts and they have nephews and nieces. Their sons and daughters are your cousins. All of them are your relatives or relations.

If you are married, your wife`s (husband`s) relatives are “in-laws”, for instance (например), mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, etc. this relationship lasts all your life, unless you divorce (разводиться) your wife (husband).

Vocabulary

Father – отец

Mother – мать

Parents – родители

Daughter – дочь

Son – сын

Grandmother – бабушка

Grandfather – дедушка

Grandson – внук

Granddaughter – внучка

Brother – брат

Sister – сестра

Aunt – тетя

Uncle – дядя

Cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)

Mother-in-law – свекровь, теща

Father-in-law – свекровь, тесть

Nephew – племянник

Niece – племянница

Sister-in-law – свояченица, золовка

Brother-in-law – шурин, деверь

Stepmother – мачеха

Stepfather – отчим

Stepson – пасынок

Stepdaughter – падчерица

Married, – женат, замужем

single, unmarried-неженатый ,незамужем I am single

divorce-развод

spouse-супруг, супруга

Twins- близнецы

Sibling-родные брат и сестра

Exercise 1. 1. Answer the questions

1. Have you got many relatives?
2. What would we call them in English?
3. Do they live close or far from you?
4. Do you see them often? Would you like to see them more often? Why?

Подставьте нужные слова: factory, university, time, dog, family, relationships, six, doctor, old, grandma.

1. I have a big
2. There are of us: mom, dad, brother, sister, grandmother and me.
3. My father works at the
4. My mom is a
5. is a pensioner.
6. The elder brother studies at the
7. The younger sister is 5 years
8. We have no pets, but I wish we had a
9. We spend a lot of together.
10. We have close

Grammar: Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Task 1. Проверка теоретических знаний по теме «Степени сравнения в английском языке».

1. Объясните, как образуется сравнительная степень односложных прилагательных.

2. Объясните, как образуется превосходная степень односложных прилагательных.

3. Объясните, как образуется сравнительная степень большинства двухсложных прилагательных, а также прилагательных, состоящих из трех или более слогов.

4. Объясните, как образуется превосходная степень большинства двухсложных прилагательных, а также прилагательных, состоящих из трех или более слогов.

5. Напишите сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательного little.

Task 2. Заполните пропуски в предложениях. Используйте предложенные ниже прилагательные в сравнительной степени.

interested crowded easily quite thin large

Пример: This jacket is too small. I need a larger size.

1. You look Have you lost weight?
2. He's not so keen on his studies. He's ... in having a good time.
3. You'll find your way around the town ... if you have a map.
4. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit ...?
5. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ... than usual.

Task 3. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

Ann works a lot	More slowly please?
More expensive hotels are	harder than most of her friends.
Could you speak	serious than we at first thought.
The examination was	usually more comfortable than cheaper ones.
Her illness was more	Easier than we expected.

Task 4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя слова better, worse, further, older, elder. Используйте than по мере необходимости.

1. We complained about the food in our hotel. But instead of improving, it got ...
2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do ... this.
3. Ann's younger sister is still at school. Her ... sister is a nurse.
4. Our team played really badly this afternoon. We played ... we have ever played before.
5. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit ... away?
6. 'Is Jim younger than Tom?' 'No, he's'
7. The damage to our car wasn't so bad. It could have been much ...
8. If you need any ... information, please contact our head office.

Урок №3

Задания на текущий контроль

Grammar: Modal Verbs.

Task 1. Проверка теоретических знаний по модальным глаголам.

1. Какой модальный глагол в отрицательных предложениях всегда пишется слитно с частицей not?
2. После какого модального глагола всегда ставится частица to?
3. Какая конструкция употребляется наряду с модальным глаголом can/ could?
4. Какой модальный глагол употребляется для выражения необходимости совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств, а также для выражения приказа или совета. На русский язык данный глагол переводится как должен, нужен, надо.
5. Какой глагол употребляется для выражения долженствования в прошедшем и будущем вместо модального глагола must?

Task 2. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами must или can't + подходящий по смыслу глагол.

Пример: You've been travelling all day. You must be very tired.

1. Brian has got three houses, six cars, a yacht and a helicopter. He ... a lot of money.
2. (The doorbell rings.) I wonder who that is. It ... Jim. He said he would come after 7 o'clock and it's only 6.30 now.
3. I wonder why Tom isn't at work today. I suppose he ... ill.
4. John seems to know a lot about history. He ... a lot of books.
5. Jack's putting on his hat and coat. He ... out.

Task 3. В этом упражнении вам нужно поговорить о ваших будущих планах или о планах других людей. Но вы не уверены, что произойдет в будущем. Используйте may или might.

Пример: Where are you going for your holidays? (to Italy)
I haven't finally decided but I may (or might) go to Italy.

1. What sort of car are you going to buy? (a Mercedes)
I'm not sure yet but I ...
2. What are you doing this weekend? (go to London)
I don't know for sure but ...
3. Where are you going to hang that picture? (in the dining-room)
I haven't made up my mind yet but ...
4. When is Tom coming to see us? (tomorrow evening)
I'm not sure but ...

5. What's Jill going to do when she leaves school? (a secretarial course)
She hasn't decided yet but ...

Task 4. Вы даете совет другу. Используйте should или shouldn't.

Пример. Your friend is always coughing because he smokes too much.
Advise him to stop smoking.

You should stop smoking.

1. Your friend has a bad toothache. Advise him to go to the dentist.

2. Your friend rides his bicycle at night without lights. You think this is dangerous. Advise him not to do it.

3. Your friend is going to visit Greece. Advise him to learn a few words of Greek before he goes.

Task 5. Укажите верные (correct) и неверные (wrong) предложения.

Пример: My father can play the guitar. - Correct.

1. You can not buy the tickets.

2. I must complete a painting by tomorrow.

3. Children should respect their parents.

4. May I to come in?

Работа с текстом: Внешность человека.

My name is Ann. I am 16 years old. I study at school. Next year I am going to enter the university.

I have auburn hair and brown eyes. I like to wear my hair long. I had my hair cut last month, so it is shoulder-length at the moment. My hair is straight and quite thick. I like to style it in different ways. My favourite hair styles are trendy ponytails or a cute bun. Sometimes I plait my hair or just leave it loose.

I have an oval face. It is quite slim. I have a neat nose and thin lips. I hardly apply any make-up. I think that healthy and good-looking skin is what makes a girl attractive. Many people say that I resemble my mom.

I am slim and tall. My height is 170 cm. I like wearing different clothes. I often wear trousers or jeans with a top or a pullover. I put on a skirt or a dress for some special occasions. I like to wear heels. In my everyday life I wear stylish medium-heeled shoes. To be honest, I have quite a big collection of shoes for different occasions. I think in the future this collection will get even bigger.

I am a very open and easy-going person. My lifestyle is quite active. I often meet with my friends, go to different concerts and exhibitions and try to follow everything what might interest young people.

wrinkles — морщины

freckles — веснушки

pimples (spots) — прыщи

smooth skin — чистая, гладкаякожа**round face** — круглоелицо

oval face — овальноелицо

square face — квадратноелицо

heart shaped face — лицовформесердца

long face — продолговатоелицо

thin face — худоелицо

blonde/fair hair — светлыеволосы (**a blonde** — блондинка)

brown hair — каштановыеволосы (**a brunette** — брюнетка)

red hair — рыжиеволосы (**a redhead** — рыжая/рыжий)

black hair — темныеволосы

grey hair — седыеволосы

long — длинные

short — короткие

wavy — волнистые

curly — кудрявые

straight — прямые

forehead (лоб)

wide — широкий

narrow — узкий

prominent — выпуклый, выдающийся

eyes (глаза)

eyebrows (брови)

thick (bushy) — густые

sparse — редкие

nose (нос)

lips (губы)

narrow — тонкие

full — полные

ears (уши)

small ears — маленькиеуши

large ears — большиеуши

beard — борода

moustache — усы

My character

I'm a pretty calm person. I rarely lose my temper. I try to resolve all conflict situations peacefully. I like things to go according to plan. My room is always tidy. I am **diligent** and attentive, punctual and responsible. Thanks to that, I have good grades in school.

I'm **introverted**. I don't like big companies. I prefer to spend my free time alone or with my friend. I am a **confident** person. I know that I can achieve my goals if I work hard.

I am not sure yet whether or not my future profession will be sport-related. But gym class is really my favorite.

Задание: Описать внешность, характер и личные качества человека опираясь на текст выше.

Grammar: Present Simple Tense.

Task

1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления Present Simple.

1. При помощи какого/каких вспомогательных глаголов образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в Present Simple?
2. Какое окончание имеет глагол в Present Simple при употреблении в первом лице единственного числа?
3. Какое окончание имеет глагол в Present Simple при употреблении в третьем лице единственного числа?
4. Напишите **не менее трех** обстоятельств времени, которые обычно употребляются в предложениях во времени Present Simple.

Task 2. Составьте вопросительные предложения из утвердительных. Вопрос должен начинаться с вопросительного слова, указанного в скобках.

1. People do stupid things. (Why?)
2. Tom works. (Where?)
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time / usually?)
4. The car breaks down. (How often?)
5. I go to the cinema. (How often?)

Task 3. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

1. What does	a. you come from?
2. In summer Tom usually	b. patients in hospitals.
3. Where do	c. this word mean?

4. Nurseslookafter	d. growinBritain.
5. Ricedoesn't	e. plays tennis twice a week.

Task 4. Выберите из двух вариантов один верный.

1. The Earth goes / go round the sun.
2. Does your wife arrive / arrives on Monday?
3. I don't understand / understands this sentence.
4. Don't / doesn't talk so loudly, I hear / hears you well.
5. How often do / does you go / goes to the dentist?

Task 5. Решите тесты.

1. We usually ... a bus or a taxi early in the morning to get to work.

- a) took
- b) take
- c) taken
- d) were taking

2. I ... to work now. Good-bye!

- a) go
- b) went
- c) am going
- d) goes

3. This is a great party. Everyone ...

- a) dance
- b) is dancing
- c) dances
- d) are dancing

4. Nurses ... after people in hospital.

- a) looks
- b) is looking
- c) will look
- d) look

5. My sister seldom ... our parents.

- a) visit
- b) do visit
- c) does visit
- d) visits

Раздел: Молодежь в современном обществе, досуг молодежи, увлечения и интересы

Урок №4

Задания для текущего контроля

Рабочий день. Свободное время

I am very busy on my weekdays. My working day begins early in the morning. My studies starts at 8 o'clock, so I have to get up at 7 to be ready for it. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up.

Sometimes I do my morning exercises, then I rush to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me feel not so sleepy. Then I go back to my room, make the bed. I switch on my radio, put on my clothes, comb my hair. Then I have breakfast

At a quarter to eight I grab my bag and rush to my college . Usually I have three lessons a day, it lasts till 3 o'clock. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. After classes I go home. First of all, I need to walk my dog. Then I have my dinner and a little rest. I don't have much free time. That's why I try to spend it usefully. For example, I read interesting books. I can watch film. Sometimes I play computer games. From time to time I watch TV. If there is a good weather, I go for a walk. If I am not tired, I play football with my friends. If I have a test next day, I repeat my homework. Also I tidy my room.

Twice a week in evenings I play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read magazines. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk. At eleven o'clock, tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

Task 1: Read the text and try to understand the content of the text .

I am very busy on my week-days. As a rule my classes at the academy start at 8 a.m. My alarm clock wakes me up at 6.15. I am not an early riser and it is difficult for me to get out of bed. I make my bed and go to the bathroom. I take a shower, brush my teeth and comb my hair. Then I have breakfast. I usually have some sandwiches or fried eggs and a cup of tea or coffee.

I leave for the academy at 7.30. I go by tram and it takes me 15 minutes to get to the academy. I am never late for my classes. As a rule we have one or two lectures and two practical classes a day. We have a lunch break from 12 to 1 o'clock. I have lunch in the canteen. Sometimes we have only 20 minutes for lunch and I have a snack in the buffet.

Our classes are usually over at 3.35 in the afternoon. Sometimes I stay at the academy after classes because I need to study in the reading room. On my way home I often do some shopping. I don't go by tram. I prefer to go on foot. When I come home, I have dinner at once because I am starving after classes. Then I wash up and relax for a while. I get down to my homework at about 6 p.m. It takes me about 3 or 4 hours to do it. In the evening I have a light supper and watch TV or chat with my friends on the phone. I go to bed at half past 11 o'clock.

Task2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих русских фраз:

по будням

как правило

будить

быть «ранней пташкой»

причесываться

у меня уходит....минут, чтобы...

опаздывать

перерыв на обед

перекусывать

заканчиваться

очень хотеть есть, «умирать с голода»

беседовать, болтать с друзьями

Task3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский язык:

1. Я люблю рано вставать.
2. Как правило, он просыпается в 6 часов утра.
3. У нее уходит 3 часа на то, чтобы сделать уроки.
4. Они часто опаздывают.
5. Когда занятия заканчиваются, я очень хочу есть.
6. Она уходит на работу в 8 утра.
7. Мне нравится болтать с друзьями по телефону.

Grammar: PresentContinuousTense.

Task1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления PresentContinuous.

1. Напишите формулу (конструкцию) образования PresentContinuousTense.
2. Напишите **не менее 3 глаголов**, которые не употребляются во времени PresentContinuous.
3. Какие обстоятельства времени обычно указывают на то, что глагол в предложении должен быть во времени PresentContinuous?
4. Какое значение имеет конструкция tobegoingto?

Task 2. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.

2. Look! It (snow).
3. Why (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
4. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
5. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again.

Task 3. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The population of the world | a. to the theatre tonight. |
| 2. Don't make a noise, | b. a newspaper in the library. |
| 3. We are going | c. is rising very fast. |
| 4. He is reading | d. getting better? |
| 5. Is your English | e. he is working. |

Task 4. Перед вами вопросы во времени Present Continuous. Поставьте С (correct) напротив вопросов, которые составлены верно, и W (wrong) – напротив вопросов, которые составлены неверно.

1. Where you are staying? – I'm staying at my friends.
2. Why are they looking at us?
3. He is waiting for you now?
4. Is it raining?
5. What do we doing here?

Task 5. Решите тесты.

1. A: What _____ she _____ now?

B: I don't know.

- A) does / do
- B) do / do
- C) is / doing
- D) is / do

2. A: _____ are we _____?

B: To the class.

- A) When / going
- B) Where / go
- C) When / go
- D) Where / going

3. A: Oh no! It _____. We can't go out.

B: It always _____ here in March.

- A) is snowing / snows
- B) snows / 's snowing
- C) 's snow / snows
- D) snows / snows

4. I _____. Because it's my happiest day today.

- A) jumping
- B) jump
- C) 'm jumping
- D) jumped

5. Is my English _____ better.

- A) gets
- B) get
- C) getting
- D) to get

Урок № 5

Задания для текущего контроля

Предлоги времени. Досуг и хобби

Самые главные предлоги времени: IN, AT, ON

IN (в, через)

- Предлог IN употребляется с **веками, годами, месяцами, сезонами**, а также с определенным временем дня, года или месяца: *in 2010, in April, in winter, in the 19th century, in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening*:

He was born in 1999. — Он родился в 1999 году.

The birds fly north in summer. — Летом птицы летят на север.

She changed her job in May. — Она сменила работу в мае.

She went out early in the morning. — Она вышла рано утром.

AT (в, на)

- Употребляется при указании точного **времени по часам**: *at 2 o'clock — в два часа, at 4:30 p.m. — в четыре тридцать*:

I'll be back at 5 p.m. — Я вернусь в 5 вечера.

Lessons starts at 8 o'clock. — Уроки начинаются в восемь часов.

- **С праздниками** (без слова «day») и **приемами пищи**: *at Christmas* — на Рождество, *at Easter* — на Пасху, *at breakfast* — за завтраком, *at lunch* — во время ланча, *at dinnertime* — во время ужина:

We'll probably go away at Easter. Мы, наверное, уедем на Пасху.

What did you discuss at breakfast? Что вы обсуждали за завтраком?

- А вот эти **устойчивые выражения** стоит запомнить:

- *at night* — ночью
- *at midnight* — в полночь
- *at sunset/sunrise* — на закате, на рассвете
- *at weekend* — в выходные
- *at the same time* — в то же время
- *at the beginning/at the end* — в начале/в конце
- *at the moment* — в настоящий момент, сейчас

ON (в)

- Используется **с конкретными датами**: *on the 13th of July* — 13 июля, *on the 5th of December*:

My birthday is on the 1st of September — Мой день рождения 1 сентября.

We are going to meet on the 17th of April. — Мы собираемся встретиться 17 апреля.

- **С днями недели**: *on Saturday* — в субботу, *on Friday* — в пятницу.

See you on Thursday. — Увидимся в четверг.

Your car will be serviced on Monday. -
Ваша машина будет отремонтирована в понедельник.

Before, after, past, while, about

До, после или во время?

BEFORE (*до, перед*) — указывает на период времени, предшествующий какому-либо моменту, событию или времени:

She regularly goes for a run before breakfast. —
Она регулярно делает пробежки перед завтраком.

He left just before sunrise. — *Он ушёл как раз до восхода солнца.*

Don't forget to call me before the flight. —
Не забудь позвонить мне перед полетом.

AFTER (*после*) — указывает на период времени, следующий за каким-либо моментом, событием или временем:

I usually read after dinner. - *Я обычно читаю после ужина.*

The shop is closed after 9 p.m. — *Магазин закрыт после 9 вечера.*

PAST (*за, после*) — также переводится как после, но чаще используется с конкретным временем:

They met half past five. — *Они встретились в половине шестого (буквально: половина после пяти).*

WHILE (*в то время как, пока, когда, во время*) — показывает, что одно действие происходит в тот момент, когда совершается другое:

They arrived while we were having dinner. — Они приехали, когда мы обедали.

The phone rang while I was doing the dishes. — Телефон зазвонил, в то время как я мыла посуду.

ABOUT (*около, приблизительно*) — используется, когда мы не можем назвать точное время и хотим указать приблизительное:

We moved down south about five years ago. — Мы переехали на юг около пяти лет назад.

It took him about three hours to get to the hotel. — Ему потребовалось около трех часов, чтобы попасть в гостиницу.

Работа с текстом: FreeTime.

Упражнение 1. Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

Most people have hobbies and interests which they prefer doing in their free time. As for me, I don't get much free time, especially on weekdays. However, at weekends I try to do the activities I like most of all. They are bowling, dancing, swimming, reading, listening to music and playing chess. Football playing is something that I have taken up recently and I quite enjoy it. Swimming is my all time favourite activity. For bowling and singing I need a company. Sometimes me and my friends go to the nearest disco and dance there. The ground floor has bowling alleys, so we can combine these two activities. When I have spare time I love reading books, especially romantic novels and detective stories. When I want something relaxing, I listen to music. My favourite band at the moment is Linkin Park. Occasionally I go for a walk with my best friends. We chat about everything, and sometime we even gossip about other classmates. I plan my weekends in advance. If I don't have my own plans my friends usually offer me something exciting: rock climbing, diving or snowboarding. Speaking of hobbies, I'd like to tell you about my collection of coins. I collect coins from all over the world. My

father often travels and he brings me many different coins. I know that teenagers have many other leisure activities, such as playing football, snowboarding, rock climbing, drawing, windsurfing or travelling, and else.

Vocabulary:

collecting	коллекционирование
badge	значок
travelling	путешествие
growing	выращивание
stamp	марка
coin	монета
drawing	рисование
dancing	танцы
reading	чтение

Упражнение 2. Mark the sentences (T) true or (F) false

1. After going to the fast – food teenagers go to the cinema.
2. The favourite sport include: football, basketball and dancing.
3. The most popular museum in England is Ashmolean Museum.
4. More than 200.000 people visit Ashmolean Museum every year.
5. People like to visit the Tower of London, Madame Tussaud, the London Eye and Legoland.
6. British people listen to radio, wash the dishes and play cricket when they are at home.

Упражнение 3. Answer the questions

1. What does the first girl like to do in her free time?
2. What is the most popular activity for British people outside their homes?
3. What do many pubs have?
4. What is the second most popular activity?
5. What is the third most popular activity?

Hobby

Упражнение 1. Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

When Mr. Davis was a little boy he had many hobbies. First, he was a great collector of different things. He collected stamps, coins, badges, small books, pictures and what not.

When he was older he became fond of sports. He spent a lot of time outdoors. He was playing different sport games at the stadium.

When he was finishing school his parents bought him a computer. Working with computer became his hobby.

And now he is a writer. He writes stories about birds and animals.

Mr. Davis says that hobbies teach us to make useful things and develop our mind and body.

Vocabulary:

Hobby – увлечение

Collector – коллекционер

Stamp – марка

Coin – монета

Badge – значок

To be fond of – увлекаться

Outdoor – на улице

Stadium – стадион

Useful – полезный

To develop – развивать

Mind – ум

Body – тело

Bird – птица

Animal – животное

Упражнение 2. Впишите в текст пропущенные слова.

When Mr. Davis was a little boy he had many _____. First, he was a great collector of different things. He collected stamps, coins, badges, small _____, pictures and what not.

When he was older he became fond of _____. He spent a lot of time outdoors. He was playing different games at the _____.

When he was finishing school his parents bought him a _____. Working with computers became his hobby.

Упражнение 3. Выберите один из трёх предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. When Mr. Davis was a little boy he had many ...

a) toys b) hobbies c) books

2. He collected ...

a) birds b) animals c) stamps

3. When he was older he became fond of ...

a) sports b) travelling c) dancing

4. When he was finishing school his parents bought him ...

a) a cat b) a computer c) a house

5. And now he is ...

a) a doctor b) a cosmonaut c) a writer.

Упражнение 4. Согласитесь или не согласитесь с предложенными высказываниями.

1. He was a great collector of different things.
2. When he was older he became fond of music.
3. He was playing different sport games at school.
4. Working with computers became his profession.
5. And now he is a writer.

Упражнение 5 .Выберите один из....

1 вариант: создать список хобби на английском языке.

2 вариант: рассказать о своём хобби.

3 вариант: восстановить пропуски в тексте.

Fill in the missing words and read the text.

I have got a friend. His name is Bob. Bob has got an interesting _____. He likes _____ car models. It is a _____ hobby, because it _____ Bob to _____ his time. It _____ his mind. Bob has got a _____ collection of models. Very often he _____ this collection to his friend. It's fun to watch the cars and sometimes to play with them.

Слова для пропусков: nice, shows, collecting, hobby, develops, helps, plan, big.

Упражнение 6.Согласны вы или не согласны с предложенными высказываниями?

1. Hobby is something a person doesn't like to do.
2. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges.
3. Hobby teaches people nothing.
4. Some hobbies develop our mind and body.
5. All people like to collect.

Упражнение 7 Answer the questions.

1. Have you got a hobby?
2. What hobby have you got?
3. Do you like your hobby?
4. Is your hobby interesting?
5. Why is your hobby interesting?

Урок №6

Задания на текущий контроль

Grammar: Простое будущее время. Future Simple Tense.

Task 1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления Future Simple.

1. При помощи какого/каких вспомогательных глаголов образуется время FutureSimple?
2. Объясните разницу между временем FutureSimpleи конструкцией tobegoingto.

Task 2. Закончите предложения, используя I'll + подходящий по смыслу глагол.

Образец: I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.

1. I feel a bit hungry. I think ... something to eat.
2. It's too late to telephone Tom now ... him in the morning.
3. 'It's a bit cold in this room.' - 'Is it? ... on the heating then.'
4. 'We haven't got any cigarettes.' - 'Oh, haven't we? ... and get some.'
5. 'Did you write that letter to Jack?' - 'Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. ... it this evening.'
6. 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '... coffee, please.'

Task 3. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

Willyou shut	English lessons twice a week.
Hewill return	tell Tom what you said. I promise.
Theywill take	to Moscow in a few days
Willyou please	The door, please?
I won't	be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.

Task 4. Поставьте С (Correct) напротив предложений, которые составлены верно, и W (Wrong) – напротив предложений, которые составлены неверно.

1. This time next year I will am in Japan.
2. When you will know your examination results?
3. Do you think will we win the match?
4. That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.
5. I will going to travel round the world.

Task 5. Решите тесты.

1. "Why have you got so much food?"
"Because I _____ a meal for two people."

- A) cook
- B) am going to cook
- C) will cook
- D) had cook

2. "My car isn't working."
"Ask Joe to look at it. He _____ you."

- A) will help
- B) helps
- C) is going to help
- D) helped

3. "I passed my driving test!"

"That's great! I _____ some champagne to celebrate!"

- A) am going to buy
- B) will buy
- C) bought
- D) am buying

4. "Why have you got your old clothes on?"

"Because I _____ the grass."

- A) had cut
- B) cutted
- C) am going to cut
- D) cut

5. Mark _____ into the army next year.

- A) was going
- B) goes
- C) will go
- D) will be go

Сослагательное наклонение в английском языке

выражает **предполагаемое** или **желательное** действие. В английском языке существует 3 вида сослагательного наклонения. Для начала давайте сравним 3 предложения: Если у него будет время, он выполнит эту работу. Если бы у него было время, то он выполнил бы эту работу. Если бы у него было время вчера, то он выполнил бы эту работу.

1-есослагательное. If I have time tonight, I **will finish** reading a novel.

Если сегодня вечером у меня будет время, то я **закончу** читать роман.

Вместо **If** можно также использовать **when**

When I have time tonight, I **will finish** reading a novel.

Когда сегодня вечером у меня будет время, то я **закончу** читать роман.

2-есослагательное.

If I had time tonight, I **would finish** reading a novel.

Если бы у меня сегодня вечером было время, то я бы закончил читать роман.

Во втором типе условных предложений глагол **"to be"** всегда имеет форму **"were"**.

If I were you, I would go there at once.

3-есослагательное.

If I had had time last night, **I would have finished** reading a novel.

Если бы у меня прошлым вечером было время, то я бы уже закончил читать роман.

Переведите на английский язык, используя сослагательное наклонение в форме Indefinite.

1. Я смогла бы сделать эту работу завтра. 2. Он хочет, чтобы я помогла ему. 3. Мне бы хотелось дать ему хороший совет. 4. Необходимо, чтобы мы пришли к (какому-нибудь) соглашению (to come to an agreement). 5. Важно, чтобы они достигли своей цели (to achieve the aim). 6. Желательно, чтобы они обеспечили (to provide; нас необходимой информацией). 7. Они потребовали, чтобы мы проверили (to check) эти данные еще раз. 8. Прочтите (этот) текст еще раз, (так) чтобы вы могли понять его.

Замените сослагательное наклонение в форме Indefinite на перфектную форму. Переведите на русский язык

Образец: The question might be asked – The question might have been asked.
Этот вопрос могли бы задать (но не задали)

1. The agreement might be signed. 2. It would be impossible to do this work. 3. Such an action could lead to disagreement. 4. We might solve the problem properly. 5. They would agree with our proposition. 6. The process would not take place. 7. He might not be invited to the conference. 8. It would take much time to make such calculations.

Переведите предложения, выделяя сослагательное наклонение (в форме Indefinite и Perfect).

1. It is urgent that we debate the importance of such gatherings. 2. But for the good weather we should not have gone for a walk. 3. It seemed as if the fact were recognized. 4. In many cases it is essential that cell growth start simultaneously in all infected bacteria. 5. Make haste lest you be late. 6. This would be truer in some types of operations than in others. 7. He asked that they should be permitted to return to their homes. 8. They lived as if it was an imaginary world. 9. But for the data presented by the professor, the work might not have been completed. 10. The system is as though this transformation had never happened. 11. They have changed the sequence of the actions so that it fit to the situation. 12. Revise the rules lest you forget them. 13. She must have forgotten all about it otherwise she

would have used it. 14. This would have given rise to economic problems. 15. It is necessary that the model adequately represent the problem situation.

Тест

1. Если у меня **будет** время, то я **приду** сегодня.
a) will have b) have c) would come d) will come
2. Если **бы** у меня **было** время, я **пришел бы** сегодня (мечтатель).
a) had b) had had c) would come d) would have come.
3. Если **бы** у меня **было** время, я **пришел бы** вчера (поезд ушел).
a) had b) had had c) would come d) would have come.
4. Если **бы** я **знал** английский язык, то **перевел бы** текст сам (мечтатель).
a) knew b) has know c) would translate d) would have translated.
5. Если **бы** я тогда **знал** английский язык, то **перевел бы** текст сам (поезд ушел).
a) knew b) had known c) would translate d) would have translated.
- 6) Если **бы** он **жил** в большом городе, то **не пропускал бы** выставок живописи (мечтатель).
a) live b) lived c) wouldn't miss d) wouldn't have missed.
- 7) Если я **поеду** в Вашингтон, то **посещу** Капитолий.
a) will go, b) go c) visit, d) will visit
- 8) Если **бы** я **была** в Вашингтоне, то **посетила бы** Капитолий (мечтатель).
a) were b) was c) will visit d) would visit
- 9) Если **бы** у меня **было** свободное время сегодня или завтра, я **сделала бы** эту работу сама (мечтатель).
a) have b) had c) would have done d) would do

Keys:

- 1) b, d; 2) a, c; 3) b, d; 4) a, c; 5) b, d; 6) b, c; 7) b, d; 8) a, d; 9) b, d.

Every person needs rest. When we work a lot, do many things we have to rest properly. I am the kind of person who is resting not only on the sofa doing nothing.

I like active and passive rest. Of course all the people are different. Someone need to stay on the bed, relaxing and watching TV. Someone likes to go fishing, camping or even do sport.

Active pastime is more popular according me. Sport is very healthy and helps to keep our muscles always strong. There are many different kind of sport: football, volleyball, basketball and so on. Sport gives us a hormone of happiness and we feel rest. You can do sport outside or in the gym. Find whatever you like and enjoy it every single day.

Walking around is another nice rest. Fresh air, great weather and good company - there is nothing better. You can go to the park, town center, wherever you want. Just be sure it's gonna give you pleasure.

If you like horses maybe horse-riding is a great chance to rest. Horses are wonderful animals and after one ride they will sure give you a portion of happiness.

Yoga, jogging, dancing gives great possibility to rest and stay fit at the same time.

Passive pastime is not so interesting but helps you to relax and forget about problems. One of them is reading a book. You can rest and learn some new information. There are thousands interesting books are worth to read. Take one, later another one and after 2-3 years you will see your speech has become so much better.

Computer games or chatting with friends are also interesting but not for me. I prefer to spend time with use. Watching movies or TV programs can be useful if they have some information.

If I really feel bad I have to take a nap. 2-3 hours of rest and I am ready to work again.

Every person has different preferences. But you must choose whatever is better for you and enjoy it every single day.

Способы выражения будущего времени. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы-действия в Future Simple.

1. I ... (be) a doctor. I ... (help) people. I ... (live) in London. I ... (not/ be) rich. But I ... (not/ be) poor, too. I ... (have) a family. We ... (live) in a big house. We ... (have) a dog and a cat.
2. And what do you think about your future? What ... you ... (be) ? Where ... you ... (live)? What ... you... (have)?
3. ... you ... (be) happy?

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глаголы-действия в Future Simple.

- chess — шахматы
 - draughts — шашки
 - backgammon — нарды
1. I (play) chess tomorrow. He (play) backgammon tomorrow. She (play) draughts tomorrow.
 2. ... You (come) to my place on Sunday? ... You (read) this book next week? ... She (cook) apple pie for dinner?
 3. I (not see) him next day. The weather (not be) fine next month. We (not go) to England next year.
 4. ... You (go) to the park tomorrow? What ... you (do) tomorrow? When ... you (go) shopping?

Упражнение 3. Употребите глаголы в Future Simple.

1. I 'm tired. I (go) to bed.
2. It's late. I think I (take) a taxi.
3. ... I (answer) the question?
4. We don't know their address. What (we / do) ?
5. Our test (not / take) long.
6. I'm afraid they (not / wait) for us.
7. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow ?
8. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
9. The boy (remember) this day all his life.
10. Perhaps they (buy) a new house this year.
11. He (be) fourteen next year.
12. I'm not sure I (find) Jim at the hotel.
13. ... it (rain)?
14. There (not/be) any wars in the world.
15. there (be) television in future?

Task 1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления Future Simple.

3. При помощи какого/каких вспомогательных глаголов образуется время Future Simple?
4. Объясните разницу между временем Future Simple и конструкцией to be going to.

Task 2. Закончите предложения, используя I'll + подходящий по смыслу глагол.

Образец: I'm too tired to walk home. I think I'll get a taxi.

7. I feel a bit hungry. I think ... something to eat.
8. It's too late to telephone Tom now ... him in the morning.
9. 'It's a bit cold in this room.' - 'Is it? ... on the heating then.'
10. 'We haven't got any cigarettes.' - 'Oh, haven't we? ... and get some.'
11. 'Did you write that letter to Jack?' - 'Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. ... it this evening.'
12. 'Would you like tea or coffee?' '... coffee, please.'

Раздел: Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

**Урок №7 Задания на текущий контроль
Оборот There is | are**

Упражнение 1 Write in Is there or Are there. Go to your kitchen. Give short answers.

Yes, there is. Yes, there are. No, there isn't. No, there aren't.

1. _____ any sausages in the fridge? _____.
2. _____ any sugar in the cupboard? _____.
3. _____ any rolls on the table? _____.
4. _____ any eggs in the fridge? _____.
5. _____ any jam in the fridge? _____.
6. _____ any biscuits in the cupboard? _____.

Упражнение 2 Напиши каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

1. There are many pupils in the classroom.
2. There is some meat on the plate.
3. There are four parks in the city.

Упражнение 3 Составь и запиши предложения.

1. pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .
2. aren't / pupils / there / classroom / in the / .
3. an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?
4. on the / there / a / cat / chair / is / white / .
5. a turtle / on / there / isn't / farm / this / .
6. at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

Упражнение 4 Circle the correct word.

1. There is / There are a big hall downstairs.
2. There is / There are two bathrooms upstairs.
3. There is / There are beautiful trees in the garden.
4. There is / There are a kitchen downstairs.
5. There is / There are three bedrooms in the house
- 6.

Неопределенные местоимения и их производные , выполнение упражнений по теме

Упражнение 1. Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.

1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?
5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
7. something – talk – let's – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight - there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

Упражнение 2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

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

1. We saw **some** water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)
2. There are **some** fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)
3. You'll find **some** balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)
4. I've had **some** important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)
5. He is reading **some** letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)
6. I recognized **somebody** at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)
7. You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)
8. We should call **somebody**. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

Упражнение 3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

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

1. My teacher gave me **some** advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)
2. We have seen **some** great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)
3. He has got **some** beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)
4. She said **something** strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)
5. They ate **something** for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)
6. We can find **better** food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)
7. There is **something** wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)
8. **Somebody** is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

Упражнение 4. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.

7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
10. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

Работастекстом: Особенности проживания в городе

When choosing a place to live, many people prefer to live in big cities, and this desire has become almost universal. They believe that a large city means a variety of opportunities. While others are convinced that life in metropolitan areas has more negative aspects.

Personally, I am convinced that living in a big city, you will achieve more in various areas. First, you have a better chance of finding a job you like. And this is not unimportant, since we spend most of our lives there. Secondly, the level of medical care is much higher in the metropolis. There are more medical centers and qualified doctors here. More than that, life in cities is much more lively and interesting. You can visit cinemas, theaters, exhibitions, galleries, circus performances, etc.

But not everyone shares this point of view. Some people believe that living in a metropolis has more disadvantages, and the main one is the high cost of living. You will have to spend significant amounts on public transport or buy a private car since in large cities important objects are located at a considerable distance from each other.

I do not agree with this opinion. Big cities are divided into districts in which shops, schools, kindergartens, entertainment centers are within walking distance. Besides, the level of salaries in the city is higher, in addition to this, various sales are carried out in the cities, which allow you to save money. In this way, you will offset travel expenses.

In conclusion, I want to say that living in a large city has more benefits if you can adjust to its rhythm.

Урок №8 Задания на текущий контроль

Описаний зданий, интерьера. Описание колледжа, кабинета английского языка

MyHouse

I live in a house. I like my house very much. It's neither big nor little. When you enter the house you see a big living room. There is a sofa and a round table in the middle of the living room. There is a big TV-set on the wall. My living room is light as there are 4 big windows. There is a

kitchen to the right and stairs to the upper floor. The kitchen is big, and the whole family can get together for dinner there. My parents also like to invite their friends for dinner.

My room is upstairs. It's big, with high ceilings. There is not much furniture there, only my bed, my wardrobe and a couple of shelves. I keep my pets in the room. I have many of them: mice, rats, hamsters, fish, parrots. I even have a ferret. So there are cages all over the room. My parents' room, my elder sister's room, my younger brother's room and my granny's room are also upstairs.

There is a yard around the house. My granny likes to grow flowers there. My dad made a small sports ground with a horizontal bar and a punch bag. There is a swing opposite the sports ground. There is a garage for our car and my dad's tools. We also keep our bikes there.

Vocabulary

neither ... nor – не (то), не (это) enter – входить living room – гостиная

middle – середина light – светлый kitchen – кухня

stairs – лестница get together – собираться вместе upstairs – наверху

ceilings – потолки wardrobe – шкаф для одежды horizontal bar – турник

punch bag – боксерская груша tools – инструменты

bedroom – спальня

bathroom – ванная комната

kitchen – кухня

dining room – столовая

living room – гостиная

office – кабинет

hall – зал

laundry – прачечная

balcony – балкон

garage – гараж

attic – чердак

basement – подвал

storage room – кладовая

My College.

Task 1. Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

I would like to tell you about my college. It is a fine two-storied building in the centre of the city. It is not very new, but it is nice and comfortable. I study here for the first year. On the first floor of the building there is a hall, a cloak-room, a canteen, a gym, and some classes. On the second floor there is a director's office, computer classes and laboratories, a big concert hall, a library and a reading-room. I like it. When I come to college, I wipe my feet, take off my coat and go to the cloak-room. After that I go to the time table which is also in the hall. It's good to come to the classroom before the bell rings. After a few classes I go to the canteen and have breakfast.

I don't like our canteen very much, that's why I take some food with myself too. My favorite subjects at college are physics, IT and English. During the breaks I like to talk with my friends, read the college newspaper. Our college is not only the place where we study, it's also the place where we stay after classes to take part in clubs. Our college is very green: there are flowers on every window-sill. And it is very clean too. When my friends, who study in other colleges, come to this place they are surprised when they see that everything is in great order. But I'll reveal the secret: this is the merit of not only the board of the college but also of the students - because it's our second home and we must take care of it. College life is difficult but I know it's rewarding! That's why I know that tomorrow I will come here again

Task 2. Insert the vocabulary of the text into the following sentences.

1. When the _ rings, the lesson is over and the _ begins.
2. In the morning I go to the _ to learn in what room we have physics.
3. English was my favourite _ at school.
4. I like _. They are so bright and beautiful. I have many in my room on the _
5. I like sport and I go to the _, and brother likes literature, and he goes to the _ after classes.

Task 3. Give English equivalents for the following words.

Двухэтажный, удобный, любимый, чистый, читальный зал, столовая, лаборатория, спортивный зал, перемена, предмет, расписание, подоконник, инструмент, портативный, компьютер, оборудование

Упражнения для текущего контроля: Специальные вопросы. Вопросительные предложения.

Упражнение 1. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

1. are / this / at / Why / like / looking / you / me?
2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want?
3. Nick / his / How / does / after / disease / feel?
4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in?
5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going / your?

Упражнение 2. Ask special questions to the sentences beginning with the words given in brackets.

Example: I saw him yesterday. (where?)

Where did you see him?

1. Some children do stupid things. (why?)
2. I am looking for my watch (what?)
3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?)
4. We met after school yesterday. (when?)
5. She'll come to the party. (with whom?)
6. English is spoken in many countries. (what countries?)

7. He was not prepared for the test. (why?)
8. They were playing a game when I came. (what game?)
9. I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?)
10. He has given me his old camera. (what?)

Упражнение 3. Write questions to the sentences.

Example I'll change my hobby. (why)

Why will you change your hobby?

1. They didn't expect me when I came. (who, why)
2. You can find out the timetable of trains at the railway station (where, what)
3. They have practised the song for two days. (how long)
4. I will never scold my own children. (why)
5. Ted was lucky to join the basketball team. (who)

Раздел: Покупки: Одежда, обувь и продукты питания

Урок № 9 Задания на текущий контроль

1. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

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

Исчисляемые:

Неисчисляемые:

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

Н-р: a bag of sugar – пакет сахара

a loaf	cheese
a bottle	toothpaste
a slice	soup
a liter	sardines
a glass	bread
a bar	lemonade
a jar	meat
a kilo	wine
a tube	soap
a tin	orange jam
a plate	chocolate

3. Попросите у продавца в магазине следующие продукты, используя some с неисчисляемыми существительными и указанное количество предметов – с исчисляемыми.

Н-р: egg – milk (some – 20)

Can I have 20 eggs and some milk, please? (Можно мне 20 яиц и немного молока, пожалуйста?)

1. sandwich – bread (some – 2)
2. rice – apple (some – 5)
3. butter – banana (some – 3)
4. coffee – bottle of lemonade (some – 4)
5. bar of chocolate – sugar (some – 1)

4. Поставьте How many? или How much?

1. ... salt do you usually put in the soup?
2. ... cups of tea shall I bring?
3. ... filmsdidyousee?
4. ... friendshashegot?
5. ... free time do we have?
6. ... juice is there in the fridge?
7. ... moneydidtheyspend?
8. ... tomatoes are there in the bag?
9. ... kilos of potatoes did you buy?
10. ... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Диалог по теме: « Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине»

Mum: Hello?

Amy: Hi, Mum. It's Amy. Dad and I are here at the supermarket. We've got your list, and we're doing the shopping, but we've got some questions.

Mum: No problem, Amy. What do you want to know?

Amy: We've got the crisps and biscuits for my school snacks, but Dad and I don't know what type of oil to buy.

Mum: Get olive oil. I always cook with olive oil because it's the healthiest type of oil.

Amy: Right, olive oil. Now, should we get orange juice or fizzy drinks?

Mum: Get both. We'll have orange juice for breakfast and fizzy drinks with dinner tonight.

Amy: Speaking of dinner ... you're making beef with baked beans, right?

Mum: Yes, that's right. Beef with baked beans is your dad's favorite meal. It will be ready in half an hour, so please hurry. And don't forget the carrots. I want carrots for the salad. In fact, get about half a kilo of carrots.

Amy: Right, carrots and peppers are on the list and Dad's getting them right now. What about dessert? What's for dessert?

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

Amy: Watermelon is a great idea! Uh, Mum, I love watermelon but I don't know how to choose a good one.

Mum: Ask your dad to show you. He knows how to choose a perfect watermelon.

Amy: Dad, can you help me choose a watermelon? Mum, we're getting the watermelon. We'll just pay and come right home.

Mum: Get some popcorn, too, so we can have popcorn and watch a film on TV after dinner.

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

Работаетекстом

Shopping

I go shopping several times per week. Nowadays there are so many types of shops — the shopping center, the hypermarket, the supermarket, the bakery, butchery and grocery.

I adore shopping centers. I usually do the shopping with my mother or with my friends. We go to the shopping centers where we can spend hours in different shops. You can buy any type of clothes there: from underwear to shoes and coat.

The supermarkets and hypermarkets are very convenient as you can buy whatever you need at once. There is no more need to go to three different shops to buy bread, meat and vegetables. It's all here.

But still there are those who prefer buying some goods at the specialized places. For example, they buy fresh bread at the bakery across the street, and then go to the butcher's to buy some fresh meat, and then spend 20 minutes to get to the grocery to buy fresh fruits and vegetables.

to go shopping — идтизапокупками

to be very convenient — бытьоченьудобным

canbuywhateveryouneed — можно купить все, что нужно

atonce — сразу

noneedtodosth — не нужно делать (что-либо)

thebakery, thebutchery, thegrocery — пекарня, мясной магазин, продуктовый магазин.

to get out of the house — выбиратьсяиздома

itconcerns — это касается (чего-либо)

the delivery service — служба доставки

Answer the questions

1. What kinds of shops do you know?
2. Where do you prefer to do shopping if you have a long shopping list and little money?
3. Do you like shopping? Why?
4. Have you ever bought anything abroad? Was it cheaper than in Russia?
5. Do you have a shopping day in your family?
6. Do you like to buy clothes, food or presents more? Why?
7. Are you fond of shopping out of town?
8. Have you ever been to Finland? What can you tell about shops of this country?
9. Do you usually do your shopping on your own or with a friend or parents?
10. Have you ever been cheated in a shop?

foodstuff — продукт питания

variety — разнообразие

dairy — молочные продукты

baker's — булочная

grocer's — бакалейный магазин

fishmonger's — рыбный магазин

greengrocer's — овощной магазин

butcher's — мясной магазин

florist's — цветочный магазин

stationer's — канцелярский магазин

corner shop — ларёк

jewellery — ювелирные изделия
to be located — быть расположенным
supermarket — универсам
to appeal — нравиться
advantage — преимущество
disadvantage — недостаток
to lack for — нехватать
breadbasket — хлебница
poultry — домашняя птица
shopping basket — корзина для продуктов
trolley — тележка для продуктов
to display — выставлять
refrigerator — холодильник
self-service — самообслуживание
shop-assistant — продавец, продавщица
customer — покупатель
household goods — товары для дома
electrical goods — электротехника
perfumery — парфюмерия
department — отдел
discount — скидка
cashier's desk — касса
to pay in cash — платить наличными
to pay by a credit card — платить банковской картой
department store — универмаг
widespread — распространённый
celebrity — знаменитость
profit — доход, прибыль
quality — качество

chainstore — сетевоймагазин

branch — филиал

to be specialized in — специализироватьсяна

enormous — огромный

similar — похожий

preference — предпочтение

integralpart — неотъемлемаячасть

Урок №10 Задания на текущий контроль

Grammar.Thearticle.

Task1.Поставьтеартиклиа/анилитетам, гденеобходимо

1. ... elephant 2. ... English dictionary 3. ... butterfly 4. ... German car 5. ... Italian bag 6. ... American college 7. ... Russian city 8. ... French designer 9. ... Indian river 10. ... egg 11. ... notebook 12. ... elegant lady 13. ... ice-cream 14. ... Japanesephone.

Task 2. Поставьте артикли a/an или the там, где необходимо.

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water. (Я бы хотел сэндвич с курицей и стакан минеральной воды.)
2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries? (Ты хочешь банан или клубнику?)
3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast. (Она всегда съедает яблоко, тост и пьет чашку кофе на завтрак.)
4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen. (Муха – на потолке на кухне.)
5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town. (Моя мама – бухгалтер, а папа – юрист. Они работают в одной компании в центре нашего города.)
6. How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour. (Сколько стоят ее занятия по итальянскому языку? – Десять долларов в час.)
7. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden. (Где собаки? – Они в саду.)
8. ... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects. (Кошки любят есть рыбу. Коровы любят есть траву. Птицы любят есть насекомых.)
9. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology. (Мои любимые предметы – химия и биология.)
10. There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it. (В клетке попугай. И в ней есть кусочки фруктов.)
11. My granny lives in ... small village in ... country. (Моя бабушка живет в маленькой деревушке в сельской местности.)
12. Your baby shouldn't sit in ... sun on ... hot day. (Вашему малышу не следует сидеть на солнце в жаркий день.)

13. Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68. (Пожалуйста, откройте книгу. Упражнение находится на странице 68.)
14. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time. (Аня ищет работу долгое время.)
15. What's ... matter? - I missed ... 6 o'clock train. (Что случилось? – Я не успел на 6-часовой поезд.)
16. Do you like ... vegetables? (Ты любишь овощи?)
17. ... mother has got ... terrible headache today. (У мамы сегодня ужасная головная боль.)
18. There were ... tears in ... her eyes. (В ее глазах были слезы.)
19. She is ... very nice woman but her sons are ... bad boys. (Она очень хорошая женщина, но ее сыновья – плохие парни.)
20. Look at ... woman. She is ... neighbor I told you about. (Посмотри на женщину. Это соседка, о которой я тебе говорил.)

Task3. Поставьте артикли a/an или the, где необходимо.

1. Yesterday I bought ... pair of ... shoes.
2. Unfortunately ... shoes are too tight.
3. We had ... dinner in ... restaurant ... last night. – What is ... name of ... restaurant?
4. Tony has two children: ... boy and ... girl.
5. They are ... twins. ... girl is in ... France now.
6. Would you like another piece of ... cake? – No, ... cake is too fat for me.
7. His office is on ... Floor
8. And I live on ... tenth floor.
9. Little Mike leaves for ... school very early because ... school is quite far from ... his home.
10. Lara saw ... letter under ... door. She read ... letter and started crying. Did you enjoy ... food at ... party ... last Friday? Roger is ... scientist, he works for ... government. We go to ... gym twice ... week.

Task4. Поставьте артикли там, где необходимо.

1. I come to ... work by ... bus. Today ... bus was a bit late.
2. ... Jack is ... youngest but ... cleverest boy at ... school.
3. It rained, so I stayed at ... home in ... evening. But today ... sun is shining brightly in ... sky.
4. On ... Monday ... kids were tired and they went to ... bed very early.
5. My wife is ... best woman in ... world and I'm ... happiest husband!
6. They are having ... test on ... third of December.
7. What ... beautiful painting! ... artist is such ... talented person.
8. Robin Hood robbed ... rich and helped ... poor.
9. David is ... old friend of mine. He plays ... guitar perfectly.
10. His sister has been playing ... tennis since ... age of ten.
11. ... Jacksons live in that lovely cottage with ... fantastic garden.
12. Sam used ... drugs and was sent to ... prison in ... August. What ... shame!
13. ... Harrisons are not religious and they never go to ... church.
14. He has been in ... hospital for ... month.
15. ... English are very fond of ... gardening.
16. I've tried to learn ... Japanese many times.
17. She is ... famous actress and she often appears on ... TV.

18. It's such ... original idea! Besides you've got ... good sense of humour.
19. On ... rainy day ... castle looks like ... prison.

Task5. Поставьте артикли с именами собственными, если это необходимо.

1. ... Cairo is ... capital of ... Egypt.
2. It was so picturesque in ... Crimea ... lastsummer.
3. ... London stands on ... Thames.
4. I had ... my holiday in ... northern Italy ... last year but I'm going to cross ... Atlanticoceanandvisit ... USA ... nextyear.
5. ... Moonmovesround ... Earth.
6. ... Great Patriotic war started in 1941.
7. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Russia.
8. ... Ukraine and ... Turkey are separated by ... Black sea.
9. My friend usually goes to ... Alps in ... spring by ... plane.
10. ... Urals are lower than ... Caucasus.
11. ... Great Britain is situated on ... two large islands.
12. ... Christmas and ... Easter are my favourite holidays.
13. It takes about ... hour to get from ... Domodedovo airport to ... Lenin street.
14. What's ... weather like today in ... Australia?
15. ... Colorado river flows through ... Grand Canyon.
16. My English friend took me to see ... National gallery, ... Houses of ... Parliament and ... Tower bridge.
17. ... Statue of ... Liberty was ... present from ... Frenchpeople.
18. ... Galaxy where we live is called ... MilkyWay

Составить презентацию по темам Способы приготовления пищи.

Традиции питания. В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой. Еда полезная и вредная.

KindsofShops

Read the lists of shops. Which of them don't you know?

1. Sweet shop
2. Confectioner's
3. Baker's (Bakery)
4. Grocer's
5. Greengrocer's
6. Florist's
7. Dairy shop
8. Butcher's
9. Fishmonger's
10. Clothing Department
11. Chemist's / Drug Store
12. Stationer's
13. Antique Shop
14. Art Shop
15. Off-license Shop
16. Furniture Shop
17. Jeweller's Shop

Урок №11 Задания на текущий контроль

Арифметические действия и вычисления.

В английском языке, как и в русском, существует 4 арифметических действия: сложение (**addition**), вычитание (**subtraction**), умножение (**multiplication**) и деление (**division**).

Для удобства можно разделить термины, употребляемые в этих действиях, в небольшие таблицы:

	складывать	to add
сложение (addition)	слагаемое	summand/addend
	сумма	sum
	плюс	plus

$2+2=4$ – Two plus two equals four.

	вычитать	to subtract
вычитание (subtraction)	вычитаемое	subtrahend
	уменьшаемое	minuend
	разница	difference / remainder
	минус	minus

$7-2=5$ – Seven minus two equals five.

	умножать на	multiply by
умножение (multiplication)	умножить, разг.	times
	умножаемое	multiplicand
	множитель	multiplier
	произведение	product

$5\times 3=15$ – Five times three is fifteen.

деление (division)	делить на	divide by
---------------------------	-----------	-----------

разделить	divided by
делимое	dividend / numerator
делитель	divisor / denominator
частное	quotient

15:3=5 — Fifteen divided by three equals five

И термины, которые связаны с результатом действия:

равно	total, equals
ответ	answer
Знак равенства	equal mark
решение	solution

Частовместо equals или is equal to говорят **is** или **get**:

23 – 3 = 20 - Twenty-three minus three is twenty.

9 ÷ 3 = 3 – 9 divided by 3 is 3.

6 X 4 = 24 - Multiply 6 by 4 and you'll get 24.

Диалог по теме: «Совершение покупок в магазине одежды»

Hello, sir, can I help you?
Hi, have you got any casual shirts?
Yes, they're on these shelves. What is your size?
It's medium. Do you have a green one?
Yes, sure. It would go well with dark pants. Would you like to try it on now?
Yes, thank you. Where is the fitting room?
That side.
Thanks. The shirt is nice, I like it. But the pants are a bit big.
Do you want me to bring one in the next size smaller?
Not now. Thanks. I will take only the green shirt.
No problem, sir. Have a nice day.

Полезные слова и выражения:

- **casual** – для повседневного использования (об одежде).
- **shelf** – полка
- **What is your size?** – Какой у вас размер.
- **small, medium, large** – маленький, средний, большой (размер)
- **to go well with smt** – хорошо подходит к чему-то (об одежде).
- **to try smt on** – примерять (об одежде).
- **fitting room** – примерочная.
- **in the next size smaller/bigger** – на размер меньше/больше.

Раздел: Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье, сбалансированное питание, спорт

Урок № 12

Задания для текущего контроля

Напишите данные существительные во множественном числе.

Образец: a lady (3) - three ladies

a dress- (5) _____

a baby – (9) _____

a fox – (12) _____

a wolf – (2) _____

a sheep – (50) _____

Распредели существительные на две группы:

House, doll, buses, mice, videos, pen, pencils, men, child, woman, box, foxes, tomato, children, bikes, tree, babies, names, city, nose, roses, mouse, foot, teeth, feet, days, toy, frogs.

Единственное число:

Множественное число:

Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных

a woman _____ a man _____

a picture _____ a mouse _____

an ear _____ an eye _____

a child _____ a fish _____

a fox _____ a foot _____

a room _____ a tooth _____

1. I have two little (a sister). They are (a twin). They have a lot of (a pencil) and (an album). They like to draw (a house, a tree, a puppy, a kitten, a duck, a chicken and a doll). My sisters cannot draw (a car, a bus, a ship and an elephant). I help them.
2. My (a grandmother, a grandfather, an aunt, an uncle and a cousin) live in a village. They have a nice farm. There are a lot of (a cow, a calf, a horse, a pig and a piglet) there. I like to play with (a rabbit). They are very funny.
3. My best friend has three elder (a brother). They are (a student). They have a lot of (an interest). They like to play computer (a game), to see horror (a film), and to collect (a stamp) and toy (a car). I think their (a hobby) are very interesting.

Answers:

1. Sisters, twins, pencils, albums, houses, trees, puppies, kittens, ducks, chickens, dolls, cars, buses, trams, ships, elephants.
2. Grandmothers, grandfathers, aunts, uncles, cousins, cows, calves, horses, pigs, piglets, rabbits.
3. Brothers, students, interests, games, films, stamps, cars, hobbies.

Sport in Our Life.

Task 1. Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning; train themselves in clubs and different sections. Other people like sport too; they only watch sports game on TV and listen to the sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen but they do not go in for sports. Physical training is an important subject in school. Pupils have physical training twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sport ground near school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air. A lot of different competitions are held at school. A great number of pupils take part in them. All

participants try to get good results and become winner. Sport helps people to keep in good health.

Task2.Match the sport and the description.

1. tennis	a. is done in water
2. Jogging	b. a boat is need for it
3. swimming	c. is a team sport
4. Fencing	d. is played by two or four with a ball
5. Skiing	e. can be done alone
6. skating	f. wind is necessary
7. rowing	g. is done on ice
8. Hockey	h. swords are used for it
9. Sailing	i. snow is necessary for it
10. boxing	j. can only be done by two

Task 3. What proverbs and saying about sports and health do you know?

Proverbs and sayings.

1. A sound mind is in a sound body (Вздоровомтелездоровыйдух) A healthy mind in a healthy body.
2. Healthy is better than wealth. (Здоровье – наибольшеебогатство)
3. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. (Кто рано ложится и рано встает, здоровье, богатство и ум бережет)
4. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile. (После обеда отдохни немного, после ужина пройди милю).
5. The best of the sport is to do the deed and to say nothing. (Наилучшее занятие – делать молча дело).
6. In sports and journeys men are known. (Люди познаются в спорте и в туризме).

Task 4. Guess what kind of sports it is. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Look at the pictures of different kinds of sport and match them with the appropriate set of rules. (учащиеся прослушивают тексты с правилами и соединяют их с картинками разных видов спорта на доске).(слайд)

SPORT QUIZ

A. Each team may have up to 11 players, only 7 of whom are allowed to play at the same time. One team should wear blue caps, the other white. Players must not splash water into an opponent's face. (Water-polo)

B. The 2 contestants must bow to each other at the start of the contest. They should wear white clothing. Contestants must only attack the arms and legs. They should not get overexcited. (Judo)

C. The game can be played by 2 or 4 players. They should not wear white. The players must change positions after each game. The ball must touch the table on both sides of the net each time it is hit. (Table-tennis). OR. It is a game played on a table using round wood bats and a small plastic ball. (table tennis)

D. Each team may have up to 10 players, only 5 of whom may play at the same time. Players are not allowed to leave the court without permission. The ball may be thrown but it must not be carried or kicked. A team must try for a goal within 30 seconds of getting possession of the ball. (Basketball). OR. A game in which 2 teams of five players each try to score goals by throwing a large ball through a net fixed to a metal ring at each end of the court. The players bounce the ball while running, and pass it to each other. (basketball)

Task 5. Translate into English.

- 1) Спорт играет важную роль в нашей жизни.
- 2) Спорт помогает людям сохранять хорошее здоровье.
- 3) Теннис очень интеллектуальный вид спорта для умных людей.
- 4) Спорт популярен среди молодежи и пожилых людей.
- 5) Спорт - хорошее средство для борьбы со стрессом.
- 6) Если ты хочешь быть здоровым, то нужно начать делать регулярно физические упражнения.
- 7) Многие люди предпочитают заниматься спортом. Другие люди любят спорт тоже, но они только смотрят спортивные игры по телевизору или слушают спортивные новости.
- 8) Физкультура – важный школьный предмет.

Sports in Britain.

Task 1: Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Vocabulary:

- snooker** (billiard) - снукер
Lawn tennis – теннисный корт
Table tennis – настольный теннис
Steeplechase - скачки, бег с препятствиями
racing - гоночный
live broadcasting - прямая трансляция

Task 2. Here are descriptions of some of the British sports. Match them up to the given sports.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. In this game players may carry the ball. | a) cricket |
| 2. It is a cross country running | b) table tennis |
| 3. It first started in 1820 | c) rugby |
| 4. The game is very slow. | d) boat race |
| 5. It was invented in 1880 | e) soccer |
| 6. It remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain | f) steeplechase. |

Task 3. Can you answer the following questions?

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?
2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?
3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?

4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing do you know?
6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

Урок № 13

Задания для текущего контроля

Grammar: PastSimpleTense.

Task 1. Проверка знания правил образования и употребления PastSimple.

1. При помощи какого вспомогательного глагола образуется время PastSimple?
2. Назовите **не менее трех** обстоятельств времени, которые обычно употребляются в предложениях во времени PastSimple.
3. Какую колонку таблицы неправильных глаголов необходимо использовать, чтобы составить утвердительное предложение во времени PastSimple с неправильным глаголом?
4. Какое окончание в утвердительных предложениях прибавляется к правильным глаголам во времени PastSimple?
5. Напишите конструкцию составления отрицательных предложений во времени PastSimple.

Task 2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами в прошедшем времени.

hurt teach spend sell throw fall catch buy cost

Example: I was hungry, so I bought something to eat in the shop.

1. Tom's father ... him how to drive when he was 17.
2. Don ... down the stairs this morning and ... his leg.
3. We needed some money so we ... our car.
4. Ann ... a lot of money yesterday. She ... a dress which ... \$50.
5. Jim ... the ball to Sue who ... it.

Task 3. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

Thenegotiations	to the theatre every week.
Lastyear I went	thepartyat 11 o'clock.
Whatdidyou	yousoangry?
Whywere	endedonSaturday.
Weallleft	do at the week-end?

Task 4. Поставьте C (Correct) напротив предложений, которые составлены верно, и W (Wrong) – напротив предложений, которые составлены неверно.

1. Did you have time to write the letter?
2. Did you go out last night, Tom?
3. Were Tom at work yesterday?
4. I not had enough money to buy anything to eat.
5. Why didn't you phone me on Tuesday?

Task 5. Решите тесты.

1. Where _____ you _____ on holiday last year?

- A) did / went
- B) go / did
- C) did / go
- D) do / go

2. A: _____ you _____ Jane last month?

B: No, I _____.

- A) * / saw / didn't
- B) Did / see / didn't
- C) Did / saw / didn't
- D) Did / see / did

3. A: _____ did she _____ a job?

B: In the car factory.

- A) When / get
- B) Where / got
- C) Who / get
- D) Where / get

4. Max didn't _____ yesterday afternoon; he _____ at home.

- A) go out / stayed
- B) go out / stay
- C) went out / stayed
- D) went out / stay

5. A: Where _____ you last week?

B: I _____ in Alabama.

- A) were / were
- B) was / is
- C) were / was
- D) was / were

Работа с текстом: «Еда полезная и вредная»

You are what you eat. I think it's right. Any food is food for the whole organism each cell so our state depends on the food we eat. I prefer healthy food.

Healthy food begins with healthy products. Some foods help us to preserve youth and some sanity. The healthier food which I accept the better I feel. A healthy food is primarily natural products without chemical additives and intermediates. Another important factor is the freshness. It is undesirable to store any food for more than three days. I eat lots of fruits, vegetables and cereals. Although I can't live without meat I largely support the vegetarian and raw-foodists. They are 10-20 years old live longer than ordinary people. I think this is the most compelling figure.

Why do so many people eat junk food? Everyone understands how it harms the body. I believe that there are three main reasons for the popularity of such food: 1. Caloric content. 2. Availability 3. Taste qualities. Although high in fat, salt and sugar leads to obesity. This problem affects millions of people around the world. Healthy eating is very important to me

and I encourage everyone to think about what they eat.

Раздел: Туризм и виды отдыха

Урок № 14

Задания для текущего контроля

Travelling around the world answer the questions.

1. Are you fond of travelling? Have you travelled a lot?
2. What places have you visited? What impressed you most?
3. Why do people travel? How do different people spend their holidays?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What are their advantages and disadvantages?
6. How do you prefer to travel? Why?
7. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
8. What do we see and learn while travelling?
9. Have you ever travelled by sea? Was it a liner or a small boat?

Do you get seasick?

1. Have you ever taken a holiday cruise down the Volga, the Kama or along the Black Sea coast?
2. Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group.

What about you?

1. Have you ever been abroad? How did you travel?
2. What countries would you like to visit? Why?

Vocabulary

abroad - за границей

all over the world – во всём мире

different - разные

way of life - образ жизни

musical rhythms – музыкальные ритмы

shop window – витрина магазина

city-dweller - горожанин

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Урок № 15

Задания для текущего контроля

well – better – best
badly – worse – worst
much – more – most
little – less – least
far – farther, further – farthest, furthest

**Выберите правильный вариант использования степени сравнения наречий.
Choose the right adverb (degree of comparison) to complete the sentences.**

1. Alisa smiles even (most brightly / more brightly) than the sun.
2. The new teacher explains the rules (more completely / completely) than our book.
3. Jack arrived (latest / most late) at the airport.
4. Jillian usually climbs (highest / higher) of all the other climbers in her group.
5. Andrew is speaking even (more louder / louder) than usual.

6. Melody dances (most gracefully / more gracefully) of all the girls.
7. Of all three, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
8. Of all two, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
9. Harry swims (slower / slowest) of all the boys in the swimming team.
10. Yesterday the President spoke (more calmly / calmly) to Congress than usual.

Translate.

1. Ты не мог бы вести машину быстрее?
2. Поезд прибыл раньше, чем обычно.
3. Моя сестра помогает маме чаще других членов нашей семьи.
4. Из пяти спортсменов Вася прыгнул выше всех.
5. Миссис Финч разговаривает с медсестрами терпеливее всех других врачей.
6. Наша собака лает громче соседской.
7. Мой брат пишет бабушке чаще, чем я.
8. Анна говорит по-английски лучше Васи.
9. Вася живет ближе всех к школе.

Скажите, какие из следующих предложений составлены верно, исправьте ошибки. Say which of these sentences are right and correct the wrong ones.

1 I hope that next time you'll speak to your uncle more politely. 2. Peter usually comes to his classes most late of his classmates. 3. Who can solve this problem most quickly? 4. This time he listened to his little sister patienter than usual. 5. Could you speak a little slower, please? 6. When I was a very young child I thought that to sing best meant to sing loudest. 7. I think that now I see the whole problem much more clearly. 8. Who lives more near to the school — you or your friend? 9. Alice goes to the theatre frequentest of us all. 10. Will you raise your hands a bit higher, please? I can't see them. 11. In December it snows oftener than in November. 12. He knows three languages but he speaks English easiest. 13. Last night I slept peacefullier than before. 14. Could you come to school more early and water the plants tomorrow? 15. This new computer works most fast and can solve problems in no time.

Работа с текстом: «Путешествие на самолете»

I had booked my flight over the telephone, so when we finally arrived, I had to rush to the reservations desk to pay for my ticket. The woman at the desk told me that my name was not on the passenger list. It took fifteen minutes for her to realize that she had spelled my name incorrectly. She gave me my ticket and told me I'd better check in my luggage quickly or I'd miss my flight.

I was the last person to get on the plane.

I found my seat and discovered that I was sitting next to a four-year-old boy who had a cold. I sat down and wondered if anything else could go wrong.

I hate flying, especially take-off, but the plane took off and everything seemed to be all right. Then, a few minutes later, there was a funny noise and everything started to shake. I looked out of the window and-oh my God-there was smoke coming out of the wing. All I could think was, "The engine is on fire. We're going to crash. I'm too young to die".

Almost immediately, the captain spoke to us in a very calm voice, "Ladies and gentlemen. This is your captain speaking. We are having a slight technical problem with one of our engines. There is absolutely no need to panic. We will have to return to the airport. Please remain seated and keep your seat belts fastened."

Well you can imagine how frightened I was, but the crew was fantastic. The flight attendants were really calm and told us not to worry. One of them told me to relax and said that everything would be all right.

A few minutes later, we were coming in to land. The pilot made a perfect landing on the runway. It was over. We were safe.

Раздел: Страны изучаемого языка

Урок № 16

Задания для текущего контроля

Утвердительные предложения в Present Perfect Tense. Past Perfect

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
16. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative.

1. I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____ (not start) their meal.
3. I _____ (not do) my homework.

4. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
7. He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!
9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____ (not finish) my homework.
10. I _____ (not visit) New York for three years.
11. Where's Alison? We _____ (not see) her since yesterday.
12. Dad _____ (not take) a holiday since last August.
13. John _____ (not play) the violin since he was at school.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Perfect*.

1. I (to finish) my work by seven o'clock.
2. He thought that he (to lose) the money.
3. Ann told me that she (to see) an interesting film.
4. When I came home, mother already (to cook) dinner.
5. When father returned from work, we (not to do) our lessons yet.
6. When the teacher entered the classroom, the pupils already (to do) their tests.
7. Kate showed me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
8. The teacher understood that Lena (not to do) her homework.

* * *

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

1. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw).
2. The boy (to give) the girl the flowers which he (to bring) from the field.
3. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.
4. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come).
5. When I (to wake) up yesterday, parents already (to go) to work.
6. The children (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home.
7. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner.
8. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.
9. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).
10. I (to finish) my test by the time the lesson (to be over).

Работа с текстом: «Великобритания»

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country has the population of 60 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers. The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1 340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The

main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames river. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the Queen is the Head of state. But it is ruled by the Prime Minister and the government. The legislative body is the Parliament which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile and chemicals. The country is the world's largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

Урок №17 Задания для текущего контроля

Choose the correct form. Количественные и порядковые числительные

1. My daughter is still a teenager. She is only fifteen/fifty.
2. He knew it was a painting worth \$10 million/millions.
3. Three hundred/Three hundreds people gathered at the stadium.
4. In the section 2/section 2 we also suggest other topics that need to be researched.
5. The first battle of the American Revolution was fought in year/the year 1775.
6. Hundred/A hundred years ago the principal means of communication was by post and telegraph.
7. How many children are there in the school? About three hundred/three hundreds.
8. The report has got over five hundred/five hundreds pages.
9. It happened in the year two thousand and two/two thousand and second.
10. All International flights are from Terminal One /the Terminal One.

Заполните пропуски данными в скобках количественными числительными в словесной форме.

1. The division of the circle into _____ (360) parts occurred in ancient India, as evidenced in the Rigveda
2. _____ (22 200) donors from Manchester have been honoured at an awards ceremony for donating.
3. The newly elected board of directors consists of _____ (42) new members.
4. Chelsea won _____ (2:0) against Marseille at Stamford Bridge.
5. Russia is the largest country in the world by surface area, covering more than _____ (1/8) of the Earth's inhabited land area, with over _____ (144 000 000) people at the end of March _____ 2016.

The USA

The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world.

It is situated on the North American continent and is washed by three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic.

The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico.

This great country has a lot of mountains, rivers, lakes. The main mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri.

The climate of the country is varied. In the southern part it is subtropical while the northern part has very cold weather in winter.

America has fifty states and one federal District of Columbia where the capital of the country is situated.

The capital of the USA is Washington, D.C.. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country.

The main cities are located on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New-York is the largest city of the country. Other large cities are San-Francisco, Los-Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The main industrial centres are Chicago and Detroit, with their greatest automobile company “General Motors”. There are many farms with various agricultural products. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.

The USA is a country with great holidays, customs and traditions. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting countries in the world.

1) Read the words.

[I] greatest longest

[ɔ] continent automobile

[ʌ] countries subtropical company products customs agricultural

[ei] main great greatest

[ð] other the with their

[ou] oceans only Mexico cold located coasts Chicago grown

2) Read these geographical names.

The United States of America

the Missouri - [mi'zʊəri]

the North American continent

District of Columbia [kə'lʌmbiə] Washington, D.

Canada

the Potomac river

Mexico

Chicago – Чикаго [ʃi'kɑ:gəʊ]

the Pacific – Тихий (океан)
the Atlantic – Атлантический (океан)
the Arctic – Северный Ледовитый (океан)
the Appalachians – Аппалачи [,æpə'leitʃiənz]
the Cordilleras – Кордильеры [,kɔ:di'ljɛ:rəz]
the Mississippi - [mɪsɪ'sɪpi]

San-Francisco,
Los-Angeles
Detroit
Phoenix - Финикс - столица штата Аризона ['f
Dallas - Даллас ['daləs]

3) Remember the words.

is situated – располагается

north – север

is washed – омывается

ocean – океан

borders – граничит

varied – разнообразный ['veəriəd]

southern – южный ['sʌðən]

subtropical – субтропический [sʌb'trɒpɪkəl]

while – в то время как, пока

northern – северный

federal District of Columbia [kə'lʌmbɪə] – федеральный округ Колумбия

eastern – восточный

coast – побережье

agriculture – сельское хозяйство

grain – зерно

vegetables – овощи

are grown – выращивают

numerous – многочисленный ['nju:m(ə)rəs]

south – юг

customs – обычаи

4) Answer the questions.

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What oceans is the country washed by?
3. What countries does the USA border on?
4. What are the longest rivers?

5. What can you say about the climate?
6. What is the capital of the USA?
7. How many states are there in the USA?
8. Where is the Potomac river?
9. What is the largest city ?
10. What are the main industrial centres?
11. Where are grain, vegetables and fruit grown?
12. Is the USA a country with great holidays, customs and traditions?

5) Complete these sentences.

- 1) The is one of the in the world.
- 2) It is situated on ...
- 3) It is washed by.....
- 4) The USA borders on....
- 5) The main mountains are ...
- 6) The longest rivers are ...
- 7) The climate of the country ...
- 8) America has states .
- 9) The capital of the USA is ...
- 10)is the largest city of the country.
- 11) The USA is a country of highly developed
- 12) ... , ... , are grown on fields especially in the... .
- 13) The USA is a country with great, ... and

6) Do the test.

1/ Translate:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) ocean – | 7) north – |
| 2) varied – | 8) is washed – |
| 3) southern – | 9) grain – |
| 4) while – | 10) are grown – |
| 5) eastern – | 11) numerous – |
| 6) coast – | 12) customs - |

2) Fill in the words:

Rivers / grain / New York / fifty / countries / customs / main / varied / continent

/ Washington, D.C /

- 1) The United States of America is one of the greatest ... in the world.
- 2) It is situated on the North American
- 3) The ... mountains are the Appalachians and the Cordilleras.
- 4) The longest ... are the Mississippi and the Missouri.
- 5) The climate of the country is
- 6) America has ... states.
- 7) The capital of the USA is
- 8) ... is the largest city of the country.
- 9) ... , fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South.
- 10) The USA is a country with great holidays, ... and traditions

Урок №18

Задания на текущий контроль

Past Continuous Tense.

Past Continuous Tense это сложное время, образующееся с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** в Past Simple Tense (was, were) и причастия настоящего времени основного глагола. Проще говоря, причастие настоящего времени (Present Participle) это глагол с окончанием **-ing**.

Правила, которые необходимо соблюдать при образовании причастия настоящего времени (Present Participle), вы можете найти в статье [Present Continuous](#)

- Утвердительная форма Past Continuous Tense образуется при помощи глагола **to be** (I/ he/ she/ it was, we/ you/ they were), который ставится после подлежащего и перед Present Participle основного глагола.

- При образовании вопросительной формы Past Continuous Tense вспомогательный глагол **to be** (was, were) располагается перед подлежащим, а Present Participle основного глагола — после подлежащего.

- Отрицательную форму образует частица **not**, которая в разговорной речи сливается в одно целое с вспомогательным глаголом **to be**:

- was not — wasn't
- were not — weren't

После подлежащего следует глагол **to be** (was, were) в сочетании с отрицанием **not**, а далее Present Participle основного глагола.

Таблица спряжения глагола **to dream** в Past Continuous Tense

Число	Лицо	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
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Ед. ч.	1	I was dreaming	Was I dreaming?	I was not (wasn't) dreaming
	2	You were dreaming	Were you dreaming?	You were not (weren't) dreaming
	3	He/ She/ It was dreaming	Was he/ she/ it dreaming?	He/ She/ It was not (wasn't) dreaming
Мн. ч.	1	We were dreaming	Were we dreaming?	We were not (weren't) dreaming
	2	You were dreaming	Were you dreaming?	You were not (weren't) dreaming
	3	They were dreaming	Were they dreaming?	They were not (weren't) dreaming

Past Continuous Tense употребляется

1. При выражении действия или состояния, которое протекало в течении определенного момента в прошедшем времени. Период этого действия может указываться такими обстоятельственными фразами как:

- *at 4 o'clock yesterday* — *вчера в 4 часа*
- *at that moment/ time last Sunday* — *в тот момент/ в то время в прошлое воскресенье*

или он может быть обозначен другим действием, выраженным глаголом в Past Simple Tense. Примеры:

- They were watching news at 9 o'clock yesterday. — Вчерав 9 часовонисмотрелиновости.
- At that time he was talking with me over the telephone. — В тотмоментон разговаривалсо мнойпо телефону.
- They were playing when the teacher came in. — Когдаучительвошел, ониигрались.
- You were sleeping when I left. — Когдая ушелты спал.

2. Past Continuous часто используют для того, чтобы показать, что действие длилось слишком долго. В таких предложениях часто встречаются обстоятельства времени:

- *the whole day* — *целый день*
- *all the time* — *все время*
- *all day long* — *весь день напролет*
- *from 5 till 8 o'clock* — *с 5 до 8 часов*

Примеры:

- I was working the whole day. — Я работалвесьденьнапролет.
- He was repairing his car from 4 to 6 p.m. last Saturday. — Он ремонтировалсвоюмашинус 4 до 6 часоввечерав прошлуюсубботу.

3. При выражении неодобрения или нетерпения к имевшейся в прошлом наклонности или привычки. В таких предложения часто используются наречия:

- *always* — *всегда*
- *constantly* — *постоянно*
- *ever* — *вечно*

Примеры:

- My father was always saying not to come late. — Мой папа всегда просил меня не приходить поздно.
- I was always ringing him up after my work. — Я всегда звонила ему после работы.

4. Для обозначения действия, которое было в процессе, в придаточном предложении времени после предлогов:

- *while* — *в то время*
- *when* — *когда*

В главном предложении глагол используется в Past Simple Tense. Примеры:

- She watched a film, while the children were playing in the garden. — Она смотрела фильм, в то время как дети игрались в саду.
- While Nancy was cooking breakfast, her husband read the newspaper. — В то время как Настя готовила завтрак, ее муж читал газету.

5. Для того, чтобы показать что действие в прошлом развивалось постепенно:

- The wind was rising. — Ветер усиливался.
- It was getting dark. — Темнело.

6. При выражении действия, которое было запланировано в прошлом на ближайшее будущее с точки зрения прошлого:

- Mary was coming next morning. — Мэри должна была приехать следующим утром.
- John was entering the college that autumn. — Джон должен был поступить в колледж той осенью.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Continuous.

1. While I _____ (to copy) the exercise, my friends _____ (to describe) a picture.
2. When we came in, the children _____ (to clean) their desks.
3. We met her at the bus stop. She _____ (to wait) for the bus.
4. Some of the children _____ (to ski) while other children _____ (to skate). Everybody _____ (to have) a lot of fun.
5. When we came the family _____ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen _____ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.
6. The girls _____ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys _____ (to make) a bird-house.

Упражнение 2. Допишите предложения по содержанию текста предыдущего упражнения, используя глаголы в Past Continuous.

1. When someone broke the window Dad _____
2. When Mum heard the crash she _____
3. The cousins didn't hear the noise because they _____

4. The dogs _____ when the noise woke them up. _____
 5. At 7.30 Nick _____

Упражнение 3. Из имеющихся слов составьте вопросы к готовым ответам. Все вопросы должны быть в Past Continuous.

1. Where | the white bears | swimming | were ?
- In the swimming pool.
2. It | was | raining ?
- Oh, no. It wasn't. The sun was shining brightly.
3. The elephant | what | eating | was ?
- Some grass and fruit.
4. What | was | playing with | the monkey ?
— With a small ball.
5. Were | how many lions | sleeping in the cage?
— Both of them.

Упражнение 4 . Проверка знания правил образования и употребления Past Continuous.

1. Напишите формулу образования предложений во времени Past Continuous.
2. Каким видом глагола (совершенным или несовершенным) на русский язык обычно переводятся предложения во времени Past Continuous?
3. Напишите **хотя бы одно** обозначение времени, с которым обычно употребляется Past Continuous.

Упражнение 5. Группа людей находилась в отеле. В один вечер прозвенел сигнал пожарной тревоги. Используйте слова в скобках для составления предложений о том, что каждый из этой группы людей делал в это время.

Example: (Don/ have/ a bath) **Don was having a bath.**

1. (Ann / write / a letter in her room) Ann ...
2. (George / get / ready to go out) George ...
3. (Carol and Dennis / have / dinner) Carol and Dennis ...
4. (Tom / make / a phone call) Tom ...

Упражнение 6. Соедините части предложения из правой и левой колонок таблицы.

What were you doing	in the library from three till five.
I was working	I was living in Brazil.
He was writing	at 10 o'clock last night?
When Tom arrived	a play during the summer.
This time last year	we were having dinner.

Упражнение 7. Поставьте С (Correct) напротив предложений, которые составлены верно, и W (Wrong) – напротив предложений, которые составлены неверно.

1. I fell asleep when I was watch television.
2. It was raining at noon.
3. While I working in the garden, I hurt my back.
4. You were watching television when I phoned you?
5. At 9.30 she was reading a newspaper.

Упражнение 8 . Решитетесты.

1. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping.

- A) was meeting / did
- B) met / was doing
- C) meet / do
- D) met / did

2. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name.

- A) paid / was hearing
- B) pay / heard
- C) was paying / hear
- D) was paying / heard

3. I _____ and I _____ the knife.

- A) cooked / was dropping
- B) cook / drop
- C) was cooking / dropped
- D) cooked / dropped

4. What _____ at 8.00 last night?

- A) did you do
- B) you did
- C) were you doing
- D) are you doing

5. While I _____ this morning, I _____ my money. I don't know how.

- A) shopped / lose
- B) was shopping / lost
- C) shopped / was losing
- D) shop / lose

Раздел: Россия

Урок № 19 Задания на текущий контроль

Russia.

1. Russia is the world's largest country in _____.

- a) world b) area c) population

2. The Russian Federation is situated in _____ and in _____.

- a) Europe, Ural b) Siberia, Asia c) Europe, Asia

3. What countries do not border Russia?

- a) Latvia, Poland, Lithuania b) Finland, China, Ukraine
- c) Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Norway d) France, Germany, Spain

4. The head of the government is the _____.

- a) President b) Prime Minister c) State Duma d) Federal Assembly

5. Moscow was founded in _____.

- a) 1157 b) 1147 c) 1712

6. There are different _____ zones in our country. |

- a) region b) month c) climatic

7. When was the current Russian flag adopted?

a) 1991 b) 1995 c) 2001 d) 1890

8. Decide which of the following sentences is false.

a) Russia borders many countries.

b) Red Square is the heart of Moscow.

c) The area of Russia is not large.

d) Moscow is a political centre where the government of our country works.

9. The _____ power is realized by the Federal Assembly.

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative d) federal

10. The Upper Chamber of the Federal Assembly is called the _____ of Federation.

a) Duma b) Council c) Court d) State

11. The head of the state is the _____.

a) President b) Prime Minister c) State Duma d) Federal Assembly

12. The Russian Federation is situated on two _____.

a) mountains b) plains c) fields

13. The _____ branch of the Federal Government is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative d) federal

14. What is the official name of our country?

a) The Russian Union b) The Federation of Russia c) The Russian Federation

15. What is the total area of Russia?

a) 16 kilometers b) 17 kilometers c) 18 kilometers

16. How many seas wash our country?

a) 10 seas b) 11 seas c) 12 seas

17. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?

a) The Caucasian b) The Carpathian c) The Urals

18. What is the biggest river in Russia?

a) The Lena b) The Volga c) The Ob

19. What is the deepest lake in the world?

a) Lake Seliger b) Lake Ladoga c) Lake Baikal

20. What tree is a symbol of Russia?

a) A birch b) An oak c) A fir tree

21. In what year did Yuri Gagarin become the first man in space?

a) 1956 b) 1961 c) 1964

22. Which Russian leader founded St Petersburg, and moved the Russian capital there?

a) Catherine the Great b) Nicholas II c) Vladimir Lenin d) Peter the Great

23. Who is considered the greatest Russian poet?

a) Anna Pavlova b) Alexander Pushkin c) Garry Kasparov d) Andrei Tarkovsky

24. How many letters are in the Russian alphabet?

a) 32 b) 33 c) 34

25. Which city did host the 2014 Winter Olympics?

a) Moscow b) Yekaterinburg c) Perm d) Sochi

26. Which year did Moscow host the Summer Olympics

a) 1972 b) 1980 c) 1984 d) 1988

27. Which Russian bank note features a picture of the Bolshoi Theatre?

a) 50 rouble note b) 100 rouble note c) 500 rouble note

28. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was a famous...

a) Poet b) General c) Gymnast d) Composer

29. Who wrote War and Peace?

a) Alexander Pushkin b) Nikolai Gogol c) Fyodor Dostoyevsky d) Leo Tolstoy

ОТВЕТЫ:

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. c
15. b
16. b
17. c
18. a
19. c
20. a
21. b
22. d
23. b
24. b
25. d
26. b
27. b
28. d
29. d

With a total area of seventeen million square kilometers and population of about one hundred and fifty million, Russia, officially called the Russian Federation, is considered to be the largest country in the world. The Russian Federation is divided into eighty five federal subjects, twenty two of which are republics (Kalmykia, Komi, Dagestan, Ingushetia and others). The republics represent areas of non-Russian ethnicity and entitled to set their own official languages and establish their own constitutions. The capital of the country is Moscow.

Russia occupies the eastern half of Europe and the northern part of Asia. It borders on many countries, which had earlier been Soviet Republics, as well as with China, Japan, Korea, Finland and other countries. Russia is washed by twelve seas (the Black Sea, the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Baltic Sea and some others) and three oceans (the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic).

Russia is rather rich in water resources. So, there are lots of rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal which is considered to be the deepest fresh-water lake in the world.

Russia is a huge country, its climate differs from one region to another: there is a cold arctic climate in the north Siberia and a sub-tropical hot climate near the Black Sea coast. So, winters in Russia vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia. As for summers, they tend to be warm in the steppes and cool along the Arctic coast.

In fact, Russia is rich in natural and mineral resources of natural gas, manganese, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, gold and many others.

Урок №20 Задания на текущий контроль

Symbols of Russia — official and non-official

The national symbols of Russia are a part of the cultural heritage of the country which has given the country its national identity.

The official and non-official symbols play an important role in formation of a country and a nation's image; they build up its recognition.

Symbols of Russia and Russians are quite diverse. There are only three official, i.e. authorized by law, symbols of the state — the flag, emblem and anthem. But there are a lot of informal symbols, which are often much more famous and popular.

I'd like to tell you about these symbols of Russia.

The Political System of the Russian Federation

The official name of Russia is **the Republic of Russian Federation**.

The Russian Federation is a federal (presidential, parliamentary) republic.

Mind the articles:

- **The** Federal Assembly – Федеральное Собрание (the Russian Parliament)
- **The** Council of Federation – Совет Федерации
- **The** State Duma – Государственная Дума
- **The** Council of Ministers = The Cabinet of Ministers – Совет министров (правительство)
- **The** Chairman of government = The Prime Minister – Председатель правительства
- **The** Supreme Court – Верховный суд
- **The** Constitutional Court – Конституционный суд

The Constitutional Court can declare actions of the president or government unconstitutional.

* * *

The Political System of Russia (основная информация)

1. **The president** is the head of the state. He has much power: can dissolve the Duma, can veto laws.
2. **The National Government of Russia consists** of the President, the Council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly.

3. The **legislative power** in Russia belongs to the Federal Assembly. It consists of two houses or chambers: the Upper House (the Council of Federation) and the lower House (the State Duma).
4. The Duma consists of **450 deputies**.
5. The **executive power** belongs to the government, e.g. to the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the Prime-Minister.
6. The head of government is the Prime Minister.
7. The President is the Head of the executive branch. He is elected for a **four-year term**.

* * *

Questions:

1. Who is the head of the state in Russia?
2. What bodies of power does the government consist of?
3. Who is the head of the government in Russia?
4. For how long is the President elected?
5. What political system does Russia belong to?

Урок № 21 Задания на текущий контроль

Москва столица России

Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world and this is the capital of Russia. It is a political, industrial, cultural, educational, sports and scientific center of our country. The population of Moscow is more than 10 million people. It is situated in the western part of the country, on the Moskva river. The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy and it was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147.

Five million foreign tourists visit Moscow every year. Red Square and the Kremlin are in the heart of Moscow. Russian president and the government work here. So these are the first places of interest for tourists from all over the world. And the main clock of the Spasskaya Tower in Red Square is the icon of our capital. You can also find a unique architectural wonder - St. Basil's Cathedral and the oldest monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharsky. Visitors of the Kremlin can see the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell on its territory. The magnificent Cathedral of Christ the Saviour is another symbol of Moscow. This is the tallest Orthodox church in the world which is situated on the bank of the Moskva river.

Moscow is proud of its countless museums and galleries: the History Museum, the Armoury Chamber, the Diamond Fund, the Space Museum. Art lovers usually visit the outstanding Tretyakov State Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Andrei Rublev Museum. A fabulous collection of paintings, icons and sculptures is exhibited there.

There are also a lot of drama theatres and opera houses in Moscow which are worth visiting. The Bolshoi and the Maliy Theatres are world-famous, of course, but there are about 70 other professional theatres in Moscow.

There are many prestigious high schools in the city which provide a perfect level of education. Lomonosov Moscow State University is probably the most famous and it offers a wide range of modern occupations.

Moscow is very noisy and crowded. There are thousands of cars, buses, trams and trolley-buses moving along its wide streets. Moscow Metro is famous for its beautiful interior and convenience. Today it has about 200 underground stations and the total length of underground lines here is more than 200 kilometres.

A business district Moscow City is a modern architectural masterpiece to admire. A lot of amazing glass-fronted skyscrapers have been built there.

Moscow is the capital of my Motherland and that is why I am very proud of it. It is dear to the heart of every Russian citizen.

Урок №22 Задания на текущий контроль

Упражнение 1. Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind.

First, let's speak about Russian people. To my mind, the main traits of their characters that differ them from other people are hospitality, their «open heart», «golden hands», and wise Russian fairy-tales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are talented people. Russia gave the world famous names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world-famous poets, writers, composers, and scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.

Our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world.

The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Syomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhny Novgorod Province, on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters.

Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, the Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeni, kurnik,

kvas. We begin to build and reconstruct churches. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Saver in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.

Vocabulary:

A reputation of some kind—репутация добра

To differ smb. from other people—отличаться от кого-либо

Wise Russian fairy-tales—мудрые русские сказки

Never lose hope for better life—никогда не терять надежды на лучшую жизнь

World-famous poets—известные во всем мире поэты

Russian traditional specific crafts—русские традиционные особые ремесла

To be considered the symbols of Russia - считаются символами России

Reviving traditions of old masters—возрождение традиций старых мастеров

Prevailing colours – преобладающие цвета

New generation of painters—новое поколение художников

Symbol of reviving human feelings— символ возрождения человеческих чувств.

Упражнение 2. Переведите словосочетания на английский.

Главные черты характера, гостеприимство, открытое сердце, золотые руки, особые ремесла, умелые ремесленники, расписные шкатулки Палеха, цветастые шали Павлова Посада, считаются символами России, стиль Хохлома, привести в будущее новое поколение художников, традиционная русская кухня, возрождение национальной гордости.

Упражнение 3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the main traits in Russian people's character?
2. What specific Russian crafts do you know?
3. What is Khokhloma style characterized by?
4. What are traditional Russian cooking?
- 5.

**Раздел: Современный мир информационных технологий.
Компьютер и программирование. Роль искусственного интеллекта
в нашей жизни**

Урок № 23 Задания на текущий контроль

Введение лексики по теме: « Компьютер и информационные технологии»

Discussion. Working groups.

Group 1. Advantages of computers

1. Computers give access to a lot of information.
2. Computers let you communicate very quickly by e-mail or using the Internet
3. Computers can do some tasks very quickly, for example, send off large number of letters or bills.
4. Computers make it possible to work at home.
5. Word processors make it easier to write letters and reports, and to do work for school or college.
6. Children enjoy using computers, and multimedia, interactive software and virtual reality make learning more exciting. Many books are now available on CD-ROMs.
7. Large amounts of information can be stored in a database.

Group 2. Disadvantages of computers

1. Many people do not like using computers, and would prefer to deal with a person instead.
2. Computers can get viruses and damage software.
3. Software often have bugs, and sometimes computers fail and people lose all the work they had done.
4. Some children spend too much time playing computer games which can be very violent.
5. Anyone can put information on the Internet, so it can easily be used by criminals. There are no laws to stop this yet, and it is extremely difficult to control the Internet.

The use of computers

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

In the last 10 years or so, most large businesses have become completely depended on computers for storing and looking an information, for writing and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they there fore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of

the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

Words and word combinations:

to extend-продлевать, расширять

existing-существование

within-в пределах

to utilize-использовать, перерабатывать

to replace-ставить, заменять

Give the English equivalents for:

Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

Answer the questions:

1. What advantages of computer do you know?
2. Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?
3. How do we use the e-mail?
4. What disadvantages of computers do you know?

Computers at school

Information science with the ideas and message of processing and storing information is of great importance today. That's why computer technology must be told in secondary school. The new subject "basic information science", and "computing machine" was introduced for the first forms at schools. The pupils teach computers to resolve school problems. Contact with the machine increases the interest in learning, makes them more serious about studying new subject. School computers are used not only for studying information science, but also examinations purposes. Young people who finish the school must be trained to operate computers.

Words and word combinations:

a message of processing-средство обработки

a storing of information-собрание информации

to introduce-вводить

to use-использовать

to increase-увеличивать

a purpose-намерение, цель

to train-обучать

Give the English equivalents for:

Информационная наука, средство развития, компьютерная технология, стимулировать интерес к обучению, делать более серьезным обучение новым предметам, для изучения информатики.

Answer the questions:

1. Why is information science very important today?
2. Why do the pupils teach the computers at school?
3. What increases the interest of learning?
4. Where are school computers used?

Computers in medicine

Computers are one of great importance in modern hospital. The chief use of computers is the storing and sorting the medical knowledge which has been enquired in the last 50 years. No doctor can possible keep up with all discoveries. The only solution of the problem is store medical knowledge in a computer. Today there are medical computer centers where all existing knowledge of symptoms of various diseases and of their treatment is stored. Doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer and get the necessary information on correct diagnostics and treatment.

Words and word combinations:

a chief use – основная цель использования

to discovery – открытие

a solution – решение

an existing knowledge – существующие решения

a symptom – симптом

the various diseases – различные болезни

a treatment – лечение

to feed – подавать, нагнетать

diagnostic – диагностический

Give the English equivalents for:

в современной больнице, накопление медицинских знаний, хранить открытия, решение проблемы, существующие знания о симптомах различных болезней, лечение болезней, подавать данные о симптомах в компьютер, получить необходимую информацию, правильная диагностика и лечение.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the chief use of computers in modern hospital?
2. What is the only solution of the medical problem?
3. What are there in the medical computer centers today?
4. Why do doctors feed data on symptoms in the computer?

6. Computers quickly become obsolete, so they soon need to be replaced or updated.
7. If a computer is not working properly, most people do not know how to fix it, and this be very annoying.

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)
9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)
11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)
16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)
20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested | a) drinking alcohol. |
| 2. I would like | b) to seeing my daughter. |
| 3. You should give up | c) being ill. |
| 4. We really enjoy | d) laughing at her. |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used | f) talking to drunk people. |
| 7. She pretended | g) swimming in the sea. |
| 8. Pamela is good | h) to have a cup of coffee. |
| 9. I couldn't help | i) in surfing the Internet. |
| 10. She avoids | j) at riding a horse. |

Урок № 24 Задания на текущий контроль

The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them.

This technology is called packet switching. Owing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-switching network already survived a war. It was the Iraq computer network, which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month world-wide.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of people, who have access to the Internet, use the networks only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading news, using the World Wide Web, telnet etc.

Words and word combinations:

a network-нейронная сеть

to embrace-соединять

to survive-пережить

a nuclear war-ядерная война

a path-путь

a single route-единственный маршрут

a packet switching-пакетная коммутация

owing to-вследствие, благодаря

a nuclear explosion-ядерный взрыв

to knock out-выключать

a fairly accurately-сказочно точно

an access-доступ

a reliable alternative-надежная альтернатива

a fee-плата

the wireless station-радиостанция

drastically-решительно

to transmit-передавать

constantly-постоянно

to intercept-прерывать

encoding-зашифрованный

to conduct transaction-вести дела

host-множество

Give the English equivalents for:

Глобальная компьютерная сеть, ядерная война, самый короткий путь, пакетная коммуникация, выключать, самая популярная служба Интернета, иметь доступ в Интернет, посылать электронную почту, решительное увеличение, передавать сообщение, постоянно перехватывать, зашифрованные программы, вести сделки по Интернету.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the Internet?
2. Where did the Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. How do people use the Internet?
6. How can the commercial users communicate over the Internet?

The Internet as a source of information

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions. Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need. The Internet, a global computer network, which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive in a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet. There are millions and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E-mail is not only fast and easy (if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. The Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunication systems of their communities. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, they increase the commercial use of this network. For example, some American banks and companies conduct transactions over the Internet. So, you see that the Internet is an inseparable part of our life.

Words and word combinations:

an access-доступ

accurately-точно

to utilize-использовать

to replace-вернуть

inseparable-неотделимый

to keep up-быть в курсе

Give the English equivalents for:

Экономить время, собирать информацию, найти любую информацию, глобальная компьютерная сеть, послать информацию по Интернету, посылать сообщения друг другу, общаться по Интернету, совершать сделки по Интернету.

Answer the questions:

1. How does the computer help pupils at school?
2. Is it comfortable to send messages to each other?
3. How do the commercial users use the Internet?
4. How do the American banks use the Internet?
5. Why does the American bank use the Internet?

We live in the era of high technologies, and we use modern inventions in our everyday life because they have brought us much comfort. New technologies have spread on every field over the past 15 years. Moreover, they are rapidly changing. For example, video-recorders, DVD-players or compact disks have already become obsolete and have been replaced by more up-to-date devices. Today we can hardly imagine our life without such modern mobile devices as cell phones or laptops. Our offices are fully equipped with computers, printers, scanners, air-conditioners, interactive whiteboards and wi-fi modems. Household appliances (vacuum-cleaners, coffee-machines, dish-washers, food processors and others) help us to save our time and energy.

However, we should realize that digital and electronic inventions have both negative and positive impact on our daily life.

I am absolutely positive that new technologies or gadgets are making things faster, easier, more comfortable and interesting. For instance, if you install a GPS (Global Positioning System) in your car you'll never get lost again. And could we imagine just 15 years ago all the things we can do on the wireless Internet nowadays: connecting with friends from all over the world, online shopping and banking, distance online learning, finding virtual relationships and even working from home? Isn't that awesome?! Our parents used to go to post-offices to send letters or pay bills, they went to libraries to find a good book and they used telephone-booths for phone-calls.

On the other hand, I know some people who are strongly against some modern inventions because they really miss those days when they talked to each other face to face in reality, and not virtually. I partially agree with that as I really believe that people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets. Some of my friends also spend half of the time occupying their shiny gadgets (smart-phones or i-pads) even when we go out together. Besides, people who use

various social networks a lot (such as Facebook or Instagram) should worry more about their privacy.

Summing up, I could say that there are serious arguments both for and against the use of new technologies but anyway it's really difficult to imagine our life without them today.

Раздел: Проблемы современной цивилизации

Урок №25 Задания на текущий контроль

Работа с текстом: «Природные явления»

Our amazing planet is mysterious and extraordinary. It is full of unique phenomena and mysteries. Every day nature pleases us with beautiful sunsets, autumn cobwebs, and a starry sky. Someone enjoys the morning dew, others breathe the frosty air while admiring the white canvas of hoarfrost. But often nature amazes and makes admire such phenomena that literally fascinate or, conversely, induce terrible fear.

You can observe various natural phenomena in different places on Earth. For example, aurora can be seen in the Northern Hemisphere. For the first time the northern lights saw the Scandinavian peoples, deciding that this is a manifestation of the wrath of the gods. In fact, the aurora has an electrical origin. Millions of charged particles collide in air molecules thereby forming a glow. Thanks to oxygen, light is reflected in yellow, green, red. Blue and purple are formed with nitrogen.

Rainbow is the most joyful and amazing phenomenon of nature. A rainbow can be observed immediately after a rain, in the form of reflection of sunlight in water droplets that remain in the air after a rain. The light is refracted and gives us seven colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, blue, purple. Rainbow is also double.

Урок №26

Задания на текущий контроль

People have lived in our planet Earth for centuries and global problems have always existed.

In ancient times the biggest global problem was wars.

People have been fighting with each other since beginning of the civilization mostly to get new territories and more land.

Today, there are more global problems which can be divided into two categories: ecological problems and social, economic and political issues.

The first category includes issues relating to ecological destruction, pollution and global warming as the result.

The climate is changing and many people agree that climate change may be one of the greatest threats facing the planet.

Global warming has already killed off some types of animals and plants.

Rising sea levels are threatening whole nations on islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The second category of global problems deals with social, economic and political issues.

They include global terrorism, poverty, human rights, health issues, racism and many others.)

We are faced with the problem of global terrorism. And more and more countries are suffering from it.

It is difficult to catch terrorists and prevent their acts.

The most terrible terrorist attack took place on September 11, 2001 in the USA.

The World Trade Centre, one of the symbols of New York City, was destroyed completely and thousands of people died.

The world was shocked and most countries decided to fight against terrorism. However, new terrorist attacks have been committed.

Poverty is another global problem. The worst situation is in Africa where people (mostly children) die every day of hunger.

Incurable diseases and epidemics also are global challenge for humanity

is racism, when people of different races and different skin colour are humiliated and even killed.

There are many organisations that fight social global problems, but this battle has lasted for a long time and it will take much time for the solution of all of them.

We live in the 21st century and humanity has made a great progress in technology, so I think that it is strange that we still have global problems, especially the ones that deal with social, economic and political issues.

Урок №27 Задания на текущий контроль «Environmental protection».

Task 1: Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment. Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances.

They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the soil that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being.

Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

Vocabulary:

Ancient - древний

Harmony - гармония

Environment - окружающая среда

Riches - богатства

Unlimited - неограниченный

to interfere - вмешиваться

to increase - увеличиваться,

возрастать

smoky - дымный

enterprises - предприятия

byproduct - Побочный продукт

activity - деятельность

to pollute - загрязнять

substances - вещества

oxygen - кислород

Task 2: Fill in the table. Ecological problems match True / False

1. Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today.
2. We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment.
3. Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution.
4. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's.
5. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries.

Task 3. Put in the necessary words from the following words.

Environmental, threaten, pollution, concerned, recycling, proof, organization, production, helpful, global.

There are many problems which (1) _____ our natural environment. Acid rain, (2) _____ warming and air and water (3) _____ are among the most serious ones. There are several ways to help improve the situation. Firstly, we should encourage (4) _____. Because it is the (5) _____ of new materials which causes the most damage. We must learn to reuse things like plastic bags and glass jars. Secondly, driving an environmentally-friendly car is _____ also _____ (6) _____. Furthermore, joining an (7) _____ which plants trees or cleans up beaches would be a (8) _____ that you are really (9) _____ about the environment. Lastly, supporting groups such as Greenpeace, which try to prevent many (10) _____ disasters, would help to ensure that our planet will be clean and safe for the future generations.

Task 4: Choose the right variant.

1. The environment is a very important thing ... humans.
a) to b) for c) in d) of
2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we ... pollution.
a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped
3. By the time we ... how to recycle, it might be too late.
a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned
4. Our river will be polluted until we ... do something for cleaning it.
a) start b) will start c) have started d) started
5. Serious pollution ... chemicals and waste made by factories.
a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by
6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs ... a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed
7. Polluted air and water ... people's health.
a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage
8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous ...
a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish
9. Some gases that ... air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.
a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release
10. After the school party we had to clean the ...
a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison
11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can ... the land, water and air.
a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm
12. Many teenagers usually ... litter near their school.
a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect
13. Environmental problems are caused by ... humans.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
14. ... water is one of the most important resources for life.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
15. A lot of animals live in seas, rivers and lakes.
a) ab) anc) thed) –

Task 5: Match the words with their meaning .

1. soil
2. land
3. ground
4. Earth

- a) the land surface on which we live and move about
- b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
- c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
- d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

Save Planet

Task 1. Read the text and try to understand the content of the text.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

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

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

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus was also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Vocabulary:

rare—редкий

destruction—разрушение

ozone—озон

layer—слой

interaction—взаимодействие

horrible—ужасный

disaster—катастрофа

onward-дальше

to befall—пасть(начто-то)

Task 2. Translate the following sentences (use your active vocabulary).

1. Озоновый слой разрушается.
2. Исчезновение лесов нарушает кислородный баланс.
3. Чернобыльская трагедия это ужасная катастрофа.
4. Человечество должно жить в гармонии с окружающей средой.
5. Люди думают, что природные ресурсы не ограничены.

Task 3. General understanding:

- 1.How did people live for thousands of years?
- 2.What cities appear all over the world today?
- 3.What pollutes the air we breathe?
- 4.What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
- 5.Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
- 6.What are the initial steps in this direction?

Раздел: Государственные учреждения, бизнес и услуги

Урок: 28Заданияна текущий контроль

Russian Economy

After the Soviet Union was over the Russian economy went through a lot of changes. It had a long way of reformations, several world's crisis and right now it's a global system of market economy.

The main industry is still an exports of natural gas and oil that are extracted in Western Siberia. Besides our country has a lot of coal and iron ore as well as diamonds.

We export not only natural resources we have. We get a lot of money from selling weapons and military pattern spare parts, microelectronics, pharmaceutical and nanotechnological products.

Shipbuilding has been very well developed in Russia for a long time. There are over 1000 manufactures that design and repair ships of different kinds and tonnage. Most of these manufactures are located in Saint Petersburg, Severodvinsk, Nizhni Novgorod and in Kaliningrad region.

We also have a developed automobile industry. For example, our AvtoVAZ is the biggest manufacture of passenger cars throughout Eastern Europe. Diesel electric locomotives, plane and helicopters are also produced in our country.

Light industry plays an important role in our economy too. Such industries as textiles, clothing production and leather production are also very developed.

No doubt agriculture, food industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry are very important as well. Our country is one of the largest producers of aluminium and nickel and our wheat production is several times bigger than in the USA and of course, our sweets are well known across the world.

Урок № 29

Заданияна текущий контроль

The Federal Treasury (**Russian**: Федеральное казначейство) is a federal **executive body** (federal service), which exercises enforcement functions to ensure the execution of the federal budget, cash servicing the execution of the budgets of the budget system of the Russian

Federation, preliminary and current control over the conduct of operations with federal budget funds by the main administrators, managers and recipients of the federal budget. It was created pursuant [decree President of the Russian Federation № 1556](#) signed on December 8, 1992 and [resolution Government of Russia](#) of August 27, 1993 № 864. The Regulation on the Federal Treasury was approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 1, 2004 No. 703 “On the Federal Treasury”.^[1] Starting January 1, 2005, the Federal Treasury was separated from the Ministry of Finance with conversion to a federal service subordinate to that ministry and managed by it. The Treasury's headquarters is in the Apartment building of Joseph Volokolamski Compound ([Russian](#): Доходный дом Иосифо-Волоколамского подворья) in central Moscow.

Tasks and responsibilities

[Resolution Government of the Russian Federation](#) of December 1, 2004 No. 703 assigns the following powers to the Federal Treasury:

communicates to the main administrators, administrators and recipients of the [federal budget](#) funds the indicators of the consolidated budget list, the limits of budgetary obligations and the amount of financing;

- Keeps records of cash execution of the federal budget;
- Opens accounts in the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and credit organizations for accounting for funds from the federal budget and other funds in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, establishes the regimes of accounts of the federal budget;
- Opens and maintains personal accounts of chief administrators, administrators and recipients of federal budget funds;
- Maintains a consolidated register of the main administrators, administrators and recipients of the federal budget;
- Keeps track of indicators of the consolidated budget list of the federal budget, limits of budgetary obligations and their changes;
- Compiles and submits to the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation operational information and reports on the implementation of the federal budget, reports on the *Execution of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation;
- Carries out forecasting and cash planning of federal budget funds;
- Manages operations on a single account of the federal budget;
- Provides cash services for budget execution of the budget system of the Russian Federation in the established manner;
- Provides cash payments from the budgets of the budget system of the Russian Federation on behalf of and on behalf of the relevant bodies that collect budget revenues, or recipients of funds from these budgets, personal accounts of which are open in the established procedure at the Federal Treasury;

Урок № 30 Документация по будущей профессии

БУХГАЛТЕРСКИЙ БАЛАНС

**TEDDY FAB INC.
BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 2100**

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current assets		Current liabilities	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 100,000	Accounts payable	\$ 30,000
Accounts receivable	20,000	Notes payable	10,000
Inventory	15,000	Accrued expenses	5,000
Prepaid expense	4,000	Deferred revenue	2,000
Investments	10,000	Total current liabilities	47,000
Total current assets	149,000		
Property and equipment		Long-term debt	200,000
Land	24,300	Total liabilities	247,000
Buildings and improvements	250,000	Shareholders' Equity	
Equipment	50,000	Common stock	10,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,000)	Additional paid-in capital	20,000
		Retained earnings	197,100
		Treasury stock	(2,000)
Other assets		Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 472,100
Intangible assets	4,000		
Less accumulated amortization	(200)		
Total assets	\$ 472,100		

Изучите новые слова

1. money деньги 2. banknote банкнота 3. coin монета 4. currency валюта 5. to authorize уполномочивать 6. government правительство 7. cashier кассир 8. Chief Cashier главный кассир 9. to feature показывать 10. scientist учёный 11. discovery открытие 12. law закон 14. glimpse быстрый взгляд 15. glimpses of history немного об истории 16. commodity предмет потребления 17. to serve служить 18. to serve as smth/smb служить как что-либо/кто-либо 19. to come into existence возникнуть, появиться 20. to weigh нагружать 21. to weigh out взвешивать 22. above-mentioned вышеуказанный 23. goldsmith ювелир 24. to supersede замещать 25. portable портативный, компактный 26. to underline подчёркивать, выделять 27. durable надёжный, длительного пользования

PRINTING PLUS
Balance Sheet
January 31, 2019

Assets		
Cash		\$24,800
Accounts Receivable		1,200
Interest Receivable		140
Supplies		400
Equipment	\$3,500	
Accumulated Depreciation: Equipment	(75)	3,425
Total Assets		<u>\$29,965</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		\$ 500
Salaries Payable		1,500
Unearned Revenue		3,400
Total Liabilities		<u>5,400</u>
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock		20,000
Ending Retained Earnings		4,565
Total Stockholders' Equity		<u>24,565</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		<u>\$29,965</u>

Прочитайте и воспроизведите диалог.

— Hello. Can I help you? — Здравствуйте. Чем могу помочь?

— I want to get a loan at your bank. What is your interest on the loan? —
 Я хочу получить кредит в вашем банке. Какие у вас проценты по кредиту?

— Interest corresponds to the credit term. You can see them on the notice board. —
 Проценты соответствуют сроку кредита. Вы можете посмотреть на доске объявлений.

— What are the preconditions for getting a credit card? — Какие предварительные условия
 для получения кредитной карты?

— You must sign a contract and open the loan facility account with our bank. — Вы должны
 подписать договор и открыть кредитный счет в нашем банке.

— Could you explain your policy to me? — Не могли бы вы объяснить, на каких
 условиях это осуществляется?

— You must provide a list of necessary documents and confirm your solvency. — Вам необходимо предоставить 18 документов и подтвердить свою платежеспособность.

— I want to apply for getting a loan. — Я хочу подать заявку на получение кредита.

— Right. What amount? — Хорошо. На какую сумму?

— 1200 dollars. — 1200 долларов.

— What's the credit term? — Срок кредита?

— Two years. — Два года.

— Your passport, please? — Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста?

— Here you are. — Вот, пожалуйста.

— And your telephone number? — Иваш номер телефона?

— (524) 905-2861. — (524) 905-2861.

— Right. Your application will be reviewed in the near term. — Хорошо. Ваша заявка будет рассмотрена в ближайшее время.

Раздел: промышленные технологии

Урок № 31

machine-building

All sorts of machines, mechanisms, machine-tools, instruments and apparatuses are produced in the Russian machine-building industry. Every year Russia produces many types and kinds of machines, including giant turbo-generators and high-precision machine-tools, the latest foundry equipment and automatic devices, powerful building machinery, and high-precision instruments, electronic computers and atomic reactors.

The equipment for the enterprises constructed in our country and abroad is manufactured at large, first-rate plants of Russia.

On high technical level of production achieved by Russian machine-builders, our country cooperates with Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, India and other countries in the construction of machine-building plants, producing steam turbines, boilers, piping and pipe fittings, passenger and lorries, agricultural machinery, tractors, machine-pools, tools, etc. All enterprises constructed abroad with Russian aid are successfully operating and not only reach their rated output, but, as a rule, exceed it.

In a short article such as this, it is impossible to give even a brief description of all the types of factories and plants being built in our country and abroad. We can say that in recent years

hundreds of industrial enterprises were being built in such branches as electronics, and radio engineering, communications, building materials and wood-working, light, food, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, cinema apparatus industry, etc.

Cars.

Cars are an essential part of many people's lives nowadays. Since their appearance many things have changed. Travelling from one place to another became easier and faster. Besides when we go by car, comfort during the trip is guaranteed. There are many types of cars: small, large, cargo cars, minivans, jeeps. All of them are multifunctional. First and the most important role of the car is driving to work and back. Many people in big cities live in the suburbs but work in the downtown. That's why every morning and evening people use personal cars. When the road traffic is heavy they can use public transport. Second role of the car is to travel to long distances, for instance, to other cities or countries. There are, of course, other ways of travelling: by bus, by train, by plane. However, only cars let us feel comfortable and free on the way. Many people choose cars because of the beautiful view from the window. The only disadvantage of distant travels by car is the price of gasoline. In many countries it's usually high. Another good reason for having a car is going to large supermarkets. When the family is big and there are several pets, it's simply vital to buy a lot of food. Many families go shopping for food at weekends and cars are very useful on such days. I should say that cars have brought a lot of problems, such as air pollution and traffic jams. However, they gave people more freedom of movement and comfort.

Задание № 1 Прочитайте внимательно текст. Найдите в тексте и выпишите:

- a) прилагательные в сравнительной степени;
- b) все виды транспорта, о которых говорится в тексте;
- c) имена существительные во множественном числе (не менее 10);
- d) личные местоимения.

Задание № 2 Определите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста.(True - False)

- 1) First and the most important role of the car is to travel to long distances.
- 2) The only disadvantage of distant travels by car is the price of gasoline.
- 3) Many people in big cities live in the downtown, but work in the suburbs .
- 4) The price of gasoline in many countries is usually high in many countries.
- 5) Cars give people more freedom of movement and comfort.
- 6) When the road traffic is heavy people can use personal cars.

Задание № 3

Используя информацию из текста, ответьте на вопрос.

Ответ на вопрос на английском языке!

Why do many people choose cars?

Урок №32

OUR WORK AT THE PLANT

I study at the vocational school. I have practice on my profession at a big plant. My work is interesting and important. I am fond of my work. The workers of the plant fulfill and over fulfill

the plan. The automation is introduced in many shops. The production is being constantly increased. My friends and I take part in social life of the plant.

I study and work three days a week. I'm learning many subjects. My favourite subjects are Physics and Literature. Besides, we have many special subjects. I study a trade of a turner and I operate a modern universal lathe. My foreman is an old worker. He is a skilled worker. He performs the most difficult operations.

After graduating from the vocational school I'm going to become a worker and study at the institute.

2. Найдите ответы на вопросы в тексте.

- Where do you study?
- Where do you work?
- Is your work interesting and important?
- Do you take part in social life of the plant?
- What subjects do you learn at the vocational school?
- What trade do you study?
- is your foreman a skilled worker?
- What are your future plans?

In the Office and in the Factory

Things in the office

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

Office work

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

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

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

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

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

She shows visitors around the factory.

She does general paperwork, e.g. filing reports, writing memos, answering letters.

She arranges meetings for her boss and other managers in the company.

The 'shop floor' of the factory

This is where products are manufactured (= made). Modern factories have fewer workers than in the past — this is because of automation (= machines do most of the work), and most factories use an assembly line (= an arrangement in which each worker makes a part of the product and then passes it on to the next person or machine). On an assembly line, workers fit/assemble the

different parts, and supervisors (= people in charge/control) check/inspect/examine each stage to make sure the product meets the required standard (= is good enough).

Finished goods

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

Vocabulary:

filing cabinet — шкаф для хранения документов, картотека, каталог
drawer — (выдвижной) ящик (стола, комода)
waste paper basket — корзина для мусора
briefcase — портфель
retailer — розничный торговец
invoice — счет, фактура; счет-фактура
customer — заказчик, покупатель; клиент
to show around — сопровождать кого-л. куда-л.
to arrange — устраивать(ся), организовывать, подготавливать
shop floor — цех завода или мастерской
assembly line — сборочный конвейер
to fit/assemble — собирать, монтировать, подгонять
to meet the required standard — соответствовать требуемым стандартам
finished goods — готовые изделия

Урок № 33 Задания на текущий контроль

Passive Voice Пассивный залог •

Task 1. Translate into Russian.

1. Breakfast was cooked by our mother.
2. The new rule was explained to us at the English lesson.
3. The story was written by Chekhov.
4. This sports centre was visited by lots of people.
5. This sports game is often played at P.E. lessons.
6. The ball was thrown over the fence.
7. The boxer was knocked down.
8. I was born in Moscow.
9. They will be trained by a famous coach.
10. I will be sent to the competition.

Task 2. Choose the right answer and translate into Russian.

1. The news programme (*is watched / watched*) by millions of people every day.
2. The Mona Liza (*Painted / was painted*) by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. The new cinema (*be built / will be built*) next year.
4. New pop groups (*are much spoken / is much spoken*) about among teenagers.
5. Alexander Pushkin's first poem (*was written / written*) when he was fourteen.
6. The letters (*be sent / will be sent*) by post tomorrow.
7. The translation (*was finished / were finished*) two hours ago.
8. London (*visited / is visited*) by hundreds of tourists every year.
9. The dinner (*be / will be*) ready in an hour (через час).
10. The book (*wrote/was written*) by Hardy.
11. The house (*bought/was bought*) by pop star.
12. Local police (*have been arrested/have arrested*) the bank robber.
13. I (*arrived/was arrived*) last Friday.
14. The room (*will clean/will be cleaned*) later.
15. Tom (*has lost/has been lost*) his key.

Task 3. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present, Past and Future Simple Passive.

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.
6. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
7. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
8. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
9. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

1. I can't give you these articles. They (translate) now.
2. The letter (not write) tomorrow.
3. English (speak) all over the world.
4. She showed me the picture that (paint) by her husband.
5. My dress is clean now. It (wash).
6. All the questions on the paper must (answer).
7. These houses (build) in 1500.

8. Rugby (play) since 1845.
9. My house (paint) the whole day yesterday.
10. This film (discuss) at the next lesson.
11. It was very dark. Nothing could (see).
12. Wait a little! Your question (receive) by next Sunday.
13. The UK (wash) by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

Task 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. За этим доктором часто посылают.
2. С ним уже поговорили.
3. Когда он приехал, письмо уже было получено.
4. Перевод должен быть закончен вовремя.
5. Наш дом сейчас ремонтируют.
6. Когда я пришла домой, обед был уже сварен.
7. Этот вопрос можно обсудить завтра.
8. В хоккее обычно играют зимой.
9. Это стихотворение надо выучить наизусть.
10. Письмо было написано вчера.
11. Я думала, что хлеб и масло уже купили.
12. Эту работу можно сделать завтра.
13. когда я вернулся домой, как раз готовили обед.
14. Эту статью сейчас переводят.
15. Эту книгу вернут вовремя?
16. Вам в школе дают книги для чтения?

Урок № 34

Modern information technology.

It is hard to imagine the modern world without information technology. At home, at work, and at play, mobile phones, e-mails, and computers have become part of daily life.

Computer is the most important thing in our lives. Some people say that they have never used a computer, but they probably use computers every day - they just do not realize it. There are computers in so many things: cars, televisions, radios, washing

The rapid development of modern technology has brought us unprecedented changes in the world. Modern technology makes life convenient. It changed our lifestyle and the way we

live. With modern technology we can work harder, longer and we can carry on working when we get home.

The Internet is a great way for people all over the world to share their information and ideas. Before the Internet, information about the world came from places like newspapers, TV programs, and books. The companies that made the newspapers, books, and programs controlled the information that people could get. Of course, those companies are still very powerful, but the Internet is getting more and more powerful, and nobody controls it.

The Internet is still young and it is still growing fast. It has already changed our world in a lot of different ways, and the changes will continue. Although the Internet can make problems in some ways, it can also bring people around the world closer together, and make them more powerful. Millions of people make business using the Internet.

Mobile phones can also help the police to fight crime. Every time somebody makes a call on a mobile phone, the phone company keeps information about the time and place of the call. The police can sometimes get this information about calls from the phone companies if it helps them with a serious crime.

Computer scientists are also trying to build computers which can see. It is easy to make a computer with 'eyes', but very difficult for the computer to understand what it sees.

At the moment, scientists are building the first quantum computers. In the future, these will be much faster and more powerful than any computer that we have now. Or perhaps a different kind of computer will appear before then. That is why it is difficult to make predictions about the future of computing: the future is often closer than you think it is.

Read these sentences. For each sentence, circle 1(strongly disagree), 2(disagree), 3(not sure), 4(agree), 5(strongly agree).

1. Information technology has made people's lives better in a lot of ways. 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
2. In future, people won't have to work hard, because computers will do most of the work. 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
3. People are getting fat and lazy because they spend too much time using computer. 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
4. Older people don't need to use information technology – it's for young people. 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5

As far as modern technology is concerned, I think we should be very happy to live at this time; when we have mobile telephones, multi-core processors in computers and the Internet, fast means of transport and access to modern medical equipment.

Advantages

Medicine

I'd like to start with the most important achievements: the evolution of technology is beneficial to humans for several reasons. At the medical level, technology can help treat more sick people and consequently save many lives and combat very harmful viruses and bacteria.

Computers

Second, the invention of the computer was a very important point. Communication is thus enhanced, and companies can communicate more easily with foreign countries. Research is also simplified.

The Internet

For companies, progress is saving in time and therefore in money. Exchanges are faster especially with the Internet. Sales and purchases are now facilitated and possible worldwide. This allows businesses to buy raw materials with discounts or at reduced prices. Similarly, global tourism has grown.

Industrial world

In the modern industrial world, machines carry out most of the agricultural and industrial work and as a result, workers produce much more goods than a century ago and work less. They have more time to exercise and work in safer environments.

Disadvantages

However, the evolution of modern technology has disadvantages, for instance, dependence on new technology. People no longer need to think. Even if the calculator is a good invention, a person no longer makes mental calculation and no longer works his memory. The decline of human capital implies an increase in unemployment. In some areas, devices can replace the human mind.

Unemployment

Finally, as most technological discoveries aim to reduce human effort, it would imply that more work is done by machines. This equates to less work for people: the human is becoming ever so obsolete by the day, as processes become automated and jobs are made redundant.

Children and modern technology

Lastly, the negative impact of the influence of technology on children should not be underestimated as well.

Урок №35 Известные ученые

Mendeleev Dmitri Ivanovich»

A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA: Mendeleev was added to the list of the greatest geniuses - Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Galilei, Newton and Lavoisier. D.I. Mendeleev, the explorer of nature, is the greatest chemist of the world. The Mendeleev system has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.

D.I. Mendeleev was the fourteenth and the last child of the Director of the Gymnasium at Tobolsk. After finishing school at the age of 16 he was taken by his mother to St. Petersburg and entered the Pedagogical Institute in 1850, took a degree in chemistry in 1856 and in 1859 he was sent abroad for two years for further training. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1861 as Professor of Chemistry and gave a course of lectures on chemistry at St. Petersburg's University. His lectures were always listened to with great interest and attention. Even in class of two hundred students everyone was able to follow his discussions from the beginning to the end. Interesting experiments were made in his classes.

In 1868 Mendeleev began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it. Mendeleev made thousands of experiments and calculations, wrote a lot of letters, studied many reports. Everything in the world that was known about chemical elements Mendeleev knew. For months, for years he searched for missing data. All those data were being brought together and grouped in a special way. When compiling this, he tried to find some system of classifying the elements some sixty in all then known whose properties he was describing. This led him to formulate the Periodic Law: "The properties of elements and, consequently, the properties of the simple and complex bodies formed from them are periodic functions of their atomic weights". The Law earned him lasting international fame. He presented it verbally to the Russian Society in October 1868 and published 1869. But Mendeleev was recognized as the author of the Periodic Law only after gallium, scandium and germanium had been discovered in France, Sweden and Germany and after the properties of number of elements predicted by Mendeleev had been confirmed.

In this paper he set out clearly his discovery that if the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, chemically related elements appear at regular intervals. The greatness of Mendeleev's achievement lies in the fact that he had discovered a generalization that not only unified an enormous amount of existing information but pointed the way to further progress.

Today the Periodic Law is studied by millions of school children and by students at higher educational establishments of natural sciences and engineering. It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers and chemists.

The law serves as a basis for thousands of researches. The Periodic Law crossed national boundaries and has become the property of all nations, just like the works of Newton, Lomonosow, Pavlov, Lobachevsky, Einstein and other. In our country the Russian Chemical Society, a number of higher and secondary schools, some industrial plants have been named after Mendeleev. The Academy of Sciences and the Mendeleev Society award the Mendeleev Prize and the Mendeleev Gold Medal for outstanding research work in chemistry.

1. Find English equivalents in the text:

Система Менделеева;

НОВЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ;

профессор химии;
интересные эксперименты;
начал писать;
тяжелая работа;
химические элементы;
Периодического закон;
свои открытия;
дальнейший прогресс;
служит основой;
выдающиеся исследования.

2. Finish the sentences according to the text:

... has served for almost 150 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now.

His lectures were always listened to with great ...

... began to write a great text book of chemistry, known in its English translation as "Principles of Chemistry" Hard work preceded it.

All those data were being brought together ...

... earned him lasting international fame.

... were being brought together and grouped in a special way.

... serves as a basis for thousands of researches.

It is studied by philosophers, historians, teachers ...

3. Answer the questions:

What did Mendeleev's father work for?

In which year D. Mendeleev received a degree in chemistry?

What was the name of the first textbook of Mendeleev chemistry textbook?

What law brought him solid international fame?

In which year did he first introduce him to the Russian society?

Is Mendeleev immediately recognized as the author of the Periodic Law?

Урок №36

Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton was a physicist and mathematician who developed the principles of modern physics, including the laws of motion and is credited as one of the great minds of the 17th-century Scientific Revolution.

Newton was born on January 4, 1643, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Newton was the only son of a prosperous local farmer, also named Isaac, who died three months before he was born.

Newton was enrolled at the King's School in Grantham, a town in Lincolnshire, where he lodged with a local apothecary and was introduced to the fascinating world of chemistry.

When Newton arrived at Cambridge, the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century was already in full force. The heliocentric view of the universe – theorized by astronomers Nicolaus Copernicus and Johannes Kepler, and later refined by Galileo – was well known in most European academic circles.

Isaac Newton's discoveries gave physics its theoretical foundation, granted powerful tools to mathematics and created a launch pad for future developments in science.

Sir Isaac Newton contributed to many branches of human thought, among which physics and mathematics were the fields in which he contributed substantially.

Newton made discoveries in optics, motion and mathematics. Newton theorized that white light was a composite of all colors of the spectrum, and that light was composed of particles.

Newton's first major public scientific achievement was designing and constructing a reflecting telescope in 1668. As a professor at Cambridge, Newton was required to deliver an annual course of lectures and chose optics as his initial topic. He used his telescope to study optics and help prove his theory of light and color.

In 1687, following 18 months of intense and effectively nonstop work, Newton published *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), most often known as *Principia*. *Principia* is said to be the single most influential book on physics and possibly all of science. Its publication immediately raised Newton to international prominence.

Principia offers an exact quantitative description of bodies in motion, with three basic but **important laws of motion**:

First Law – a stationary body will stay stationary unless an external force is applied to it.

Second Law – force is equal to mass times acceleration, and a change in motion (i.e., change in speed) is proportional to the force applied.

Third Law – for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton's three basic laws of motion outlined in Principia helped him arrive at his theory of gravity. Newton's law of universal gravitation states that two objects attract each other with a force of gravitational attraction that's proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers.

These laws helped explain not only elliptical planetary orbits but nearly every other motion in the universe: how the planets are kept in orbit by the pull of the sun's gravity; how the moon revolves around Earth and the moons of Jupiter revolve around it; and how comets revolve in elliptical orbits around the sun.

They also allowed him to calculate the mass of each planet, calculate the flattening of the Earth at the poles and the bulge at the equator, and how the gravitational pull of the sun and moon create the Earth's tides. In Newton's account, gravity kept the universe balanced, made it work, and brought heaven and Earth together in one great equation.

Exercises:

Match the words:

laws

bodies

planetary

universal

external

stationary

colors of the

developments in

launch

gravitational

bulge at the

Earth's

theory of
scientific
change in

spectrum

equator

motion

body

pull

motion

science

revolution

orbits

force

gravity

pad

gravitation

tides

motion

Answer the questions:

What are the laws of motion?

In what spheres did Newton make discoveries?

What did Newton's discoveries give physics?

What did Newton's laws explain?

What does Newton's law of universal gravitation state?

What is the value (значение) of gravity?

Translate the following phrases:

первое общественное научное достижение;

два объекта притягивают друг друга;

количественное описание тел в движении;

Ньютон предположил, что белый свет был композицией всех цветов спектра;

рассчитать массу каждой планеты;

объединил небо и Землю в одно уравнение;

Луна вращается вокруг Земли;

Ньютон сделал открытия в оптике и математике.

Vocabulary:

laws of motion – законы механики

to be credited – считаться

mind – ум

prosperous – благополучный

enroll – быть зачисленным

lodged with – быть под присмотром

apothecary – аптекарь

to be introduced – войти/вступить

heliocentric view of the universe – гелиоцентрический взгляд на вселенную

theorized by – быть разработанным

refine – уточнять

academic circles – академические круги

theoretical foundation – теоретический фундамент

grant – предоставить

tool – инструмент

launch pad – стартовая площадка

developments in science – научные открытия

contribute – вносить вклад

branch – отрасль

field – область

substantially – существенно

motion – движение

composite of colors of the spectrum – композиция всех цветов спектра

particle – частица

achievement – достижение

reflecting telescope – отражающий телескоп

require – подразумевать

deliver – вводить

Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy –
Математические принципы естественной философии

influential – влиятельный

raise – поднимать

international prominence – всенародное признание

quantitative description – количественное описание

body in motion – тело в движении

stationary body – теловпокое
external force – внешняясила
apply to – прилагать
acceleration – ускорение
change in motion – изменениедвижения
opposite reaction – силапротиводействия
outline – бытъизложенным
theory of gravity – теориягравитации
the law of universal gravitation – закон всеобщей гравитации
attract – притягивать
gravitational attraction – гравитационноепритяжение
inversely proportional distance – обратнопорциональный
elliptical planetary orbits – эллиптические планетарные орбиты
by the pull – поддействием
revolve – вращаться
flattening of the Earth – плоскость Земли
bulge at the equator – выпуклость у экватора
gravitational pull – гравитационнаятяга
tides – приливы
account – мнение
heaven – небо
equation – уравнение

Whoisit? Albert Einstein, Isaak Newton or Mikhail Lomonosov.

1. He devoted his life to mathematics, physics, astronomy and other sciences.
2. He showed his abilities in mathematics and physics during his study at the technical university.

3. He had to help his father in the family business but he was not interested in it.
4. He lived on bread and water for quite a long time.
5. He build the first reflecting telescope.
6. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.
7. He made rapid progress as a student.
8. He was a member of English Parliament.
9. He was born in a small village in the east of England.
10. He had to go to America where he lived for the rest of his life.
11. He was born in Germany.
12. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results.
13. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.
14. He discovered the law of gravity and many other laws.
15. He wasn't very clever at school and his marks were usually bad.
16. He was a scientist and writer who made important contributions to literature, education and science.
17. He is famous for his important essay "Special Theory of Relativity".
18. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art.
19. At school he was interested in mathematics, which he studied later at Cambridge University.
20. He was given an opportunity to go to the University of Marburg in Germany.

2. Тест для промежуточной аттестации

1. He is financially independent _____ parents
 - a) On
 - b) From
 - c) Of
 - d) For
2. This money gives me independence _____ my family.
 - a) From
 - b) On
 - c) For
 - d) On
3. Are you interested _____ this work?
 - a) For
 - b) in
 - c) From
 - d) With
4. He was looking _____ the letters and telegrams when I came in.
 - a) About
 - b) Through
 - c) Out
 - d) At
5. It takes him half an hour to get _____ the college
 - a) In
 - b) At
 - c) To
 - d) _
6. Many tasks performed by people are now done _____ computers
 - a) Among
 - b) Between
 - c) Of
 - d) By
7. The aim of vocational education is to prepare the students _____ a job.
 - a) To
 - b) At
 - c) For
 - d) In
8. Science has great influence _____ our lives
 - a) On
 - b) At
 - c) Upon
 - d) _____
9. How much time do you spend _____ the computer?
 - a) At

- b) On
 - c) To
 - d) For
10. Not all technology based ____ science.
- a) At
 - b) On
 - c) To
 - d) for
11. We'd like to make a contract ____ your firm for your goods
- a) to
 - b) between
 - c) with
 - d) for
12. When the director came ____ the office the engineers were discussing the terms of payment
- a) to
 - b) in
 - c) at
 - d) for
13. The buyers would like to have the equipment ____ June
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) at
 - d) after
14. The firm sent their representative ____ London
- a) in
 - b) before
 - c) to
 - d) at
15. We have made an appointment ____ French engineers for Tuesday
- a) to
 - b) with
 - c) at
 - d) _____
16. Our office exports a lot ____
- a) On
 - b) With
 - c) Of
 - d) From
17. On Friday my father ____ home from office at 5 o'clock
- a) come
 - b) came
 - c) will come
 - d) comes
18. These engineers usually ____ at the Ministry of Finance

- a) worked
 - b) work
 - c) works
 - d) will work
19. Our company ____ this contract with British firm last month
- a) make
 - b) made
 - c) will make
 - d) makes
20. Russia ____ a lot of trade agreement with different countries next year
- a) Will conclude
 - b) Concluded
 - c) Concludes
 - d) Conclude
21. We ____ two enquiries from a German firm last week
- a) Receives
 - b) Will receive
 - c) Received
 - d) Receive
22. They ____ manufactured goods from France next month
- a) Bought
 - b) Buys
 - c) Will buy
 - d) buy
23. Our director ____ two new computers for our firm today
- a) order
 - b) will order
 - c) orders
 - d) has ordered
24. Ten years ago, my friend _____ at our economical college
- a) study
 - b) studied
 - c) studies
 - d) will study
25. We ____ contract for the sale of gas in two weeks
- a) signs
 - b) signed
 - c) sign
 - d) will sign
26. This man always ____ money to his friends when they need
- a) will give
 - b) gave
 - c) give
 - d) gives
27. John ____ a few letters to the secretary yesterday morning

- a) Dictate
 - b) Dictated
 - c) Will dictate
 - d) Dictates
28. She ____ us the new magazines and journals tomorrow
- a) Brought
 - b) Brings
 - c) Will bring
 - d) Bring
29. We hope that they _____ this problem in three days
- a) Discuss
 - b) Discussed
 - c) Discusses
 - d) Will discuss
30. Industrial technology often _____ with the development of steam engine
- a) Begins
 - b) Will begin
 - c) Began
 - d) begin
31. Factories usually _____ much of the material that pollutes air and water
- a) Discharge
 - b) Will discharge
 - c) Discharged
 - d) Discharges
32. Music _____ an important part in all cultural and social activities
- a) Play
 - b) Plays
 - c) Played
 - d) Will play
33. They _____ a room for me at a hotel yesterday evening
- a) Reserves
 - b) Reserve
 - c) Will reserve
 - d) Reserved
34. The sellers _____ their prices for some of their goods next month
- a) Will reduce
 - b) Reduces
 - c) Reduced
 - d) reduce
35. I _____ my holiday in Sochi with my family next month
- a) Will be spending
 - b) Am spending
 - c) Was spending
 - d) spending
36. They _____ the price problem the whole morning yesterday

- a) Will be discussing
 - b) Are discussing
 - c) Were discussing
 - d) Is discussing
37. She ____ a telephone call when her mother came from the office
- a) Is answering
 - b) Will be answering
 - c) Was answering
 - d) Answered
38. We ____ a lecture on economics now
- a) Are having
 - b) Were having
 - c) Will be having
 - d) Is having
39. He ____ about new cars with the representatives of French firm at 2 o'clock yesterday
- a) Are speaking
 - b) Were speaking
 - c) Was speaking
 - d) Will be speaking
40. They ____ new equipment for the plant next year
- a) are ordering
 - b) were ordering
 - c) will be ordering
 - d) was ordering
41. Our engineers ____ the terms of payment and delivery when I came in
- a) will be reading
 - b) is reading
 - c) are reading
 - d) were reading
42. The tourist guide ____ us some information about the town now
- a) was giving
 - b) will be giving
 - c) is giving
 - d) am giving
43. Charlie ____ from business trip by train in two days
- a) Is coming
 - b) Will be coming
 - c) Was coming
 - d) Were coming
44. Mr. Sedov ____ to foreign business men at 5 o'clock yesterday
- a) Was speaking
 - b) Is speaking
 - c) Will be speaking
 - d) Were speaking

45. They _____ a new plant in our town now
- a) Are building
 - b) Is building
 - c) Were building
 - d) Will be building
46. I _____ a report on financial materials next week
- a) Am making
 - b) Was making
 - c) Will be making
 - d) Were making
47. The President _____ a British firm when the secretary brought the mail.
- a) Will be phoning
 - b) Is phoning
 - c) Was phoning
 - d) Are phoning
48. What film ... you seen lately?
- a) Has
 - b) Do
 - c) Have
 - d) are
49. ... you have a good time last Sunday?
- a) Did
 - b) Do
 - c) was
 - d) Were
50. I ... do this work urgent. Today in the afternoon we need these materials.
- a) Must
 - b) Like
 - c) Want
 - d) am
51.you translating from English into Russian now?
- a) Were
 - b) Are
 - c) Did
 - d) was
52. Magomed ... three tickets for his friends yesterday.
- a) Buy
 - b) Bought
 - c) Buyed
 - d) buys

53. Whose son ... to school last Monday?
- a) Didn't go
 - b) Not went
 - c) Doesn't go
 - d) is not go
54. When ... he discuss business with engineers?
- a) Does
 - b) Do
 - c) Was
 - d) am
55. Nelly usually ... to work every morning.
- a) go
 - b) went
 - c) goes
 - d) can
56. How many boilers would you like ...?
- a) to buy
 - b) buy
 - c) buys
 - d) bought
57. Is your daughter ... home now?
- a) to
 - b) at
 - c) with
 - d) under
58. He ... some foreign languages.
- a) speaks
 - b) tells
 - c) says
 - d) tell
59. ... a lot of people at the cinema last night.
- a) there is
 - b) there are
 - c) there were
 - d) there will be
60. There ... much money on the table.
- a) is

- b) are
 - c) were
 - d) can
61. My brothers ... on the phone every day.
- a) tell
 - b) speak
 - c) say
 - d) speaks
62. Do you like to ... the news?
- a) listen to
 - b) hear
 - c) listen
 - d) listened
63. Before we discussed the price for the goods we ... through their price-lists.
- a) have looked
 - b) had looked
 - c) are looking
 - d) are looked
64. Our directors ... the catalogues by 5 o'clock yesterday.
- a) had received
 - b) received
 - c) were received
 - d) receives
65. The firm ... the goods by the 1st of May.
- a) shipped
 - b) had shipped
 - c) shipping
 - d) ships
66. The stewardess said that the plane ... in 10 minutes.
- a) takes off
 - b) took off
 - c) would take off
 - d) will take off
67. He phoned the booking office ... for a plane to London.
- a) to book a seat
 - b) book a seat
 - c) books a seat
 - d) booked a seat
68. I have never ... abroad.
- a) been
 - b) were
 - c) will be
 - d) will

69. All the passengers must ... when they go abroad.
- a) went through the Customs
 - b) go through the Customs
 - c) goes through the Customs
 - d) gees through the Customs
70. Will you ... me the way to the airport?
- a) show
 - b) to show
 - c) showed
 - d) shows
71. How long did you ... in Petersburg?
- a) stayed
 - b) stays
 - c) stay
 - d) staying
72. I'm afraid the trousers ... too long for me.
- a) are
 - b) is
 - c) was
 - d) has
73. Don't ... the window.
- a) closed
 - b) to close
 - c) close
 - d) closes
74. We can ... the consumer goods in May.
- a) ship
 - b) ships
 - c) shipped
 - d) will ship
75. He couldn't come to the office yesterday because I ... bad.
- a) felt
 - b) feel
 - c) am feeling
 - d) feels
76. The experts of our office ... a contract for boilers yesterday.
- a) discuss
 - b) discussed
 - c) will discuss
 - d) discusses
77. Вы понимаете меня?
- a) meunderstand
 - b) youunderstandme
 - c) Doyouunderstandme
 - d) Are you understandme

78. Рад вас видеть.

- a) seeyou
- b) Nicetoseeyou
- c) goodtoseeyou
- d) seeyou soon

79. Спокойной ночи.

- a) goodafternoon
- b) goodmorning
- c) Goodnight
- d) Good day

80. She ... Frenchdisks.

- a) hasn'tgot
- b) haven'tgot
- c) havegot
- d) is got

81. I _____ fromBerlin, Germany.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) were

82. What _____ you?

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) was

83. _____ you a driver?

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) do

84. Slava'sbrothers _____ workers.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) do

85. SergeiPetrov _____ a farmer.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) does

86. PeterandGeorge ... brothers.

- a) was
- b) are
- c) were
- d) is

87. Thisis(eë) computer.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) our
- d) its

88. Thisis (наша)room

- a) his
- b) their
- c) our
- d) your

89. Thisis (его) book

- a) her
- b) his
- c) their
- d) its

90. Our firm has concluded a lot of contracts for the sale and purchase of consumer goods lately.

- a) Наша компания заключила много контрактов на покупку и продажу потребительских товаров за последнее время.
- b) Наша компания будет заключать много контрактов на покупку и продажу потребительских товаров за последнее время.
- c) Наша компания заключила много контрактов на покупку и продажу

- потребительских товаров за последнее время вчера.
- d) Наша компания заключает много контрактов на покупку и продажу потребительских товаров за последнее время

91. ... the terms acceptable for you?

- a) Are
- b) Is
- c) Was
- d) Does

92. Поставьте подходящее по смыслу выражение

- Мы заинтересованы в покупке ваших товаров.

- a) We are interested in buying your goods.
- b) We are interesting in buying your goods.
- c) We'd like buy your goods.
- d) We will be interesting in buying your goods

93. We ... terms of payment and delivery when director phoned.

- a) Was discussing
- b) Were discussing
- c) Discussed
- d) Will Discuss

94. Russia ... business with China next year.

- b) Does
- d) Will does
- f) Will do
- g) Will

95. We haven't signed contract with Barton and Co. since ... with them last year.

- a) We have done business
- b) We did business
- c) We do business
- d) We have business

96. What Russian goods ... in great demand?

- a) Are
- b) Is
- c) Was
- d) Do

97. Mr. Fedin was going through some letters while we ...

- a) Were signing the contract
- b) Was signed the contract

- c) Signed the contract
- d) Will signing the contract

98. What film ... you seen lately?

- a) Has
- b) Do
- c) Have
- d) Has

99. ... you have a good time last Sunday?

- a) Did
- b) Do
- c) Were
- d) Does

100. I ... do this work urgent. Today in the afternoon we need these materials.

- a) Must
- b) Like
- c) Want
- d) Dislike

Условия выполнения задания

Время выполнения задания: 40 мин.

Требования охраны труда: нет

Оборудование: нет

Литература для экзаменуемых: англо-русские, русско-английские словари

Дополнительная литература для экзаменатора: нет

Ключи к дифференцированному зачету

- 1- a 2-d 3-b 4- b5- c6- d 7-c 8-a 9- b10-b 11-c 12-a 13-a 14- c15- b16-c 17-d 18-b19-b 20-a 21-c22-c 23-d 24-b 25-d 26-d 27-b 28-c 29- d 30-a 31-a 32-b 33-d 34-a 35-a 36-a 37-c 38-a 39-c 40-c 41-d 42-c 43-b 44-a 45-a 46- c47-c 48-c 49-a 50-a 51-b 52-b 53-a 54-a 55-c 56-a 57-b58-a 59-c 60-a 61-b 62-a 63-b 64-a 65-b 66-c 67-a 68-a 69-b 70-a 71-c 72-a 73-c 74-a 75-a 76-b 77-c 78-b 79-c 80-a 81-a 82-c 83-c 84-c 85-b 86-b 87-a 88-c89-b 90-a 91-a 92-a 93-b 94-f 95-b 96-a 97-a 98-c 99-a100-a

Критерии оценки

При выставлении оценки в ходе устного опроса учитываются следующие требования:

- общий уровень теоретических знаний студента в соответствии с Государственными требованиями к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников по специальности 09.02.07 Информационная система и программирование
- уровень освоения студентом изученного материала;
- обоснованность, чёткость и краткость ответов;

Знания студентов оцениваются по пятибалльной системе:

- оценка «5» (отлично) выставляется за глубокое и полное понимание материала, за убедительность и ясность ответа, логическое и литературно правильное изложение материала, за умение свободно ориентироваться в материале;
- оценка «4» (хорошо) выставляется за глубокое и правильное усвоение материала, в случае если во время ответа допускаются неточности и незначительные ошибки;
- оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) выставляется, если студент знает основные, существенные положения учебного материала, но не умеет их чётко разъяснить, допускает неточности в содержании материала и в форме построения ответа;
- оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) выставляется в том случае если студент знаком с учебным материалом, но не показывает системы знаний, не выделяет основные положения, допускает существенные ошибки, которые искажают смысл изученного.

При выставлении оценки в ходе письменного ответа учитываются следующие основные требования:

- уровень практических навыков в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом СПО;
- уровень знаний и умений, позволяющий решать практические задания;
- уровень (полнота и аккуратность) оформления работы;
- навыки работы с бланковым материалом.

Каждое задание оценивается (по пятибалльной системе);

оценка «5» (отлично) выставляется за задание, выполненное на 100 - 90% при условии методически и арифметически верного решения, четкого и аккуратного оформления работы, полного и правильного заполнения используемого бланкового материала;

оценка «4» (хорошо) выставляется за задание, выполненное на 90-80%, при условии методически верного решения, при наличии незначительных ошибок;

оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) выставляется за задание, выполненное на 80-60%, при наличии незначительных ошибок в методике расчетов, которые, однако, искажают результат работы;

оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) выставляется за выполнение задания с существенными ошибками в методике расчетов. Либо при неполном (менее 60%) решении, не дающим представления о системности знаний студента по данному вопросу.