

Федеральное государственное образовательное бюджетное учреждение
высшего образования

**«Финансовый университет при Правительстве
Российской Федерации»
(Финансовый университет)**

Владикавказский филиал Финуниверситета

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора
по учебно-методической работе
Владикавказского филиала
Финуниверситета

З. Айларова З.К. Айларова
«31» августа 2026 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине

СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
**09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением технологий искусственного
интеллекта**

Владикавказ 2026

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением технологий искусственного интеллекта

Составитель:

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Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине рассмотрен и рекомендован к утверждению на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии общеобразовательных дисциплин

Протокол от «28» 08 2026 № 1

Председатель предметной (цикловой)
комиссии


Н.Ю. Саламова

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств
по дисциплине «СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности»
специальность 09.02.13 Интеграция решений с применением технологий
искусственного интеллекта

Результаты обучения(знания, умения))	Общие и профессиональные компетенции	Наименование темы	Наименование оценочного средства	
			Текущий контроль успеваемости	Промежуточная аттестация
1	2	3	5	6
Освоенные знания: Лексический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем текстов повседневного направления Освоенные умения: Построение предложений в действительном залоге	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Раздел 1. Россия в современном мире. Экономика отрасли. Тема 1.1. «Состояние современной экономики России». Времена действительного залога в английском языке.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Состояние современной экономика» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода со словарем текстов повседневного направления Освоенные умения: Употребление артикля с именами собственными.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 1.2. «Экономика отрасли». Употребление артикля с именами собственными.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Краткое описание отрасли» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные Освоенные умения: Правильно читать и переводить тексты экономического содержания.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 1.3. «Россия и сотрудничество с другими государствами». Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Россия и сотрудничество с другими государствами» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Происхождение, написание и произношение определенного артикля, лексика темы «Англоязычные страны». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять определенный артикль.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Раздел 2. Характеристика стран изучаемого языка Тема 2.1. «Англоязычные страны». Артикль	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Англоязычные страны.» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика и выражения темы: «Географическое положение Великобритании». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять основные формы английского глагола	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.2. «Географическое положение Великобритании». Основные формы английского глагола.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Географическое положение Великобритании». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Правила употребления глагола to be Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять определенный артикль с порядковыми числительными и прилагательными в превосходной степени сравнения.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.3. «Климатические условия Великобритании». Глагол to be.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Климатические условия Великобритании». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Состав Соединенного Королевства» Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять глагол to have.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.4. «Состав Соединенного Королевства». Глагол to have.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Состав соединенного королевства». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Употребление глагол to do. Лексика темы: «Политическая система Великобритании». Освоенные умения: Спряжение глагола to do.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.5. «Политическая система Великобритании». Глагол to do.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Политическая система Великобритании». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Лондон». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять притяжательные местоимения в предложении.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.6. «Лондон». Притяжательные местоимения. Употребление в предложении.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое</i> <i>занятие</i> «Лондон». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико- грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Королевская семья». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять инфинитив.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.7. «Королевская семья». Инфинитив.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое</i> <i>занятие</i> «Королевская семья». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико- грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Торговые отношения Великобритании». Освоенные умения: Употребление второй формы глагола.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.8. «Торговые отношения Великобритании». Вторая форма глагола.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие Письменный опрос по теме: вторая форма глагола, употребление в предложениях. Сообщения по теме: «Торговые отношения Великобритании».	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Правила употребления модальных глаголов. Лексика темы: «Современный туризм Великобритании».	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.9. «Современный туризм Великобритании». Модальные глаголы.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое</i> <i>занятие</i> «Современный туризм»	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные умения: Модальные глаголы в речи.			1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Особенности артикля с именами собственными. Лексика темы: «Культура и обычаи страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания» Освоенные умения: Артикль с именами собственными.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.10. «Культура и обычаи страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания» Артикль с именами собственными.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Культура и обычаи страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Английский этикет». Освоенные умения: Употребление числительных в английском языке.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.11. «Английский этикет». Некоторые особенности употребления числительных в английском языке	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Английский этикет» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Правила употребления артикля с географическими названиями. Освоенные умения: Использовать артикль с	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.12. «Достопримечательности страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания». Артикль с географическими названиями.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Достопримечательности страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания»	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

географическими названиями в речи.			1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Движение в Лондоне». Освоенные умения: Использовать артикль с именами собственными в речи	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 2.13. «Движение в Лондоне». Артикль с именами собственными.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Движение в Лондоне». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Дом англичанина». Освоенные умения: Правильно артикль с названиями городов и улиц.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 2.14. «Дом англичанина». Артикль с названиями городов и улиц.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Дом англичанина». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Британский музей». Освоенные умения: Употреблять артикль с числительными, обозначающих части суток.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 2.15. «Британский музей». Артикль с числительными, обозначающих части суток.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Британский музей». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы.	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

			3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономика США». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять сложное дополнение в речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.16. «Экономика США». Сложное дополнение	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Экономика США». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономика Австралии». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять сложное подлежащее	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.17. «Экономика Австралии». Сложное подлежащее.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Экономика Австралии». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономика Канады» Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.18. «Экономика Канады». Устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Состав соединенного королевства». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономика Новой Зеландии». Освоенные умения: Правильно использовать пунктуацию в письменной речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.19. «Экономика Новой Зеландии». Пунктуация английского предложения.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономика Индии». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять артикль с прилагательными	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.20. «Экономика Индии». Артикль с прилагательными.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Экономика Индии». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Культура и традиции Индии». Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять Артикль с названиями дней, месяцев, времен года	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.21. «Культура и традиции Индии». Артикль с названиями дней, месяцев, времен года.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Культура Индии». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономика Южно-Африканской республики». Освоенные умения: Употреблять артикль с именами имена.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 2.22. «Экономика Южно-Африканской республики». Артикль и имена.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Экономика Южно-Африканской республики». 1. Чтение и перевод текста	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

			2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экономическое чудо Сингапура». Освоенные умения: Употреблять нулевой артикль.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 2.23. «Экономическое чудо Сингапура». Нулевой артикль.	Вопросы для устного (письменного) опроса по теме Практическое занятие «Экономическое чудо Сингапура». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: «Лексика темы: Система образования России». Освоенные умения: Построить предложения в согласовании времен.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Раздел 3. Роль образования в современном мире Тема 3.1. «Система образования России». Согласование времен	Практическое занятие «Система образования России» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Правила согласования времен. Лексика по теме: «Образование в Великобритании». Освоенные умения: Уметь строить предложения в согласовании времен.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 3.2. «Образование в Великобритании». Согласование времен	Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Образование в Великобритании» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика по теме: «Образование в Китае». Освоенные умения:	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 3.3. «Образование в Китае». Косвенная речь	Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Образование в Китае» 1. Чтение и перевод текста	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Правильно строить предложения в косвенной речи.			2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Образование в США» Освоенные умения: Правильно употреблять личные местоимения.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 3.4. «Образование в США» Личные местоимения.	Практическое занятие <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Образование в США» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Образование в Европе» Освоенные умения: Употреблять в речи притяжательные местоимения.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 3.5. «Образование в Европе» Притяжательные местоимения.	Практическое занятие «Образование в Европе» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Правила употребления относительных местоимений Лексика темы: «Система среднего профессионального образования в России». Освоенные умения: Определять место относительных местоимений в предложениях.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 3.6. «Система среднего профессионального образования в России». Относительные местоимения	Практическое занятие «Система среднего профессионального образования в России». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Образование в России для иностранных студентов». Освоенные умения:	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 3.7. «Образование в России для иностранных студентов». Вопросительные местоимения	Практическое занятие «Образование в России для иностранных студентов». 1. Чтение и перевод текста	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Правильно использовать вопросительные местоимения.			2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Правила использования абсолютных местоимений. Лексика темы: «Иностранный студент поступает в учебное заведение в России». Освоенные умения: Правильно оформлять даты и время.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 3.8. «Иностранный студент поступает в учебное заведение в России». Абсолютные местоимения	Практическое занятие «Иностранный студент поступает в учебное заведение в России». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии». Освоенные умения: Использовать местоимения <i>one, ones</i> .	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Раздел 4. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности Тема 4.1. «Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии». Местоимения <i>one, ones</i> .	Практическое занятие «Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Правила делового общения на английском языке. Освоенные умения: Использовать на практике знания страдательный залог.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 4.2. «Основы делового общения». Страдательный залог.	Практическое занятие «Основы делового общения». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера». Освоенные умения:	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 4.3. «Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера». Числительные.	Практическое занятие «Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы.	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Правильно употреблять числительные.			3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Достижения и инновации в науке и технике». Освоенные умения: Строить придаточные предложения.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Раздел 5. Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир Тема 5.1. «Достижения и инновации в науке и технике». Придаточные предложения	Практическое занятие «Достижения и инновации в науке и технике» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: «Лексика темы: «Выдающиеся изобретения Николы Теслы» Освоенные умения: Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.2. «Выдающиеся изобретения Николы Теслы» Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения	Практическое занятие «Выдающиеся изобретения Николы Теслы» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Изобретение пенициллина. Александр Флеминг» Освоенные умения: Дополнительные придаточные предложения.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.3. «Изобретение пенициллина. Александр Флеминг» Дополнительные придаточные предложения.	Практическое занятие «Изобретение пенициллина. Александр Флеминг» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Первый реактивный пассажирский самолет Андрея Туполева» Освоенные умения: Определительные придаточные предложения.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.4. «Первый реактивный пассажирский самолет Андрея Туполева» Определительные придаточные предложения.	Практическое занятие «Первый реактивный пассажирский самолет Андрея Туполева» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

			грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Великие ученые XX века. К.Э. Циолковский». Освоенные умения: Особенности употребления косвенной речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.5. «Великие ученые XX века. К.Э. Циолковский». Косвенная речь.	Практическое занятие «Великие ученые XX века. К.Э. Циолковский». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. <i>Практическое занятие</i> «Великие ученые XX века. К.Э. Циолковский». Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Первый в мире автомобиль Карл Бенц» Освоенные умения: Придаточные обстоятельственные времени	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.6. «Первый в мире автомобиль Карл Бенц» Придаточные обстоятельственные времени	Практическое занятие «Первый в мире автомобиль Карл Бенц» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Открытия XXI века» Освоенные умения: Условные придаточные предложения1 типа	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.7. «Открытия XXI века» Придаточные предложения1 типа.	Практическое занятие «Открытия XXI века» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Интернет». Освоенные умения: Строить предложения в страдательном залоге.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.8. «Интернет». Грамматика. Present Simple Passive	Практическое занятие «Интернет». 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Компьютер». Освоенные умения: Уметь использовать особенности действительного и страдательного залога в предложениях.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.9. «Компьютер». Грамматика. Особенности действительного и страдательного залога.	Практическое занятие «Компьютер» 1. Чтение и перевод текста 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Жизнь в эпоху цифровых технологий». Освоенные умения: Отличать времена группы Indefinite.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.10 «Жизнь в эпоху цифровых технологий». Времена группы Indefinite.	Практическое занятие «Жизнь в эпоху цифровых технологий» 1. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Цифровая экономика». Освоенные умения: Использовать сослагательное наклонение в речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.11. «Цифровая экономика». Сослагательное наклонение	Практическое занятие Цифровая экономика». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Цифровая экономика». Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Компьютерные преступления». Освоенные умения: Уметь строить предложения в настоящем продолженном	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.12. «Компьютерные преступления». Настоящее продолженное	Практическое занятие «Компьютерные преступления». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Искусственный интеллект». Освоенные умения:	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 5.13. «Искусственный интеллект». Модальные глаголы	Практическое занятие «Искусственный интеллект». 1. Чтение и перевод текста:	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Правильно использовать модальные глаголы			«Искусственный интеллект». 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Беспилотный автомобиль». Освоенные умения: Использовать модальные глаголы в согласовании времен	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.14. «Беспилотный автомобиль». Модальные глаголы в согласовании времен.	Практическое занятие «Беспилотный автомобиль» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. «Беспилотный автомобиль». 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Космические исследования. Полёт человека на Марс». Освоенные умения: Уметь определять место наречия в предложении	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.15 «Космические исследования. Полёт человека на Марс». Наречие.	Практическое занятие «Космические исследования» 1. Работа с новой лексикой темы. «Космические исследования. Полёт человека на Марс». 2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Посещение отраслевой выставки». Освоенные умения: Строить придаточные предложения 2 типа	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.16. «Посещение отраслевой выставки». Придаточные предложения 2 типа.	Практическое занятие «Посещение отраслевой выставки» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Посещение отраслевой выставки» 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика по теме: «Достижение в области науки и техники,	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.17. «Достижение в области науки и техники, изменившее мою жизнь».	Практическое занятие «Достижение в области науки и техники, изменившее мою жизнь»	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

изменившее мою жизнь». Освоенные умения: Строить придаточные предложения3 типа.		Придаточные предложения3 типа.	1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Достижение в области науки и техники, изменившее мою жизнь» 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико- грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика по теме: «Социальные сети». Освоенные умения: Строить предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 5.18. «Социальные сети». Грамматика. Настоящее продолженное время	Практическое занятие «Социальные сети». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Социальные сети». 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико- грамматических упражнений от числа практических занятий	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «История чемпионатов» Освоенные умения: Придаточные предложения1 типа. Составлять предложения.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Раздел 6. Чемпионатное движение. Государственная итоговая аттестация в форме демонстрационного экзамена. Выбор профессии. Тема 6.1. «История чемпионатов» Придаточные предложения1 типа.	Практическое занятие «История чемпионатов» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «История чемпионатов» 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико- грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Чемпионаты России по профессиональному у мастерству» Освоенные умения: Придаточные предложения2 типа. Составлять предложения.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 6.2. «Чемпионаты России по профессиональному мастерству» Придаточные предложения2 типа.	Практическое занятие «Чемпионаты России по профессиональному мастерству» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Чемпионаты России по профессиональному мастерству» 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

			грамматических упражнений Индивидуальный опрос по теме:	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Демонстрационный экзамен как форма проведения ГИА» Освоенные умения: Придаточные предложения 3 типа. Составлять предложения.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 6.3. «Демонстрационный экзамен как форма проведения ГИА» Придаточные предложения 3 типа.	Практическое занятие «Демонстрационный экзамен как форма проведения ГИА» 1. Чтение и перевод текста. 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Управление персоналом». Освоенные умения: Формы герундия. Употреблять в речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 6.4. «Управление персоналом». Формы герундия.	Практическое занятие «Управление персоналом». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Демонстрационный экзамен как форма проведения ГИА» 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Выбор профессии». Освоенные умения: Образования герундия. Употреблять в речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 6.5. «Выбор профессии». Образования герундия	Практическое занятие «Выбор профессии». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Профессиональные качества». Освоенные умения:	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 6.6. «Профессиональные качества». Герундий.	Практическое занятие «Профессиональные качества». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: «Профессиональные качества».	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Герундий. Употреблять в речи.			2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Известные люди в профессии». Освоенные умения: Функции герундия в предложении. Строить предложения с герундием.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 6.7. «Известные люди в профессии». Функции герундия в предложении.	Практическое занятие «Известные люди в профессии». 1. Чтение и перевод текста. 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Научный потенциал России» Освоенные умения: Условные предложения в сослагательном наклонении. Уметь употреблять в речи.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 6.8. «Научный потенциал России» Условные предложения в сослагательном наклонении.	Практическое занятие Научный потенциал России» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Техническое бюро» Освоенные умения: Придаточные предложения. Определять виды придаточных.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Раздел 7. Профессиональное содержание. Работа бюро. Программы и программное обеспечение. Тема 7.1. «Техническое бюро» Придаточные предложения	Практическое занятие «Техническое бюро» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Техническая документация». Освоенные умения: Предложения с I wish. Строить предложения с оборотом.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 7.2. «Техническая документация. Технологические карты» Предложения с I wish	Практическое занятие «Техническое бюро» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Чертежи». Освоенные умения: Предложения с I wish. Строить предложения с оборотом.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 7.3. «Чертежи». Предложения с I wish	Практическое занятие «Чертежи». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Работа бюро». Освоенные умения: Герундий. Переводить на русский язык, учитывая части речи.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 7.4. «Работа бюро». Герундий	Практическое занятие «Работа бюро» 1. Чтение и перевод текста. 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Программы и программное обеспечение» Освоенные умения: Инфинитив. Устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 7.5. «Программы и программное обеспечение» Инфинитив	Практическое занятие «Программы и программное обеспечение» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Техника безопасности и охрана труда на производстве». Освоенные умения: Герундий. Использовать герундий после определенных глаголов.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Раздел 8. Техника безопасности и охрана труда на рабочем месте Тема 8.1. «Техника безопасности и охрана труда на производстве». Герундий.	Практическое занятие Техника безопасности и охрана труда на производстве». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Безопасность превыше всего» Освоенные умения: Перевод герундия на русский язык, учитывая части речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 8.2. «Безопасность превыше всего» Перевод герундия на русский язык.	Практическое занятие «Безопасность превыше всего» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Экологические проблемы». Освоенные умения: Род имен существительных.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 8.3. «Экологические проблемы». Род имен существительных	Практическое занятие «Экологические проблемы». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Профессиональные стандарты» Освоенные умения: Неличные формы глагола: причастие. Находить в предложении.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Раздел 9. Решение стандартных и нестандартных профессиональных ситуаций Тема 9.1. «Профессиональные стандарты». Неличные формы глагола: причастие	Практическое занятие «Профессиональные стандарты» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Стандарты производства» Освоенные умения: Причастие I. Находить в предложении и переводить на русский язык.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 9.2. «Стандарты производства» Причастие I	Практическое занятие «Профессиональные стандарты» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Статистика».	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 9.3. «Статистика». Причастие.	Практическое занятие «Статистика».	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные умения: Причастие. Использовать устной речи.	В		1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	о) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Бухгалтерский учет». Освоенные умения: Причастие настоящего времени. Использовать особенности времени.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 9.4. «Бухгалтерский учет». Причастие настоящего времени.	Практическое занятие «Бухгалтерский учет» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Банковская система». Освоенные умения: Образование причастия. Уметь правильно использовать причастие в речи.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 9.5. «Банковская система». Образование причастия.	Практическое занятие «Банковская система». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «В поисках работы». Освоенные умения: Типы придаточных предложений. Определять типы придаточных предложений.	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Раздел 10. Саморазвитие в профессии Тема 10.1. «В поисках работы». Типы придаточных предложений	Практическое занятие «В поисках работы». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений <i>2. Практическое занятие</i> «В поисках работы». Подготовка устного мин-сочинения	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы:	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05	Тема 10.2. «Прием на работу». Простые времена	Практическое занятие «Прием на работу».	Задания для устного (письменного)

«Прием на работу». Освоенные умения: Простые времена. Использовать временные формы в речи.	OK 09		1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	о) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Роль самообразования и самосовершенствования в профессии» Освоенные умения: Неличные формы глагола: причастие II. Использовать в речи.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 10.3. «Роль самообразования и самосовершенствования в профессии» Неличные формы глагола: причастие II	Практическое занятие «Роль самообразования и самосовершенствования в профессии» 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Профессиональный рост и самосовершенствование в профессиональной деятельности». Освоенные умения: Согласование времен. Использовать правила построения предложений.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 10.4. «Профессиональный рост и самосовершенствование в профессиональной деятельности». Согласование времен	Практическое занятие «Профессиональный рост и самосовершенствование в профессиональной деятельности». 1. Чтение и перевод текста. 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Профессионалы в отрасли». Освоенные умения: Простые времена. Вопросы. Задавать вопросы к предложениям.	OK 02 OK 04 OK 05 OK 09	Тема 10.5. «Профессионалы в отрасли». Простые времена. Вопросы.	Практическое занятие «Профессионалы в отрасли». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Освоенные знания: Лексика темы: «Деловой этикет». Освоенные умения: Строить предложения с I wish	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тема 10.6 «Деловой этикет». Предложения с I wish.	Практическое занятие «Деловой этикет». 1. Чтение и перевод текста: 2. Работа с новой лексикой темы. 3. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине
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2.Комплект оценочных средств

1.Задания для текущего контроля успеваемости

Задания и упражнения для устного (письменного) опроса

Тема 1.1. «Состояние современной экономики России». Времена действительного залога в английском языке.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

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

The main industry is still an export 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, Nizhniy 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 aluminum and nickel, our wheat production is several times bigger than in the USA, and of course, our sweets are well known across the world.

Answer the questions

1. Did the Russian economy go through a lot of changes?
2. Is it a global system of market economy now?
3. What is the main industry in the country?
4. What minerals does our country have?
5. What activities does the country get a lot of money from?
6. Has shipbuilding been very well developed in Russia for a long time?
7. What cities are the most of the manufactures located in?
8. What automobile industry do our country have?
9. Diesel electric locomotives, plane and helicopters are also produced in our country, aren't it?
10. What industries are developed in light industry of our country?
11. What industries are very important as well?
12. Is our country one of the largest producers of aluminum and nickel?
13. Our sweets are well known across the world, aren't they?

True or false

1. After the Soviet Union was over the Russian economy didn't go through a lot of changes
2. The main industry is still an export of natural gas and oil that are extracted in Western Siberia.
3. Our country doesn't have a lot of diamonds.
4. We don't export natural resources we have.
5. Most of these manufactures are located in Moscow, Novgorod and in Tula.
6. Shipbuilding has been very well developed in Russia for a long time
7. We also have a developed automobile industry.
8. Diesel electric locomotives, plane and helicopters are not produced in our country.
9. Our country is one of the largest producers of aluminum and nickel.
10. our sweets are not known across the world.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнения на 16 времен действительного залога

Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. Where is your luggage? — I (to leave) it at the station. I (to take) it tomorrow when Nick (to come) to help me. 2. I (to read) about an hour when he (to come). 3. The play (not yet to begin) and the people (to talk) in the hall. 4. Yesterday I (to buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (to lose) the old ones. 5. We (to walk) in silence. He already

(to tell) me all that (to be) interesting about himself, and I (to have) nothing to tell him. 6. The moon (not to rise) yet, and only two stars, like two distant lighthouses, (to shine) in the dark blue sky. 7. One night a little swallow (to fly) over the city. His friends (to fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (to stay) behind. 8. What you (to do) these three months? 9. Our train starts late in the evening, so if you (to come) at seven o'clock, we still (to pack) our luggage. 10. When you (to see) him last? 11. I (to meet) him when he (to walk) across the park. 12. You ever (to act) on the stage? — Why, yes, that's what I (to do) for the last six years. 13. Don't enter the bedroom! The child (to sleep) there, and he always (to wake) up when somebody (to open) the door.

Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. What you (to do) when I (to come) in? 2. When I (to come) to his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before. 3. On checking up his answers he (to find) out that he (to make) several mistakes. 4. When I (to leave) home, the snow already (to stop), but a strong wind (to blow). 5. You (to read) this book? — Yes, I (to read) it. I (to think) it (to be) very interesting. 6. What the children (to do) now? — Oh, they (to play) the new table game which I (to buy) for them the day before yesterday. 7. They (to reach) the corner of the street by now and (to stand) at the bus stop. 8. After we (to walk) about two hours, we arrived at a picturesque glade covered with fresh grass. 9. We could not go out because it (to rain) hard since early morning. 10. She (to teach) at our school for twenty years now. 11. Ring me up as soon as you (to come) home. 12. He (to begin) to write his composition at three o'clock. It is already eleven, and he still (to write) it. He says he (to finish) it by twelve. 13. We (to help) our librarian to put the books in the right order for already three days, but we (to arrange) only half the books.

Тема 1.2. «Экономика отрасли». Употребление артикля с именами собственными

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

ECONOMICS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

In the modern era, the global economy is undergoing a massive digital transformation. Information Systems (IS) have become the backbone of contemporary business, reshaping traditional economic models and driving unprecedented productivity. The intersection of creates new opportunities for market growth and operational efficiency.

The Role of IS in Business and Markets Information systems, such as ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) and CRM (Customer Relationship Management) systems, fundamentally change how companies operate. They allow businesses to automate routine tasks, reduce operational costs, and optimize supply chains. Moreover, IS enable the transition

from physical marketplaces to e-commerce, allowing companies to reach a global audience and minimize overhead expenses.

Data as a New Economic Resource
In today's digital economy, data is often referred to as the "new oil" or a highly valuable asset. Businesses use advanced analytics, machine learning, and Big Data to analyze consumer behavior. By understanding market trends and customer preferences through data, companies can make highly accurate forecasts, personalize marketing strategies, and maximize their return on investment. [1]

Challenges and Economic Impacts
Despite the obvious benefits, the integration of information systems presents significant economic challenges. Implementing modern IT infrastructure requires massive capital investments. Furthermore, the rise of automation raises concerns about labor market disruptions and the need for workforce reskilling. Cybersecurity threats and data breaches also pose massive financial risks to both individual corporations and the global economy.

Conclusion

To conclude, information systems are no longer just a supporting tool for businesses; they are the primary driver of economic development. Organizations that effectively integrate IS into their economic strategies gain a strong competitive advantage. Ultimately, the successful synergy of economics and information systems will continue to define the future of the global market.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Поставьте “the” или “ – “ с географическими названиями.
 1. Are you going to ... France or ... Czech Republic?
 2. ... North Pole is situated in ... Arctic.
 3. My dream is to visit ... Lake Baikal in ... Russian Federation.
 4. ... Suez Canal in ... Egypt connects ... Mediterranean Sea with ... Red Sea.
 5. The tallest mountain in the world, ... Mount Everest is situated in ... Himalayas.
 6. ... Sahara desert covers most of ... North Africa.
 7. ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is surrounded by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... North Sea.
 8. ... Mississippi is the second longest river in ... United States.
 9. She was born in ... Kiev, in ... Ukraine.
 - 10.... Bahamas are a group of islands near ... Florida.
 11. There are a lot of rivers in ... Siberia: ... Ob, ... Lena, ... Amur and others.
 - 12.... Caucasus mountains are located between ... Europe and ... Asia.
2. Поставьте “the” или “ – “ с именами собственными.
 1. We met ... Peter Smith in ... Trafalgar Square, near ... National Gallery.
 2. Have you ever been to ... Great Wall of ... China?
 3. The shop is in ... Fleet street, next to ... McDonald's.
 4. ... Flintstones sold their house just before ... Christmas.

5. When I visit ... Hermitage Museum in ... Petersburg, I'll find the collection of paintings by ... Rembrandt there.
6. ... Doctor Brown was a veteran of ... World War II.
7. ... Kremlin and ... Bolshoi Theatre are in the heart of ... Moscow.
8. ... Mary studies ... French in a school near ... Eiffel Tower.
9. ... Japanese language is too difficult for me.
- 10.... Henry studies ... Medicine at ... Oxford University.
- 11.... Dutch are the people who live in ... Netherlands.
12. When the sky is clear, we can see ... Moon from ... Earth.

Ответы:

1. - ; the. (Ты собираешься во Францию или Чешскую Республику?)
 2. The ; the. (Северный полюс находится в Арктике.)
 3. - ; the. (Моя мечта – поехать на озеро Байкал, в Российской Федерации.)
 4. The ; - ; the ; the. (Суэцкий канал в Египте соединяет Средиземное море с Красным морем.)
 5. - ; the. (Самая высокая гора в мире, гора Эверест, находится в Гималаях.)
 6. The ; - . (Пустыня Сахара покрывает большую часть Северной Африки.)
 7. The ; - ; - ; the ; the. (Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии окружено Атлантическим океаном и Северным морем.)
 8. The ; the. (Миссисипи является второй самой длинной рекой в Соединенных Штатах.)
 9. - ; the. (Она родилась в Киеве, на Украине.)
 10. The ; - . (Багамы – это группа островов рядом с Флоридой.)
 11. - ; the ; the ; the. (В Сибири есть много рек: Обь, Лена, Амур и другие.)
 12. The ; - ; - . (Кавказские горы находятся между Европой и Азией.)
- 2.
1. - ; - ; the. (Мы встретили Питера Смита на Трафальгарской площади, возле Национальной галереи.)
 2. the ; - . (Ты когда-нибудь был на Великой Китайской стене?)
 3. - ; - . (Магазин находится на Флит Стрит, рядом с МакДоналдс.)
 4. The ; - . (Семейство Флинтстоун продало свой дом как раз перед Рождеством.)
 5. the ; - ; - . (Когда я буду в музее Эрмитаж в Санкт-Петербурге, я найду там коллекцию картин Рембрандта.)
 6. - ; - . (Доктор Браун был ветераном Второй Мировой войны.)
 7. The ; the ; - . (Кремль и Большой театр находятся в сердце Москвы.)
 8. - ; - ; the. (Мэри изучает французский в школе рядом с Эйфелевой башней.)
 9. The. (Японский язык слишком сложен для меня.)
 10. - ; - ; - . (Генри изучает медицину в Оксфордском университете.)

11. The ; the. (Голландцы – народ, проживающий в Нидерландах.)

12. the ; the. (Когда небо ясное, мы можем увидеть Луну с Земли.)

Тема 1.3. «Россия и сотрудничество с другими государствами». **Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные**

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

RUSSIA AND ITS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Russia, as the largest country in the world, plays a crucial role in global affairs. Due to its unique geographical position spanning Europe and Asia, Russia actively develops multifaceted cooperation with various states across the globe.

Historically, Russia has been deeply involved in global diplomacy. It is a founding member of the United Nations (UN) and a permanent member of its Security Council. The country actively contributes to resolving international conflicts, promoting global stability, and combating modern threats like terrorism.

In recent years, Russia's foreign policy has shifted significantly towards the East and the Global South. The nation plays a leading role in the **BRICS** alliance, which unites major developing economies, including Brazil, India, China, and South Africa. This partnership focuses on reforming the global financial system and expanding trade. Furthermore, Russia maintains strong economic and political ties within the Commonwealth of Independent States (**CIS**), fostering regional integration.

Economically, Russia is a major global player. It is one of the leading exporters of energy resources, such as natural gas and oil, providing energy security to many countries in Europe and Asia. Beyond hydrocarbons, Russia is highly active in the international nuclear energy market, constructing nuclear power plants in various countries.

Cooperation also extends to science, space, and culture. Russia has a long history of participating in joint scientific research and space exploration programs, such as the International Space Station (ISS). Cultural and educational exchanges help build bridges between nations, promoting mutual understanding.

In conclusion, international cooperation remains a cornerstone of Russia's foreign policy. Despite global challenges, the country continues to expand mutually beneficial partnerships, emphasizing diplomacy, economic integration, and shared global progress.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

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. ... films did you see?
 4. ... friends has he got?
 5. ... free time do we have?
 6. ... juice is there in the fridge?
 7. ... money did they spend?
 8. ... tomatoes are there in the bag?
 9. ... kilos of potatoes did you buy?
 - 10.... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Ответы:

1.

Исчисляемые: bottle, pencil, girl, job, plate, dog, apricot, bedroom, magazine, child, spoon, egg, chair, raincoat, flower, toy, garden, friend

Неисчисляемые: paper, porridge, happiness, coffee, work, meat, news, toothpaste, time, money, information, honey, metal, yoghurt, rice, spaghetti, water, air, mustard, shampoo, flour, bread, soap, food, knowledge, oil, furniture

2.

a loaf of bread - буханка

a bottle of lemonade, a bottle of wine - бутылка

a slice of cheese, a slice of bread, a slice of meat – ломтик, кусочек

a liter of soup, a liter of lemonade, a liter of wine – литр

a glass of lemonade, a glass of wine – стакан, бокал

a bar of chocolate, a bar of soap – плитка, кусок

a jar of orange jam – банка апельсинового джема

a kilo of cheese, a kilo of meat – килограмм

a tube of toothpaste – тюбик

a tin of soup, a tin of sardines – банка

a plate of soup, a plate of sardines – тарелка

3.

1. Can I have 2 sandwiches and some bread, please?

2. Can I have some rice and 5 apples, please?

3. Can I have some butter and 3 bananas, please?

4. Can I have some coffee and 4 bottles of lemonade, please?

5. Can I have a bar of chocolate and some sugar, please?

1. How much salt do you usually put in the soup? (Сколько соли ты обычно кладешь в суп?)

2. How many cups of tea shall I bring? (Сколько чаше чая мне принести?)

3. How many films did you see? (Сколько фильмов ты посмотрел?)

4. How many friends has he got? (Сколько у него друзей?)

5. How much free time do we have? (Сколько свободного времени у нас есть?)

6. How much juice is there in the fridge? (Сколько сока в холодильнике?)

7. How much money did they spend? (Сколько денег они потратили?)

8. How many tomatoes are there in the bag? (Сколько помидоров в сумке?)

9. How many kilos of potatoes did you buy? (Сколько килограммов картофеля ты купил?)

10. How many slices of cheese are left on the plate? (Сколько ломтиков сыра осталось на тарелке?)

Тема 2.1. «Англоязычные страны». Артикул

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways. The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ. Each country has its own history customs, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language. English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland consist of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. The British Isles are group of islands lying off the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. There are no high mountains, no very long river, no great forest in U.K. The population of the UK is almost fifty-six million.

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Canada has area of nearly 10 million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Canada is over 26 million people. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and number of smaller islands. Australia has an area of nearly eight million square kilometers. The population of Australia is over sixteen million people.

New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of the large islands called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and also many small islands. The population of New Zealand is over three million people. New Zealand is a member of the Commonwealth.

Answer the questions

1. What are English speaking countries?
2. Where are they situated in?
3. What is the difference between these countries?
4. What do these countries have in common?
5. How many parts are there in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland? What are they? What are the capitals?
6. Where is the USA situated in? What is the capital of the USA?
7. Where is Canada? What is the capital of Canada?
8. The population of Australia is over sixteen million people, isn't it? What is the capital of Australia?
9. Is New Zealand a member of the Commonwealth?
10. What is the capital of New Zealand?

True or false

1. Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries.
2. Each country has its own history customs, traditions, its own national holidays.
3. The USA consist of 4 parts.
4. There are high mountains, long river, great forest in the U.K.
5. The USA is situated in the central part of the South American continent.
6. In the USA there are three main political parties.
7. Western coast of Canada is washed by the Indian Ocean.
8. Australia has an area of nearly eight million square kilometers.
9. New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia.
10. New Zealand consists of two large islands.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Нулевой артикль с географическими названиями

Нулевой артикль используется со следующими названиями:

1. Названия континентов (*continents*):

- *Europe* – Европа;
- *Africa* – Африка;
- *South America* – Южная Америка;
- *North America* – Северная Америка;
- *Australia* – Австралия;
- *Asia* – Азия.

2. Страны, названия которых представляют собой существительные в единственном числе, города (*cities*), села (*villages*), штаты (*states*), провинции (*provinces*):

- *France* – Франция;
- *Spain* – Испания;
- *California* – Калифорния;
- *Kiev* – Киев;
- *London* – Лондон;
- *Beijing* – Пекин;
- *Florida* – Флорида;
- *Quebec* – Квебек.

Здесь есть несколько исключений, к ним относятся:

- *the Hague* – Гаага;
- *the Vatican* – Ватикан;
- *the Congo* – Конго.

Если в названии города появляется слово *city*, то тут же появляется определенный артикль и предлог *of*:

- *the city of Moscow* – город Москва;
- *the city of Rome* – город Рим.

3. Названия отдельных островов (*islands*), гор (*mountains*), вулканов (*volcanoes*):

- *Greenland* – Гренландия;
- *Java* – Ява;
- *Cyprus* – Кипр;
- *Madagascar* – Мадагаскар;
- *Jamaica* – Ямайка;
- *Vesuvius* – Везувий;
- *Mount Goverla* – Говерла;
- *Elbrus* – Эльбрус;
- *Kilimanjaro* – Килиманджаро;
- *Mount Etna* – вулкан Этна;
- *Mount Fuji* – Фудзи, Фудзияма.

Тема 2.2. «Географическое положение Великобритании». Основные формы английского глагола.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland covers an area of some 244 thousand square miles. It is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles are separated from Europe by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. The British Isles are washed by the North Sea in the east and the Atlantic Ocean in the west.

The population of Great Britain is about 60 million. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The territory of Great Britain is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is in the southern and central part of Great Britain. Scotland is in the north of the island. Wales is in the west. Northern Ireland is situated in the north-eastern part of Ireland. England is the richest, the most fertile and most populated part in the country. There are mountains in the north and in the west of England, but all the rest of the territory is a vast plain. In the northwestern part of England there are many beautiful lakes. This part of the country is called Lake District.

Scotland is a land of mountains. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. The highest mountain of Great Britain is in Scotland too. The chain of mountains in Scotland is called the Grampians. It's the highest peak is Ben Nevis (1345 m). It is the highest peak not only in Scotland but in the whole Great Britain as well.

There are no great forests on the British Isles today. Historically, the most famous forest is Sherwood Forest in the east of England, to the north of London. It was the home of Robin Hood, the famous hero of a number of legends.

The British Isles have many rivers but they are not very long. The longest of the English rivers is the Severn. It flows into the Irish Sea. The most important river

of Scotland is the Clyde. Glasgow stands on it. Many of the English and Scottish rivers are joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of Great Britain to the other.

The Thames is over 200 miles long. It flows through the rich agricultural and industrial districts of the country. London, the capital of Great Britain, stands on it. The Thames has a wide mouth, that's why the big ocean liners can go up to the London port.

Geographical position of Great Britain is rather good as the country lies on the crossways of the sea routes from Europe to other parts of the world. The sea connects Britain with most European countries such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and some other countries. The main sea route from Europe to America also passes through the English Channel.

Answer the questions.

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated on?
2. What are the British Isles washed by?
3. What is the population of Great Britain?
4. What are the largest cities of the country?
5. How many parts is the territory of Great Britain divided into?
6. What is the richest, the most fertile and most populated part in the country?
7. Where is Lake District?
8. Where is the highest peak in Great Britain? What is it?
9. What is the most famous forest in England?
10. What can you say about rivers of the country?
11. Where does the capital of the country stand on?
12. Where does the main sea route from Europe to America pass through?

Give the information.

1. What is the capital of England?
2. What is the capital of Scotland?
3. What is the capital of Wales?
4. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
5. What is the capital of Ireland?
6. What is the capital of Belgium?
7. What is the capital of Holland?
8. What is the capital of Denmark?
9. What is the capital of Norway?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Найдите в следующем списке глаголов неправильные и дайте все три формы этих глаголов.

come – want – use – give – eat – read – finish – take – try – ask – begin – help – let – play – leave – know – seem – work – think – swim – move – live – run – bring

2. Найдите в тексте 2-ую и 3-ю формы неправильных глаголов и распределите их в соответствующие колонки.

Chris is a professional artist. He fell in love with drawing when he was 3 years old. He spent all days long in the garden with a box of crayons and a drawing-pad. Now he has already sold more than 200 of his paintings. He has taken part in the International exhibition of modern artists this year and has won praise as the youngest artist there. Two years ago, Chris met a nice girl, Anna. So last Saturday they got married and today they have flown to the Maldives.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок во II форму и переведите предложения.

1. He ... (drive) his grandfather to the doctor.
2. Jack ... (wear) a strange red tie.
3. Little Greg ... (blow) out 5 candles on his birthday cake.
4. They ... (hold) an opera festival in August.
5. We accidentally ... (break) the umbrella.
6. My daughter ... (lose) her way in a new city.
7. My mother ... (make) vanilla pancakes in the morning.
8. Mary ... (write) a long note in her diary.
9. Our cat ... (catch) three mice in the garden.
10. I ... (go) to the ballet school in my childhood.

4. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в III форму и переведите предложения.

1. My brother has ... (take) his girlfriend to a Mexican restaurant.
2. Sam has ... (fly) to Iceland.
3. Susan has ... (find) two interesting jobs at the agency this week.
4. I have already ... (send) you about ten messages.
5. We have just ... (meet) Mr. Jackson at the airport.
6. Where has your teacher ... (go)?
7. Which wedding hat have you ... (choose)?
8. Has Rachel ever ... (be) abroad?
9. The train has just ... (leave) the station.
10. I haven't ... (tell) her anything.

5. Поставьте предложение в прошедшее время.

1. We (open) the windows.
2. Emily (bake) cakes.
3. She (spend) half of her time travelling.
4. He (fall) downstairs.
5. I know you (care) for her.
6. Some of us (pay) a higher price than others.
7. My financial adviser (ring).
8. Tired parents (think) I should not ask anything.
9. I (write) this song with my ex-wife.

10. He (teach) nothing but reading and writing.

6. Перестройте предложение из Past Simple в Present Simple и наоборот:

1. He left the device unprotected.
2. Sam made a copy of her book.
3. The working group holds some informal meetings.
4. He drinks much water after swimming.
5. Why do you always put us in trouble?
6. He found the article entirely satisfactory.
7. They sit where they like.
8. The bus stopped for 20 minutes and then continued towards London.
9. She feeds a stray cat outside her house.
10. They think he breaks the windows to get in.

Тема 2.3. «Климатические условия Великобритании». Глагол to be.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

CLIMATE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate. There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current - the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

The British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say, «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

Answer the questions

1. Why does the United Kingdom have an insular climate?

2. Does the Gulf Stream flow from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England?
3. Why are the English ports ice-free?
4. What kind of climate does Great Britain have?
5. What are three main features that determine the climate of Great Britain?
6. Is it very hot in Britain in summer?
7. Are the English rivers frozen during winter?
8. What happens when there is a heavy fog in Great Britain?
9. Does it rain very often?
10. What reputation does the weather of the United Kingdom have?

Vocabulary:

awful – ужасный, пугающий;
 dense - плотный, густой;
 dreadful - ужасный, страшный;
 fickle – непостоянный;
 fog – туман;
 insular climate - островной климат;
 It's raining cats and dogs - дождь льет как из ведра;
 moderate – умеренный;
 prevailing winds - господствующие ветры;
 shores – побережье;
 striking difference - зд. большая разница;
 temperate belt - умеренный пояс;
 throughout - по всей, повсюду, везде, в течение всего;
 the Gulf Stream - течение Гольфстрим;
 to blow – *здесь* - дуть; обдуть, удар;
 to flow - течь, протекать;
 to surround – окружать;
 to determine – определять;
 vehicle - транспортное средство, автомобиль;
 wet - сырой, мокрый

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

ГЛАГОЛ to be

Упражнение №1. Вставьте форму глагола to be.

1. What ... your name? — My name ... Ann.
2. What ... your address? — My address ... 175 Central Way.
3. What... your phone number? — My phone number ... 718-19-30.
4. Where ... you from? — I ... from London.
5. What ... you? — I ... a student.
6. Who your parents? — My parents ... Steve and Nancy.
7. What ... they? — They ... teachers.
8. What ... your uncle? — My uncle ... a doctor.

9. ... your aunt a doctor? — No, she... not. She ... a housewife.
10. ... they at home? — No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
11. My brother ... a driver. He ... at work too.
12. ... your family big? — Yes, it
- 13.. your sister tall? — No, she ... not. She ... a little girl. She ... five years old.
14. How old ... your brother? —He ... ten.
15. ... your brother at school? — No, he ... not at school.
16. My brother ... on holiday now.
17. ... you a happy family? — Yes, we.... There ...four of us.

Упражнение №2. Вставьте форму глагола to be.

1. Where ... you? — I... in the kitchen.
2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage.
3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They .. in the living-room.
4. Where... Mike? — He ... in the garden.
5. What time ... it? — It ... 5 o'clock.
6. Your watch ... slow. It ... 5 minutes past 5 now.
7. Where ... our Tom cat? — He ... on the sofa.
8. It ... so quiet. Where ... the children? — They ... in the bedroom.
9. What ... they doing there? — They ... playing hide and seek.
10. ... it your brother who ... in the bathroom? — I think he ...
11. It... time to have tea. The pie ... ready. The cups ... on the table.
12. My home ... my castle.

Упражнение №3. Раскройте скобки.

What ... our life ... (be) like in future? I think city life ... (differ) from the country life.

The cities ... (be) dead. They ... (be) full of cars and houses. All living creatures ... (disappear). The trees and flowers ... (be) artificial. There ... (be) no birds in the sky, there ... (be) no insects in the air.

As for the country, there is still a hope that there ... (be) green trees and fresh air. The sun ... (shine) brightly and insects and birds ... (fly) happily. All the house ... (be) intelligent. The cars (use) green fuel and the air... (be) rich in oxygen. I hope that people ... be clever enough not to destroy nature around them.

Тема 2.4. «Состав соединенного королевства». Глагол to have.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS PARTS

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan, (*также известный как Устав Уэльса (лат. Statuta Vallie) обеспечивал*

конституционные основы правительства королевства Северного Уэльса с 1284 по 1536 гг. Устав был принят 3 марта 1284 года и обнародован 19 марта в замке Ридлан в Северном Уэльсе, после одобрения Эдуарда I.) in 1284.

In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

WALES

Wales is a part of the United Kingdom. It is bordered by England to the east and by the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea to the west. Wales is not a very large country with a population of about three million people. There are two official languages in Wales - English and Welsh.

Both these languages are taught in schools.

Cardiff is the capital of Wales. It is the main seaport and industrial center. Cardiff has been the capital since 1955. Cardiff is an industrial city, which also has a cathedral, a university.

The flag of Wales, with its red dragon, is one of the oldest in the world. It was brought to Britain by the Romans. The Welsh call their country Cymru a word which has the same root as a "camrador" (friend, comrade). Wales is "the land of castles». The Normans were the first to build castles here.

Wales is often called "the land of song". The Welsh people are fond of poetry, singing folk songs. There are a lot of choirs in Wales.

Wales is famous for Eisteddfod. It is the largest and oldest festival of Welsh culture, which is held every year in different areas of Wales.

There is also Welsh and British TV channels. Rugby is the national game of Wales. The rules of the game are quite difficult.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is a part of the United Kingdom and it lies in the northern part of Great Britain, occupying almost one-third of the island. Scotland is known for its exquisite liquor and breathtaking landscapes. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis. A famous British poet and lyricist Robert Burns wrote many poems and songs about these highlands.

However, Scotland is associated not only with mountainous areas, but with bagpipes, kilts, haggis, Loch Ness monster, historic architecture and cobblestone streets of its capital city Edinburgh.

Edinburgh is the historical, cultural and educational heart of Scotland, Glasgow is its financial and industrial center.

Scottish flag is known as St. Andrew's Cross. It's a white cross on a blue background. According to the legend St. Andrew was the patron saint of Scotland, who was crucified on the similar cross.

Having so many rivers, lakes, highlands and green areas, this country is believed to have one of most beautiful sceneries in the world.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland, integral part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is situated in the northeastern portion of the island of Ireland. The country consists mainly of a low, flat plain. The climate of Northern Ireland is mild and damp throughout the year. The most valuable natural resources of Northern Ireland are its fertile soil and rich pasturelands. Natural waterpower is abundant. The chief minerals are basalt, limestone, sand and gravel, granite, chalk, clay, and shale; bauxite, iron ore, and coal also are found in small amounts. (*базальт, известняк, песок и гравий, гранит, мел, глина и сланцы; бокситы, железная руда и уголь*)

The capital and largest city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

There is a thriving theatrical movement in Belfast, and much literary activity. Belfast is the base of Opera Northern Ireland, which presents seasons at the Grand Opera House in the city.

A ballet company is based in the capital, as is the Belfast Philharmonic Society. The Ulster Symphony Orchestra is among the leading orchestras of Britain.

Queen's University hosts the annual Belfast Festival. Northern Ireland has two national museums: The Ulster Museum in Belfast, which houses a collection of Irish antiquities; and the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum in County Down.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science.

Answer the questions.

1. When was the union between England and Wales enacted?
2. How long has England existed as a unified entity?
3. When was the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adapted?
4. What is Wales? What is the capital of Wales?
5. How many people live in Wales?
6. What is the national game of Wales?
7. Where is Scotland? What is the capital of Scotland?
8. What is associated with Scotland?
9. Scottish flag is known as St. Andrew's Cross, isn't it?
10. What is Northern Ireland? What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
11. What is the climate in Northern Ireland?
12. What are the most valuable natural resources of Northern Ireland?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Глагол to have

Основным значением слова является «иметь», «владеть», однако при переводе на русский язык чаще используют структуру «у (кого-то) есть».

e.g. I have a delicious cake. – у меня есть вкусный пирог.

He has a new car. – у него есть новая машина.

В этом значении глагол можно заменить альтернативной конструкцией have got с таким же смыслом.

e.g. I have got a funny rabbit. – у меня есть забавный кролик.

He has got a small kitten – у него есть маленький котенок.

И отдельно взятый глагол, и конструкция have got применяются, когда речь идет о владении чем-то.

В некоторых устойчивых выражениях (have a look, have breakfast, have a rest и др.) слово got не используется.

Свое смысловое значение глагол to have меняет, когда выступает в роли модального глагола.

e.g. We have to see him right now.

нам необходимо увидеть его прямо сейчас

You have to add some sugar.

вам нужно добавить немного сахара

Грамматические формы глагола to have

-have употребляется с местоимениями I, you, we, they

-has – только с местоимениями he, she, it

Для отрицания добавляется частица not.

e.g. They don't have house in the village.

у них нет домика в деревне

He doesn't have sister. у него нет сестры

Глаголы have и has не всегда выступают смысловыми глаголами. Они могут выполнять функцию вспомогательных глаголов при формировании времен группы Perfect.

Устойчивые выражения с глаголом to have.

have / take a drink — выпить (об алкоголе)

have / take a meal – принимать пищу

have / take coffee / tea – пить кофе / чай

have a conversation — беседовать

have a guess – предположить, угадывать

have an idea — иметь

have a chat – болтать

have a rest — отдыхать

have a sleep – поспать

have a dream – мечтать, видеть сон
have a smoke — покурить, перекурить

Упражнение 1. Поставьте have got, has got, haven't got or hasn't got.

1. I _____ long fair hair.
2. My mum _____ big blue eyes.
3. My dad _____ short dark hair.
4. I _____ a little mouth.
5. My brother _____ little ears.
6. My friend _____ a big nose.
7. My granny _____ a small face.
8. My teacher _____ short hair.

Упражнение 2. Вставь have или has.

1. We _____ got a green parrot.
2. She _____ got seven games.
3. They _____ not got a kite.
4. I _____ got a big bag.
5. _____ you got a blue pen?
6. _____ it got a funny face?
7. He _____ not got a bike.

Упражнение 4. Составьте вопросы с have /has

1. you/ a bicycle?
2. you /a country-house?
3. your step-father/a car?
4. Molly/many friends?
5. Mr. Lether/any children?
6. what car/John?

Упражнение 5. Измени предложения так, чтобы они стали вопросительными.
Запиши краткие ответы на них.

e.g. She has got three chicks.

1. Has she got three chicks? Yes, she has.
2. They have very interesting ancient book.
3. Kate has got an umbrella in her bag.
4. Fred has got a bike.
5. We have got lot of friends in this country.

Упражнение 6. Составь предложения, расставив слова в правильном порядке.

1. got, the dog, how, many, puppies, has?
2. you, got, a, have, camera?
3. has, who, TV set, got, a?
4. hasn't, Sue, a, pencil, why, got?

5. his, what, has, brother, got?
6. your, children, many, parents, got, how, have?
7. brother, got, a, her, blue, has, ruler.
8. haven't, got, bicycles, they.
9. homework, got, Dima, hasn't.
10. many, got, their, have, friends, toys.

Упражнение 7. Задай вопросы к предложениям. Используй слова в скобках.

1. Jim hasn't got a pen. (Why)
2. I have got eight oranges. (How many)
3. Peter has got a funny monkey. (Who)
4. We have got a big ball. (What)
5. They have got five children. (How many)
6. Sally has got a beautiful doll. (What)
7. The pupils have got textbooks. (Who)
8. They have got two beautiful vases. (How many)
9. She hasn't got a handbag. (What)
10. The girl hasn't got a skirt. (Who)

Тема 2.5. «Политическая система Великобритании». Глагол to do.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Parliamentary Monarchy or Constitutional Monarchy.

Britain doesn't have a written constitution. The Queen or King is the head of the state. The power is hereditary, not elective. The Queen or King reigns but doesn't rule. Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953. The present Sovereign is Charles III, /tʃɑ:lz/. The full name is Charles Philip Arthur George.

Power in the country belongs to Parliament. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain, its Supreme legislative body. It is responsible for British national policy.

The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is not elected, the power is hereditary (1200 peers). The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. The House of Commons is elected by the people (650 seats). General elections are held every five years. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the speaker. It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated.

The leader of the party which obtains a majority of seats in a general election is named Prime Minister and is formally asked by the Sovereign to recommend a group of Ministers to form a Government.

The position of Prime Minister is based on convention, not statute. A number of ministers are invited by the Prime Minister to attend regular meetings to discuss policy and this group of ministers is known as the Cabinet.

Answer the questions

1. Is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a republic?
2. Does Britain have a written constitution?
3. Who is the head of the state?
4. Do the Queen or King rule?
5. Who is the present Sovereign?
6. When and where was Queen Elizabeth II crowned?
7. What is Parliament? What is it responsible for?
8. What does the British Parliament consist of?
9. What are the functions of the House of Commons?
10. Who is Prime Minister?
11. What position of Prime Minister is based on?
12. What is Cabinet of Ministers?

True or false

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Parliamentary Monarchy or Constitutional Monarchy.
2. Britain has a written constitution.
3. Prime Minister is the head of the state.
4. Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.
5. Power in the country belongs to Parliament.
6. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
7. General elections are held every three years.
8. All citizens aged 20 have the right to vote.
9. The House of Commons is presided over by the speaker.
10. A number of ministers are invited by the Prime Minister to attend regular meetings to discuss policy.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения ГЛАГОЛ TO DO

Упражнение №1. Вставьте DO / DOES в вопросительное предложение.

1. ____ you go to school on Sundays?
2. ____ Molly study well?
3. ____ you clean your room every day?
4. ____ Ben live in Brighton?
5. ____ Oleg go in for football?
6. ____ Tom drive his car well?

7. _____ she get up early every day?
8. _____ you like rainy weather?
9. _____ Tim like to go to the theatre?

Упражнение 2. Вставьте don't / doesn't, образовав отрицание.

1. I _____ like to play basketball.
2. Mary _____ like to swim in the pool.
3. Liz _____ play computer games.
4. They _____ go to the disco on weekdays.
5. Molly _____ cook dinner, she cooks breakfast.
6. My friends _____ train at the stadium.
7. Ben _____ play chess, he plays football.
8. You _____ speak English well.
9. Jimmy _____ lose his things, he is very neat.
10. Mum and Dad _____ like this movie.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте DO / DOES she/ he/it в вопросительное предложение с вопросительным словом.

1. What _____ you do every day?
2. When _____ they come home on Mondays?
3. Whom _____ you usually help?
4. What time _____ she usually come home?
5. How long _____ they train on Mondays?
6. What book _____ he read every day?
7. Where _____ you often go in the evening?
8. What subjects _____ he like most of all?
9. Why _____ you like Maths?
10. What _____ you think about Tom?

Упражнение №4. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

1. I doesn't play computer games.
2. Do he play football today?
3. The boys doesn't swim well.
4. Bill don't buy books.
5. I doesn't often wear jeans.
6. Tom don't know grammar rules.

Упражнение №5. Постройте вопрос при помощи DO / DOES.

Пример:

*I like chocolate. What about you? — **Do** you like chocolate?*

*Lisa plays tennis. What about her friends? – **Do** they play tennis?*

1. You work hard. What about Anna?
2. Tom speaks French. What about his brother?
3. Charles plays football. What about Richard?
4. I do yoga every morning. What about you?
5. I love running. What about you?

Упражнение №6. При помощи DO / DOES сделайте предложения отрицательными.

Пример:

Lucy plays the piano very well.

Lucy doesn't play the piano very well

I like ice-cream.

I don't like ice-cream.

1. They know my telephone number.
2. She likes to eat salad.
3. We visit our grandparents on Sunday.
4. I play the guitar.
5. Mary studies every night.

Упражнение №7. Вставьте DO / DOES / DON'T / DOESN'T. Пометка (-) в конце предложения означает, что предложение отрицательное.

1. They _____ like to write tests. (-)
2. Andrew _____ like to play volley-ball. (-)
3. _____ Helen take a shower in the morning?
4. _____ boys like to play computer games?
5. When _____ Pam come home from school?
6. I _____ tidy my room every day. (-)
7. How much time _____ you spend at the stadium?
8. We _____ want to go to the museum. (-)
9. _____ they speak Spanish?
10. What _____ Mona do in her free time?

Упражнение №8. Составьте вопросительные предложения используя Do / Does.

1. I come from Russia.
2. He has a good job
3. The boys drink milk
4. He goes to the beach very often.
5. The boys play outside.
6. She likes sport.
7. You learn French.
8. She eats soup.

Тема 2.6. «Лондон». Притяжательные местоимения. Употребление в предложении.

**Задания для чтения и перевода текста
LONDON**

London is the capital of Great Britain or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is an old city; its history counts more than two thousand years.

London is both the capital of the country and a huge port. London is situated upon both banks of the Thames, about forty miles from the mouth and is divided into two parts by the river: north and south. There are 17 bridges that cross the river. The population of London is more than 9 million people.

The history of London goes back to Roman times. Due to favorable geographical position, soon after the Roman conquest, a small town became an important trade center.

Actually, London can be divided into several parts: The City or Downtown of London, Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London with narrow streets and pavements. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of London. The City of London is the financial center of the United Kingdom. Only a few thousand people live there, but in the day-time it is full of people: as about half a million people come to work there. The biggest Banks and offices are concentrated in the City.

The West End is the center of London. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls. There are a lot of beautiful houses and gardens. Only well-to-do people can live there.

Another important district of London is Westminster, where most of Government buildings are situated. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament. Westminster Palace was founded in 1050. It is situated in the center of London. Many great Englishmen were buried in the Abbey: Newton, Darwin and others.

The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country which is known to the whole world as Big Ben. One can hear Big Ben strike every quarter of an hour. The clock «Big Ben» came into service in 1859. Big Ben is the biggest clock bell in Britain. The official London residence of the King is Buckingham Palace. It was built in the 18th century.

There are many nice squares in London. Trafalgar Square is one of them and it is in the center of the West End. One can see a statue of Lord Nelson in the middle of this square.

There are many museums, libraries and galleries in London. The Tate Gallery is one of the well-known galleries in London. Henry Tate was a sugar manufacturer. He was fond of paintings and collected many pictures.

The British Museum is a very interesting place in London. It was founded in 1753. The library of this museum has lots of books.

The East End of London is the industrial area and the place where the working people live. There are many factories, workshops and docks there. The East End, lying eastwards from the City is very large and crowded. There are many cars and buses in London. There is the Tube (an underground) in London too. The underground, constructed in London, was the first underground in the World.

Answer the questions

1. Where is London situated?
2. Is London a young city?
3. What was that favorable feature which made London to be an important trade centre soon after the Roman conquest?
4. How many bridges cross the river Thames?
5. What is situated in the West End?
6. What is the oldest part of London?
7. Where are most of Government buildings situated?
8. Can poor people afford to live in the West End?
9. How often does Big Ben strike?
10. Where is the largest clock in the country located?
11. What is the official London residence of the Queen?
12. When did the clock «Big Ben» come into service?
13. When was the British Museum founded?
14. How is the area where most working people live called?
15. How is London underground called?
16. What square is in the centre of the West End situated?

Vocabulary: bank - берег (реки); conquest - завоевание; crowded - переполненный, перенаселенный; district - район; округ; due to - благодаря; downtown - деловой район; eastwards - на восток; favorable - благоприятный; huge - гигантский; mouth - устье; narrow - узкий; pavement - тротуар; quarter - четверть; trade - торговля; the Tube - «труба» (Лондонское метро); to count - насчитывать; to be buried - быть похороненным; to strike - ударять, бить (о часах); well-to-do people - преуспевающие, обеспеченные люди.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Вставьте пропущенные местоимения

I have got a backpack. This is ___ backpack.

Have you got a house? Is this house ___?

We have got a bird. This is ___ bird.

They have got a cat. This cat is ___.

She has got many caps. These caps are ___.

He has got many plates. These are ___ plates.

Соотнесите предложенные местоимения с пропусками

her your its my his their our

I wash ___ hands before a meal.

He brushes ___ teeth every morning.

They live with ___ parents.

We live with ___ friends.

This is Melony with ___ dog.

Hello, I'm Tom. What's ____ name?
This is a cushion. ____ color is red.

Выберите верный вариант

Example: Is this bed **yours** / your?
I like (my/mine) French teacher very much.
He makes (him/his) dinner every day.
This is not (ours/our) house, it's (theirs / their).
I use (mine/my) laptop and Nina uses (hers / her).
Where are (yours/your) glasses?
This is not Sara's pencil, it's (my/mine).
(Our/ours) car is very comfortable and large.

Абсолютная форма

Example: Lana has a bag. This bag is **hers**.
Dasha has a mirror. This mirror is ____.
I have an apple. This apple is ____.
They have a cottage. This cottage is ____.
Misha has a snake. This snake is ____.
We have a dog. This dog is ____.
You have a computer. This computer is ____.

Один из трех

Example: You have a cat. This is **your** cat.
You have a doll. This is (your/yours /you) doll.
She has a lipstick. This lipstick is (hers/her/his).
He has a fridge. This is (he/him/his) fridge.
They have two cousins. These are (their/theirs/them) daughters.
We have a son. This is (ours/our/us) son.
I have a plant. This is (mine/my/me) plant.
My city is very clean and quiet. What about (you/your/yours) city?
Kate lost (her/hers/their) scarf. I gave her (mine/my/me).
We visit (our/ours/us) granny every day. (hers /her/she) flat is near (ours/our/their).

Какое местоимение подходит?

Is this (yours/your) husband?
It's (theirs/their) problem, not (our/ours).
It's a good idea of (your/yours) to go to the park.
Are these (her/hers) clothes?
We're going boating with some friends of (our/ours).
Is it (yours/your) book about insects? -No, it's not (my/mine).
We know (their/theirs) address but they don't know (our/ours).
That's not (my/mine) coat. (Mine/my) is grey.
His bedroom is bigger than (her/hers) but (her/hers) is cozier.

(My/mine) parents live in Moscow region, and (your/yours)?

Выберите верный вариант

Whose shoes are these? Are they (my/mine) or (your/yours)?

– They are (her/hers).

(Our/Ours) apartment is cleaner than (their/theirs).

Look at this woman. She is (his/him) mother.

It's not (her/hers) mascara. (Her/hers) is different.

(My, Mine) life, (my/mine) rules.

Was (your/yours) vacation exciting?

— (My/Mine) was boring.

Can I use (their/theirs) phone? (Our/Ours) is out of order.

Mrs. Stark is a friend of (his/him).

Sometimes she takes care of (my/mine) flowers and I water (her/hers).

I remember the place but I don't remember (it/its/her/his) name.

Используйте предложенные местоимения, чтобы заполнить пропуски

my, our, your, his, her, its, their

You should play with ____ toys.

Robert couldn't use ____ phone because it was broken.

The funny dog tried to catch ____ tail.

I hope you'll enjoy ____ meal.

Mandy drove ____ children to kindergarten.

I had ____ chest X-rayed.

We can bring ____ dishes.

They often go to Turkey because they love ____ nature.

He can't find ____ clothes.

Тема 2.7. «Королевская семья». Инфинитив.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

ROYAL FAMILY

One of the most interesting dynasties in the world is the British royal family. We all know that the present monarch of the United Kingdom and of several other British states is Queen Elizabeth II.

She was born on April 21st, 1926. This day in the country is celebrated with special festivities. When she turned twenty-one, she married Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh. Several years later after her father's death she was crowned. Over the time she gave birth to four children. All of them have certain titles. For example, Prince Charles is the Prince of Wales; Prince Andrew is the Duke of York. The British family of monarchs is only getting larger and multi-branched. However, everyone remembers the loss of their lovely princess.

Prince Charles was married twice. His first wife was the well-known and highly-respected Princess Diana, who died in the accident in 1997. She gave England two boys.

The oldest son William is now married and has three wonderful kids. Princess Anne has been married twice and she also has two children — a son and a daughter. Prince Andrew has two daughters and Prince Edward has a son and a daughter. The Queen's heir is her eldest son Charles.

At the moment the Queen is already more than 90 years. She still participates in national celebrations and looks as stylish as always. Her only sister Princess Margaret died in February 2002. During her life she was known for her regular charity work.

The Queen carries out lots of important duties on behalf of the nation. She goes on official State visits abroad and invites other world leaders to come to the UK. She is also the Head of the Armed Forces and the Church of England. She deals with documents and reports from the government ministers.

The Queen represents the nation at times of celebration or sorrow. On Remembrance Day, for example, she lays a wreath at the Cenotaph (Кенотаф) monument to honor those who died fighting the country. Apart from these tasks, the Queen spends a great amount of time travelling around the country visiting hospitals, schools, factories and other places and organizations.

Answer the questions

1. Who is the present monarch of the United Kingdom?
2. When was she born on?
3. When did she get married?
4. What was her husband's name?
5. How many children does the queen have?
6. Who is the Queen's heir?
7. What are the Queen's duties?
8. What ceremony does the Queen take part on Remembrance Day?
9. What is the Cenotaph?
10. Does she visit hospitals, schools, factories and other places and organizations?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Инфинитив The Infinitive

Упражнение №1. Поставьте глагол из скобок с частицей to или без нее.

1. I've decided ... (start) a new project. (Я принял решение начать новый проект.)
2. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. (Она пытается изучить итальянский язык.)
3. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? (Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь?)
4. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. (Мама забыла забронировать билеты.)
5. You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. (Тебе не следует спорить со своим отцом.)
6. Henry promised ... (help) her. (Генри обещал помочь ей.)

7. This old photograph made me ... (cry). (Эта старая фотография заставила меня заплакать.)
8. I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. (Я очень надеюсь на то, что получу вскоре интересную работу.)
9. You must ... (pay) for the service. (Ты обязан заплатить за обслуживание.)
10. Let me ... (introduce) myself. (Разрешите мне представиться.)

Упражнение №2. Составьте из данных слов предложения, расставив их по порядку.

1. pianist - my - to - wants - a - great - son - become
2. let - car - doesn't - drive - his - Robin - me
3. to - early - I - up - need - wake - tomorrow
4. the - turn - iron - Sam - forgot - off - to
5. that - sleep - me - boring - made - film

Упражнение №3. Найдите в предложениях ошибки, если они имеются.

1. The teacher made John to apologize. (Учитель заставил Джона извиниться.)
2. What are you planning to eat for lunch? (Что ты планируешь съесть на обед?)
3. That old car may not to cost much. (Та старая машина не может стоить много.)
4. I don't want wait any longer. (Я не хочу больше ждать.)
5. My father promised buy new shoes for me. (Мой папа пообещал купить мне новые туфли.)
6. I would like to try this shirt on. (Я бы хотел примерить эту рубашку.)
7. We must to hurry up. (Мы должны поторопиться.)
8. Mark was unable to do anything else. (Марк был не в состоянии делать что-либо еще.)
9. They couldn't to fall asleep till midnight. (Они не могли заснуть до полуночи.)
10. Sheila refused delete files and folders about cooking. (Шейла отказалась удалять файлы и папки о кулинарии.)

Упражнение №4. Выберите в скобках подходящий глагол, обращая внимание на следующий за ним инфинитив.

1. You ... (can/have) to sing this song.
2. Don't ... (allow/make) her to marry Mike.
3. Mother ... (asked/let) him to explain his words.
4. Don't ... (persuaded/made) me to play a joke on Tom.
5. We ... (saw/offered) him steal the wallet.
6. Did you ... (agree/hear) her shout at me?
7. I couldn't ... (see/convince) her to leave early.
8. Stormy weather ... (caused/must) the airline to cancel out flight.
9. Tony ... (should/seems) to know a lot about global warming.
10. The nurse ... (saw/asked) the children to roll up their sleeves.

Тема 2.8. «Торговые отношения Великобритании». Вторая форма глагола.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

UK ECONOMY

UK agriculture is highly mechanized and extremely productive; about 2% of the labor force produces 60% percent of the country's food needs.

Barley, wheat, rapeseed (папс), potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables are the main crops. The widespread dairy industry produces milk, eggs, and cheese. Beef cattle and large numbers of sheep, as well as poultry and pigs, are raised throughout much of the country. There is also a sizable fishing industry.

Great Britain is one of the world's leading industrialized nations. The largest industries include machine tools; electric power, automation, and railroad equipment; ships; aircraft; motor vehicles and parts; electronic and communications equipment; metals; chemicals; coal; petroleum; paper and printing; food processing; textiles; and clothing.

During the 1970s and 80s, nearly 3.5 million manufacturing jobs were lost, but in the 1990s over 3.5 million jobs were created in service-related industries. By the early 21st cent., banking, insurance, business services, and other service industries accounted for almost three fourths of the gross domestic product and employed 80% of the workforce.

The main industrial and commercial areas are the great conurbations(агломерация), where about one third of the country's population lives. The administrative and financial center and most important port is Greater London which also has various manufacturing industries. London is Europe's foremost financial city.

Great Britain has abundant supplies of coal, oil, and natural gas. Production of oil from offshore wells in the North Sea began in 1975, and the country is self-sufficient (самостоятельный) in petroleum.

The country's chief exports are manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, food and beverages, and tobacco.

The chief imports are manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, and foodstuffs.

UK agriculture is highly mechanized and extremely productive; and the Commonwealth countries are also important. The United States, Germany, France, and the Netherlands are the main trading partners.

Answer the questions

1. Is UK agriculture highly mechanized and extremely productive?
2. What are the main crops?
3. What do the largest industries include?
4. When were 3.5 million manufacturing jobs lost?
5. What is Greater London?
6. When did production of oil from offshore wells in the North Sea begin in?
7. What are the country's chief exports?
8. What are the chief imports?
9. What are the main trading partners of UK?

Give Russian equivalents

1. highly mechanized and extremely productive
2. poultry and pigs
3. a sizable fishing industry
4. the world's leading industrialized nations
5. the gross domestic product
6. the main industrial and commercial areas
7. production of oil from offshore wells in the North Sea
8. food and beverages
9. manufactured goods
10. trading partners

Give the information

1. What is the capital of the United States?
2. What is the capital of Germany?
3. What is the capital of France?
4. What is the capital of the Netherlands?
5. How many countries are there in the Commonwealth?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения ВТОРАЯ ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛА

Упражнение 1. Вставьте вторую форму предложенных глаголов в текст по смыслу.

Eat, find (2), go, teach, put up, have, swim

- Last Saturday the Ivanov family 1) _____ camping in the countryside.
- They 2) _____ a nice place by a river.
- Mr Ivanov 3) _____ the tent.
- After that they 4) _____ some sandwiches and cakes.
- Then, Mr Ivanov 5) _____ Sam and Pamela to fish.
- Mrs Ivanova 6) _____ some flowers, and their dog Bars 7) _____ in the river.
- They all 8) _____ a very good time.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте 2 или 3 форму следующих глаголов.

Have, fly, sleep, speak, read, make, pay, swim, have

1. Mike _____ a short break in the morning.
2. They have _____ about holidays.
3. We have _____ Alice a nice present.
4. They _____ well yesterday night.
5. I _____ in the river last Monday.
6. They have _____ for the hotel.
7. The birds have already _____ away.
8. They have _____ an interesting book.
9. I _____ a good time yesterday.

Упражнение 3. Найдите в тексте 2-ую форму неправильных глаголов и выпишите их.

- Chris is a professional artist.
- He fell in love with drawing when he was 3 years old.
- He spent all days long in the garden with a box of crayons and a drawing-pad.
- Now he sold more than 200 of his paintings.
- He took part in the International exhibition of modern artists this year and won praise as the youngest artist there.
- Two years ago Chris met a nice girl, Anna.
- So last Saturday they got married and today they went to the Maldives.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте глаголы из скобок во II форму и переведите предложения.

1. He ... (drive) his grandfather to the doctor.
2. Jack ... (wear) a strange red tie.
3. Little Greg ... (blow) out 5 candles on his birthday cake.
4. They ... (hold) an opera festival in August.
5. We accidentally ... (break) the umbrella.
6. My daughter ... (lose) her way in a new city.
7. My mother ... (make) vanilla pancakes in the morning.
8. Mary ... (write) a long note in her diary.
9. Our cat ... (catch) three mice in the garden.
10. I ... (go) to the ballet school in my childhood.

Упражнение 5. Разделите эти глаголы на правильные и неправильные.

Play, stay, shake, dance, take, make, visit, meet, see, want, swim, love, let, fly, come, look

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to meet) her sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. She (to get) up at seven o'clock?
4. She (not to go) to the institute in the morning.
5. Jane and her friend (to be) fond of sports.
6. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
7. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
8. After breakfast she (to read) books?
9. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
10. She (not to speak) English well.
11. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
12. Ann (to understand) a question.

Тема 2.9. «Современный туризм Великобритании». Модальные глаголы.
Задания для чтения и перевода текста
TOURISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

England is a part of the United Kingdom and it is considered to be the political and cultural center. Speaking of the UK, many mean England. Next to England is Scotland and Wales. Residents of Albion had to live through many wars and changes of royal power.

Today England can offer a lot to its tourists. Tourism is well developed in England. For example, those who are interested in history can visit ancient castles, where there are more than a dozen ones. Their appearance, as well as the decoration of the interior is still able to satisfy the most demanding tourist.

By the end of the 19th century the British started to increasingly travel within their country. The story says that the first man, who founded a travel agency in 1840, was Cook a preacher.

The percentage of urban population of Britain is about 87%. Almost three-quarters of the population prefer to travel within their country. Many tourists tend to spend a holiday on the beach in the south-east of the country, namely in the resorts.

England can offer its tourists the rest on any terrain (отдых на любой местности), here dominates domestic tourism. The country has both mountainous and hilly areas; there are many rivers and lakes.

As for the country's capital — London, its main resource is the river Thames, which is crossed over by a large number of bridges. Each of them offers an unforgettable view of the city with its palaces and cathedrals, parks and squares, the most famous of which are Trafalgar and Piccadilly Squares.

In close proximity to the old houses are modern boutiques and shopping centers. In the area of the City there are the main banks of the country (all in all there are more than 200 of them) and the famous Stock Exchange.

There are also such historic landmarks in England as the Cathedral of St. Paul, and dozens of churches, which age dates back to 17th century. There are many parks in England the most famous of which are Hyde Park and St. James's Park. By churches are scattered a lot of squares and small parks. On the outskirts of the parks one can relax and enjoy the nature.

We can't imagine a tour without a trip around the city by bus. Excursions by the famous double decker allow to get acquainted with the history of the city and see with one's own eyes the monuments of architecture, which are worth stopping at in detail.

Westminster Abbey is the main Church of England, which is still held significant national celebrations, mourning ceremonies, the crown ruling monarchs. Here are the tombs of people who have left their mark on the development of the country. These are the writer Charles Dickens, the naturalist Charles Darwin, the physicist and mathematician Isaac Newton and others.

Another attraction is a Tower castle. Some time ago the fortress was used as a jail, but it used to be a royal palace too. Today in the Tower of London one can see a collection of ancient weapons.

The royal family lives at Buckingham Palace. Every day crowds of people flock here to witness the changing of the guard.

As a rule, the tourists visiting London go on a trip to Oxford and Cambridge, which is home to some of the most prestigious universities in the world.

By the Kingdom of Windsor is an old chapel dating from the 14th century. Theater and literature lovers willingly visit Shakespeare Country — Stratford-upon-Avon, where in the Shakespeare theatre gives performances.

New technologies allow to get acquainted with the local sights and to relax, settling important issues simultaneously. Almost all the hotels today are equipped with high-speed internet access that allows holding webinars and conferences within the hotel.

The preparation of tourist facilities to serve people with disabilities and the implementation of modern online hotel booking services, ticket bookings and electronic payment services contribute to the development of domestic tourism.

In order to promote domestic tourism, the authorities held various seminars and training courses for workers to service the tourist traffic.

1. Answer the questions.

1. How many parts are there in the United Kingdom?
2. Is tourism well developed in England?
3. What can tourists visit if they are interested in history?
4. Who was the first man, who founded a travel agency?
5. How do many tourists tend to spend a holiday?
6. What is Westminster Abbey?
7. Where does the royal family live?
8. What is Oxford and Cambridge?
9. Where did the Shakespeare theatre give performances?
10. What do new technologies allow to get acquainted with?

2. True or false.

1. England is a part of the United Kingdom and it is considered to be the political and cultural center
2. Today England can't offer a lot to its tourists.
3. By the end of the 18th century the British started to increasingly travel within their country.
4. The percentage of urban population of Britain is about 63%.
5. As for the country's capital — London, its main resource is the river Avon, which is crossed over by a large number of bridges.
6. There are many parks in England the most famous of which are Hyde Park and St. James's Park.
7. Today in the Tower of London one can see a collection of ancient weapons.
8. The royal family lives in the Tower of London.
9. Theater and literature lovers willingly visit Shakespeare Country — Cardiff.

10. Almost all the hotels today are equipped with high-speed internet access.

3. Give Russian equivalents.

1. -the political and cultural center
2. -Residents of Albion
3. -the resorts
4. -the famous double Decker
5. -writer Charles Dickens, the naturalist Charles Darwin, the physicist and mathematician Isaac Newton
6. -the changing of the guard
7. -the Kingdom of Windsor
8. -theater and literature lovers
9. -to serve people with disabilities
10. -in order to promote domestic tourism

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Модальные глаголы

Упражнение 1. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can / may)

1. _____ you see anything in this dark room?
2. _____ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you _____.
3. Kate _____ speak English.
4. Mike has got many books so he _____ read them.
5. _____ I borrow your pen?
6. Only a person who knows the language very well _____ answer such a question.
7. Most children _____ slide on the ice very well.
8. You _____ find any kind of information on the Internet.
9. British Parliament _____ issue laws and form the budget.
10. _____ I try on this coat?
11. You _____ not talk loudly in libraries.
12. He _____ read and write in English.

Упражнение 2. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb. Use *must, mustn't, or don't have to*.

1. I _____ go to school from Monday to Friday.
2. We _____ wear a uniform, so I normally wear sports clothes.
3. We _____ arrive late, and we _____ go to every class.
4. In class, we _____ shout, play or sing.
5. We _____ have lunch at school, so I sometimes go home.
6. When school finishes, I _____ look after my little sister.
7. When I get home, I _____ do my homework.
8. I _____ go to bed late, except on Fridays, when I _____ go to bed before midnight.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (mustn't / needn't)

1. Shall I turn on the light? — No, you _____. It is still light in the room.
2. You _____ make your bed. I'll do it for you.
3. You _____ buy mineral water, we have plenty.
4. We _____ stay up late.
5. You _____ take an umbrella today. The sun is shining.
6. It's prohibited to go into that building. You _____ go in.
7. The meeting is very important. We _____ be late.
8. I _____ forget my keys or I won't get in.
9. You _____ bring sandwiches. We can stop at a cafe.
10. In this school pupils _____ wear school uniform. They can wear jeans and T-shirts.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / need)

1. Sonia _____ practise so much if she wants to take part in the marathon.
2. If you want to improve your English, you _____ work very hard.
3. You _____ not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.
4. You _____ not change the whole text as the beginning is all right.
5. John _____ not tell us the rules of the game: we know them.
6. We _____ not afford to pay the bill.
7. It is already six o'clock. We _____ hurry if we don't want to be late.
8. She _____ decorate a room nicely.
9. You _____ take care of your parents.
10. We _____ stay with my brother when we are in Paris.

Упражнение 5. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (must / may / can)

1. You _____ not smoke here.
2. _____ you hear that strange noise?
3. He _____ come today or tomorrow.
4. My little brother _____ count to ten.
5. This incident _____ have serious consequences.
6. You _____ have a valid permit to enter.

Тема 2.10. «Культура и обычаи страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания» Артикуль с именами собственными.

**Задания для чтения и перевода текста
ENGLISH TRADITIONS**

Every nation and every country have its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up.

It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered, only a few Sunday papers are published.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. English people like gardens.

The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country.

The full breakfast consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms.

One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p.m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar.

Tea is usually taken along with finger sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, buns, muffins and biscuits. (канане, пышки, булочки, пирожные, варенье и мармелад; пудинги, плюшки, кексы и печенье)

(канане, пышки, булочки, пирожные, варенье и мармелад; пудинги, плюшки, кексы и печенье).

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday, and in Scotland it is not kept at all, except by clerks in banks; all the shops, mills and factories are working. But six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scotch begin to enjoy themselves.

(24 и 25 декабря здесь не считаются выходными. Все идут на работу и только вечером собираются за семейным ужином. Рождество в Шотландии – это тихий семейный праздник, который здесь не принято праздновать с размахом. На семейный ужин собирается семья, за столом не звучат громкие тосты и не царит такое веселье, как в новогодние праздники. Дети не вывешивают носки в ожидании своих подарков и не оставляют угощение Санте.)

People invite their friends to their houses and "sit the Old Year out and the New Year in". When the clock begins to strike twelve, the head of the family goes to the entrance door, opens it wide and holds it until the last stroke. Then he shuts the door. He has let the Old Year out and the New Year in.

Answer the questions

1. Every nation and every country have its own customs and traditions, don't they?
2. Are Englishmen proud of their traditions?
3. What was the law for about three hundred years?
4. What houses does an English family prefer?
5. When did the full English breakfast become very popular? Where was it served?
6. What does the full breakfast consist of?
7. What is the most well-known English tradition?
8. What tea do English people prefer?

9. What is tea usually taken along with?
10. What is a great English national holiday?
11. Is Christmas in Scotland kept? When do they celebrate it?

True or false

1. Not every nation and every country have its own customs and traditions
2. Englishmen don't carefully keep traditions up.
3. The theatres were never closed on Sundays?
4. An English family prefers a flat in a modern house with central heating.
5. English people like gardens.
6. The full breakfast consists of tea and sandwiches.
7. English people often drink tea with lemon.
8. Christmas is a great English national holiday.
9. All the shops, mills and factories are not closed on New Year's Day
10. People invite their friends to their houses and "sit the Old Year out and the New Year in".

Give the information

1. What is the capital of England?
2. What is the capital of Scotland?
3. What is the capital of Wales?
4. What is the capital of Ireland?
5. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
6. What is the capital of Great Britain?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Артикль с именами собственными

Упражнение 1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. What do you do after ... breakfast? — I go to ... school.
2. When do you come ... home? — At ... half past two.
3. Does he like to watch ... TV in ... evening? — He watches ... television all day.
4. Tonight I am going to spend ... evening in ... front of ... TV because there is ... very exciting ... film on.
5. We bought... new TV set last week.
6. Is there anything good on ... TV tonight?

Упражнение 2. Поставьте артикли перед существительными, где нужно.

1. I was in ... country on ... Sunday.
2. I have ... apple for ... breakfast. ... apple was very big.
3. Let's go to ... Serovs. They are a nice family.
4. I have ...lot of ...interesting books at ...home.
5. Do you always spend ...holidays in ...country?
6. They have ... big house in ... north of ... country.
7. There is ... museum in ... center of town.

8. Where is ... city museum?
9. ... weather is fine today. ... sun is shining brightly in ... sky.
10. ... Greens live in ... big house. ... house is made of bricks.
11. I am ... student. I study ... lot of subjects at... university.
12. My mother is ... librarian. She sometimes reads ... books at ...work.
13. My granny is ... pensioner. She is ...old. She never leaves ... home.
14. My friend can play ... guitar.
15. I played ... football in my childhood.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте артикли перед существительными, где нужно.

1. I am from ... Moscow. Moscow is ... large city in ...Russia.
2. ... London is ... capital of Great Britain.
3. At ... school we studied ... English and ... French.
4. My parents are on ... holidays now.
5. Let us watch TV. ... good film is on.
6. When I am not in ... hurry, I like to go on ... foot.
7. They have ... good teachers at... school.
8. Are you ... honest? Do you always tell ... truth?
9. Let us have ... rest and go for ... walk.
10. I like to go by ... car when there is no ... heavy traffic on the road.
11. I was tired and went to ... bed early.
12. Some children go to ... school to have ... fun.
13. There are ... lot of ... books on ... shelf.
14. He told ... lie and we were at ... loss.
15. I read ... English books in ... original.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

1. ... butter is made of ... milk.
2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.
3. We have ... dog and ... cat.
4. I seldom drink ... water.
5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.
6. ... history is my favorite subject.
7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.
8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.
9. He has a lot of ... work today.
10. This vase is made of ... glass.

Тема 2.11. «Английский этикет» Некоторые особенности употребления числительных в английском языке

Задания для чтения и перевода текста THE PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH ETIQUETTE

The English are considered strict and official in terms of compliance with label norms. They try to follow the rules of behavior in society perfectly. They have an excellent sense of self-control, and this national characteristic surprise foreigner who sarcastically respond to the oddities of the owners of the Foggy Albion.

But it can be stated with absolute accuracy that no one can resist English politeness. The inhabitants of the Kingdom are incredibly courteous and friendly people. It is not for nothing that historians attribute to England the origin of such a term as "true gentleman". Men who want to earn this status should always adhere to strict rules of etiquette and good manners.

The etiquette of Great Britain has been formed for several centuries. Much has changed in the country's long history. For example, under Queen Victoria, it was considered good form to be late for a social reception. This behavior demonstrated a lack of interest in attending the event and the presence of more important things in life.

Now unpunctual people are considered tactless. This may offend the owners of the house. But a visit made earlier than the specified time is also not welcome. Why create the extra hassle? We recommend that you arrive with English accuracy, i.e. at a clearly marked time. And these rules of behavior are observed by local residents.

CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION

When communicating with an Englishman, it may seem that he is too reserved, devoid of any emotions. This is not true. Simply, the etiquette of communication in England is based on the observance of established standards of decency, which are considered elementary for the inhabitants of the country. It is not customary to speak loudly, or to express your thoughts and feelings using gestures.

English etiquette dictates that you take your hands out of your pockets when communicating. The interlocutor must see the hands of his opponent. Their demonstration shows the honesty of the person and his desire to win over the interlocutor.

Making friends or getting to know someone in England is not easy. UK etiquette suggests that a meeting with a new acquaintance must necessarily be made thanks to third parties. Therefore, it is not surprising that people living in the neighborhood do not communicate and do not know each other well.

It is customary to greet the interlocutor with a traditional handshake. But this act should not last long. The English are used to being reticent about physical contact. This can be easily seen in the example of a female greeting: ladies only lightly touch their cheeks, making a harmless "smack". Gestures that involve ruffling your hair and patting your shoulder are not acceptable.

The British, prefer to start talking about the weather. It is also considered a win-win option to discuss news reports and other things that are not important. Communicate quietly and try not to utter slang expressions.

Locals are reluctant to communicate with foreign visitors who like to share their problems.

The true Englishman prefers to keep the details of his personal life to himself and expects the same from the interlocutor.

It is not recommended to cross-eyes with a stranger in a public place, such as on a bus or subway. A sign of bad manners is also reading a newspaper in the hands of another person.

But this does not mean that reserved and cold Englishmen lack a sense of humor. They have it, though they joke a little differently. The English like to joke and play tricks on their friends. Therefore, it is not accepted to be offended for this. People who do not understand English humor are considered ill-mannered and evil.

To solve life's problems, the British approach with all responsibility. Even buying a car is accompanied by almost ceremonial actions. It is not surprising, because the presence of a car for a resident of England is a reflection of his authority. Therefore, the choice of a vehicle is usually approached with special care. You should know that English etiquette involves choosing a car based on the type of activity and position in society of the future owner.

Litter from the hut, as the folk wisdom says, can not be taken out. Discussing your personal life, putting it on display is a sign of lack of culture. Residents of the UK strongly believe that demonstrative showdown should not take place outside the walls of their own home. You shouldn't tell your friends about the details of family fights, either.

One of the main principles of the English is to protect the family from any moral threat. Everybody knows the expression "My home is my fortress." And despite the secrecy and closeness within the family, the English are very hospitable people.

To meet understanding, you need the ability to manage emotions and maximum correctness.

Answer the questions

1. Are the English considered strict and official in terms of compliance with label norms?
2. How do they try to follow the rules of behavior in society?
3. What national characteristic does surprises foreigners who sarcastically respond to the oddities of the owners of the Foggy Albion?
4. Why do historians attribute to England the origin of such a term as "true gentleman"?
5. The etiquette of Great Britain has been formed for several centuries, hasn't it?
6. What people are considered tactless?
7. What is the etiquette of communication in England based on?
8. Is making friends or getting to know anyone in England easy?
9. Do people living in the neighborhood communicate and know each other well?
10. What can you say about greeting?
11. What do the British usually talk about?

12. Locals are reluctant to communicate with foreign visitors who like to share their problems, aren't they?
13. What is a sign of bad manners in a public place?
14. The English like to joke and play tricks on their friends, don't they?
15. What is one of the main principles of the English?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Write the correct ordinal number.

1. Saturday is the _____ day of the week.
2. The _____ month of the year is June.
3. The _____ month of the year is March.
4. In a competition the gold medal is for the _____ place and the silver medal is for the _____

Упражнение 2. Remember the English alphabet. Identify the ordinal position of the following letters: (The first one is done for you)

1. H is the eighth letter.
2. T is the _____ letter.
3. Q is the _____ letter.
4. N is the _____ letter.
5. P is the _____ letter.
6. K is the _____ letter.
7. M is the _____ letter.
8. R is the _____ letter.
9. S is the _____ letter.
10. O is the _____ letter.
11. L is the _____ letter.
12. J is the _____ letter.
13. G is the _____ letter.

Упражнение 3. Choose the correct form.

1. It happened in the middle of the twenty/twentieth century.
2. I usually go to school by bus six/bus sixth.
3. He is now ranked hundred/hundredth in the world of tennis.
4. 1999 was the second hundred/the two hundredth anniversary of; Pushkin's birth.
5. The car changed the life of people in the 20th/the 20s century.
6. At least two third/two thirds of the novel is about the life of people in the 19th century.
7. He was the third/the three to arrive.

Упражнение 4. Исправьте ошибки.

1. therty, thirteen, siks, nain, tu, for, fife, eight, twenty, sevente, three hundreds, thosand, milion, ziro

2. ninth, sixth, twelfth, twentieth, fifth, seventh, four hundred eighty-one

Упражнение 6. Напишите цифрами.

1. two hundred and forty-five, five hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and sixteen.
2. three thousand five hundred and sixty-two, seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four.
3. one hundred books, a hundred (of) pages, hundreds of people.
4. one thousand cars (a thousand cars), thousands of people, millions of books.
5. two and three is five (two plus three equals five), seven minus four is three, three multiplied by five is fifteen, ten divided by two is five.
6. The 1st of January (1 January, January 1 — The first of January, January the first), the 8th of March (8 March, March 8 — The eighth of March, March the eighth).
7. Chapter five, bus six.
8. Three point four five, eight point zero nine.
9. Two thirds, four fifths.

Упражнение 7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Мы читаем урок шестой, упражнение пятое.
2. Джон пишет сегодня четвертое письмо.
3. Сегодня одиннадцатое декабря.
4. Вчера было девятое января 2013 года.
5. Джек должен выучить сорок семь слов.
6. Сегодня шестьсот двадцать третий день с начала шоу.
7. Джейн родилась в 1980 году.
8. Мэри знает пять иностранных языков.
9. У Джона двести восемнадцать тысяч долларов.
10. Ты должен написать эти слова три раза.
11. В каждой комнате только один потолок.
12. Джейн хотела бы получить третий стакан сока.
13. Первый муж Барбары был менеджером по продажам.
14. Твоя домашняя работа состоит из упражнений 1 и 4 на странице 56 (на пятьдесят шестой странице).
15. Боб увидел ноль на экране монитора.

Упражнение 8. Назовите словами года:

1. 1943.
2. 2085.
3. 1950.
4. 1812.
5. 1689.
6. 1238.
7. 1909.

8. 1700.
9. 2000.
10. 3004.

Тема 2.12. «Достопримечательности страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания». Статья с географическими названиями.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста
GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is the main English-speaking country in the world. It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are many interesting sights in each of these countries and their capitals: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

Millions of people visit Britain every year to learn more about its places of interest. One of the most thrilling sights is the Stonehenge.

It's an ancient monument made of stones standing either in circle or in a horseshoe shape. The origin and the meaning of these stones remains a mystery. However, the scientists think that it was used as a prehistoric calendar.

Another attractive sight is Stratford-upon-Avon.

It's a small city in England, where the most famous English writer Shakespeare was born.

Stratford-upon-Avon is not only his birthplace.

He also lived and created his plays there. Lots of people come to see the Shakespeare's house in Henley Street and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

Other famous cities which attract lots of visitors are Oxford and Cambridge.

These cities have become well-known thanks to their educational features. The best and highly-respected universities in the world are situated here. Nearly everyone wishes to study in Oxford or Cambridge, as it's considered to be a very prestigious education.

Many British places of interest are situated in the capital-city of London. Among them, the Buckingham Palace, which is the Queen's official residence, the Westminster Abbey, where the most prominent Englishmen are buried,

Big Ben, which is the biggest clock in the world, the Tower of London, which has once been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace.

Who are passionate followers of the music band "Beatles", might want to visit Liverpool. It's a home town of this famous band.

The football fans will enjoy a trip to Manchester, which is a home city of a world-famous team Manchester United.

Natural attractions of Great Britain are also interesting. For example, the Scottish Highlands, Loch Ness Lake, the Lake District and some others.

Answer the questions

1. What is the main English-speaking country in the world?
2. What does the country consists of?
3. How many people visit Britain every year?
4. What is the Stonehenge?

5. What is Stratford-upon-Avon famous for?
6. Why do people come to see Stratford-upon-Avon?
7. What are Oxford and Cambridge famous for?
8. What is the Buckingham Palace?
9. What is Big Ben?
10. What is a home town of famous band “Beatles”?
11. What is a home city of a world-famous football team Manchester United?

Give the information

1. What is the capital of England?
2. What is the capital of Scotland?
3. What is the capital of Wales?
4. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
5. What is the capital of Great Britain?
6. Do you know any famous Manchester United football players?
7. What is Loch Ness Lake famous for?
8. When was Oxford university built? 1096
9. When was Cambridge university built? 1209
10. What is Shakespeare’s famous play?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Вставьте артикль “the” вместо точек там, где это необходимо:

1. ... Andes are the mountains in ... South America.
2. ... London is the capital of ... United Kingdom.
3. In summer lots of people prefer to go to ... south.
4. ... Caribbean are situated to ... southeast of ... USA.
5. ... lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
6. They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in ... Europe: ... France, ... Italy, ... Netherlands, ... Spain.
7. ... Teide is the volcano on the largest island of ... Canary Islands — ... Tenerife.
8. ... Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of ... Russian Federation.
9. The channel between England and France is called ... English Channel.
- 10.... Lena leads to ... Arctic Ocean.
- 11.... Iberian Peninsula is divided between 3 states: ... Portugal, ... Spain and ... Andorra.
- 12.... Adriatic Sea separates ... Italy from ... Balkan Peninsula.
- 13.... Sahara desert and ... Kalahari desert are the largest deserts in ... Africa.
- 14.Ann had to cross ... Atlantic Ocean to get from ... Europe to ... Argentine.
- 15.Many rare and unusual animals live in ... Australia.
- 16.The northernmost point of ... Russian Federation is ... Cape Chelyuskin.

- 17.... Mont Blanc is the mountain in ... Europe between ... France and ... Italy.
18. Nowadays some people prefer to spend winter in such hot countries as ... Thailand.
- 19.... Great Lakes consist of several lakes connected with each other: ... Lake Superior, ... Lake Michigan, ... Lake Ontario, ... Lake Huron and ... Lake Erie.
- 20.... Urals are very old mountains and are famous for their mineral resources.

Ответы:

1. the Andes; South America
2. London; the United Kingdom
3. the south
4. the Caribbean; the southeast; the USA
5. Lake Baikal
6. Europe; France; Italy; the Netherlands; Spain
7. Teide; the Canary Islands; Tenerife
8. Saint-Petersburg; the Russian Federation
9. the English Channel
10. the Lena; the Arctic Ocean
11. the Iberian Peninsula; Portugal; Spain; Andorra
12. the Adriatic Sea; Italy; the Balkan Peninsula
13. the Sahara desert; the Kalahari desert; Africa
14. the Atlantic Ocean; Europe; the Argentine
15. Australia
16. the Russian Federation; Cape Chelyuskin
17. Mont Blanc; Europe; France; Italy
18. Thailand
19. the Great Lakes; Lake Superior; Lake Michigan; Lake Ontario; Lake Huron; Lake Erie
20. the Urals

Тема 2.13. «Движение в Лондоне». Артикль с именами собственными.

**Задания для чтения и перевода текста
LONDON TRAFFIC**

Существуют две основные версии, которые объясняют, почему в середине XVIII века Англия сделала выбор в пользу именно левостороннего движения.

РИМСКАЯ ВЕРСИЯ

В Древнем Риме придерживались левостороннего движения. Такой подход объяснялся тем, что легионеры держали оружие в правой руке. И поэтому в случае неожиданной встречи с неприятелем им было выгоднее находиться на левой стороне дороги. Враг таким образом попадал прямо на рубящую руку.

После того, как в 45 году нашей эры римляне завоевали британские острова, «левизна» могла перекинуться и на Англию.

В пользу этой версии говорят результаты археологических экспедиций. В 1998 в графстве Уилтшир на юго-западе Англии была раскопана римская каменоломня, возле которой левая колея была разбита сильнее правой.

МОРСКАЯ ВЕРСИЯ

Добраться до Европы англичане раньше могли только водным путём. Поэтому морские традиции крепко вошли в культуру этого народа. В старину английские корабли должны были обходить встречное судно с левой стороны. Впоследствии этот обычай мог распространиться и на дороги.

В современных международных правилах судоходства закреплёно правостороннее движение.

When you are in London you can choose from four different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi. The typical bus in London is a red double-decker. The first London bus started running between Paddington and the City in 1829. It carried 40 passengers and cost a shilling for six kms.

London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich.

You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any ticket office. The word "Underground" across a large circle shows you where the stations are. The London underground is called the "tube" because of the circular shape of its deep tunnels. The world's first underground line was opened between Baker St. and the City in 1863. Now there are ten underground lines and 273 underground stations in use.

Bus stops are marked clearly. In the suburbs buses do not stop unless there are passengers who wish to get on or off. These stops are marked "Request Steps".

Inside some buses you will see the notice: "Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready." It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change.

The London buses are very large. They have seats both upstairs and downstairs. English children like to sit on the front seats of a big London bus. They can see everything that is happening in the streets.

Here are some of the things you may hear on a bus in London:

"Fares, please."

"Fourpence, please."

"Full up inside; plenty of seats on top."

"Standing room only."

"No, sir, this bus does not go to Victoria Station."

"You want a number 21."

"No more seats on top; six seats inside."

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motor-cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right. There is heavy traffic in London and you must observe traffic rules.

Answer the questions

1. What can you get at any ticket office?
2. What must visitors of London learn? Why?
3. How is the London underground called?
4. What does the word "Underground" show?
5. What will you see inside some buses?
6. Which stops are marked "Request Stops"?
7. Why must you observe traffic rules?
8. What seats have London buses?

Словарь:

change – сдача

exact – точный

expensive – дорогой

fare – плата

passenger – пассажир

route – маршрут

to mark – обозначать

traffic – движение

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Fill in a/an, the, no article

- 1) ... John Smith speaks ... Chinese very well.
- 2) He likes to play ... baseball.
- 3) Kate is ... most beautiful girl in this school.
- 4)...Urals divide ... Asia and ... Europe.
- 5) My first house was on ... Lemon Street.
- 6) She is ... real lady.
- 7) Is ... Amsterdam in ... United States or in ... Netherlands?
- 8) ... shop down the street is closed.
- 9) ... Jenna likes to play ... tennis.
- 10) We lived on ... Heather Street when we first came to this city.
- 11) My son is learning to play ... piano in his school.
- 12) My wife's family speaks ... Spanish language.
- 13) My neighbor has ... dog and ... cat.
- 14) ... present she gave me yesterday made me happy.

Упражнение 2. Fill in a/an, the, no article

- 1)... Moscow is the capital of ... Russian Federation.
- 2) ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Europe.
- 3) ... my mother is doctor.
- 4) My uncle lives in ... Italy.

- 5) They live in ... New Street.
- 6) ... Ira has... a dog. ... dog is black and white. 7) His sister studies ... English every day.
- 8) ... Ivanovs live in a big house.
- 9) I can't play ... hockey.
- 10) Are ... Urals higher or lower than ... Alps? 11) ... Jane is ... tallest girl in our class.
- 12) ... Canada is situated in ... North America.
- 13) ... Tom's parrot is yellow and green.
- 14) The boys played ... guitars yesterday.
- 15) This is ... apple.
- 16) Today is ... 21st of October.
- 17) Do you like to travel by ... plane or by ... car to ... South?
- 18) Who went to ... Bolshoi Theatre last Sunday?
- 19) Where is ... Red Square?
- 20) ... museum her friend told about is not far from school.

Упражнение 3. Look at the sentences and fill the gaps with the definite articles «the» where necessary.

1. Please, be quick, I'm waiting for you at ____ Red Square.
Please, be quick, I'm waiting for you at Red Square.
2. Have you seen the latest news in ____ Times?
Have you seen the latest news in the Times?
3. My best friend studies at ____ Moscow State University.
My best friend studies at Moscow University.
4. Do you like performances at ____ Bolshoi Theatre?
Do you like performances at the Bolshoi Theatre?
5. I have never been in ____ Westminster Abbey.
I have never been in Westminster Abbey.
6. Is ____ Domodedovo the largest airport in Moscow?
Is Domodedovo the largest airport in Moscow?
7. I'd like to study at ____ University of London.
I'd like to study at the University of London.
8. The weather is nice. Let's go to ____ Gorky Park.
The weather is nice. Let's go to Gorky Park.
9. ____ Canterbury Cathedral is one of the most beautiful in England.
Canterbury Cathedral is one of the most beautiful in England.
10. ____ Mall leads from ____ Trafalgar to ____ Buckingham Palace.
The Mall leads from Trafalgar Square to Buckingham Palace.

Тема 2.14. «Дом англичанина». Артикль с названиями городов и улиц.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста **BRITISH HOMES**

Traditional British homes are a reflection of the national character of the people of this country. First of all, these people appreciate peace and comfort. British homes are small in size, but bright and comfortable. Often, they have only two floors. On the first floor there is a living room, kitchen and cabinet, and on the second – the master bedroom, bathroom and toilet. The living room is the heart of the British home. There is usually a fireplace around which all the family members gather in the evening. Guests are also invited here for holidays. In the interior of a British house, as a rule, there are light shades. The English do not like to buy extra furniture, so their home has only everything you need. But there will certainly be soft deep chairs and a large sofa covered with a cozy blanket.

Despite a lot of modern English houses have a similar layout and belong to the same type of building, they are all very different. The English appreciate originality.

In front of each house there is necessarily a garden in which the owners grow mainly flowers. Often residents of Great Britain plant climbing plants there, which then decorate the walls of their homes, forming a hedge. The British are very hospitable and are happy to invite friends and acquaintances to their cozy homes.

Answer the questions.

1. What do the English appreciate most of all?
2. Are the British homes large in size?
3. How many floors are there in the British homes?
4. What is there on the first floor?
5. What is there on the second floor?
6. What is the heart of the British home?
7. The English like to buy extra furniture, don't they?
8. What is there in front of each house?
9. What plants do residents of Great Britain often grow?
10. Are the British very hospitable?

True or false.

1. Traditional British homes are a reflection of the national character of the people of this country.
2. British homes are small in size, but not bright.
3. Most often they have only one floor.
4. On the second floor there is a master bedroom, bathroom and toilet.
5. Kitchen is the heart of the British home.
6. There is usually a fireplace around which all the family members gather in the evening.
7. In the interior of a British house, as a rule, there are dark shades.
8. There will certainly be soft deep chairs and a large sofa covered with a cozy blanket.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Поставьте “the” или “ – “ с географическими названиями.

- 1.Are you going to ... France or ... Czech Republic?
- 2.... North Pole is situated in ... Arctic.
- 3.My dream is to visit ... Lake Baikal in ... Russian Federation.
- 4.... Suez Canal in ... Egypt connects ... Mediterranean Sea with ... Red Sea.
- 5.The tallest mountain in the world, ... Mount Everest is situated in ... Himalayas.
- 6.... Sahara desert covers most of ... North Africa.
- 7.... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is surrounded by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... North Sea.
- 8... Mississippi is the second longest river in ... United States.
- 9.She was born in ... Kiev, in ... Ukraine.
- 10.... Bahamas are a group of islands near ... Florida.
- 11.There are a lot of rivers in ... Siberia: ... Ob, ... Lena, ... Amur and others.
- 12.... Caucasus mountains are located between ... Europe and ... Asia.

Упражнение 2. Поставьте “the” или “ – “ с именами собственными.

- 1.We met ... Peter Smith in ... Trafalgar Square, near ... National Gallery.
- 2.Have you ever been to ... Great Wall of ... China?
- 3.The shop is in ... Fleet street, next to ... McDonald’s.
- 4.... Flintstones sold their house just before ... Christmas.
- 5.When I visit ... Hermitage Museum in ... Petersburg, I’ll find the collection of paintings by ... Rembrandt there.
- 6.... Doctor Brown was a veteran of ... World War II.
- 7.... Kremlin and ... Bolshoi Theatre are in the heart of ... Moscow.
- 8.... Mary studies ... French in a school near ... Eiffel Tower.
- 9.... Japanese language is too difficult for me.
- 10.... Henry studies ... Medicine at ... Oxford University.
- 11.... Dutch are the people who live in ... Netherlands.
- 12.When the sky is clear, we can see ... Moon from ... Earth.

Тема 2.15. «Британский музей». А rtикль с числительными, обозначающих части суток

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

MUSEUMS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are a great number of museums in Great Britain, most of which have free admission.

One of the most famous is the British Museum in London, which was established in 1753. It’s a museum of human history and culture. Its collections are amongst the largest in the world and originate from all continents.

First of all, it’s a huge library with 6 or 7 million books, which is considered to be one of the largest in the world. According to the British law a copy of every book, pamphlet or periodical published in Britain must be kept in this museum.

Secondly, the British Museum is a scientific institution, known as Natural History Museum, where internationally important collections are shown. This place

inspires people to think about the natural environment differently and to take better care of the planet.

Finally, there is a wonderful art gallery in the British Museum housing unique collections of sculpture, ceramics, drawings and paintings. It also has a great collection of Italian drawings.

The Tate Gallery, which was founded in 1897, presents modern masters of England and France. There is a marvelous collection of French impressionists. There are also some examples of modern sculpture in the museum.

The National Gallery in London, which was founded in 1824, possesses a rich collection of over 2300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900. It is situated in Trafalgar Square. There you can find masterpieces of such painters as Gainsborough, Turner, Constable and also pictures of French, Spanish, Dutch and Flemish masters.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, founded in 1852 and named after Prince Albert and Queen Victoria, is the world's largest museum of decorative arts and design housing a collection of more than 4.5 million objects.

Answer the questions

1. When was the British Museum in London established in?
2. It is a museum of human history and culture, isn't it?
3. How many books are there in the library?
4. What can people see in the art gallery in the British Museum?
5. When was the Tate Gallery founded in?
6. What can we see in the Tate Gallery?
7. When was the National Gallery in London founded in?
8. How many paintings are there in the National Gallery?
9. Where is the National Gallery situated?
10. When was the Victoria and Albert Museum founded in?
11. What museum is it?
12. How many objects are there?

True or false

1. There are a great number of museums in Great Britain, most of which have free admission.
2. One of the most famous is the British Museum in Edinburgh.
3. It's a museum of animals.
4. There is no library in the museum.
5. This place inspires people to think about the natural environment differently and to take better care of the planet.
6. It also has a great collection of Japanese drawings.
7. The Tate Gallery, which was founded in 1897, presents modern masters of Spain.
8. There is a marvelous collection of Russian impressionists.
9. The National Gallery in London is situated in Trafalgar Square.
10. There you can find pictures of French, Spanish, Dutch and Flemish masters.
11. The Victoria and Albert Museum was founded in 1952.

12. It is the world's largest museum of decorative arts and design housing a collection of more than 4,5 million objects.

Give Russian equivalents.

1. human history and culture
2. the largest in the world
3. a scientific institution
4. unique collections of sculpture
5. modern masters of England and France
6. French impressionists
7. a rich collection
8. you can find masterpieces
9. named after Prince Albert and Queen Victoria
10. museum of decorative arts

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. *Вставьте подходящий артикль, где необходимо.*

- We are in ... Scotland.
- Its capital is ... Edinburgh.
- It is one of ... most beautiful cities in ... Great Britain.
- There are ... many places of interest here.
- ... monument to ... Walter Scott is in ... center of ... city.
- ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in ... center.
- There is ... fine collection of ... pictures in ... gallery.
- ... Glasgow is ... greatest city in ... Scotland.
- Scotland is ... land of ... lakes.
- They are called "Lochs" there.
- Let us go now to ... Loch Lomond.
- What ... beautiful lake it is!

Упражнение 2. *Вставьте подходящий артикль, где необходимо.*

1. It is evident that ____ people want ____ peace.
2. The acting was poor, but we enjoyed ____ music.
3. Bring milk from ____ kitchen.
4. ____ Earth is millions of kilometers from ____ Sun.
5. ____ Tate Gallery is the main modern art museum in London.
6. ____ Queen of ____ Great Britain is not young.
7. Can you give me ____ book over there?
8. I want to go to ____ cinema to see ____ film about ____ France and ____ French.
9. Tell him ____ truth.

Упражнение 3. *Вставьте подходящий артикль, где необходимо.*

1. Against her parents' wish, she wants to be ____ doctor.
2. ____ gentleman stood up to give ____ seat.
3. «You see», said ____ girl with ____ smile.

4. ____ Christmas is ____ religious holiday.
5. ____ article was published in ____ Times on ____ May 10th.
6. As I came up our street, I saw my ____ mother and my brother waving from ____ window.
7. ____ Italians have given ____ world some first-class film producers.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где необходимо

1. ____ money which he gave my father was coming to ____ end.
2. I know there is a man like you here and I'll have ____ eye on you ____ day and night.
3. ____ English people are forever complaining about the weather, but in fact ____ British Isles have a reasonable climate on the whole.
4. We always stay at the Palace Court Hotel because it is ____ only one with ____ facilities for ____ disabled.
5. ____ Swiss Alps are a good place to go if you like skiing. There is usually plenty of ____ snow during the winter months.
6. The grasshopper had nothing to eat and an ant lived near him. He went 7. to ____ ant and begged her for ____ little corn.
- ____ rich get richer and ____ poor get poorer.
8. He was ____ extremely boring fellow.

Тема 2.16. «Экономика США». Сложное дополнение

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

ECONOMY OF THE USA

The United States of America is a highly developed industrialized country. Shipbuilding, electronics, automobile industry, aircraft industry, space research are highly developed in the States.

Each region of the United States has characteristics of its own due to the differences in climate, landscape and geographical position.

Great Lakes, Atlantic Coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey are the biggest industrial regions of the country. The United States has a lot of mineral resources such as coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The south, especially Texas is rich in oil. The coalfields of Pennsylvania are rich in coal. There are plenty of coal mines.

Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska is the richest farming region of America and it is known as the Corn Belt. The land is fertile and well-watered. They grow mostly corn and wheat there. Much livestock is also raised here.

There is a lot of fruit raising area. For example, California oranges, grapefruit, lemons, as well as other fruits, wines and vegetables are shipped all over the States and to other parts of the world. The most important crops grown in the States are also tobacco, soy-beans, peanuts, grapes and many others.

There are a lot of large and modern cities, but a great proportion of the country consists of open land dotted with farmhouses and small towns. Many American residential areas tend to have a similar look.

New York City is the first biggest city of the States. Its population is more than eight million people. It is a financial and advertising business center. It is also a biggest seaport of the Hudson River. Industry of consumer goods is also developed here.

Chicago with a population of more than three and a half million is the second largest city in the USA. It deals in wheat and other grains, cattle meat processing and manufacturing.

Other big cities are Huston, an oil refining and NASA space research center, New Orleans, a cotton industry center, Los Angeles with Hollywood, Philadelphia, a shipping commercial center, Detroit, a world's leading motor car producer and many others.

The United States has significant influence on the economies of other countries.

Answer the questions

1. Is the United States of America a highly developed industrialized country?
2. What industries are highly developed in the States?
3. Why does each region of the country have its own characteristics?
4. What are the biggest industrial regions of the country?
5. What mineral resources does the country have?
6. What is Texas rich in? What is Pennsylvania rich in?
7. What are the richest farming region of America?
8. What are the most important crops grown in the States?
9. Do many American residential areas tend to have a similar look?
10. What is the first biggest city of the States?
11. How many people live in New York?
12. What is the second largest city in the USA?
13. What is Huston?
14. Where is Hollywood?
15. Does the United States have significant influence on the economies of other countries?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение №1. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Он хочет, чтобы они купили машину.
2. Мы не ожидаем, что он поможет.
3. Она заставляет его делать уроки.
4. Они хотят, чтобы он изучал английский?
5. Родители не разрешают ей купить собаку.
6. Он не хочет, чтобы она оставалась там.

Упражнение №2. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение.

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.

4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.
7. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.
8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
10. I saw (you) cross the street.

Упражнение №3. Поставьте «to» там, где необходимо.

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

Тема 2.17. «Экономика Австралии». Сложное подлежащее

Задания для чтения и перевода текста ECONOMY OF AUSTRALIA COUNTRY

Australia is a country in the Southern Hemisphere with a population of about 17 million people. It's an independent member of the Commonwealth. The capital of the country is Canberra. The official language is English.

Australia consists of an island Tasmania and six states: New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

Australia has always been influenced by Britain. Speaking about the history of the country, it should be mentioned that at first it was a big colony for prisoners. Later, it became an ordinary country.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

The main economic sector of the country is the service one, which includes tourism, education and financial services. Australian territory is rich in coal, iron ore, bauxites, uranium, lead and many other mineral resources. For almost a century the production and export of sheep wool was the basis of the economy of the country. Now the most important industries are oil, chemical, ore mining, radio electronics, and food industry. The country exports agricultural products and raw materials.

SYDNEY

Australia's biggest city is Sydney, which is situated in the state of New South Wales. This place is famous for its Blue Mountains, covered with forests of blue colored eucalyptus trees. So, the air above is full of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil and it is of a real blue color in the sunshine.

TASMANIA

Tasmania, located in the south of Australia, differs from the other states. There are no deserts on the island. Most of the territory is covered with wild beautiful forests. There are lots of rains both in winter and summer. The population of Tasmania is about half a million people.

NATURE

It should be said that Australia is home to beautiful nature as well as to such exotic animals as kangaroos, echidnas, koalas, dingoes and many others. As for the nature, the commonest trees of Australia are the eucalyptus and the Australian acacia or mimosa, the national emblem of the country. Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11 000 km southwest of North America and about 8200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word «Australis» which mean southern. Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The British monarch, King Charles III, is also king of Australia and country's head of state. But the king has little power in the Australian government. He serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies. Australia's most important trading partners are Japan and the United States of America.

Answer the questions

1. Where is Australia?
2. How many people are there in Australia?
3. What is the capital of the country?
4. What is the official language of the country?
5. How many states are there in Australia?
6. At first Australia was a big colony for prisoners, wasn't it?
7. What is the main economic sector of the country?
8. What is the territory rich in?
9. What are the most important industries in the country?
10. What does the country export?
11. What is Australia's biggest city?
12. What exotic animals are there in Australia?
13. What are the commonest trees of Australia?
14. Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent, isn't it?
15. What are Australia's most important trading partners?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение №1.

1. Sue is said to speak French fluently.
Говорят, что Сью свободно говорит по-французски.
2. A lot of people were reported to have become home-less after the inundation.
Сообщалось, что много людей остались без жилья после наводнения.
3. Our company is expected to make profit this month.
Ожидается, что наша компания получит прибыль в этом месяце.
4. The students of our University are supposed to come on time for the lessons.
Предполагается, что студенты нашего университета приходят вовремя на занятия.
5. The construction company is believed to have concluded three big and important contracts.
Полагают, что строительная компания заключила три больших и важных контракта.
6. My cousin Ann is known to have won the singers contest.
Известно, что моя двоюродная сестра Анна выиграла конкурс певцов.
7. Mike is said to have borrowed money but not bothered to return it on time.
Говорят, что Майк занял денег, но не особо беспокоился о том, чтобы их вернуть вовремя.
8. The letter was believed to have been lost.
Полагали, что письмо было утеряно.
9. These pictures are considered to have been painted by a great artist.
Считается, что эти картины были написаны великим художником.
10. That newspaper is said to have been sold out already.
Говорят, что газета уже распродана.
11. The French dancers are announced to be arriving next month.
Сообщается, что французские танцоры прибдут на следующей неделе.
12. The girl is expect-ed to be wear-ing a green jacket and yellow skirt.
Ожидают, что девушка будет одета в зеленый пиджак и желтую юбку.
13. I was supposed to meet Andrew at the station at 8.15, but I was late.
Предполагалось, что я встречу Эндрю на вокзале, но я опоздал.
14. You were supposed to do your home duties. Why are you still sleeping?
Предполагалось, что ты займешься своими домашними обязанностями. Так почему ты все еще спишь?

Упражнение 2. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.*

1. He is said to know all about it.
2. He was said to have known the whole truth about it.
3. Yuri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961.
4. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon.
5. He is believed to be innocent of the crime.
6. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists.

7. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb.
8. The exhibition of 19th century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week.
9. The number of the unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year.
10. The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight.
11. He is supposed to be a very good actor.
12. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear scientists.
13. He is said to be a good translator.
14. She was known to be an honest and hard-working girl.
15. He was expected to arrive at the weekend.
16. The Moscow Underground is considered to be the most beautiful in the world.
17. A hare is known to run very fast.
18. My close friend is known to have learned «Eugene Onegin» by heart.

Упражнение 2. *Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.*

ПРИМЕР. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.

The climate there is considered to be very healthy. (Complex Subject).

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.
2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving the following week.
3. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.
6. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy.
7. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops.
8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver.
10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space.
11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer.
12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

Тема 2.18. «Экономика Канады». Устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста ECONOMY OF CANADA

Canada is one of the largest countries in the world. This country is situated in the north part of Northern America and it is the largest country on this continent. Its area is almost 10 million km² and in size this country is the second in the world after Russia. The country has the longest coastline, which is washed by the three oceans: the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arctic. Canada is often called the «Land of the Maple Leaf», because the maple leaf is the national emblem of the country. Canada is very

rich in forest. It also has many lakes, mountains, prairies and sparsely populated arctic areas. Canada has the population of about 34 million and the official languages of the country are English and French. Nearly 60 percent of the population speak English. Canada is a sovereign state. Its government type is confederation with parliamentary democracy. The state includes ten provinces and three territories. Officially the King of Canada is Charles III, but he remains the nominal head of state. The Parliament of Canada passes the laws of the country. The head of government is the Prime Minister. Besides, each province has its own government. The capital of Canada is Ottawa. It is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River and is known as the city of bridges. Ottawa has many attractions, national government monuments and beautiful parks. Another important city in Canada is Toronto. It is the largest city of the country. Toronto is a huge megalopolis with lots of skyscrapers and office buildings. This city is called the main cultural and economic center of English-speaking part of the country. Montreal and Vancouver should also be noted among the famous Canadian cities. Montreal is the second-largest French-speaking city in the world after Paris. And Vancouver was the host city for the 2010 Winter Olympics. Canada is very rich in forest, minerals and fur-bearing animals. It holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests. It is rich in the following natural resources: non-ferrous metals, uranium, oil, natural gas, coal. Canadian industries produce cars, airliners, locomotives, sea vessels, snow-removal machines, and agricultural equipment. The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries.

Answer the questions

1. Where is Canada?
2. What oceans the country wash?
3. How often is Canada called? Why?
4. How many people do live in Canada?
5. What are the official languages of the country?
6. Is Canada a sovereign state?
7. Who is the nominal head of state?
8. Who is the head of government?
9. What is the capital of Canada?
10. What is Toronto?
11. What was the host city for the 2010 Winter Olympics?
12. What is Canada rich? What are the natural resources of the country?
13. What do Canadian industries produce?
14. What are the most developed industries in the country?
15. What does the country grow?
16. What is one of the prosperous industries of Canada?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. *Составьте предложения в соответствии с ситуацией.*
e.g. She offered help to me.

– It is kind of her to help me.

1.He makes the same mistake again and again. –

2.They invited them to stay with them. –

3.The neighbors make so much noise at night. –

Упражнение 2. Закончите предложения, используя Indefinite Infinitive и переведите их.

1. It's nice of you.....

2. It was selfish of me....

3. It's very clever of him....

4. It was so kind of them.....

5. It really was silly of me not....

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык, используя инфинитивные конструкции по образцу.

e.g. Мне было трудно понять это.

It was difficult FOR me to understand it.

1.Нам (для нас) было трудно заработать эти деньги.

2.Ему было легко выиграть соревнование.

3.Мне было нелегко поверить, что он сказал неправду.

4.Им было неприятно смотреть на него.

5.Ей было очень важно обсудить этот план.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте глагол из скобок с частицей to или без нее.

1.I've decided ... (start) a new project. (Я принял решение начать новый проект.)

2.She is trying ... (learn) Italian. (Она пытается изучить итальянский язык.)

3.Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? (Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь?)

4.Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. (Мама забыла забронировать билеты.)

5.You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. (Тебе не следует спорить со своим отцом.)

6.Henry promised ... (help) her.(Генри обещал помочь ей.)

7.This old photograph made me ... (cry). (Эта старая фотография заставила меня заплакать.)

8.I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. (Я очень надеюсь на то, что получу вскоре интересную работу.)

9.You must ... (pay) for the service. (Ты обязан заплатить за обслуживание.)

10.Let me ... (introduce) myself. (Разрешите мне представиться.)

Упражнение 5. Составьте из данных слов предложения, расставив их по порядку.

1.pianist - my – to – wants – a – great – son – become

2.let – car – doesn't – drive – his – Robin - me

3.to – early – I – up - need -wake –tomorrow

4.the – turn – iron - Sam - forgot – off - to

5.that – sleep – me – boring – made - film

Упражнение 6. Найдите в предложениях ошибки, если они имеются.

1.The teacher made John to apologize. (Учитель заставил Джона извиниться.)

- 2.What are you planning to eat for lunch? (Что ты планируешь съесть на обед?)
- 3.That old car may not to cost much. (Та старая машина не может стоить много.)
- 4.I don't want wait any longer. (Я не хочу больше ждать.)
- 5.My father promised buy new shoes for me. (Мой папа пообещал купить мне новые туфли.)
- 6.I would like to try this shirt on. (Я бы хотел примерить эту рубашку.)
- 7.We must to hurry up. (Мы должны поторопиться.)
- 8.Mark was unable to do anything else. (Марк был не в состоянии делать что-либо еще.)
- 9.They couldn't to fall asleep till midnight. (Они не могли заснуть до полуночи.)
- 10.Sheila refused delete files and folders about cooking. (Шейла отказалась удалять файлы и папки о кулинарии.)

Тема 2.19. «Экономика Новой Зеландии». Пунктуация английского предложения

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

NEW ZEALAND ECONOMY

New Zealand's economy is one of the most globalized in the world, and it is closely linked by trade relations with Australia, the EU, the US, China, South Korea, Japan, and Canada. The service sector occupies almost 2/3 of the economy, with major production items being the manufacture of goods made of aluminum and other metals, food processing, and the production of wood and paper products.

The currency of New Zealand-the new Zealand dollar - is also used in other countries, mainly in the Pacific. New Zealand is a country that pays great attention to foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The main export sectors of the country's economy are traditionally considered to be agriculture, production and processing of seafood, forestry and woodworking industries. These industries account for more than half of the country's export revenue. Dairy products account for at least 18% of total exports, wool accounts for at least 14% of exports, and forestry and wood processing products account for at least 4% of New Zealand's total exports.[9] The largest share of imports to the country was made up of oil products and fuel, and consumers of the country spent more than 3.1 billion dollars on such purchases. Cars have become the second largest import niche in recent years, accounting for \$ 3.1 billion in total imports. This is followed by the import of aviation equipment with an annual cost of at least 1.7 billion dollars.

Выполните задания к тексту.

1.Задайте 5 вопросов по содержанию текста.

2.Переведите на русский язык выделенные абзацы.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение. Вставьте знаки препинания в следующих предложениях

A light breeze was blowing, the sun was shining brightly, a wonderful day began.

I asked her for help, but she didn't want doing any tries to help.

How this happened is clear to me. I saw the documents which were lying on that table.

They went to the river, which was stormy last week.

We spoke with the director, who was very tired because of the problems existing in the company.

If you decide to leave the house, close the windows and door. Close the windows and door if you decide to leave the house.

Тема 2.20. «Экономика Индии». Артикль с прилагательными

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE ECONOMY OF INDIA

The economy of India is one of the fastest-growing and most dynamic in the world. Currently, it holds the fifth position globally in terms of nominal GDP and ranks third by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The structure of the Indian economy is quite distinctive. Traditionally an agricultural country, India has successfully transformed into a modern powerhouse, although agriculture still employs a significant portion of the workforce. The modern economic landscape relies heavily on three main sectors:

Services Sector: This is the backbone of the economy, accounting for over 50% of the GDP. India is globally renowned as a major hub for IT services, software development, and business process outsourcing (BPO).

Industry: Manufacturing and construction are rapidly expanding. Initiatives like "Make in India" aim to turn the country into a global manufacturing center, particularly in electronics and pharmaceuticals.

Agriculture: While it contributes a smaller percentage to the GDP, agriculture remains vital for employment and food security.

Several key factors drive India's economic success. The country boasts a massive, young, and tech-savvy workforce. Additionally, consistent government reforms, massive infrastructure investments, and booming digitalization attract significant foreign direct investment (FDI).

However, the economy still faces challenges. Income inequality, infrastructure bottlenecks, and high population density are major areas that require continuous development.

In conclusion, India's economy is transitioning from a developing market to a global economic leader. With its robust technological base and growing domestic market, India plays a crucial role in the stability and growth of the global economy.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Неопределенный артикль \a / an

Указывает на один из многих, предмет упоминается впервые.

Важно: выбор между \a\ и \an\ зависит от звука, с которого начинается прилагательное, а не существительное.

- а — перед согласным звуком: *a beautiful dog* (красивая собака).
- an — перед гласным звуком: *an interesting book* (интересная книга).
- 2. Определенный артикль *\(the\)*
Используется для конкретных предметов, единственных в своем роде или уже известных собеседнику.
Работает с любыми прилагательными: *the bright sun* (яркое солнце), *the smart students* (умные студенты).
- 3. Отсутствие артикля (Нулевой артикль)
Артикль не ставится, если существительное не требует его (например, абстрактные понятия, неисчисляемые во множественном числе).
Примеры: Cold water is good (Холодная вода — это хорошо).
Особые случаи:
- Субстантивация (прилагательное становится существительным): Если нужно обобщить группу людей (например, «богатые», «бедные», «слепые»), перед прилагательным ставится определенный *\(the\)*, а существительное опускается:
 - *the rich* (богатые люди), *the blind* (слепые).
- Усилительные слова: Если перед прилагательным стоит слово, усиливающее его (например, *\(very\)*, *\(so\)*), артикль все равно ставится в самом начале, перед усилителем:
 - *It is a very interesting book.*

Тема 2.21. «Культура и традиции Индии». Артикль с названиями дней, месяцев, времен года.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE CULTURE OF INDIA

The Culture of India is one of the oldest and most diverse in the world, characterized by a synthesis of ancient traditions, religions, arts, and philosophies. It is an amalgamation of various regional cultures, making it a truly unique and vibrant society.

Core Pillars of Indian Culture

Religions and Philosophy: Religion is a way of life in India. It is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. These belief systems have profoundly shaped the moral values, art, and daily lives of its people.

Languages: India is a land of extreme linguistic diversity. While Hindi and English are the official languages for national administration, there are 22 officially recognized languages and hundreds of dialects spoken across different states.

Festivals: The country is famous for its colorful and vibrant festivals, which are celebrated with immense joy. Major festivals include *Diwali* (the Festival of Lights), *Holi* (the Festival of Colors), *Eid*, *Christmas*, and *Navratri*.

Cuisine: Indian cuisine is renowned worldwide for its rich use of herbs and spices. Staples include rice, various types of flatbreads (*naan*, *roti*), and curries. Flavors and ingredients vary significantly from the north (meat dishes, dairy) to the south (rice, coconut, vegetarian dishes).

Art and Architecture: Indian art forms include classical dance (such as Bharatanatyam, Kathak, and Odissi) and classical music (Hindustani and Carnatic). Architectural marvels, like the Taj Mahal, showcase a rich blend of Islamic, Persian, and Hindu influences.

Family and Values: Indian society places a strong emphasis on family values, respect for elders, and hospitality. The concept of "Atithi Devo Bhava" (The guest is equivalent to God) is deeply ingrained in the culture. [1, 2]

To explore more about specific cultural heritage sites or plan a journey to experience this diversity firsthand, you can use travel tools like [Trip.com India Travel](https://www.trip.com/india-travel) to discover local adventures. For an in-depth academic look into Indian customs, you can also consult the official

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1.

1. Расставьте в названиях месяцев буквы по порядку.

1. U S A T G U
2. M E D R C E B E
3. R E Y U F A R B
4. V O E B M E N R
5. A L I R P

2. Вставьте пропущенные буквы.

1. ...an...ary
2. Se...tem...er
3. J...n...
4. ...ct...ber
5. Ma...c...

3. Напишите для каждого времени года соответствующие названия месяцев.

Spring –

Autumn -

Winter –

Summer –

4. Завершите предложения.

Н-р: The month after May is - The month after May is June. (Месяц после мая – июнь.)

The month before October is – The month before October is September. (Месяц перед октябрём – сентябрь.)

1. The month after December is
2. The month after March is
3. The month after July is
4. The month before September is
5. The month before November is
6. The month before May is

5. Напишите название времени года, когда отмечают эти праздники.

1. New Year, Christmas –

2. Teacher's Day, Halloween –
3. Women's Day, Easter –
4. Russia's Day, International Children's Day –

ОТВЕТЫ:

1.

1. AUGUST
2. DECEMBER
3. FEBRUARY
4. NOVEMBER
5. APRIL

2.

1. January
2. September
3. June
4. October
5. March

3.

Spring (весна) – March, April, May

Autumn (осень) – September, October, November

Winter (зима) – December, January, February

Summer (лето) – June, July, August

4.

1. January (Месяц после декабря – январь.)
2. April (Месяц после марта – апрель.)
3. August (Месяц после июля – август.)
4. August (Месяц перед сентябрем – август.)
5. October (Месяц перед ноябрем – октябрь.)
6. April (Месяц перед маем – апрель.)

5.

1. New Year (Новый год), Christmas (Рождество) – winter (зима)
2. Teacher's Day (День учителя), Halloween (Хэллоуин) – autumn (осень)
3. Women's Day (Женский день), Easter (Пасха) – spring (весна)
4. Russia's Day (День России), International Children's Day (День защиты детей) – summer (лето)

Тема 2.22. «Экономика Южно-Африканской республики».

Задания для чтения и перевода текста The Economy of South Africa

Introduction

South Africa is considered the most industrialized and diverse economy in Africa. As the only African member of the G20, it serves as the primary financial and commercial hub of the continent. The country holds a massive share of the

continent's total GDP and commands significant global economic influence. Key Sectors

The economic structure of South Africa is modern and multifaceted, divided into three main sectors: Services (approx. 60% of GDP): This includes financial services, real estate, telecommunications, and a highly developed tourism industry. Johannesburg is home to the largest stock exchange on the continent.

Industry and Mining (approx. 30% of GDP): Mining is the historical backbone of the economy. South Africa leads the world in the production of platinum-group metals and gold. It also features robust manufacturing, automotive, and energy sectors.

Agriculture (approx. 2-3% of GDP): Despite the small percentage, this sector is highly productive, providing food security and vital agricultural exports like citrus fruits and wine. Current Challenges Despite its wealth, the South African economy faces major structural hurdles:

Unemployment: The nation suffers from high joblessness, with unemployment rates frequently exceeding 30%.

Inequality: South Africa has one of the highest Gini coefficients in the world, indicating a stark gap between the rich and the poor.

Infrastructure constraints: Power shortages and logistical issues in ports and railways have slowed down industrial growth. Conclusion South Africa remains an economic giant driven by its abundant mineral wealth, sophisticated financial markets, and strategic global partnerships. The government's primary focus is now on fostering inclusive growth, reducing inequality, and overcoming infrastructure deficits.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Артикли с именами людей.

Выберите правильный вариант (поставьте артикль, либо прочерк).

1. This is ... Tom. (Ø / a)
2. We met ... John yesterday. (Ø / the)
3. I saw ... Smiths yesterday. They were happy. (the / Ø)
4. She is ... Maria I was telling you about (конкретная, выделенная из других). (a / the)

Упражнение 2. Базовые артикли с нарицательными именами.

Вставьте \a\, \an\ или \the\, где это необходимо.

1. I have ... dog and ... cat. ... dog is very active, but ... cat is lazy.
2. ... sun is shining brightly today.
3. She wants to be ... doctor.

4. Give me ... book from the table, please.

Тема 2.23. «Экономическое чудо Сингапура». Нулевой артикль

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE SINGAPORE ECONOMIC

The Singapore Economic Miracle refers to the unprecedented transformation of a small, resource-poor island into a highly developed global financial and technological powerhouse in just a few decades. This remarkable growth was achieved through strategic governance, massive foreign investment, and an emphasis on education. Here is a clear, organized breakdown of the topic if you are preparing an essay or presentation:

Core Definitions

What it is: The rapid transition from a struggling, impoverished colony to a first-world nation with one of the highest GDPs per capita globally.

Key Era: The transformation largely took place under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew, the country's first Prime Minister, starting in the 1960s.

Main Drivers of Success

Strategic Location: Leveraging the maritime route between the Indian and Pacific Oceans to build one of the world's busiest ports.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Creating a secure, stable, and zero-corruption business environment to attract multinational corporations.

Human Capital: Investing heavily in a world-class, meritocratic education system to build a highly skilled workforce.

Global Hub Strategy: Shifting focus toward high-tech manufacturing (electronics, pharmaceuticals) and becoming a dominant global financial center.

Modern Economy (As of 2026)

Today, Singapore remains at the forefront of global economic innovation, heavily driven by digital technology, biotechnology, and wealth management.

For further details on its economic history and policies, you can explore the comprehensive Singapore Economic Development Overview or view the Economy of Singapore analysis.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Уберите ненужные артикли.

1. I love the pasta for a dinner. (Я люблю пасту на ужин.)
2. We eat in a restaurants once a week. (Мы едим в ресторанах раз в неделю.)
3. David watched a TV on a Friday. (Давид смотрел телевизор в пятницу.)
4. She visits her a family in a winter, on a New Year's Day. (Она навещает свою семью зимой, под Новый год.)
5. Jane lives on a King Street. (Джейн живет на Кинг Стрит.)
6. Vladimir Putin was elected the president in 2000. (Владимир Путин был избран президентом в 2000 г.)
7. Find the Text 4 on the page 37. (Найдите Текст 4 на странице 37.)

8. What's the matter, a doctor? (Что случилось, доктор?)
9. The shirt is made of a silk. (Рубашка изготовлена из шелка.)
10. Bob goes to the work by the car. (Боб ездит на работу на автомобиле.)
2. Выберите верный вариант.
 1. in a front of the house – in front of the house – in the front of the house
 2. in middle of the house – in the middle of the house – in a middle of the house
 3. by ship – by the ship – by a ship
 4. for breakfast – for the breakfast – for a breakfast
 5. to go to a bed – to go to bed – to go to the bed
 6. in afternoon – in a afternoon – in the afternoon
 7. at night – at a night – at the night
 8. at a home – at the home – at home
 9. at a half past nine – at half past nine – at the half past nine
 10. at a quarter past nine – at quarter past nine – at the quarter past nine
 11. in a November – in the November – in November
 12. to play the chess – to play chess – to play a chess
 13. to have a good time – to have good time – to have the good time
 14. from a time to a time – from time to time – from the time to the time
 15. on board a ship – on a board a ship – on the board a ship
 16. at a sunset – at sunset – at the sunset
 17. Moscow – a Moscow – the Moscow
 18. Moscow river – the Moscow river – a Moscow river
 19. Lake Baikal – the Lake Baikal – a Lake Baikal
 20. Ukraine – a Ukraine – the Ukraine

ОТВЕТЫ:

1.
 1. I love pasta for dinner.
 2. We eat in restaurants once a week.
 3. David watched TV on Friday.
 4. She visits her family in winter, on New Year's Day.
 5. Jane lives on King Street
 6. Vladimir Putin was elected president in 2000.
 7. Find Text 4 on page 37.
 8. What's the matter, doctor?
 9. The shirt is made of silk.
 10. Bob goes to work by car.
2.
 1. in front of the house (перед домом)
 2. in the middle of the house (посреди дома)
 3. by ship (на корабле)
 4. for breakfast (на завтрак)
 5. to go to bed (ложиться спать)
 6. in the afternoon (днем)

7. at night (ночью)
8. at home (дома)
9. at half past nine (в половине десятого)
10. at a quarter past nine (в четверть десятого)
11. in November (в ноябре)
12. to play chess (играть в шахматы)
13. to have a good time (хорошо проводить время)
14. from time to time (время от времени)
15. on board a ship (на борту корабля)
16. at sunset (на закате)
17. Moscow (Москва)
18. the Moscow river (Москва-река)
19. Lake Baikal (озеро Байкал)
20. the Ukraine (Украина)

Раздел 3. Роль образования в современном мире

Тема 3.1. «Система образования России». Согласование времен

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

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

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

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

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

Higher education in Russia. There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree. There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country: they are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

Выполните задания по тексту.

1. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. Do all Russian children have the right to education?
2. Is education in our country compulsory?
3. What does education consist of?
4. When does the school year start?
5. The summer holidays last from June to September, don't they?
6. Do comprehensive schools take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams?
7. What are lyceums and gymnasiums?
8. Are there many colleges and universities in our country?
9. When do students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree?
10. When can students get a master's degree?

2. Найдите в тексте существительные в единственном числе и поставьте их во множественное число.

3. Какие из приведенных утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста. (true or false)

1. All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too.
2. Education in our country is not compulsory.
3. Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7.
4. The school year starts in August and ends in June.
5. There are 3 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them.
6. Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams.
7. But to enter a university students have not to study for two more years.
8. It is easy to enter a university or college.
9. After 3 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree.
10. There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country.

1. Продолжите предложения в косвенной речи, соблюдая правила согласования времен.

Н-р: He said, "I **work** in New York." (Он сказал: «Я работаю в Нью-Йорке.») – He said that he (He said that he **worked** in New York. – Он сказал, что работает в Нью-Йорке.)

1. She said, "I speak French." – She said that she ...
2. She said, "I am speaking French."
3. She said, "I have spoken French."
4. She said, "I spoke French."
5. She said, "I am going to speak French."
6. She said, "I will speak French."
7. She said, "I can speak French."
8. She said, "I may speak French."
9. She said, "I have to speak French."
10. She said, "I must speak French."
11. She said, "I should speak French."

12. She said, "I ought to speak French."

2. Найдите предложения, в которых глагол в скобках может стоять в настоящем времени.

1. Our neighbour said his name (be) Fred. (Наш сосед сказал, что его зовут Фред.)
2. He said he (be) tired. (Он сказал, что устал.)
3. I thought you (call) the doctor. (Я думал, что ты вызвал врача.)
4. We met the woman who (live) next door. (Мы встретили женщину, живущую рядом.)
5. Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car. (Джейн сказала, что не может позволить себе покупку новой машины.)
6. She asked me how many books I (read) last month. (Она спросила меня, сколько книг я прочитал в прошлом месяце.)
7. Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight. (Боб сказал, что обычно ложится спать до полуночи.)
8. I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word. (Мне было интересно, почему Сэм ушел, не сказав ни слова.)
9. Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen. (Кавендиш открыл, что вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.)
10. Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida. (Алиса и Генри сказали, что они родом из Флориды.)

3. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
2. I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.
4. He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.
5. She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).
6. She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).
7. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
8. Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.
9. Kelly said that she ... (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.
10. We didn't expect that he ... (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

Тема 3.3. «Образование в Китае». Косвенная речь

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CHINA

The education system in China is highly competitive and deeply respected. It is known for its strong emphasis on discipline, academic excellence, and rigorous testing. The structure consists of several main stages:

1. Compulsory Education (9 years)

Primary School (6 years): Children start at age 6. The curriculum focuses on core subjects like Chinese, Mathematics, and English, along with moral education.

Middle School (3 years): Students continue foundational studies, preparing for the critical transition to high school.

2. High School and Vocational Education (3 years)

Students take the *Zhongkao* (high school entrance exam). Based on their scores, they either enter academic high schools (preparing for university) or vocational schools (learning specific trades).

3. Higher Education

China is home to some of the world's top-ranking universities. The undergraduate degree typically takes 4 years, followed by Master's and PhD programs.

The *Gaokao*: This is the National College Entrance Examination. It is a massive, life-changing event for Chinese students, as their scores determine which university they can attend.

Distinctive Features

High Expectations: Parents and teachers hold high expectations, often leading students to attend intensive after-school tutoring.

Discipline and Respect: Classrooms emphasize respect for teachers and a collective approach to learning.

STEM Focus: There is a heavy concentration on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics to support the country's rapid technological growth.

Today, China's education system balances thousands of years of traditional respect for learning with modern global standards.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

The following sentences are direct speech. Complete each sentence below using reported speech.

1. She said, "How many hours a day do you watch TV?"
2. She said, "Don't write a letter to Ann."
3. He asked, "What magazines do you prefer to read?"
4. She said, "Tom is leaving tomorrow night."
5. "Have you had your hair cut?", my mother asked me.
6. The chief ordered, "Go to the theatre and book the tickets."
7. She said, "Kent has visited many countries in western Europe."
8. I said, "Don't drink coffee at night, you will not sleep."
9. He read, "The south of England is warmer than the North."
10. "Are you going to pick up the phone?", Miranda asked him.
11. He said, "Bring me some water, please."
12. She was surprised, "Somebody stole my bag in the shop"

13. She asked, "Does this film about police and crime?"
14. "Please don't tell anybody what happened", Ann said to me.
15. He said, "I can't move the piano alone."
16. She said, "Dairy products are useful for little children."
17. The teacher said, "What do you do to express yourself?"
18. She said, "Doctors don't advise us to eat chips and chocolate."
19. I asked my Dad, "Did you take part in the Great Patriotic War?"
20. The girl said, "All the guys try to look really cool driving up and down in their dad's car."
21. She said, "Limit saturated fats."
22. She said, "Do you often take your blood pressure?"
23. She said, "Eat lots of fruits veggies and grain."
24. He said, "Call a doctor if you have a strong pain in the heart."
25. He said, "I am going to buy a new car."

Тема 3.4. «Образование в США» Личные местоимения.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста EDUCATION IN THE USA

Education in the USA drastically differs from many other countries. There are 50 states in the country and each of them has its own peculiarities. The national system varies from state to state.

Nevertheless, there is a certain pattern of education in the USA, which comprises into three types of schools: public school, private elementary school and private secondary school. Only public schools are free and they have their own system in each state. Private schools, depending on the area, require a certain fee.

Elementary education is available from the age of six or seven. The main school subjects at this stage are English, Arithmetic, Natural Sciences, History of the USA, Geography, Physical Training and several others. Besides learning English, many schoolchildren choose to study different foreign languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian etc.

Children study at Elementary school till they are 16. After that, they can go to secondary school, which is also known as high school. Many high schools offer selective subjects for those students who want to enter a specific college or university after school graduation.

The majority of American pupils continue their studies after school. Some go to the college, some to the university. Studying at college lasts for four years, and after that the student gets a Bachelor's degree.

Studying at university may take four or more years. After four years the students also get the Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science. Some students, who wish to continue studying, go on for a Master's degree. Studying at American colleges and universities requires certain tuition fees.

Answer the questions

1. Does education in the USA drastically differ from many other countries?
2. How many states are there in the USA?
3. How many types of schools does education consist of?
What are they?
4. What schools are free?
5. What do private schools require?
6. What are the main school subjects of elementary education?
7. What foreign languages do many schoolchildren choose to study?
8. Where do children go after elementary school?
9. The majority of American pupils continue their studies after school, don't they?
10. Where do the pupils go after school?
11. When do the students get a Bachelor's degree?
12. When do the students get a Master's degree?

Give Russian Equivalents

1. education in the USA
2. national system
3. public school,
-private elementary school
-private secondary school
4. different foreign languages
5. elementary school
-secondary school
6. to enter a specific college
7. school graduation
8. a Bachelor's degree
9. a Master's degree
10. tuition fees

Give the Information

1. What is the capital of France?
2. What is the capital of Germany?
3. What is the capital of Spain?
4. What is the capital of Russia?
5. What is the capital of Italy?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Замените слова в скобках используя местоимения:

- *(Jeannet) is not a teacher.*
- *(Those boys) are not students.*
- *Is (this pillow) blue?*
- *(These plates) are very bright.*
- *(This notebook) is gray.*
- *(This room) is tidy.*
- *(My parents and I) are at home.*

- *(Mike) is at university now.*
- *(A boy and three girls) are in the train.*
- *(Mr. and Mrs. Warren) are in Russia.*

- 1. Замените слова личными местоимениями.
- Например: Bob (Боб) – he (он), books (книги) – they (они)
- 1. a carpet
- 2. Mary
- 3. Mary and Tim
- 4. Mary and I
- 5. carpets
- 6. a tiger
- 7. tigers
- 8. milk
- 9. Robert
- 10. Robert and his dog
- 11. Helen and you
- 12. Mr. Nelson and I
- 13. Miss Jones
- 14. a waiter
- 15. a waitress

Тема 3.6. «Система среднего профессионального образования в России».

Относительные местоимения

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

The literacy rate in Russia is almost 100%. Half of Russia's adults has at least college education. So Russia has the highest college-level education in the world.

Russia has pre-school educational system. About 2/3 of children aged 5 attend kindergartens. Since the age of 6 or 7 children attend school. Eleven-year secondary education in Russia is compulsory. School term has 3 stages: elementary (grades 1-4), middle (grades 5-9) and senior (grades 10-11) classes.

Before 1990 the course of school training was 10-years, but since 1990 school study lasts for 11 years. Education in state schools is free. Male and female students have equal rights in all stages of education.

The school year starts in September 1 and finishes in May. It is divided into four terms. Study programme in schools is fixed. It means that schoolchildren can't choose subjects they want to study.

When children finish school, they have to pass the Unified state examination (USE). It's the set of standardised tests.

University level of education in Russia is high. The country inherited a system of high level of education from the Soviet Union.

A student can continue his/her education in colleges and universities.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Вместо точек вставьте соответствующие относительные местоимения. В тех случаях, когда наряду с одним местоимением возможно употребление другого, поставьте второе местоимение в скобках:

1. Do you know the man ... wrote this letter?
2. The magazine ... you lent me is very interesting.
3. The street ... leads to the station is very wide.
4. The doctor ... she visited told her to stay in bed.
5. The man ... you want to see has just left.
6. There is the student ... book you found.
7. The girl ... you see at the door is my sister.
8. A friend of mine, ... was present at the meeting, told me all about it.
9. Is the man to ... you spoke a writer?
10. These are some of the finest pictures ... I have ever seen.

Упражнение. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу и грамматическому правилу относительное местоимение.

1. That is the shop ____ was awarded as the best shop in the city.
2. The girl ____ brother goes with me to the gym is a good singer.
3. The man ____ broke into our house was caught in two days.
4. She visits her grandmother ____ lives in the countryside every summer.
5. She was wearing a dress ____ looked like princess'.
6. The bookshelf ____ we bought last week has broken down.
7. The man ____ was sitting on the bench turned around and saw his granddaughter.
8. A woman ____ son was crying paid no attention to him.
9. The woman ____ car had broken down on her way home spend 3 hours waiting for help.
10. My best friend ____ I know for years will never let me down.
11. He didn't follow the instructions ____ he was given, so he failed to pass the test.
12. The girl ____ lived next door was very shy and couldn't say a word to protect herself at school.
13. I need to buy a laptop ____ can work up to 5 hours without a charger.
14. My father ____ is a doctor has no idea how to repair a car.
15. The photo ____ is placed on the mantel was taken at the picnic two years ago.

Тема 3.8. «Иностранный студент поступает в учебное заведение в России». Абсолютные местоимения

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

1. Choose a University and Program

International students can study in Russia on a commercial basis or via state scholarships (quotas) funded by the Russian Government. You can check available options and apply directly through the official Education in Russia platform.

2. Prepare Your Documents

Before arrival, all your educational documents (certificates and diplomas) must be legalized in your home country (via Apostille or consular legalization). The required documents package generally includes:

Passport: Must be valid for at least \1.5\ to \2\ years from the date of entry.

Educational Documents: Copies and original transcripts of your previous education (High School Certificate for Bachelor's, Bachelor's Diploma for Master's).

Translations: Notarized translations of your passport and academic certificates into Russian.

Medical Certificates: A general health certificate (like 086-y), a negative HIV/AIDS test, and other required medical test results.

Photos: \3 \times 4\ cm matte photographs.

3. Pass Entrance Examinations

Depending on the chosen university and program, you may need to pass entrance exams. These are usually held in Russian, but many universities also offer degree programs fully taught in English (e.g., in IT, Medicine, or International Relations). For English-taught programs, you may need to provide English proficiency test results such as IELTS or TOEFL.

4. Get an Invitation and Apply for a Visa

Once you pass the exams, you will receive an Admission Letter and sign a study contract. The university will then process an official Invitation Letter through the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, which takes about \30\ to \40\ days. Use this invitation to apply for a student visa at the Russian Embassy in your country.

5. Arrival and Registration

Upon arrival in Russia, you must undergo mandatory medical examinations, fingerprinting, and migration registration within a few working days. You will also need to purchase a Voluntary Medical Insurance (VMI) policy valid for your stay in the Russian Federation.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1: Замените выделенные слова абсолютной формой

1. This is my car. -> This car is _____.
2. That is their house. -> That house is _____.
3. Is this your book? -> Is this _____?
4. It's her idea. -> The idea is _____.
5. Our team won. -> The victory is _____.
6. His results are better. -> _____ are better.

Ответы:

Упражнение 2: Выберите правильный вариант (основная или абсолютная форма)

1. This is (my / mine) phone. (My / Mine) is broken.
2. Is this (your / yours) pen or (her / hers)?
3. They brought (their / theirs) luggage, but we forgot (our / ours).
4. She likes your style, but I prefer (my / mine).
5. (His / His) laptop is faster than (her / hers)

Упражнение 3: Переведите на английский язык, используя абсолютные местоимения

1. Эта книга — моя.
2. Моя сумка черная, а её — коричневая.
3. Наш дом больше, чем их.
4. Это ваше решение? - Нет, это не наше.

Основные отличия.

Притяжательные прилагательные (основная форма): *My, your, his, her, its, our, their* (+ существительное).

- **Абсолютные местоимения:** *Mine, yours, his, hers, -, ours, theirs* (без существительного).

Раздел 4. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности Тема 4.1. «Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии».

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE ROLE OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN MASTERING A PROFESSION

Here is a structured overview of why mastering a foreign language is crucial for your professional development.

1. Access to Global Knowledge

Most scientific discoveries, innovative technologies, and industry research are first published in English.

Professional Literature: Reading original manuals, research papers, and case studies allows you to stay updated with the latest trends.

Online Courses: Top global platforms (such as Coursera or edX) offer specialized courses from world-class universities.

2. Career Advancement and Networking

In the modern job market, a foreign language is often a mandatory baseline requirement rather than an extra bonus.

Global Collaboration: It enables you to communicate with international partners, clients, and colleagues.

Job Opportunities: Multinational companies actively hire specialists who can negotiate and manage projects across borders.

3. Competitive Advantage

When applying for a job, being bilingual sets you apart from other candidates, proving your adaptability and willingness to learn.

Freelance & Remote Work: Sites like Upwork allow professionals to find international clients and work from anywhere in the world.

4. Professional Mobility

Language skills eliminate geographical barriers, giving you the freedom to relocate, attend global conferences, or participate in international exchange programs.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски (one / ones)

1. Which car is yours? The red _____?
2. I don't like these shoes. I prefer the black _____.
3. This cake is nice. Can I have another _____?
4. These books are heavy. Which _____ are yours?
5. I've lost my pen. I need to buy a new _____.
6. Don't buy that shirt. Buy this _____ instead.

Упражнение 2. Замените выделенные существительные на one/ones

Перепишите предложение, заменив повторяющееся существительное словом-заместителем one или ones.

Н-р: I am going to buy an ice-cream. Would you like an ice-cream? (Я собираюсь купить мороженое. Ты будешь мороженое?) – Would you like one?

1. Our car is the car with the black roof. (Наша машина – машина с черной крышей.)
2. Shall I buy plastic chairs or wooden chairs? (Мне купить пластиковые стулья или деревянные стулья?)
3. These nuts are cheaper than those nuts. (Эти орехи дешевле, чем те орехи.)
4. That piano is better than this piano. (То фортепиано лучше, чем это фортепиано.)
5. Who is your favourite actor? – The actor that starred in "Titanic". (Кто твой любимый актер? – Актер, сыгравший главную роль в «Титанике».)
6. I bought chocolate cakes last time. Today I want to buy vanilla cakes. (В прошлый раз я покупала шоколадные кексы. Сегодня я хочу купить ванильные кексы.)
7. Which house do you like? – I like the house with large windows. (Какой дом тебе нравится? – Мне нравится дом с большими окнами.)
8. Where did you put my bag? – Do you mean the bag with blue flowers on it? (Куда ты положил мою сумку? – Ты имеешь ввиду сумку с синими цветами на ней?)

9. German is a difficult language. – There aren't easy languages. (Немецкий – сложный язык. – Не бывает легких языков.)
10. I haven't got a dictionary. I must buy a dictionary. (У меня нет словаря. Я должен купить словарь.)
2. Джон и Анна покупают вещи для новой квартиры. Дополните их диалог словами-заместителями one или ones.
- Here is the furniture department. We need some mirrors.
 - Do we need round ... or oval ... ?
 - I think oval ... are better.
 - OK. Let's take some oval mirrors and one square
 - What about a sofa? There is a green ... and a floral Which ... do you prefer?
 - I prefer the floral
 - Now we also need some barstools for the kitchen.
 - We can use the metal ... that my brother gave us.
 - All right then.
3. Перепишите предложение, заменив повторяющееся существительное словом-заместителем that или those.
- Н-р: The weight of an elephant is more than the weight of a cow. – The weight of an elephant is more than that of a cow. (Вес слона больше коровы.)
1. The fruits in our store are more expensive than the fruits in the market. (Фрукты в нашем магазине дороже фруктов на рынке.)
 2. These pictures are not as nice as the pictures you painted last year. (Эти картины не так хороши, как картины, которые ты написал в прошлом году.)
 3. He put the photo of his children beside the photo of his wife. (Он поставил фотографию своих детей рядом с фотографией жены.)
 4. The diameter of the Moon is 50 times less than the diameter of the Earth. (Диаметр Луны в 50 раз меньше диаметра Земли.)
 5. The jeans you are wearing today suit you more than the jeans you wore last week. (Джинсы, которые на тебе сегодня, больше подходят, чем джинсы, которые ты надевала на прошлой неделе.)

Тема 4.3. «Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера».

Задания для чтения и перевода текста LABOUR MARKET

In the modern world with new inventions, discoveries and development of new technology some professions that were not popular several years ago get more and more job opportunities. Recently even a number of new jobs have appeared. For example, a brand-manager is a person responsible for promotion of the companies brand and creation of company's image. Web-designer chooses how the website should look like.

But not all jobs are equally popular and highly paid. The latest data shows that in Russia the most popular and the most needed jobs are IT-specialists, engineers

(including designers and architects), teachers, lawyers, the job in a police has become more attractive recently, doctors, all kinds of workers, beauty specialists and ecologists. The latter reflects the general response in our country and in the world to the worsening of the ecological situation. But among other jobs in top ten there are journalists and image-makers, chemists, specialists in tourism, nanotechnologists and power engineering specialists. As for the list of the highly paid jobs in Russia, it includes IT-specialists too, but it also has managers, dentists, chefs, programmers, chief accountants, business-consultants and specialists in oil and gas industry.

The most highly paid jobs in the world include lawyers, pilots, IT-specialists, managers of the highest level like company president, market analysts, genetic engineers, advertisement managers and three types of doctors: dentists, surgeons and anesthetists.

The specialists say that very soon the jobs of ecologists, engineers and nanotechnologists will be in the top ten. Such professionals as a surgeon or an IT-specialist will still remain their high positions in among the highly paid jobs.

Выполните задания к тексту.

1. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту.

2. Выберите правильный ответ. (True or false)

-Web-designer chooses how the website should look like.

-All jobs are equally popular and highly paid.

-But among other jobs in top ten there are not journalists and image-makers, chemists, specialists in tourism, nanotechnologists and power engineering specialists.

3. Запишите и выучите следующие слова и словосочетания.

-new inventions

-new technology

- responsible for promotion of the companies brand

- IT-specialists

-beauty specialists

- the ecological situation

- nanotechnologists

-the highly paid jobs

-advertisement managers

- the top ten

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение № 1.

1) Решить примеры и написать ответ на английском языке:

one plus three is _____

ten minus eight is _____

two minus four is _____

six plus three is _____

seven minus four is _____
five plus two is _____
nine minus seven is _____
ten minus three is _____
four plus six is _____
one plus nine is _____

2) Перевести на английский язык, обращая внимание на числительные и множественное число:

Два мальчика - _____
Пять уроков - _____
Семь ручек - _____
Десять кошек - _____
Три собаки - _____
девять девочек - _____

3) Записать словами на английском языке примеры, решить их и записать ответ на английском языке.

2+8= _____
7-4= _____
10-6= _____
5+2= _____
1+7= _____
9-6= _____
3+5= _____
6-4= _____
2+4= _____
3+7= _____

Реши примеры, запиши ответ словами!

1) twenty-four + twelve = _____
2) sixteen + forty-five = _____
3) thirty-seven + eighty-two = _____
4) one hundred and seventy + seventeen = _____
5) two hundred and thirty-three + thirteen = _____
6) seventy-eight + ninety-two = _____
7) fifteen + fifty-seven = _____
8) one hundred and eleven + fourteen = _____
9) twenty-nine + three hundred and seven = _____
10) Sixty-six + sixteen = _____

11) five hundred and fifteen + fifty-five =

12) eleven + two hundred and eleven =

13) ninety-six + one hundred and nineteen =

14) eighty-three + three hundred and eighteen =

15) eight hundred and fifty-one + one hundred and forty-nine
=

16) five hundred and eleven + four hundred and eighty nine =

17) seventy-nine + twenty eight =

18) fifty-two + twelve

=

19) eleven + one hundred and twelve =

20) sixty-one + eighteen =

21) ninety-two + eighty-five

=

22) one hundred and fifty + fifteen =

23) thirty-one + fifty-three =

24) twenty-seven + seventy-one =

25) forty-two + sixty-eight =

Упражнение № 2. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. 25 км; 163 тысячи рублей; 90 картин; 200 миллионов людей; 3500 автомобилей; 4 тысячи машин;
2. сотни автомобилей; десятки журналов; тысячи студентов; миллионы людей.
3. 30 марта;
4. 1 ноября;
5. 15 сентября;
6. 2 июля;
7. к 3 августа;
8. к 14 апреля;
9. к 29 ноября;
10. к 24 февраля.

Раздел 5. Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир

Тема 5.2. «Выдающиеся изобретения Николы Теслы».

Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

Nikola Tesla was a visionary inventor whose breakthroughs laid the foundation for modern electrical engineering and wireless communication.

Here is an overview of his most outstanding inventions:

The Tesla Coil A high-frequency transformer circuit that produces spectacular high-voltage, low-current electricity. It proved that Earth could act as a conductor and is the basis for modern radio and wireless technology.

Alternating Current (AC) System Tesla championed the AC system, which efficiently transmits electricity over long distances. It defeated Thomas Edison's direct current (DC) system and remains the global standard for power grids today. Induction Motor Patented in 1888, this motor runs on alternating current and revolutionized industrial machinery by eliminating the need for electrical brushes. Radio Tesla's experiments and patents on wireless transmission established the foundational principles of radio communication, with his 1897 patent being central to the creation of wireless telegraphy.

Tesla Turbine A bladeless, friction-based turbine that uses boundary layer effects to propel fluids, offering exceptional mechanical efficiency and simplicity. Wardencliff Tower An early, ambitious wireless transmission station designed to broadcast electrical energy and communications globally across the globe without the need for wires.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение: Заполните пропуски (who, which, that):

1. The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.
2. The book _____ I bought is very interesting.
3. The woman _____ I met yesterday was nice.

Ответы: 1-who/that, 2-which/that, 3-who/that.

Придаточные времени и условия

Важное правило: в придаточных времени (после *when, as soon as, before, after, until*) и условия (после *if, unless*) не используется будущая форма (Will). Вместо нее ставится Present Simple.

Упражнение: Раскройте скобки:

1. I will call you when I (get) home.
2. If it (rain) tomorrow, we will stay at home.
3. She will wait until you (finish).
4. *Ответы: 1-get, 2-rains, 3-finish.*

3. Придаточные причины и цели Because / As / Since (потому что / так как).

- To + Verb / In order to (чтобы).

- Упражнение: Выберите правильный союз:
 - 1. I studying English (because / so) I want to work abroad.
 - 2. He went to the shop (to / because) buy some bread.
- 1]

4. Объединение предложений Сделайте из двух простых предложений одно сложное.

Пример: *I have a friend. He speaks Chinese. - I have a friend who speaks Chinese.*

Упражнение:

1. That is the house. I was born there.
2. This is the car. It is broken.
3. The girl is my sister. She is wearing a red dress.

В следующих сложных предложениях укажите придаточные предложения, подлежащие, сказуемые и дополнительные. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The doctor's advice was that my brother should go to the south immediately.
2. That the matter should have taken such a turn is not surprising.
3. We have never discovered who did it.
4. You may rely upon what he says.
5. I think he is in the library.
6. I shall ask him whether he will arrange it for me.
7. He isn't what he pretends to be.
8. I cannot understand why he did it.
9. I am not satisfied with what I have written.
10. The question is whether they will arrive in time to take part in this work.
11. Whether a friendly settlement of the dispute between the sellers and the buyers can be arrived at is doubtful.

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Желательно, чтобы они приняли участие в этой работе.
2. Очень важно, чтобы все документы были готовы в понедельник.
3. Невероятно, чтобы он не знал об этом
4. Необходимо, чтобы врач немедленно осмотрел его.
5. Желательно, чтобы этот вопрос был обсужден на этой неделе.
6. Лучше, чтобы вы пошли туда сами.
7. Необходимо, чтобы товары были посланы самолетом.

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Жаль, что он болен.
2. Странно, что вы этого не знаете.
3. Удивительно, что он отказался помочь ей.
4. Странно, что он вчера не позвонил мне по телефону.
5. Удивительно, что он ничего не говорил вам об этом.

6. Досадно, что вы потеряли их адрес.

Тема 5.3. «Изобретение пенициллина. Александр Флеминг»
Дополнительные придаточные предложения.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

ALEXANDER FLEMING'S DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN

Penicillin heralded the dawn of the antibiotic age. Before its introduction there was no effective treatment for infections such as pneumonia, gonorrhea or rheumatic fever. Hospitals were full of people with blood poisoning contracted from a cut or a scratch, and doctors could do little for them but wait and hope.

Antibiotics are compounds produced by bacteria and fungi which are capable of killing, or inhibiting, competing microbial species. This phenomenon has long been known; it may explain why the ancient Egyptians had the practice of applying a poultice of moldy bread to infected wounds. But it was not until 1928 that penicillin, the first true antibiotic, was discovered by Alexander Fleming, Professor of Bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

Returning from holiday on September 3, 1928, Fleming began to sort through petri dishes containing colonies of Staphylococcus, bacteria that cause boils, sore throats and abscesses. He noticed something unusual on one dish. It was dotted with colonies, save for one area where a blob of mold was growing. The zone immediately around the mold—later identified as a rare strain of *Penicillium notatum*—was clear, as if the mold had secreted something that inhibited bacterial growth.

Fleming found that his "mold juice" was capable of killing a wide range of harmful bacteria, such as streptococcus, meningococcus and the diphtheria bacillus. He then set his assistants, Stuart Craddock and Frederick Ridley, the difficult task of isolating pure penicillin from the mold juice. It proved to be very unstable, and they were only able to prepare solutions of crude material to work with. Fleming published his findings in the British Journal of Experimental Pathology in June 1929, with only a passing reference to penicillin's potential therapeutic benefits. At this stage it looked as if its main application would be in isolating penicillin-insensitive bacteria from penicillin-sensitive bacteria in a mixed culture. This at least was of practical benefit to bacteriologists, and kept interest in penicillin going. Others, including Harold Raistrick, Professor of Biochemistry at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, tried to purify penicillin but failed.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение. Укажите, какие из приведенных предложений являются дополнительными, а какие определительными (описательными определительными) придаточными предложениями

Do you doubt that I can do it? - Вы сомневаетесь в том, что я смогу это сделать?

Do you know if any changes have been made in your time-table? - Не знаете ли вы, были ли внесены какие-либо изменения в наше расписание?

I don't know what you are talking about. - Я не знаю, о чем ты говоришь.

I've forgotten whom I gave the book. - Я забыл, кому я дал книгу.

I wonder why he hasn't come. - Интересно, почему он не пришел.
Do you remember where he lives? - Ты помнишь, где он живет?
I can't understand, what you are laughing at. - Я не могу понять, над чем ты смеешься.

I **wish** it were summer now. - Жаль, что сейчас не лето.

I **wish** I hadn't gone there. - Напрасно я туда пошел.

I hope you are ready now. - Надеюсь, ты уже готова.

I'm glad you're with us again. - Я рад, что ты снова с нами.

The family **decided** that the elder son **should** become a lawyer. - Семья решила, что старший сын должен стать юристом.

I don't know when he will come. - Я не знаю, когда он придет.

I don't know if he'll be meeting you. - Я не знаю, будет ли он тебя встречать.

His **words** that he wasn't coming upset me. - Его **слова**, что он не придет, расстроили меня.

The place where we stopped to rest was very beautiful. - Место, где мы остановились отдохнуть, было очень красивым.

You can take any seat you like. - Ты можешь сесть там, где тебе нравится.

I've done all I could. - Я сделал все, что мог.

This is the book I told you about. - Вот книга, о которой я тебе говорил.

Emily, who thought she knew him so well, was alarmed. - Эмилия, которая думала, что знает его так хорошо, была встревожена.

In the street I met some children, who showed me the way. - На улице я встретил детей, которые показали мне дорогу.

Тема 5.5. «Великие ученые XX века. К.Э. Циолковский». Косвенная речь.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 2.

1. I am planning to go to Kenya," Sally said.
2. "I take my little sister to school every day," little Anthony said.
3. "You may take my textbook," Nonna said.
4. "They are playing in the gym now," Nick said.
5. "I don't like chocolate," Mary said.
6. "My sister is ready to go" Helen said.
7. "My mother usually goes shopping on Saturday," the girl said.
8. "The birds build their nests among the trees," the teacher said.
9. "I am not married," Jimmy said.
10. "I can't read these books. I don't like them," Petra said.

Упражнение 2. Change the direct speech into reported speech. Переведите в косвенную речь.

Example 1: I have already finished the test. -> He said he had already finished the test.

1. We have gone on holiday.
2. Nelly can't write; she has cut her finger.

3. The Ivanovs have travelled to many places.
4. Sam has already learnt the poem.
5. My sister has broken my pencil.
6. My dad has never travelled by plane.
7. Andrew has lost his keys.
8. Jill has never slept in a tent.

Example 2: The party finished late. —> He said (that) the party had finished late.

1. They lived in a camp when they were on holiday.
2. My brother got up early this morning.
3. Li was a famous sportsman.
4. The couple agreed to meet at six.
5. Yesterday, I saw Mary in the street.
6. Sammy arrived by train.
7. Nicky went home early yesterday.
8. The kids played tennis in the yard.

Example 3: I'll meet them at school. —> He said he would meet them at school.

1. The match will take place next week.
2. This work will take little time.
3. My parents will come at 3.
4. Mike will do this exercise later.
5. My friend won't be able to come.
6. They'll build a new hotel here.
7. It will rain tomorrow.
8. Sandy won't be able to come.
9. We'll have examinations next year.

Упражнение 3. Imagine that you met your friend and he told you something. Write what he told you.

Example: I haven't seen you for a long ;> He told me that he hadn't seen me for a long time.

1. I was away from school because I was ill.
2. I phoned you many times but you were out.
3. Some of the schoolmates came to see me.
4. I had a cold and stayed in bed.
5. I watched TV.
6. I'll come to school next week.
7. I'll be better I hope.
8. The doctor has given me many pills.

Упражнение 4. Перепишите предложения из косвенной речи в прямую.

Example: He said the meeting had finished. —> The meeting has finished.

1. He said that his bus hadn't come in time the day before.
2. The boys said they would go to the football match.
3. He said their team hadn't won the last game.
4. Molly said that she had gone to the library after school.
5. Liz said that she would go home early.

6. We said that we hadn't made any plans yet.

Косвенная речь упражнения. Вопросительные предложения.

Переходим к упражнениям на отработку перевода вопросительных предложений из прямой речи в косвенную.

Упражнение 5. Imagine that you saw your doctor yesterday because you had a bad headache. Tell your partner what questions the doctor asked.

Example: Do you sleep well?

— **The doctor asked me if I slept well.**

1. Is anything wrong with you?
2. Do you sometimes have headaches?
3. Are you taking any medicine now?
4. Do you spend much time out- of-doors?
5. Do you do sports?
6. Have you a good appetite?
7. Do you usually go to bed late?
8. Will you follow my advice?

Упражнение 6. Imagine that a reporter from the local newspaper came to your school yesterday. Report his questions.

Example: How long have you studied at this school?

— He asked me how long I had studied at that school.

1. What do you like about your school?
2. What school activity did you have last?
3. What good habits have you formed at school?
4. What is your favorite subject?
5. What is more important for you at school?
6. How often do you go on school trips?
7. What is your school record?

Упражнение 7. Report the questions.

Example: Are you glad to be back?

— He asked me if I was glad to be back.

1. How are you?
2. How long have you been away?
3. Are you going away again?
4. What will you do in future?
5. Why did you come back?
6. What are you doing now?
7. Have you made new friends?
8. Where are you living now?

Тема 5.8.

«Интернет». Грамматика. Present Simple Passive

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE INTERNET

Modern life is easy and fun. We do not need to go to the movies, because we have big TVs at home. The children have cell phones with large displays. Modern technology is useful and convenient. In my opinion, Internet is the most comfortable thing. Computers are also an important invention, but Internet is better than any other type of information. Originally, Internet was a military experiment in the USA of 60-s. But soon it became clear that everyone in the world can use it. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world. The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. It's hard to imagine our lives without Internet nowadays. It has become an important part of every person's life. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundreds of millions of users and their number is growing. Sitting in front of a computer, clicking a mouse, you can shop, download many interesting films, books, read news about subject which is interesting for you, play computer games with other players, chat and send mails to your friends. Internet has drastically changed everything. Since the time of Internet appearance, many other media sources became unnecessary. It is very convenient for students, professionals, experts and all other people. From one side, it's great to have everything right here online, from the other side, it's a shame that people have stopped reading paper books and newspapers. Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. There are many different Internet competitions for different subjects which give students the opportunity to participate even in international competitions. Thanks to the Internet, people can quickly sell, advertise and share knowledge, idea, and personal feelings. People enter the world of virtual reality to avoid everyday problems. In spite of all the good sides that Internet has, there are some drawbacks. First of all, they are viruses, which can be very dangerous for any computer. That's why it's good to have reliable anti-virus software installed. Other minus is the violent content. There is a lot of violence and cruelty online. People are suffering from inappropriate information on the Internet, because it is very hard to control information from the Internet. It is very difficult for us to find out what websites are reliable and what are not. Also you can get blackmail or spam. The Internet becomes a way of a person life and it is very harmful for our health. Many teenagers spend a long of time sitting at the computers and spoiling their eyes. The Internet should have reasonable limits.

Answer the questions.

1. Why do not we need to go to the movies?
2. Is the Internet better than any other type of information?
3. What is the Internet?
4. Can we imagine our lives without Internet nowadays?
5. How many people do use the Internet today?
6. Since the time of Internet appearance, many other media sources became unnecessary, don't they?
7. People have stopped reading paper books and newspapers, don't they?
8. What can people quickly do thanks to the Internet?

9. What are the drawbacks of the Internet?
10. Is it hard to control information from the Internet?
11. Why is it very harmful for our health?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык.

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. Yesterday the 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 tomorrow.

* * *

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильный вариант и переведите на русский язык.

1. The news programme (*is watched / watched*) by millions of people every day.
2. The Mona Lisa (*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 dogs (*were taken out / was taken out*) three times yesterday.

* * *

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или 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.

* * *

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the war.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8. Bread (to eat) every day.
9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
11. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
12. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.

* * *

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel agency.
2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.
3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs.
6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

* * *

Упражнение 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Future Simple. Используйте Активный и Пассивный залог.

1. The house _____ (to build) in 2025.
2. The boy _____ (not to hear) the news yet.
3. The Brooks _____ (to become) famous last year.
4. Money _____ (to keep) in a bank.
5. The parcel _____ (to send) yesterday.
6. I would like _____ (to know) English very well.
7. Where _____ the road _____ (to lead) to?
8. Look! The leaves _____ (to fall).
9. All the money _____ (to spend) on clothes last week.
10. Where is the pie? Who _____ (to eat) it?

* * *

Упражнение 7. Переведите на английский язык

1. Детей наказывают.... — Детей наказали... — Детей накажут.... (punish)
2. Хлеб едят... — Хлеб съели... — Хлеб съедят...
3. Розы выращивают... — Розы вырастили... — Розы вырастят... (grow)
4. Картину рисуют... — Картину нарисовали... — Картину нарисуют... (paint)
5. Обо мне говорят. — Обо мне говорили. — Обо мне будут говорить. (talk about)
6. О нас забывают — О нас забыли.... — О нас забудут... (forget)

Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. My question (to answer) yesterday. 14. Hockey (to play) in winter. 15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 17. His new book (to finish) next year. 18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 19. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Упр. 2. Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*, обращая внимание на место предлога.

E.g. We often speak *about* her. — She is often spoken *about*.

1. We thought about our friend all the time. 2. The doctor will operate on him in a week. 3. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents. 4. They looked for the newspaper everywhere. 5. Nobody slept in the bed. 6. The neighbour asked for the telegram. 7. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great attention. 8. The senior students laughed at the freshman. 9. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday. 10. The young mothers looked after their babies with great care. 11. Nobody lived in that old house. 12. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject.

Тема 5.10 «Жизнь в эпоху цифровых технологий». Времена группы Indefinite.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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. 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? 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. Some people 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. Today people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets. Some people spend half of the time occupying their shiny gadgets (smart-phones or i-pads) even when they go out with their friends. Besides, people who use various social networks a lot (*such as Facebook or Instagram запрещены!*) should worry more about their privacy.

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.

Answer the questions

1. What era do we live today in?
2. How are new technologies changing? Give the example.
3. Can we imagine our life without cell phones or laptops?
4. What equipment are there in our offices?
5. What household appliances do you know?
6. How do digital and electronic inventions impact on our daily life?
7. What does GPS do?
8. What can we do on the wireless Internet nowadays?
9. Why do some people against some modern inventions?
10. Are there serious arguments against the use of new technologies?

True or false.

1. New technologies have spread on every field over the past 15 years.
2. Video-recorders, DVD-players or compact disks have not become obsolete.
3. Today we can live without cell phones and laptops.
4. We can do without household appliances.

For instance, if you install a GPS (Global Positioning System) in your car you'll never get lost again.

5. Digital and electronic inventions have not both negative and positive impact on our daily life
6. New technologies or gadgets are making things faster, easier, more comfortable and interesting.
7. Today people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets.
8. People who use various social networks a lot should not worry more about their privacy.
9. Facebook or Instagram are social networks.
10. There are serious arguments both for and against the use of new technologies.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глагол, данный в скобках, в правильной форме.

1. My sister _____ in a restaurant (work).
2. David _____ the bus to work (not/take)
3. We _____ at half past seven. (get up)
4. I _____ dinner at eight o'clock. (have)
5. John _____ lunch in his office. (have)
6. Mrs Dawson _____ to work by car. (go)
7. Susan _____ her car on Saturday morning. (wash)
8. The children _____ to school at the weekend. (not/go)
9. My mother _____ in the city (not/ live)
10. I _____ traffic jams ("пробки") (not/like)

Упражнение 2. Дополните вопросы, используя глагол в скобках. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в общем вопросе.

Do you work every day? (work)

1. _____ Maria _____ her work? (like)
2. _____ your parents _____ DVDs? (watch)
3. _____ John _____ computer games? (invent)
4. _____ I _____ in my sleep? (talk)
5. _____ Anna _____ children? (have)

Упражнение 3. Составьте вопросы, используя данные ниже подсказки.

1. William/ leave home/ at eight o'clock?
2. When/ you/ start work?
3. Where/ your parents/ go on holiday?
4. you/ work/ in an office?
5. she/ have/ a fax machine?
6. What time / he/ get up?
7. When/ Emily/ have dinner?
8. you/ like/ nightclubs?
9. they/ go/ to the beach at the weekend?
10. where / you/ work?

Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски в диалоге подходящим по смыслу глаголом.

1. – Hello, I _____ Kate Kern. And what _____ your name?
2. – Hi, my name _____ Ann Brown. I _____ glad to meet you.
3. – Where _____ you live, Ann?
4. – I _____ from Leeds. And where _____ you from?
5. – I _____ from London. _____ there a sports centre in Leeds?
6. – Yes, there _____ three big sports centres in my town.
7. – What _____ your favourite sport?
8. – I like swimming. And what about you? _____ you like swimming?
9. – No, I _____. But my best friend _____. And I like tennis.
10. – _____ you _____ any hobbies? _____ you like reading?
11. – Yes, I _____.
12. – What _____ your favourite books?

- 13.– I like detective stories. Do you?
 14.– No, I _____. _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters?
 15.– No, I _____ an only child.
 16.– And I _____ a brother.
 17.– How old _____ he?
 18.– He _____ 5. He _____ go to school.

Упражнение 5. Прочтите интервью и заполните пропуски в диалоге подходящим по смыслу словом.

- A: When 1)_____ you get up?
 B: At ten in the evening.
 A: 2)_____ you work at night?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: What 3)_____ you 4)_____ in the afternoon?
 B: I sleep.
 A: 5)_____ do you have dinner?
 B: I 6)_____ dinner at about eleven in the morning.
 A: Do 7)_____ work in an office?
 B: No, I 8)_____.
 A: Where 9)_____ you work?
 B: I 10)_____ in a hospital.
 A: So, what do you do?
 B: I'm a _____.

PAST SIMPLE

Упражнение 1. Напишите форму глагола в **Past Simple** в соответствующей колонке.
finish, stay, drive, tidy, produce, job, study, change, work, clean, wash, walk, watch, start, cook, listen, stop, stay, play, live, carry, plan, like, want, try

+ -ed	+ -d	-y → -ied	+ согласный + -ed
finished stay <u>e</u> d	produced	tidied	job <u>b</u> ed

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в **Past Simple**.

Lisa's Day

Lisa's day 1)_____ (start) at 8.00 a.m. yesterday. She 2)_____ (walk) to work at 9.00 and she 3)_____ (work) from 9.30 to 4.30. Then she 4)_____ (play) tennis with a friend from 4.30 to 5.30. At home she 5)_____ (cook) dinner for her family then she 6)_____ (help) her son with his school work. In the evening she 7)_____ (watch) a video and she 8)_____ (relax).

Упражнение 3. Составьте рассказ о распорядке дня Уоррена, используя данную ниже информацию.

Warren's Day.

start 6.30a.m.
 walk to bus stop 7.00
 wait for bus 7.15 to 7.30
 work 8.00 to 4.00

repair cars all day
cook dinner
study 7.30 to 9.30
listen to music

Упражнение 4. Перепишите предложения, используя форму **Past Simple** от глагола **to be** и слова данные в скобках.

I, he, she, it (ед.ч.) was (wasn't)

we, you, they (мн.ч.) were (weren't)

1. I am at university now. (yesterday at 9)
2. We are glad to see you. (at our party)
3. He is a student. (5 years ago)
4. She is ill. She is in bed. (yesterday)
5. The children are at school. (from 8 to 12)
6. It is cold today. (last week)
7. You are late. (for the meeting)

Упражнение 5. Перепишите предложения, не соответствующие действительности, в отрицательной форме и дайте правильный вариант.

1. I was in London last week.
2. We were in the canteen (столовая) five minutes ago.
3. My grandfather was the President of the country.
4. I was late for the first lesson.
5. There were 5 lectures yesterday.
6. The revolution of 1917 was in December.
7. World War II was from 1941 to 1945.
8. Pushkin and Lermontov were artists.

Упражнение 6. Расспросите своего партнера, где он/она был(а) в указанное время.

A: Where were you yesterday evening?

B: I was at home.

A: Were you in the living room?

B: No, I was in bed.

ten minutes ago

an hour ago

six hours ago

yesterday at midday

at eight o'clock last night

last Sunday afternoon

last Saturday evening

last summer

at home, at university, at the theatre, at school, at a store (магазин),

at a lecture, at a lesson

in the classroom, in the office, in the kitchen, in the park, in bed, in a store

in Perm, in Paris, in England, in France, in Turkey, in the south

Упражнение 7. Повторите формы неправильных глаголов, разделите данные ниже глаголы на правильные и неправильные и заполните таблицу формой **Past Simple**.

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE FORM	
	Regular	Irregular
1. be 2. try 3. invent 4. get up 5. take 6. see 7. help 8. come 9. put 10. make 11. can 12. write 13. study 14. have 15. go 16. fail 17. work 18. buy 19. do	tried	was/were

Упражнение 8. Перепишите предложения, используя форму **Past Simple** глагола и слова данные в скобках.

He usually gets up at 7 o'clock. (yesterday)

He got up at 7 o'clock yesterday.

1. We take the bus to work every morning. (yesterday morning)
2. Many students fail in mathematics. (in the autumn term)
3. Don and Eva see their grandchildren once a week. (last Sunday)
4. Mum makes fantastic chocolate biscuits. (for the party)
5. I help my sister with her English. (yesterday)
6. Albert goes to Turkey on every holiday. (on his last holiday)
7. I can swim 500 metres in twenty minutes. (when I was a child)
8. My sister buys a lot CDs. (2 days ago)
9. We study many new subjects at university. (last year)
10. They aren't very happy about the weather. (about the weather on holiday)
11. He usually comes in time. (for the first lesson)
12. I work in the evenings. (yesterday evening)

Упражнение 9. Составьте вопросы, используя данные ниже подсказки.

Ответьте на вопросы.

you / have/ a good holiday?

Did you have a good holiday?

1. Where/ you/ go?
2. you/ stay/ in a nice place?
3. What/ you/ do?
4. you/ meet/ any friends?
5. How long/ you/ stay?
6. When/ you/ get home?
7. you/ buy your friends/ anything?

Упражнение 10. Перепишите предложения, не соответствующие действительности, в отрицательной форме и дайте правильный вариант.

Christopher Columbus invented the compass.

Christopher Columbus didn't invent the compass. He discovered America.

I was in London last week.

I wasn't in London last week. I was in Perm.

1. Charles Darwin was an American.
2. William Shakespeare ['ʃeɪkspiə] wrote 'Don Quixote' ['kwiksət].
3. My great-grandparents were bankers.
4. We had mobile phones in the 1970s.
5. My father studied at Oxford.
6. My brother studied Chinese at school.
7. I took ten exams in winter.
8. I failed at my last examination.
9. I did my homework yesterday morning.
10. I saw the President of our country yesterday and spoke to him.

Упражнение 11. Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующую форму **Past** или **Present Simple**.

1. I usually _____ (to watch) TV in the evenings.
2. Yesterday evening I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.
3. He _____ (to go) to the university four days a week.
4. He _____ (to meet) his friend at the cinema two days ago.
5. _____ you _____ (to read) this book when you _____ (to be) a child?
6. _____ you often _____ (to read) newspapers?
7. Where _____ (to be) you now? – I _____ (to be) at university.
8. I _____ not _____ (to do) my last homework.
9. He _____ not _____ (to know) my brother.
10. Ann _____ not (to be) in the south last summer. She _____ (to go) to Poland.

FUTURE SIMPLE

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски, используя **shall ('ll)** или **shan't**.

1. A: This bag is very heavy!
B: Let me help. I _____ carry (нести) it for you.
2. A: Shall we talk about this tomorrow.
B: No. I _____ be here tomorrow.
3. A: I don't have any money for the taxi.
B: It's alright. I _____ pay for it.

4. A: Would you like some coffee?
 B: No, thanks. I _____ sleep tonight if I drink it now.
5. A: How does this computer work?
 B: Come here and I _____ show you.
6. A: How were your exam results?
 B: I _____ know until I go back to school.

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски, *shall/will ('ll)* или *shan't/won't* с подходящим по смыслу глаголом:

like be pass rain get go see hurt

1. I don't want to go to the beach. It _____ very busy today.
2. We haven't got much money so we _____ on holiday this year.
3. I _____ the whole country in two weeks. It's too big.
4. I think Katya _____ the tour guide job. She's got a lot of experience.
5. Don't worry about your driving test. I'm sure you _____.
6. The weather doesn't look very good. Do you think it _____.
7. Don't be scared of (Не бойтесь) my dog. He _____ you.
8. Do you think Anna _____ the present we bought her?

Упражнение 3. Посмотрите на прогноз погоды из английской газеты и ответьте на вопрос:

What will the weather be like tomorrow in different capitals of the world?

Model 1: It will be cloudy in ... tomorrow.

The temperature [ˈtemprɪtʃə] will be -3°C (three degrees below zero [ˈziərəʊ]).

Athens [ˈæθɪnz] S 16°C

Berlin F 8°C

Brussels [ˈbrʌslz] C 6°C S – sunny

London R 3°C F – fine

Madrid S 15°C C – cloudy [ˈklaʊdi]

Moscow C -1°C R – rainy

Paris F 7°C

Stockholm [ˈstɒkɦəʊm] R 1°C

What will the weather in your town be like tomorrow?

Упражнение 4. Вы принимаете участие в опросе. Предположите, произойдут ли в будущем данные события:

1. technologies/ develop/ rapidly
2. earthquake/ strike/ ...
3. people/ fly to the Mars/ in ...
4. economy/ improve significantly/ in ...
5. climate/ continue to change
6. it/ be much warmer / in
7. palms (пальмы)/ grow in the Ural region
8. there/ be the second Flood
9. people/ live for ever (вечно)
10. scientists/ discover/ cure for the flu

PAY ATTENTION

Will со 2-м л. часто выражает **вежливую просьбу**:

Will you open the window, please. – Откройте, пожалуйста, окно.

Can (Could) you open the window, please.

Shall we? обозначает **предложение совместных действий**:

Shall we go out tonight? – Пойдем куда-нибудь вечером?

(Let's go out tonight.)

Shall I может также обозначать **предложение услуг или обращение за советом или указанием**.

Shall I help you? – Вам помочь? (Can I help you?)

What shall I do? – Что мне делать? (What must I do?)

Упражнение 5. Попросите повторить. Составьте диалог по образцу.

Model: - Read the text.

- *Shall I read the text? (Must I read the text?)*
- Yes, do please.

Substitutions: Say it again. Pronounce [prɔːnauns] it once more. Translate the text.

Ask questions on the text. Repeat my answer. Switch off the computer.

Упражнение 6. Попросите сделать что-нибудь для вас. Составьте диалог по образцу.

Model: - Will you bring the mail, please?

- Certainly. I'll do it right away (немедленно).
- Thank you.
- Not at all (пожалуйста, не стоит благодарности).

Substitutions: buy tickets for the ballet ['bæleɪ] / football match; send the letter; phone Ann; give me your textbook, lend me money

Упражнение 7. Переведите диалоги на английский язык:

1. - Когда ты придешь посмотреть мою новую квартиру,
 - Можно прийти в пятницу?
 - Конечно, приходи в 7 часов. Тебя устраивает (to suit/ be convenient) это время? Мы будем дома.
2. - Который час?
 - 11.40.
 - Боюсь, что мы опоздаем на поезд (to miss train).
 - Нет, мы приедем на вокзал вовремя.
3. - Ты будешь смотреть телевизор сегодня вечером?
Сегодня будет очень интересный международный футбольный матч.
 - Конечно. / Вряд ли (scarcely ['skeɪslɪ]).
4. - Извините, но текст очень трудный, и я не могу его перевести.
 - Да, он действительно трудный. Вам помочь?
 - Пожалуйста.
5. - Ты пойдешь на выставку завтра утром?
 - К сожалению (unfortunately [ʌnˈfo:tʃnɪtli]), я буду занят.

SIMPLE TENSES REVIEW

Упражнение 1. Скажите, что это произойдет в будущем. Используйте глагол в скобках в форме **Present Simple** или **Future Simple**. Обратите внимание на придаточные условия и времени.

1. If you (go) to Perm, you (see) him.
2. Unless I (be) too busy, I (go) there for certain.
3. When you (see) him, you (speak) to him, I hope.
4. Unless he (be) too busy, he (help) you.
5. Provided he (be) busy, he (tell) you about it.
6. If I (have) enough time, I (visit) the Russian Museum.
7. If you (work) hard, you (have) enough time.
8. As soon as I (return), I (call) you up.

Упражнение 2. Закончите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на тип придаточного предложения.

1. I don't know if
2. We are not sure whether
3. You may watch TV until
4. I'll give him the book as soon as
5. We'll go to the country unless
6. I'll wait for Nick till
7. He's got plenty of things to do before
8. They'll ring him up if
9. We'll be able to finish it in advance provided ...

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глагол в одной из форм **Simple**, соблюдая порядок слов в английском языке.

1. My friend (work) at a plant.
2. When he (graduate) from the Institute, he (work) at a plant.
3. We (get) books from the library last week.
4. They (translate) text two tomorrow.
5. (Read) you this book in your childhood?
6. (Ask) the teacher the new grammar rule at the next lesson?
7. (There be) any laboratories at your university?
8. (There be) nobody in the lab.
9. He (not/go) to the cinema yesterday.
10. The lecture (not/ begin) at 8 o'clock.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте глагол в одной из форм **Simple**, соблюдая порядок слов в английском языке.

1. Where you (be) from?
2. That book (not / be) interesting.
3. I (not / stay) at home on Sundays.
4. He (not / have) much money.
5. Where you (live)?
6. Your sister (go) often to the theatre? – No, she
7. She (come) to the party tomorrow.
8. He (be) 14 next year?

9. I can give him the book, if I (see) him tomorrow.
10. I don't know, if I (see) him tomorrow.
11. The weather (be) nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.
12. You (see) often Tom? – Not often, but I (see) him some days ago.
13. When you (write) your friend last time?

Тема 5.14. «Беспилотный автомобиль». Модальные глаголы в согласовании времен.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. *Переведите на русский язык.*

1. You must work hard on your English.
2. You must learn the words.
3. You must not talk at the lessons.
4. You must not be late.
5. Must I learn this poem by heart? (чаще Shall I learn this poem by heart?)
6. It must be cold outside.*
7. She must be very hungry.*

Упражнение 2. *Переведите на русский язык.*

1. I have to work late today.
2. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well.
3. Peter will have to stay at home because it will be very cold.
4. Mike had to write this exercise at school because he had not done it at home.
5. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother had fallen ill.
6. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? — Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister.
7. It is Sunday tomorrow, so he won't have to go at work, but he will have to do a lot at home.
8. I haven't written my essay, so I will have to write it on Sunday.
9. Why do you have to get up early every day?
10. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?

* * *

Упражнение 3. *Перепишите каждое предложение дважды: в прошедшем и в будущем времени. Заменяйте модальный глагол **must** его эквивалентом.*

1. You must read the text several times.
2. The doctor must examine the child.
3. You must take part in the work.
4. She must go if she doesn't want to be late.
5. They must get ready for exams.
6. He must do it on time.
7. I must ask my parents.

* * *

II. Модальный глагол CAN (be able to)

Упражнение 4. *Переведите на русский язык.*

1. The child can swim.
2. She can speak French.
3. Can you help me in the garden?
4. Can you wait till tomorrow morning?
5. I cannot dance.
6. My little sister cannot walk.
7. You can't do this.
8. You can't smoke in public places.

Упражнение 6. *Напишите форму модального глагола CAN или его эквивалента в зависимости от времени.*

1. I _____ swim when I was four.
2. Now I _____ use a computer very well.
3. I _____ to play the piano when I was seven.
4. I _____ to drive a car next year.
5. Now I _____ not drive a car.

* * *

Упражнение 7. *Напишите форму модального глагола CAN или его эквивалента в предложении в зависимости от времени.*

1. He _____ not speak English when he was four.
2. He _____ not speak English very well now.
3. I am afraid he _____ (not) to go to England next year.
4. She _____ (not) to sing now. She feels bad.
5. I hope she _____ to sing tomorrow when she is better.

* * *

Упражнение 8. *Вставьте в предложения формы модального глагола **can** или его эквивалент **be able to** в зависимости от времени глагола.*

1. What is your favourite sport? — Swimming. I _____ swim when I was four.
2. Do you like Maths? — Maths is my worst subject. I _____ to do sums.
3. I need your help with English. — Ok, _____ you _____ to come to my place tomorrow?
4. Why did you buy a new computer? — The old computer was very slow. I _____ play games on it.
5. I think the box is heavy. — No, it's OK. I _____ carry it.
6. Did you go out on Saturday? — No, I didn't. I _____ go out because I was ill.
7. They _____ to speak English two years ago.
8. Kate _____ to come to the party tomorrow.
9. He is lazy. I think he _____ to get a good job.
10. She didn't study hard and _____ to enter a university.

* * *

Упражнение 9. *Вставьте формы модального глагола CAN или его эквиваленты.*

These days many people _____ to buy computers. We _____ use them for work and play. In the past, nobody _____ believe stories about robots and space travel, but now computers _____ to walk and talk. They _____ to fly to the moon! They _____ send messages, write music and speak different languages! In future, they _____ to do many different things. Scientists _____ to make robots like people but I don't think computers _____ ever _____ to feel emotions.

* * *

Упражнение 10. *Перепишите следующие предложения с учетом предложений в скобках. Замените модальный глагол can (could) выражением to be able to, где это нужно.*

1. They can appreciate your kindness. – Они могут оценить твою доброту. Они никогда не смогут оценить твою доброту. (never)
2. He could translate that article. – Он мог перевести эту статью. Он смог перевести эту статью после того, как он перевел столько текстов по данной тематике. (had translated so many texts on the subject).
3. You can go to the country. – Ты можешь поехать за город. Ты сможешь поехать за город, когда сдашь экзамены. (when you have passed your exams).
4. We can go on to the next exercise. – Мы можем переходить к следующему упражнению. Мы сможем перейти к следующему упражнению после того, как сделаем это. (when we have done this one).
5. I can give you my book for a couple of days. – Я могу дать тебе книгу на пару дней. Я смогу дать тебе эту книгу на пару дней после того, как ее прочитаю. (after I have read it).
6. We knew that she could swim. – Мы знали, что она умеет плавать. Мы знали, что она умела плавать с детства. (since childhood).
7. You cannot take part in this competition. – Ты не можешь принять участие в этом соревновании. Ты не сможешь принять участие в этом соревновании, пока не овладеешь достаточными навыками. (until you have mastered good skills).

Тема 5.16. «Посещение отраслевой выставки». Придаточные предложения 2 типа.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

We visited the exhibition of commercial vehicles in Moscow. Exhibitors from dozens of countries came here. Tractors, cranes, emergency cars, trucks, ATVs – there is something to see. In many exhibits you can sit and study them from within. Among the presented novelties were minibuses of the future. These are small capsules that will move without a driver based on computer data and geolocation.

For children, various entertainments were organized at the exhibition, so that adults could safely inspect the exhibits.

Traditionally, the exhibition includes many contracts. This is the largest industry exhibition in Europe.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. *Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках в нужную форму.*

1. If I see him, I (tell) him the news. 2. The table will break if you (stand) on it. 3. If he (eat) all the cakes, he will be ill. 4. If I find your book, I (let) you know. 5. The police (arrest) him if they catch him. 6. If he (read) late at night, he is sleepy in the morning. 7. If he (need) a pen, he can borrow mine. 8. Your car (be stolen) if you left it unlocked. 9. The teacher will get angry if you (make) many mistakes. 10. She will be furious if she (hear) this. 11. If you boil some water, I (make) tea. 12. If you leave your bag here, it (be lost). 13. You'll miss the bus if you (not/leave) at once. 14. If you come late, they (not/let) you in.

* * *

Упражнение 2. *Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, так, чтобы предложения выражали реальное условие.*

1. He (be) very pleased if it (be) really true. 2. If you (go) to town on Monday, you (meet) my brother Tom. 3. If you (need) help, my father (help) you. 4. We (have) a picnic lunch if the day (be) fine. 5. If you (ask) a policeman, he (tell) you the way. 6. I (finish) the job tomorrow if I (can). 7. I (not/take) an umbrella if (not/rain). 8. If they (catch) the bus now, they (arrive) at half past nine. 9. He (find) the answers if he (look) in the keys. 10. If he (write) to her, she (answer) at once. 11. He (lose) weight if he (stop) eating too much. 12. If she (be) patient, I (try) to explain. 13. If we (leave) at once, we (catch) the early train. 14. If she (drink) this medicine, she (feel) much better.

* * *

Упражнение 3. *Раскройте скобки таким образом, чтобы предложения выражали: а) реальное условие; б) нереальное условие.*

1. If I (know), I (tell) you. 2. If she (want) to talk, she (ring up). 3. If he (have) enough money, he (buy) a large house. 4. She (feel) lonely if Peter (go) away. 5. We (be) pleased to see you if you (arrive). 6. If we (can) come on Sunday, we (come). 7. I (understand) Mr Smith if he (speak) slowly. 8. We (not/go) by ship unless there (be) no other way.

* * *

Упражнение 4. *Выберите наиболее подходящие типы условных предложений и раскройте скобки.*

1. If it (rain), I won't go out. 2. You would learn more if you (study) sometimes. 3. If he (ask) me, I would have told him the answer. 4. You would have done well if you (take) my advice. 5. I wouldn't phone you here unless it (be) urgent. 6. She'll catch cold, if her feet (get) wet in this weather. 7. Unless you apologize at once, I never (speak) to you again. 8. If we (have) nothing to do, life would be boring.

* * *

Тема 5.18. «Социальные сети». Грамматика. Настоящее продолженное.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста SOCIAL NETWORKING

In recent years social media has become deeply integrated in our everyday lives. The concept of social media itself includes several categories: blogs, live journals, forums, chats, dating sites and, of course, social networking sites or SNS. Essentially, they all are platforms for people's remote communication, i.e. exchange of different types of information: text messages, music, photo and video content. The most popular with the young people are social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Vkontakte and so on. On the one hand, a social network is a very convenient tool for a quick message exchange, searching for old friends and making new acquaintances, keeping important information and discussing pressing issues in groups, right in the comfort of one's home. On the other hand, psychologists and psychiatrists of the world ring alarm bells: social networking addiction too often becomes the cause of serious mental and nervous disorders, such as depression, social isolation, autism, and even suicide attempts of teenagers and young people. Social networking sites can be both useful and dangerous depending on who and how uses them. Social networks can become a great solution for people with disabilities or those who for some reason have to stay at home all the time. In some situations, they can completely substitute a real-life communication and help such people not to feel lonely or socially isolated. Sometimes social networking sites help to find really precious and useful information. Social networks give a great opportunity to distribute any information within the shortest possible time. Many people today learn news from SNS. But a great number of children and teenagers' social networks today have almost completely substituted real life. Some of them spend so much time online that the distinction between life and virtual reality for them becomes blurred. As a result, children suffer from the lack of live communication, though they even don't realize it. It inevitably causes mental disorders, influences their health and spirits, and prevents their normal socialization. Another major problem is leakage of information. Posting any personal information, you can never know for sure where it will reemerge. Anyone can use your personal photos, and in most cases, you cannot prevent it. Even if you think that your personal page is protected with a safe password, you are mistaken, because good hackers can break it at one stroke. Any social network contains tons of useless, hazardous and dangerous information, which is easily accessible to children. Violence, propaganda of drugs and other forbidden content is regularly deleted by moderators, but it appears again too quickly for them to cope with it. Social networking sites could be rather useful if all the people used them for their intended purpose – for communicating, searching for friends and sharing information with them. Caring parents should limit their children's access to social media, and regularly check up their actions on the

Internet. Otherwise, social networks can make a real harm to children's and teenagers' minds.

Answer the questions.

1. What does the concept of social media itself include?
2. What are the most popular social networking sites?
3. What is a social network a very convenient tool for?
4. Why do psychologists and psychiatrists of the world ring alarm bells?
5. Social networking sites can be both useful and dangerous, can't they?
6. Can social networks become a great solution for people with disabilities?
7. What do social networking sites help to do?
8. Why do children suffer from the lack of live communication?
9. Why is leakage of information becoming a problem?
10. What should parents do?

2. True or false.

1. The concept of social media itself includes one category.
2. The most popular with the young people are social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, V Kontakte.
3. Social networking addiction is not the cause of serious mental and nervous disorders.
4. Social networks can become a great solution for people with disabilities.
5. Social networking sites don't help to find precious and useful information.
6. Social network doesn't contain useless and dangerous information.
7. Social networking sites could be rather useful if all the people used them for their intended purpose.
8. Caring parents should not limit their children's access to social media
9. Social networks can make a real harm to children's and teenagers' minds.

3. Give Russian equivalents.

1. in recent years
2. platforms for people's remote communication
3. a very convenient tool
4. ring alarm bells
5. psychologists and psychiatrists
6. nervous disorders, depression, social isolation
7. a great solution
8. live communication
9. propaganda of drugs and other forbidden content
10. intended purpose

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Заполните пропуски

1. She _____ (read) a book now.
2. They _____ (play) football in the park.
3. I _____ (cook) dinner at the moment.
4. The dog _____ (bark) loudly.

5. We _____ (watch) a movie right now.
6. He _____ (not/listen) to music.
7. The children _____ (draw) pictures.
8. Why _____ you _____ (laugh)?
9. It _____ (rain) outside.
10. My parents _____ (travel) to Spain this week.

2. Переделайте предложения

1. I drink coffee every morning. → Right now, I...
2. She walks to school. → Now she...
3. They watch TV in the evening. → At the moment...
4. He eats sandwiches for lunch. → He... now.
5. We study English on Mondays. → We... today.
6. The cat sleeps on the sofa. → The cat... right now.
7. You write emails every day. → You... now.
8. It snows in winter. → Look! It...
9. The birds sing in the morning. → The birds... now.
10. I work at a restaurant. → This month, I...

3. Создайте отрицательные предложения

1. She is dancing. → She _____.
2. They are swimming. → They _____.
3. I am joking. → I _____.
4. The phone is ringing. → The phone _____.
5. We are waiting for the bus. → We _____.
6. He is wearing a hat. → He _____.
7. The sun is shining. → The sun _____.
8. You are lying. → You _____.
9. The baby is crying. → The baby _____.
10. The students are talking. → The students _____.

Сделайте вопросительные предложения.

1. She is reading a magazine. → _____?
2. They are playing chess. → _____?
3. You are learning French. → _____?
4. He is fixing the car. → _____?
5. The birds are flying. → _____?
6. We are making a cake. → _____?
7. It is getting dark. → _____?
8. The dog is sleeping. → _____?
9. I am doing it right. → _____?
10. The kids are laughing. → _____?

5. Составьте специальные вопросы

1. She is baking a cake. (What?)

2. They are arguing. (Why?)
3. He is hiding under the table. (Where?)
4. We are going to the zoo. (Where?)
5. The teacher is shouting. (Who?)
6. I am buying flowers. (What?)
7. The phone is ringing. (Why?)
8. You are crying. (Why?)
9. The boys are running. (Who?)
10. The water is boiling. (What?)

6. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях

1. She are singing.
2. We is eating pizza.
3. They playing basketball.
4. I am not know the answer.
5. Why he is running?
6. The birds is flying.
7. You am lying.
8. It raining now.
9. The cat sleep on the chair.
10. What they doing?

Раздел 6. Чемпионатное движение. Государственная итоговая аттестация в форме демонстрационного экзамена. Выбор профессии.

Тема 6.1. «История чемпионатов» Придаточные предложения1 тип Задания для чтения и перевода текста

The Early Era (1970–1980s)

1970: The Alpha Chapter of Upsilon Pi Epsilon (UPE) hosted the first programming competition at Texas A&M University. It used massive, early mainframe computers.

1977: The competition evolved into the ICPC, with finals held during the ACM Computer Science Conference. At this stage, it was predominantly a North American affair.

Global Expansion (1990s)

1989: The IOI (International Olympiad in Informatics) was established in Bulgaria as the premier global competition for high school students.

1990s: With personal computers becoming ubiquitous, ICPC expanded globally, with Baylor University taking over as the permanent headquarters.

The Corporate Boom (Late 1990s–2010s)

1997: IBM became the general sponsor of ICPC, sparking a massive expansion in participation across universities worldwide.

2000s: Tech giants launched new competitions. Microsoft introduced the Imagine Cup in 2003 (focusing on innovation and software systems), and Google launched Google Code Jam in 2003 to test algorithmic complexity limits.

The Digital Present (2010s–2026)

Rise of Online Platforms: The internet facilitated a shift to digital platforms like Codeforces, Topcoder, and HackerRank. Competitions became year-round, global, and highly accessible.

Modern Expansion: Today, the ICPC and IOI feature tens of thousands of students from over 90 countries. New championships, such as specialized AI competitions (like Devin AI-affiliated challenges) and massive data challenges (like TCS CodeVita), are continually shaping the modern IT landscape

История конкурсов информационных систем (ИС) и IT-проектов неразрывно связана с развитием вычислительной техники и цифровизацией общества. Эти конкурсы эволюционировали от локальных академических соревнований до масштабных отраслевых премий, оценивающих эффективность бизнес-решений.

1. Становление (1990-е — начало 2000-х)

Образовательный фокус: Первые конкурсы часто были направлены на выявление талантов среди школьников и студентов. В 2002 году прошел один из первых Всероссийских конкурсов компьютерных работ («Цифровой ветер»), который способствовал развитию IT-образования.

Начало профессиональных смотров: Появлялись конкурсы для IT-специалистов, целью которых было создание инфраструктуры для обучения и популяризации технологий.

2. Развитие и специализация (2000-е — 2010-е)

Отраслевые конкурсы: Появились специализированные конкурсы, такие как «ITSM-проект года», который с течением времени стал значимой площадкой для обмена опытом в сфере управления IT-услугами.

Конкурсы инноваций: Для поддержки прорывных технологий проводились конкурсы, такие как «IT-Прорыв», организованный «Росэлектроникой» и Softline. Целью было создание условий для работы молодых IT-специалистов в России.

Бизнес-автоматизация: Компания «1С» начала проводить регулярные конкурсы кейсов автоматизации, оценивая реальные внедрения ИС в малом и среднем бизнесе.

3. Современный этап (2010-е — н.в.)

Цифровая трансформация: Современные конкурсы фокусируются на цифровой трансформации бизнеса и государственного управления. Примером служит премия «Цифровые Вершины», нацеленная на отечественных разработчиков IT-инструментов.

Дистанционные форматы: Активно развиваются дистанционные конкурсы, позволяющие участникам из разных регионов соревноваться в разработке и использовании ИС.

Анализ эффективности: В последние годы конкурсы стали тщательнее оценивать эффективность проектов. Наблюдались периоды, когда конкуренция заявок снижалась, что свидетельствует о повышении требований к качеству представляемых ИС.

Типология конкурсов

Конкурсы ИС можно разделить на:

1. Академические/школьные: Ориентированы на алгоритмизацию и программирование (олимпиады).
2. Профессиональные/отраслевые: Оценивают внедрение и эффективность систем (ITSM, ERP, CRM).
3. Инновационные: Поиск новых решений и стартапов (IT-Прорыв).
4. Конкурсы информационных систем играют важную роль в стимулировании инноваций, повышении эффективности бизнес-процессов и поддержке отечественных IT-разработчиков.

Тема 6.4. «Управление персоналом». Формы герундия.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Managers spend a lot of time giving direction to people. When done well you can achieve great results. Make a little slip up and everything goes wrong. Here's how to do it right. Management is both art and science. It is the art of making people more effective than they would have been without you. The science is in how you do that. There are four basic points: plan, organize, direct, and monitor. Management starts with planning. Good management starts with good planning. Without a plan you will never succeed. If you happen to make it to the goal, it will have been by luck or chance and is not repeatable. Look at all the probable scenarios. Plan for them. Evaluate your different plans and develop what, in your best judgments, will work the best and what you will do if it doesn't. Figure out what your goal is (or listen when your boss tells you). Then figure out the best way to get there. What resources do you have? Compare strengths and weaknesses of individuals and other resources. Ask the people doing the work for their input. Now that you have a plan, you have to make it happen. Is everything ready ahead of your group? Is your group prepared to do its part of the plan? Are the workers trained? Are they motivated? Do they have the equipment they need? Check back to make sure that everyone understands their role and the importance of their role to the overall success. Now that you have everything moving, you have to keep an eye on things. Make sure everything is going according to the plan. When it isn't going according to plan, you need to step in and adjust the plan. Problems will come up. Someone will get sick.

A part won't be delivered on time. A key customer will go bankrupt. That is why the manager developed a contingency plan (план на случай непредвиденных обстоятельств) in the first place. The manager has to be always aware of what's going on. A manager's most important, and most difficult, job is to manage people. He must lead, motivate, inspire, and encourage them. Sometimes he will have to hire, fire, and discipline or evaluate employees. However, it can be done successfully. Remember that management, like any other skill, is something that can be improved with study and practice.

Answer the questions

1. What do managers spend a lot of time on?
2. What is management?
3. What are basic points of management?
4. What does management start with?
5. What does manager do when things aren't going according to plan?
6. What problems will come up?
7. The manager has to be always aware of what's going on, hasn't he?
8. What is a manager's most important, and most difficult, job?
9. What must he do?
10. How can management be improved with?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1: Простой герундий (Simple Gerund)

Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму -ing. [1]

1. I enjoy (read) _____ books in the evening.
2. She is good at (swim) _____.
3. Do you mind (close) _____ the door?
4. (Smoke) _____ is forbidden here.
5. He postponed (visit) _____ his dentist. [1]

□ **Ответы**

1. reading
2. swimming
3. closing
4. Smoking
5. visiting

Упражнение 2: Выбор между герундием и инфинитивом

Выберите правильную форму: Gerund (-ing) или Infinitive (to ...). [1]

1. I stopped (smoke) _____ because it's unhealthy. (перестал курить вообще)
2. I stopped (smoke) _____ to buy cigarettes. (остановился, чтобы покурить)
3. She remembered (lock) _____ the door.
4. I suggest (go) _____ to the cinema.
5. They decided (buy) _____ a new car. [1]

□ Ответы

1. smoking
2. to smoke
3. locking
4. going
5. to buy

Упражнение 3: Пассивный и Перфектный герундий (Advanced) [1]

Раскройте скобки, используя Passive (being + V3) или Perfect (having + V3) Gerund.

1. He denied (steal) _____ the money. (уже украл)
2. She loves (tell) _____ what to do. (пассив)
3. I remember (introduce) _____ to him, but I forgot his name. (пассив)
4. (Finish) _____ the report, she left the office. (перфект)

□ Ответы

1. having stolen
2. being told
3. being introduced
4. Having finished

Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму (–ing) форма герундий или инфинитив с to или без.

Do you mind (close) the door?

Пояснение: глагол mind требует после себя употребление герундия, следовательно, пишем «closing».

Перевод предложения: -Ты не против того, чтобы закрыть дверь?

He (enjoy) riding a bike.

I can't stand (be) late.

I didn't want (hurt) you.

Alice likes (play) the piano.

I would like you (join) us.

You have (finish) your homework.

We suggested (buy) it online.

The admitted (be) wrong.

She asked me (help) her.

Kate decided (move) on.

He tries to avoid (meet) her.

I need (buy) new clothes.

Please, stop (smoke).

Keep (play) video games, I'm leaving.

I hope she didn't mean (be) so rude.

I consider it (be) unacceptable.

They denied (buy) the flat.
We miss (study) at the university.
I promise you (give) it back to you.
You must (follow) the rules.

Тема 6.8. «Научный потенциал России» Условные предложения в сослагательном наклонении.

**Задания для чтения и перевода текста
SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL OF RUSSIA**

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our everyday life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not. They would seem miracle to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made.

Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe.

Now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but also many people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the Responsibility of a scientist.

But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Answer the questions

1. How do science and technology help us in our life?
2. What do scientists do?
3. How has our life changed since the beginning of the 20th century?
4. What things have become usual things? Can we imagine our life without them?

5. How many names has our century had? What are they?
6. What era do we live in now?
7. What problems scientific progress has aroused?
8. Are we grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present?

True or false

1. It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life.
2. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It hasn't changed.
3. We can imagine our life without great inventions.
4. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid.
5. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology.
6. And now we live in the atomic age.
7. The rapid scientific progress hasn't aroused problems.
8. We are not grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол в нужной форме, чтобы образовать условные предложения 0-го типа.

1. If you _____ (to drive) along the river bank it _____ (to be) twenty miles out of your way.
2. If you _____ (to take) your mobile phone into class, it _____ (must) be turned off.
3. We _____ (not use) calculators when we _____ (write) tests.
4. If you _____ (to push) this button, the volume _____ (to increase).
5. If you _____ (to close) the door, it _____ (to lock) automatically.
6. I _____ (to wear) my old boots when I _____ (to work).
7. When I _____ (to cook) salads, I _____ (to use) only olive oil.
8. When I _____ (to concentrate), please _____ (not to make) so much noise.
9. When my sister ... (come) to town we ... (go) to the cinema together.
10. If my kids ... (run) in the playground they ... (become) very thirsty.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, чтобы образовать условные предложения I типа

1. If you ... (not help) me, I ... (not pass) the exam tomorrow.
2. We ... (buy) this car if you ... (give) us a discount.
3. If my dad ... (find) his tools, he ... (be able) to repair my bike.
4. If David ... (not give up) smoking, Liza ... (not marry) him.
5. Mary ... (meet) her friends from Italy if she ... (come) to the party.
6. If you ... (lend) me the money, I ... (pay) you back next month.
7. They ... (not let) you into the cinema if you ... (lose) your tickets.
8. If my sister ... (travel) to Japan, she ... (buy) a kimono for me

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в необходимую форму, чтобы образовать условные предложения II типа

1. If he ... (be) my friend, I ... (invite) him to the party.
2. If I ... (be) taller, I ... (become) a basketball player.
3. If an asteroid ... (hit) our planet, it ... (cause) an ice age.
4. John ... (travel) around the world if he ... (win) a lottery prize.
5. We ... (go) to Spain this winter if we ... (have) enough money.
6. She ... (not mind) if you ... (borrow) her car.
7. If you ... (move) to another city, I ... (phone) you every day.
8. They ... (laugh) at me if I ... (sing) this song.
9. If we ... (have) free time, we ... (start) a new hobby.
10. If I ... (know) her secret, I ... (not tell) it to anyone.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в необходимую форму, чтобы образовать условные предложения III типа

1. If I ... (save) more money, I ... (go) to Australia.
2. If our parents ... (not argue), we ... (spend) the weekend together.
3. They ... (not allow) him to enter the office if he ... (not put on) a tie.
4. If the storm ... (not break out), the ship ... (not sink).
5. I ... (take) you to the airport if I ... (have) a car.
6. You ... (not visit) the doctor if you ... (not drink) cold milk.
7. She ... (not lose) her bag if she ... (be) more careful.
8. If the driver ... (not take) the wrong turning, we ... (not arrive) late.

Упражнение 5. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа. Underline the correct form to make conditional sentences.

1. If Rita **opens** / **will open** a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.
2. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses **will close** / **would close** down.
3. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse **runs** / **will run** across the floor.
4. George may go to prison unless he **won't pay** / **pays** his taxes.
5. The company **was** / **would be** more successful if it spent more money on advertising.
6. If the employees of a company **are** / **were** happy, they work harder.
7. We might sell our business if it **makes** / **would make** another loss this year.
8. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new **will happen** / **happens**.
9. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack **would find** / **would have found** her unorthodox approach irresistible.
10. Mat **would not trust** / **didn't trust** that unless he had to.

Упражнение 6. Закончите предложения.

1. If I had enough money
2. If it doesn't rain soon
3. I'll stay at home if

4. I wouldn't have come to the theatre on time if ...
5. If I left home for work earlier
6. If I won a prize
7. If I were a king
8. If I told my parents the truth
9. If I were you
10. If I were rich

Упражнение 7. Подберите к первой части условных предложений (из первого столбика) их окончание (из второго столбика). Обратите внимание на тип условного предложения. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

Н-р: 1 – с (Мы бы испекли торт, если бы мы купили немного яиц.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) We would have made a cake | a) if he hadn't shouted at them. |
| 2) If it rains much | b) if she loses weight. |
| 3) If I knew English well | c) if we had bought some eggs |
| 4) My kids wouldn't have cried | d) if I were you. |
| 5) I would call him | e) I would be an interpreter. |
| 6) She will put this dress on | f) the flowers will grow very fast. |

Раздел 7. Профессиональное содержание. Работа бюро. Программы и программное обеспечение.

Тема 7.2. «Техническая документация. Технологические карты»

Предложения с I wish

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

Technical Documentation

Introduction

Technical documentation is any form of text or media that describes the usage, functionality, architecture, or creation of a product. In the modern digital and engineering era, it serves as a critical bridge between complex technologies and the people who use or maintain them. Main Types

Technical documentation can be broadly divided into three main categories:

Instructional Documentation: User manuals, tutorials, and step-by-step guides that help users complete specific tasks.

- Reference Documentation: API references, glossaries, and specifications that provide factual information about a system.
- Conceptual Documentation: Overviews and architectural diagrams that explain how a product or system is designed.

Key

Characteristics

High-quality technical documentation must be accurate, concise, and user-focused. Technical writers often use controlled languages, such as Simplified Technical English, to remove ambiguity and make the text easy to translate and understand. Good documentation anticipates user problems and minimizes the learning curve.

Conclusion

Ultimately, technical documentation is just as important as the product itself. No matter how innovative a piece of software or machinery is, it will fail without proper

documentation to guide the user, assist developers, and ensure seamless maintenance.

1. Используйте конструкцию I wish для выражения того, что хотелось бы изменить в настоящем.

Н-р: I don't have a dog. – I wish I had a dog. (Как бы мне хотелось иметь собаку.)

1. I can't use a computer.
2. He doesn't have a good job.
3. She isn't rich.
4. It is so cold today.
5. They don't know my phone number.

2. Используйте конструкцию I wish для выражения того, что хотелось бы изменить в прошлом.

Н-р: I forgot to visit her on Monday. – I wish I hadn't forgotten to visit her on Monday. (Жаль, что я забыл навестить ее в понедельник.)

1. We missed the last train.
2. You didn't take my advice.
3. It rained cats and dogs yesterday.
4. Nina couldn't arrive on time.
5. Bruce didn't pass the driving test.

3. Используйте конструкцию I wish для выражения пожелания изменить ситуацию в будущем.

Н-р: Bob interrupts me all the time. – I wish Bob wouldn't interrupt me. (Хотелось бы, чтобы Боб не перебивал меня.)

1. You are so rude when you drink alcohol.
2. Our secretary uses my computer without my permission.
3. My husband doesn't care much about our children.
4. This printer makes too much noise.
5. He doesn't love me.

4. Выразите пожелание на будущее. Составьте по 2 предложения к каждой проблеме (If only и I wish), используя предлагаемые фразы.

1. People drop rubbish in the streets. (use rubbish bins, take rubbish home)
2. We are cutting down so many trees. (recycle more paper, protect forests)
3. Children don't like reading books today. (watch less TV, play computer games)
4. People hunt animals for sport. (protect animals, become more humane)

5. Выразите сожаление о прошлом. Составьте по 2 предложения к каждой проблеме (If only и I wish), используя предлагаемые фразы.

1. She has gained much weight. (walk more, eat less)
2. The rivers have dried up. (save water, waste water)
3. I crashed my car. (drive carefully, let my dad drive)
4. He had a row with his sister. (keep calm, lose temper)

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. *Переведите на русский язык.*

1. I wish it stopped raining.
2. I wish you could understand me.
3. She wishes the exams were over.
4. He wishes he were strong.
5. He wished he hadn't come.
6. He wished everybody knew about his marriage.
7. I wish you would take care of your cat.
8. I wish we had holidays now.
9. We wished we had asked his advice.
10. Mother wished they had told her about that accident before.
11. I wish it were not too late.
12. He wished he had not left the university.
13. I wish I were free now.
14. If only he came tonight!
15. If only it were the truth!

Тема 8.2. «Безопасность превыше всего» Перевод герундия на русский язык.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

Core Definition

Occupational Health and Safety is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work. Its main goal is to foster a safe and healthy working environment, protecting employees, contractors, and visitors from injuries and illnesses.

Key Components

Safety: Identifying and eliminating physical hazards, preventing accidents, slips, trips, and falls.

Health: Protecting workers from occupational diseases, chemical exposures, ergonomic risks, and severe stress.

Welfare: Providing basic facilities such as adequate lighting, ventilation, and rest areas.

Fundamental Principles

1. **Risk Assessment:** Employers must regularly evaluate potential risks and implement control measures to reduce them.
2. **Training:** Workers must receive proper safety instructions and briefings before starting their duties.
3. **PPE (Personal Protective Equipment):** Using appropriate gear (e.g., hard hats, gloves, safety glasses) to minimize exposure to hazards.

4. Compliance: Adhering to local labor laws and international standards (like ISO 45001).

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1:

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на способы перевода герундия:

1. He always suggested staying here.
2. The job involves travelling to Germany once a month.
3. I proposed having party at the beach.
4. I promised to care for the cat but I'm not much good at babysitting.
5. He is capable of standing on his head and playing the saxophone.
6. You'd better start digging the garden.
7. Writing letters is more boring than phoning.
8. It is not worth helping him do this job.
9. My wife apologized for being late.
10. I'm very excited about attending tomorrow's game.
11. She ran away without looking behind her.
12. He has a habit of smoking in the morning.
13. My sister has got a talent for learning languages.
14. I insisted on taking the dog for a walk myself.
15. She is scared of being alone at night.

Упражнение 2:

Используйте в предложениях герундий:

1. There is no sense in ... (earn) more money than you can spend.
2. Do you mind ... (work) overtime?
3. Normally I enjoy ... (go) out but today I'd prefer ... (stay) indoors.
4. The film was really worth ... (see).
5. Brent is looking forward to ... (take) a short break next month.
6. She is fond of ... (have) picnics.

Для более продвинутого уровня:

1. I can't remember ... (see) him before.
2. Everybody enjoys ... (work) with him.
3. The boy hates ... (scold).
4. I am sorry for ... (disturb) you.
5. The windows need ... (clean).
6. It is no good ... (force) him to go with us.
7. I hate ... (ask) stupid questions.
8. I don't like ... (cheat).

Упражнение 3:

Переведите предложения, используя герундий:

1. Мой дядя бросил курить и сейчас предпочитает есть.
2. Пожалуйста, прекратите шептаться.
3. Мне нравится быть одному. Я никогда не чувствую себя одиноко.

4. Я перешел дорогу, не посмотрев.
5. Подумай хорошо (carefully), прежде чем принять решение.
6. Попробуй нажать на кнопку!
7. Как насчет последнего стаканчика?
8. Она закончила красить свою квартиру.
9. Ты можешь представить свою жизнь без ТВ?
10. Я правда не могу терпеть ждать автобус.
11. Я не мог не засмеяться.
12. Мы попытались открыть окно, но на улице было так жарко, что это не помогло.
13. Вам следует прекратить курить, это плохо для Вашего здоровья.
14. Я сожалею, что рассказал Джулии свой секрет; она рассказала всем.
15. Он всех поблагодарил за то, что пришли.

Ответы:

Упражнение 1:

1. Он всегда предлагал останавливаться здесь.
2. Эта работа подразумевает командировки в Германию один раз в месяц.
3. Я предложил провести вечеринку на пляже.
4. Я пообещал заботиться о кошке, но я плохо справляюсь с ролью няньки.
5. Он может (способен) стоять на голове и играть на саксофоне.
6. Тебе следует начать перекапывать сад.
7. Писать письма намного скучнее, чем звонить.
8. Не стоит помогать ему выполнять эту работу.
9. Моя жена извинилась за опоздание.
10. Я очень волнуюсь из-за того, что буду на завтрашней игре.
11. Она убежала, не оглянувшись назад.
12. Он привык (у него есть привычка) курить по утрам.
13. У моей сестры талант к изучению языков.
14. Я настоял, чтобы самому взять собаку на прогулку.
15. Она боится оставаться ночью одна.

Упражнение 2:

1. There is no sense in earning more money than you can spend.
2. Do you mind working overtime?
3. Normally I enjoy going out but today I'd prefer staying indoors.
4. The film was really worth seeing.
5. Brent is looking forward to taking a short break next month.
6. She is fond of having picnics.

Для более продвинутого уровня:

1. I can't remember having seen him before.
2. Everybody enjoys working with him.

3. The boy hates being scolded.
4. I am sorry for having disturbed you.
5. The windows need cleaning.
6. It is no good forcing him to go with us.
7. I hate being asked stupid questions.
8. I don't like being cheated.

Упражнение 3:

1. My uncle has given up smoking and now he prefers eating.
2. Please stop whispering.
3. I enjoy being alone. I never feel lonely.
4. I crossed the road without looking.
5. Think carefully before making a decision.
6. Try pressing the button!
7. What about having a last drink?
8. She completed painting her flat.
9. Can you imagine living without TV?
10. I really can't stand waiting for the bus.
11. I couldn't help laughing.
12. We tried opening the window, but it was so hot outside that it didn't help.
13. You should stop smoking, it is not good for your health.
14. I regret telling Julie my secret; she has told everyone.
15. He thanked everyone for coming.

Упражнение 2. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной или пассивной форме.*

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me?
2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to.
3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital.
4. The patient insisted on (to send) home at once.
5. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist?
6. He showed no sign of (to recognize) me.
7. She showed no sign of (to surprise).
8. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business.
9. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment.
10. He was very sorry for (to come) like this, without (to invite).
11. On (to allow) to leave the room, the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play).
12. The supper dishes want (to wash)¹.
13. The results of the experiment must be checked and rechecked before (to publish).
14. David was tired of (to scold) all the time.
15. The watch needs (to repair)¹.
16. The problem is not worth (to discuss)¹.

Раздел 9. Решение стандартных и нестандартных профессиональных ситуаций

Тема 9.1. «Профессиональные стандарты». Неличные формы глагола: причастие

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

A **professional standard** is an official document that outlines the specific qualifications, skills, knowledge, and competencies required for an employee to perform a particular type of professional activity or job function effectively. It serves as a benchmark for assessing performance, ensuring quality, and guiding professional development.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 3. *Образуйте **Participle I** или **Participle II** от глаголов в скобках.*

1. Why have you got that ... (worry) expression on your face? Are you in trouble?
2. The teacher was ... (disappoint) with the test results.
3. Jack's answer was ... (disappoint).
4. I went to the exhibition of French art last week and I was very much ... (impress).
5. We saw a lot of ... (fascinate) paintings.
6. I was so ... (excite) that I couldn't say a word.
7. The trip to the mountains was so ... (excite) — we enjoyed every minute of it.
8. I'm ... (bore) — I have nothing to do.
9. The lecture was so ... (bore) that a few listeners fell asleep.
10. We liked the Room of Horrors but some of the tricks were rather ... (frighten).
11. It was raining so heavily that the little puppy got ... (frighten) and hid under the bed.
12. Little John's questions were ... (surprise).
13. We were ... (surprise) at the news.
14. The boy ... (translate) the story is the best pupil in our class.
15. The girl ... (wash) the window is my sister.
16. ... (do) his homework Tom looked through the window several times.
17. The work ... (do) was very interesting.
18. Everything ... (write) on the blackboard is correct.
19. ... (write) the letter Olga thought about her summer holidays.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets

1. A woman ___ (wear) a red shirt opened the door and smiled.
2. Salo, ___ (produce) in Ukraine, is exported all over the world.
3. Vasya works in a bakery ___ (make) cakes and pastries.
4. A car ___ (belong) to our boss has been stolen.
5. Pictures ___ (paint) by Kirill Matveev are usually sold for thousands of dollars.
6. A lorry ___ (carry) beer crashed on the motorway.
7. This is a vegetarian canteen. None of the dishes ___ (serve) here contains pork.
8. The book, ___ (write) by V. Sedortsov, has been made into a film.
9. The coffee ___ (serve) here is really tasty.

10. Have you seen those people __ (work) on the road?

. Распределите следующие предложения по группам.

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting. (Сад был полон детей, смеющихся и кричащих.)
 2. Could you pick up the broken glass? (Ты не мог бы поднять разбитый стакан?)
 3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left. (Женщина, сидевшая у окна, встала и ушла.)
 4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books. (Я прошел между полками, нагруженными книгами.)
 5. Be careful when crossing the road. (Будь осторожен, переходя дорогу.)
 6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest. (Проехав 200 км, он решил отдохнуть.)
 7. If invited, we will come. (Если нас пригласят, мы придем.)
 8. I felt much better having said the truth. (Мне стало гораздо лучше, когда я сказал правду.)
 9. He looked at me smiling. (Он взглянул на меня, улыбаясь.)
 10. She had her hair cut. (Она подстригла свои волосы.)
 11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. (Построенное лучшим архитектором города, здание было шедевром.)
 12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about. (Не видя друг друга вечность, им было много о чем поговорить.)
3. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.

Н-р: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg jumping down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

4. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя перфектное причастие I.

Н-р: He handed in his test. He had written all the exercises. – Having written all the exercises, he handed in his test. (Написав все упражнения, он передал свою контрольную.)

1. She went to her car and drove off. She had closed the door of the house.
2. I sent him an SMS. I had tried phoning him many times.
3. We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.
4. His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.
5. He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

Тема 9.4. «Бухгалтерский учет». Причастие настоящего времени.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста ACCOUNTANCY

Accountancy (British English) or accounting (American English) is the measurement, disclosure or provision of assurance about information that helps managers and other decision makers make resource allocation decisions. Financial accounting is one branch of accounting and historically has involved processes by which financial information about a business is recorded, classified, summarized, interpreted, and communicated. Auditing, a related but separate discipline, is the process whereby an independent auditor examines an organization's financial statements in order to express an opinion (with reasonable but not absolute assurance) as to the fairness and adherence to generally accepted accounting principles, in all material respects. Practitioners of accountancy are known as accountants. Officially licensed accountants are recognized by titles such as Chartered Accountant (UK) or Certified Public Accountant (US). Accountancy attempts to create accurate financial reports that are useful to managers, regulators, and other stakeholders (заинтересованные стороны) such as shareholders, creditors, or owners. The day-to-day record-keeping involved in this process is known as book-keeping. At the heart of modern financial accounting is the double-entry book-keeping system. This system involves making at least two entries for every transaction: a debit in one account, and a corresponding credit in another account. Sum of all debits should always equal the sum of all credits. This provides an easy way to check for errors. This system was first used in medieval Europe, although some believe that the system dates back to Ancient Greece. According to critics of standard accounting practices, it has changed little since. Accounting reform measures of some kind have been taken in each generation to attempt to keep book-keeping relevant to capital assets or production capacity. However, these have not changed the basic principles, which are supposed to be independent of economics as such.

Answer the questions

1. What is **accountancy**?
2. What does **accountancy do for** managers?
3. What is **financial accounting**?
4. What is **auditing**?
5. Who are **practitioners**?
6. What does accountancy attempt to create?
7. What is the **double-entry book-keeping system**?
8. The sum of all debits should always **equal** the sum of all credits, shouldn't they?
9. When was this system first used? (debits and credits)
10. Has the system changed much?

11. Why have accounting reform measures been taken in each generation?

Английское действительное причастие настоящего времени (**Participle I** или **Present Participle**) образуется прибавлением окончания **-ing** к основе глагола (например, *read* → *reading*) и используется для описания активного, незавершенного действия. Оно выполняет функции определения (*the crying baby*), обстоятельства или части причастного оборота.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1: Образуйте форму причастия I от следующих глаголов:

1. To walk — ...
2. To make — ...
3. To sit — ...
4. To study — ...
5. To swim — ...
6. To begin — ...
7. To lie — ...

Упражнение 2: Замените придаточное предложение причастным оборотом (**Present Participle**):

1. The man who is reading the newspaper is my uncle.
2. The woman who is standing at the door is my boss.
3. The boy who is sleeping on the sofa is my brother.
4. I saw the girl who was running to the bus stop.

Упражнение 3: Переведите предложения на английский, используя **Participle I**:

1. Девушка, поющая на сцене, — моя подруга.
2. Я видел детей, играющих в саду.
3. Женщина, покупающая хлеб, работает учителем.

Ответы для самопроверки

Упражнение 1:

1. Walking
2. Making (конечная -е выпадает)
3. Sitting (удвоение согласной)
4. Studying
5. Swimming (удвоение согласной)
6. Beginning (удвоение согласной)
7. Lying (ie меняется на у)

Упражнение 2:

1. The man **reading the newspaper** is my uncle.
2. The woman **standing at the door** is my boss.
3. The boy **sleeping on the sofa** is my brother.

4. I saw the girl **running to the bus stop**.

Упражнение 3:

1. The girl **singing** on the stage is my friend.

2. I saw the children **playing** in the garden.

3. The woman **buying** bread is a teacher.

2. Распределите следующие предложения по группам.

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting. (Сад был полон детей, смеющихся и кричащих.)

2. Could you pick up the broken glass? (Ты не мог бы поднять разбитый стакан?)

3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left. (Женщина, сидевшая у окна, встала и ушла.)

4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books. (Я прошел между полками, нагруженными книгами.)

5. Be careful when crossing the road. (Будь осторожен, переходя дорогу.)

6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest. (Проехав 200 км, он решил отдохнуть.)

7. If invited, we will come. (Если нас пригласят, мы придем.)

8. I felt much better having said the truth. (Мне стало гораздо лучше, когда я сказал правду.)

9. He looked at me smiling. (Он взглянул на меня, улыбаясь.)

10. She had her hair cut. (Она подстригла свои волосы.)

11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. (Построенное лучшим архитектором города, здание было шедевром.)

12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about. (Не видя друг друга вечность, им было много о чем поговорить.)

Причастие I :

Перфектное причастие I :

Причастие II :

3. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.

Н-р: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg jumping down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.

2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.

3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.

4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.

5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

4. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя перфектное причастие I.

Н-р: He handed in his test. He had written all the exercises. – Having written all the exercises, he handed in his test. (Написав все упражнения, он передал свою контрольную.)

1. She went to her car and drove off. She had closed the door of the house.
2. I sent him an SMS. I had tried phoning him many times.
3. We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.
4. His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.
5. He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

Упражнения.

1. Дайте формы причастия I и причастия II. Переведите их на русский язык:

- a. to repeat, to translate, to answer, to receive, to wash, to decide, to use, to revise
- b. to read, to take, to do, to begin, to give, to see, to spend, to make, to tell, to leave, to meet, to send, to find, to know
- c. to go, to come, to sit, to think, to speak to (Причастие II непереходных глаголов не употребляются в качестве определения к существительному, они входят в состав сложных временных форм.

2. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания:

- a. running water, the coming month, a burning house, a dying soldier, a smiling girl, playing children, a writing boy, a falling tree, a laughing baby, a sleeping man, a developing country, a crying child
- b. an unexpected meeting, a pleased look, a broken cup, a translated text, an opened window, a closed door, an occupied room, a written letter, a discussed problem, a cooked dinner, a developed country, a surprised man, a well-known writer, written work, one of the questions discussed, a well-done translation, a badly-made dress, a well-dressed woman.

Раздел 10. Саморазвитие в профессии

Тема 10.2. «Прием на работу». Простые времена

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

RECRUITMENT

The process of finding people for particular jobs is recruitment or hiring. Someone who has been recruited is a recruit (a hire). The company or organization employs (hires) him/her. A company may recruit employees directly or use employment agencies. Nowadays some agencies use the practice of headhunting when outside specialists called headhunters persuade people for very important jobs to leave their organizations they work for. Many organizations and companies hire candidates who come recommended by current employees. Nearly everyone, soon or later, finds himself searching for a job. Most candidates usually hunt a job themselves: advertisements about vacancies on the page "Employment" in a newspaper or on "Jobs" site in the Internet, parents' or friends' advice etc. If a person finds out appropriate information, he applies for the job. At the beginning, he sends his typed or printed CV (Latin: Curriculum Vitae) or resume with the information about his education, background and work experience. This paper usually

accompanies a letter of application or a cover letter explaining why he wants the job and why he is the right person for it. The cover letter serves as an introduction and guide to the resume, but after you have sent the papers you shouldn't just sit by the phone waiting for an answer. Do not forget that companies receive hundreds of e-mails, resumes, so an applicant should call a company. Receiving these papers, the personnel department of the company analyses them: the backgrounds of the applicant, his job experience and educational qualifications. The most interesting candidates for the job are invited to have a group or one-to-one interview. The atmosphere of an interview may vary from the informal to the formal and interviewers may take a friendly, neutral or even hostile approach. Different interviewers use different techniques. Some companies and organizations ask the candidates to do written psychometric tests to assess their intelligence and personality. After this, the head of the personnel department can contact previous employers or teachers mentioned in candidate's application. If the references are OK, the person is asked to come for the detailed interview. Finally, the interviewer offers the job to the candidate, and if he accepts it, the company hires him.

Answer the questions

1. What is recruitment or hiring?
2. How does a company may recruit employees?
3. Many organizations and companies hire candidates, who come recommended by current employees, don't they?
4. How do most candidates usually hunt a job themselves?
5. What information does a person send at the beginning?
6. What does the personnel department of the company do after receiving the papers?
- 7 The most interesting candidates for the job are invited to have a group or one-to-one interview, don't they?
8. What do some companies and organizations ask the candidates to do?
9. When is the person asked to come for the detailed interview?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Найдите и исправьте ошибки в видо-временной форме глаголов.

1. My wife and I are happy together: we are married since 1985.
2. We usually have had our lunch before 2 p.m.
3. I never do eat Japanese food.
4. Sam often going to the movies.
5. She is the laziest person I ever meet.
6. They will go to the zoo last weekend.
7. You are knitting this sweater for a month already!
8. Did she brought the money yesterday?
9. Nick studied at the library next Friday.
10. Does Jane has a car?
11. Ricky didn't cooked anything for you.

12. Mary is wearing jeans every day.
13. I had eaten roast turkey many times.
14. The boy broke the window before we came here.
15. Your dog barked the whole evening yesterday.
16. She was talking on the phone while I ate sushi.
17. Fred has many jobs during his life.
18. She will watch her favourite soap-opera at 10 o'clock tonight.
19. Our plane leave in 2 hours.
20. He don't read the instructions yet.
21. The situation will change by Thursday.
22. How long are you learning to rollerblade?
23. I have planted twenty rose bushes last Sunday.
24. When we woke up in the morning the rain has already stopped.
25. Renata is wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.

2. Найдите в тексте ошибки в форме глаголов и поставьте правильную.

I am afraid my daughter became a chocoholic. There was a time when she eat just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she is wanting only chocolate. Chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these is her favourite foods. She constantly eat sweets. I already notice some changes in her figure. When I came home last night she is eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she ate five of them before I came. And that was the first time she ate so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He works as a doctor for 10 years and I often asking him to give a good advice. I am thinking he is the best doctor I ever met. So Henry asked us to came to his office. So at this time tomorrow we'll visit him and discuss this problem.

I'm sure that by next spring my daughter will give up her bad habit, and in a couple of months' time she will eat healthy food only. But, please, not tell it to anyone. You are the only person who is knowing it.

3. Поставьте глагол to study в необходимую форму для каждого случая, не переводя всего предложения.

to study

1. Он изучает древнюю историю в колледже.
2. Он изучает историю России в данный момент.
3. Он учил историю вчера.
4. Вчера с 6 до 9 вечера он учил историю.
5. Он изучает историю уже два года.
6. Он только что выучил тему по истории.
7. Завтра он выучит пять тем.
8. Когда я позвонила ему, он уже выучил две темы.
9. Когда я позвонила ему, он учил историю уже полтора часа.
10. Завтра к 6 часам я выучу все темы.
11. Завтра в 6 часов он будет учить историю Греции.

12.К тому времени, как придет отец, я уже несколько часов буду учить историю.

Ответы:

1.

1. My wife and I are happy together: we have been married since 1985.
 2. We usually have our lunch before 2 p.m.
 3. I never eat Japanese food.
 4. Sam often goes to the movies.
 5. She is the laziest person I have ever met.
 6. They went to the zoo last weekend.
 7. You have been knitting this sweater for a month already!
 8. Did she bring the money yesterday?
 9. Nick will study at the library next Friday.
 10. Does Jane have a car?
 11. Ricky didn't cook anything for you.
 12. Mary wears jeans every day.
 13. I have eaten roast turkey many times.
 14. The boy had broken the window before we came here.
 15. Your dog was barking the whole evening yesterday.
 16. She was talking on the phone while I was eating sushi.
 17. Fred has had many jobs during his life.
 18. She will be watching her favourite soap-opera at 10 o'clock tonight.
 19. Our plane is leaving in 2 hours.
 20. He hasn't read the instructions yet.
 21. The situation will have changed by Thursday.
 22. How long have you been learning to rollerblade?
 23. I planted twenty rose bushes last Sunday.
 24. When we woke up in the morning the rain had already stopped.
 25. Renata has been wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.
- 2.

I am afraid my daughter has become a chocoholic. There was a time when she ate just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she wants only chocolate. Chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these are her favourite foods. She is constantly eating sweets. I have already noticed some changes in her figure. (Боюсь, что моя дочь стала шоколаголиком. Было время, когда она съедала лишь плитку шоколада в день. Но сейчас ей нужен только шоколад. Шоколадные конфеты, шоколадное мороженое или молоко, шоколадные маффины: это ее любимая еда. Она постоянно ест конфеты. Я уже заметила изменения в ее фигуре.)

When I came home last night she was eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she had eaten five of them before I came. And that was the first time she had eaten so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He has worked as a doctor for 10 years and I often ask him to give a good advice. I

think he is the best doctor I have ever met. So Henry asked us to come to his office. And at this time tomorrow we'll be visiting him and discussing this problem. (Когда я пришла домой вчера вечером, она ела шоколадные пончики. Фактически она съела пять штук до моего прихода. И это было впервые, когда она съела так много. По этой причине я решила позвонить моему другу Генри. Он работает врачом 10 лет, и я часто обращаюсь к нему за хорошим советом. Думаю, он лучший врач, которого я встречала когда-либо. Так, Генри попросил нас прийти в его офис. И в это время завтра мы будем у него на приеме обсуждать эту проблему.)

I'm sure that by next spring my daughter will have given up her bad habit, and in a couple of months' time she will be eating healthy food only. But, please, do not tell it to anyone. You are the only person who knows it. (Уверена, что к следующей весне моя дочь бросит свою плохую привычку, а через пару месяцев она будет есть лишь здоровую еду. Но, пожалуйста, не говори об этом никому. Ты – единственный человек, который знает об этом.)

3.

1. studies
2. is studying
3. studied
4. was studying
5. has been studying
6. has studied
7. will study
8. had studied
9. had been studying
10. will have studied
11. will be studying
12. will have been studying

Тема 10.3. «Роль самообразования и самосовершенствования в профессии» Неличные формы глагола.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

THE ROLE OF SELF-EDUCATION AND SELF-IMPROVEMENT IN A PROFESSION

In today's rapidly evolving job market, formal education is merely the foundation of a successful career rather than its completion. The true catalyst for professional growth and long-term success lies in self-education and self-improvement. These twin pillars are no longer optional luxuries but essential tools for staying competitive, adaptable, and innovative.

Adaptability to Change

Industries transform at an unprecedented pace due to technological advancements and shifting global trends. Professionals who engage in continuous self-education

can quickly adapt to new software, methodologies, and market demands. This proactive approach helps "future-proof" careers, ensuring that workers are never left behind when their field undergoes a major shift.

Skill Mastery and Expertise

While formal education provides basic knowledge, self-directed learning allows individuals to achieve deep mastery in their specific areas of interest. By reading industry literature, attending webinars, and seeking out online courses, professionals can refine their technical and soft skills. This deepens their expertise, making them invaluable assets to their employers and clients.

Enhanced Problem-Solving and Critical Thinking

Self-improvement encourages a mindset of curiosity and critical thinking. When professionals challenge themselves to learn outside their comfort zone, they develop better problem-solving abilities. They learn to view complex challenges from multiple perspectives, leading to more creative and effective solutions.

Confidence and Leadership

Personal growth inherently builds self-awareness and confidence. As professionals acquire new knowledge and improve their weaknesses, they gain the authority and self-assurance needed to take on leadership roles. Furthermore, self-improvement focuses on developing emotional intelligence and communication skills, which are the cornerstones of effective leadership.

Career Advancement and Opportunities

Lifelong learning directly correlates with career progression and higher earning potential. Employers highly value candidates who demonstrate initiative, motivation, and a commitment to personal development. Self-educated professionals are often the first to be considered for promotions, new projects, or higher-paying roles.

Conclusion

Ultimately, the trajectory of a profession is shaped by the individuals within it. Self-education and self-improvement transform a standard worker into a visionary, adaptable, and highly skilled expert. In an era where the only constant is change, a commitment to lifelong learning is the most reliable strategy for achieving sustained professional fulfillment and success.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия:

1. He heard the voices coming through the open window. 2. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 3. They remained at home refusing to go anywhere that day. 4. The channel linking the two seas is being built now. 5. The explanation given was not complete. 6. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor. 7. The results received were of great importance for further work. 8. A balsa tree found in South

America is lighter than any other. 9. Having passed all the examinations he left for his native town. 10. Having been shown the way I could find his house easily. 11. Having waited for him for half an hour they went home. 12. Having obtained the necessary results they stopped their experimental work. 13. When studying elements Mendeleev found that they could be divided into nine groups. 14. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible. 15. When burnt, coal produces heat. 16. When reconstructed, the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 17. Being built in a new way modern houses have better facilities.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму причастия

Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table.
 The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
 The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
 The wall (surrounding; surrounded) the house was very high.
 Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
 Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
 We listened to the girls (singing, sung) folk songs.
 We listened to the folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
 The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
 The floor (washing, washed) by Ann looked very clean.
 Who is the boy (doing, done) his homework at the table?
 The exercises (doing, done) by the students were easy.
 The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
 Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle

1. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice her friend.
2. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelves.
3. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home.
4. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.
5. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard.
6. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk.
7. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea.
8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие настоящего времени в активной и пассивной форме.

1. (To impress) by the film, they kept silent.
2. (To lose) the book, the student couldn't remember the topic.
3. He spent the whole day (to read) a book.
4. (To travel) around America for a month, she returned to England.
5. He watched Mike (to go) out of the door and (to cross) the street.

6. The question (to discuss) now is very important.
7. (To pack) in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.
8. (To descent) the mountains, they heard a man calling for help.
9. (To reject) by everybody he became a monk.
10. (To show) the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.

Упражнение 5 Раскройте скобки ,употребив Indefinite или Perfect Participle

1. (To write) out all the words, I started to learn them.
2. (To buy) food, they left supermarket.
3. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
4. She entered the room (to smile).
5. (To drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (To find) the keys, we were able to open the door.
7. (To make) the report, Tom left the room.
8. (To see) her he raised his hat.
9. My task (to finish), I went to bed.
10. While (to learn) the pronunciation of the words we learned their meaning.

Упражнение 6 Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие прошедшего времени. Переведите.

1. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory.
3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him.
4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box.
5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday.
6. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
7. The question (to put) to the professor was important.
8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused.
9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith.
10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library.
11. When (to use) for building purposes, concrete is very important.
12. When (to complete) the new building will accommodate 3000 students.

Упражнение 7. Образуйте правильную форму причастия Participle I или Participle II от глаголов в скобках.

Why have you got that ... (worry) expression on your face? Are you in trouble?

The teacher was ... (disappoint) with the test results.

Jack's answer was ... (disappoint).

I went to the exhibition of French art last week and I was very much ... (impress).

We saw a lot of ... (fascinate) paintings.

I was so ... (excite) that I couldn't say a word.

The trip to the mountains was so ... (excite) — we enjoyed every minute of it.

I'm ... (bore) — I have nothing to do.

The lecture was so ... (bore) that a few listeners fell asleep.

We liked the Room of Horrors but some of the tricks were rather ... (frighten).
It was raining so heavily that the little puppy got ... (frighten) and hid under the bed.

Little John's questions were ... (surprise).

We were ... (surprise) at the news.

The boy ... (translate) the story is the best pupil in our class.

The girl ... (wash) the window is my sister.

... (do) his homework Tom looked through the window several times.

The work ... (do) was very interesting.

Everything ... (write) on the blackboard is correct.

... (write) the letter Olga thought about her summer holidays.

Упражнение 8. Раскройте скобки, используя необходимую форму причастия:

1. He walked down the road (to sing).
2. (to enter) the room I recognized him at once.
3. (to put) on the coat, she ran out of the house.
4. The man (to teach) math at their school studied in Odessa.
5. (to translate) into a foreign language the story lost its charm.
6. (to come) home she found nobody there.
7. He woke up (to think) of his parents.
8. (to be) a woman of taste she always dresses well.
9. There are some people (to come) in now.
10. You make mistake (to judge) people by their appearance.
11. (to be) very tired, she soon fell asleep.
12. The boy went in, (to carry) his case.
13. While (to discuss) this problem, we sat on the window sill.
14. (to have) dinner, he went out.
15. (to examine) by the doctor, the patient could not stop talking.
16. (to write) her first text-book, she thought about the next book.
17. All the children looked at me (to listen) with a great attention.
18. (to prescribe) the medicine, the doctor left our house.
19. (to see) that nobody was coming, Tom rose.
20. I looked up and saw the sky (to light up with) the setting sun.
21. While (to translate) the text you may use a dictionary.

Упражнение 9 Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами

The old castle, which was built five hundred years ago, belongs to the university.

Старый замок, который был построен 500 лет назад, принадлежит университету.

= The old castle built five hundreds ago belongs to the university. Старый замок, построенный 500 лет назад, принадлежит университету.

The holidaymakers who were wearing light clothes walked along the beach.

The lands that were discovered by Columbus were rich in gold.

The children who were excited by the news shouted "Hoorah" three times.

The hedges that divided the fields were getting yellow.
The young lady who was standing at the door looked very attractive.
The two banks which were connected by a bridge were high and looked dangerous.
Betty Smith heard the noise of a child who was crying.
He entered the yard and smelt something that was burning.

Упражнение 10. Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами

1. While we were crossing the bridge, we saw Charles, who was talking with an old man.
2. As we were very tired, we refused to go for a walk.
3. As the boys had climbed the mountains the summer before, they understood the difficulties.
4. A large branch, which had been broken by the wind, lay across the road.
5. At a conference of the Academy of Sciences, which is now being held in St.Petersburg, a number of important scientific problems are being discussed.
6. When he crossed the bridge, he saw a small village, which was situated at the foot of a hill.
7. I'll show you the article which has been written by my father.
8. As he had been taught French by a good teacher, he knew the language well.
9. The moon was invisible as it was hidden by a cloud.
10. As they had been warned that the river was rising rapidly, they turned back.

Тема 10.4 «Профессиональный рост и самосовершенствование в профессиональной деятельности». Согласование времен

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

Professional Growth and Self-Improvement in IT: A Lifelong Journey

In the fast-paced world of information technology, professional growth is not a one-time achievement but a continuous, dynamic process. Technologies evolve at breakneck speed: new programming languages emerge, frameworks become obsolete, and cybersecurity threats grow more sophisticated. For IT professionals, staying relevant means embracing lifelong learning as a core value.

Self-improvement in this field goes far beyond acquiring technical certifications. While mastering a new cloud platform or earning a Kubernetes credential is valuable, true growth also encompasses soft skills. Communication, teamwork, and adaptability are equally critical when collaborating with cross-functional teams or explaining complex solutions to non-technical stakeholders. A well-rounded specialist who can bridge the gap between code and business needs is indispensable.

Practical strategies for continuous development include dedicating time each week to deliberate practice—whether through coding challenges, contributing to

open-source projects, or building personal side projects. These hands-on experiences not only deepen technical expertise but also foster problem-solving and creativity. Additionally, attending conferences, webinars, and local meetups exposes professionals to emerging trends and provides networking opportunities that can spark new ideas and career paths.

Mentorship plays a pivotal role in professional evolution. Seeking guidance from experienced colleagues helps navigate career decisions and avoid common pitfalls, while mentoring junior developers reinforces one's own knowledge and cultivates leadership abilities. Equally important is cultivating a growth mindset—viewing failures as learning opportunities rather than setbacks. In an industry where failure is often a precursor to innovation, resilience and reflection are essential.

Finally, work-life balance and mental well-being should not be overlooked. Burnout undermines productivity and stifles creativity. Regular physical activity, adequate rest, and mindful breaks sustain long-term performance and enthusiasm.

In essence, professional growth for IT specialists is a holistic journey that combines technical excellence, interpersonal skills, continuous curiosity, and personal well-being. Those who commit to this path not only future-proof their careers but also contribute meaningfully to the ever-evolving digital landscape.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. – Закончите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и глаголов.

Helen: I want to tell you something about my holiday in London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: I went to London in July.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: My parents went with me.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: We spent three days in London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: London is a multicultural place.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says _____.

Helen: I saw people of all colours.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: Me and my parents visited the Tower.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: One evening we went to see a musical.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: I love London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says _____.

Helen: The people are so nice there.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says _____.

2. – Закончите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и глаголов.

Your friend is an exchange student in the USA at the moment. You are speaking with him on the phone and your friend Sue is standing next to you. She is very excited - you have to repeat every sentence to her.

Tom: I'm fine.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: The weather here is great.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: My host family is very nice.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: I have my own room.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: We have a national park here.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: We went there yesterday.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: It was great.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: I'd love to go there again.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: The teachers at my school are very nice.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

Tom: My English has improved.

Sue: What does he say?

You: He says that _____.

3. – Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. She said, "I am reading."

She said that _____.

2. They said, "We are busy."

They said that _____.

3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."

He said that _____.

4. She said, "I woke up early."

She said that _____.

5. He said, "I will ring her."

He said that _____.

6. They said, "We have just arrived."

They said that _____.

7. He said, "I will clean the car."

He said that _____.

8. She said, "I did not say that."

She said that _____.

9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."

She said that _____.

10. He said: "I won't tell anyone."

He said that _____.

4. – Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. They said, "This is our book."

They said _____.

2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."

She said _____.

3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."

He said _____.

4. You said, "I will do this for him."

You said _____.

5. She said, "I am not hungry now."

She said _____.

6. They said, "We have never been here before."

They said _____.

7. They said, "We were in London last week."
They said _____.

8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."
He said _____.

9. He said, "They won't sleep."
He said _____.

10. She said, "It is very quiet here."
She said _____.

5. – Вопросы в косвенной речи. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.
She asked _____.
2. "How are you?" Martin asked us.
Martin asked us _____.
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
He asked _____.
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.
The mother asked her daughter _____.
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.
She asked her boyfriend _____.
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
She wanted to know _____.
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.
He wanted to know _____.
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
The teacher wanted to know _____.
9. "How do you know that?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.
My friend asked me _____.
11. "What's the time?" he asked.
He wanted to know _____.
12. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
13. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
She asked him _____.
14. "Where did they live?" he asked.
He wanted to know _____.
15. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.

He asked her _____.

16. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.

17. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.
The teacher wanted to know _____.

18. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.
She wanted to know _____.

19. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.
He asked me _____.

20. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.
The mother asked the twins _____.

6. – Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений.

1. "Stop talking, Joe," the teacher said.
The teacher told Joe _____.

2. "Be patient," she said to him.
She told him _____.

3. "Go to your room," her father said to her.
Her father told her _____.

4. "Hurry up," she said to us.
She told us _____.

5. "Give me the key," he told her.
He asked her _____.

6. "Play it again, Sam," she said.
She asked Sam _____.

7. "Sit down, Caron" he said.
He asked Caron _____.

8. "Fill in the form, Sir," the receptionist said.
The receptionist asked the guest _____.

9. "Take off your shoes," she told us.
She told us _____.

10. "Mind your own business," she told him.
She told him _____.

7. – Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи (с отрицанием). Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений.

1. "Don't touch it," she said to him.
She told him _____.

2. "Don't do that again," he said to me.

He told me _____.

3. "Don't talk to me like that," he said.
He told her _____.

4. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
She warned him _____.

5. "Don't let him in," she said.
She told me _____.

6. "Don't go out without me," he begged her.
He begged her _____.

7. "Don't forget your bag," she told me.
She told me _____.

8. "Don't eat in the lab," the chemistry teacher said.
The chemistry teacher told his students _____.

9. "Don't give yourself up," he advised her.
He advised her _____.

10. "Don't hurt yourselves, boys," she said.
She told the boys _____.

8. – Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи.

1. She said, "Go upstairs."
She told me _____.

2. "Close the door behind you," he told me.
He told me _____.

3. "Don't be late," he advised us.
He advised us _____.

4. "Stop staring at me," she said.
She told him _____.

5. "Don't be angry with me," he said.
He asked her _____.

6. "Leave me alone," she said.
She told me _____.

7. "Don't drink and drive," she warned us.
She warned us _____.

8. "John, stop smoking," she said.
She told John _____.

9. "Don't worry about us," they said.
They told her _____.

10. "Meet me at the cinema," he said.
He asked me _____.

9. – Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи. Обратите внимание, какие предложения являются утвердительными, вопросительными или

повелительными, всегда ли надо изменять время глагола в придаточном предложении

1. He said, "I like this song."
He said _____.
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
She said _____.
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
They asked me _____.
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
He said _____.
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
She told the boys _____.
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
She asked him _____.
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
He said _____.
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
He wanted to know _____.
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.
The stuntman advised the audience _____.
11. "I was very tired," she said.
She said _____.
12. "Be careful, Ben," she said.
She told Ben _____.
13. "I will get myself a drink," she says.
She says _____.
14. "Why haven't you phoned me?" he asked me.
He wondered _____.
15. "I cannot drive them home," he said.
He said _____.
16. "Peter, do you prefer tea or coffee?" she says.
She asks Peter _____.
17. "Where did you spend your holidays last year?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.
18. He said, "Don't go too far."
He advised her _____.
19. "Have you been shopping?" he asked us.
He wanted to know _____.
20. "Don't make so much noise," he says.
He asks us _____.

10. – Раскройте скобки, выбирая нужную форму глагола.

1. She realized that nobody (will come/would come).
2. We understood that she (sees/saw) nothing.
3. He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days.
4. My mother was sure I already (have come/had come).
5. I didn't know they (are/were) in the room.
6. We supposed the rain (will stop/would stop) in some hours.
7. He said he never (has been/had been) to London.
8. We wanted to know who (is singing/was singing) in the next room.
9. I always thought he (is/was) a brave man.
10. When I saw him, he (is working/was working).
11. We know she always (comes/came) in time.
12. They thought he (will have finished/would have finished) his work by the evening.
13. She said she (has/had) a terrible headache.
14. We supposed they (will send/would send) us the documents.
15. He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages.

11. – Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени

1. Her brother said he never (to see) that film before.
2. He came home and listened: his son (to play) the piano.
3. They didn't worry too much because they (to lock) the door.
4. I asked her when she (to give) me that book to read.
5. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal.
6. She supposed she (to like) the hotel.
7. I am afraid they (not to come) yet.
8. He wanted to know if the station (to be) far away.
9. Eric doesn't know who (to phone) him at five o'clock.
10. He admitted he (not to be) here for weeks.
11. She was sorry she (to arrive) so late.
12. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again.
13. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.
14. My mother decided that she never (to drink) coffee late at night.
15. I hear you already (to find) a new job.
16. We were sure our children (to sleep).
17. I didn't think they still (to discuss) that problem.
18. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last.
19. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples.
20. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.

Тема 10.5. «Профессионалы в отрасли». Простые времена. Вопросы.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста

WILLIAM DELBERT GUNN

William Delbert Gunn is one of the world's greatest financiers. This is further confirmed by the use of its methods by many modern traders. William was born in 1878 in Texas. He was one of eleven children in the family, so he had to learn everything himself. Even at school, Gunn set himself the task of becoming a successful businessman. "But I never managed to finish my studies – I had to work for the family's survival." It couldn't have been any other way, because he was the oldest child. In 1903, he moved to New York, where he began his career as a trader. Gunn was able to develop a unique method of technical analysis, with which he began to earn millions. Eventually, he moved to Florida, where he continued working on his theory until his death. William Delbert Gunn died in 1955. Gunn used the law of nature, and geometric proportions, based on the circle, square and triangle, which are equally effective at today's stock and commodity exchanges, as well as 50 years ago. His methods work in any market and time interval. His methods seem to be many traders a bit unusual, even mystical, but in the last century to confirm himself again and again. People were amazed by the results of the remarkable predictions Gunn, based on pure science and mathematical calculations. His expertise lies in its own words. «For the past ten years, I have all my time and attention devoted to speculative markets. Like many others, I have lost thousands of dollars and experienced the usual ups and downs inherent in the novice who enters the market without prior knowledge of the subject. Soon I began to realize that all successful people, whether they are lawyers, doctors, or scientists who spend years in study and research their profession or trade, before earning this money.» Gann's methods are characterized by unique accuracy, which allowed him to almost always trade with profit on short and long positions. The peculiarity of its methods is that they work on any time period and on any markets.

В 1910 году Вильям Ганн написал свою книгу «Спекуляция – прибыльная профессия», которая стала началом его издательской деятельности. В своих работах он не только описывал свои стратегии анализа фондового рынка, но также давал удивительно точные прогнозы относительно всей мировой ситуации. Техника Ганна была поразительной точности, так в присутствии финансовой публики он в течение 25 дней совершил 286 сделок, из них прибыльными оказались 264 сделки!

Answer the questions

1. Who was William Delbert Gunn?
2. When was William Delbert Gunn born?
3. Did William Delbert Gunn finish school? Why?
4. Where and when did he begin his career?
5. What was Gunn able to develop?
6. Where did he live until his death?
7. When did he die?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Fill the gaps with the correct tenses.

1. I (learn) ___ English for eight years now.
2. Last year I (not / work) ___ hard on English grammar, that's why my marks (not / be) ___ so good.
3. During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) ___ me on a language course to the English4real language school.
4. It (be) ___ nice and I (believe) ___ I (learn) ___ a lot then.
5. Before I (go) ___ to that course, I (not / enjoy) ___ learning English.
6. When I (do) ___ the language course, I (make) ___ some friends.
7. There I (notice) ___ how important it (be) ___ to be able to build an argument and express yourself.
8. Now I (have) ___ much more progress in learning English than I (have) ___ before I started the course.
9. At the moment I (review) ___ English grammar.
10. I (start / already) ___ to revise the texts in my English textbooks again to check if I (study) ___ the vocabulary well.
11. I (think) ___ I (do) ___ one module every day.
12. My final test (be) ___ on 25 December, so there (not / be) ___ much time left.
13. If I (do) ___ my test well, I (buy) ___ myself a nice present.
14. Then, maybe I (go) ___ to visit my grandparents.
15. By 2050, I believe I (write) ___ a book about my life and experience.

2. Put the verbs into the correct tenses.

1. Andrey is tired because he ___ (work) all day.
2. By 1960 most of Britain's old colonies ___ (become) independent.
3. Denis broke his leg when he ___ (ski) last week.
4. ___ (you/have) a nice time in Odessa?
5. ___ (you/finish) your homework yet?
6. He ___ (be) at his computer for six hours.
7. How long ___ (she/have) that car?
8. How many people ___ (die) in the fire yesterday?
9. I ___ (not/know) much about art, but I like some artists.
10. I ___ (wait) for ages when finally the bus arrived.
11. I ___ (receive) a postcard from Yana yesterday.
12. I ___ (correct) all morning, I'm exhausted.
13. I ___ (never/be) sailing, what's it like?
14. It was late. Most of the shops ___ (close) .
15. It ___ (rain) when I got up this morning.
16. Zhanna ___ (start) a new job in September.
17. Nastya ___ (have) a great time in New York at the moment.
18. She was cooking dinner when we ___ (arrive) .

19. She __ (just/come) back from a Mediterranean cruise.
20. My husband __ (be) free for most of the afternoon.
21. The children were tired because they __ (swim) in the pool all afternoon.
22. They__ (go) to spend six weeks in Poland.
23. We can use the car, I __ (repair) it.
24. We were tired because we __ (be) to a party the night before.
25. We __ (be) too late for the train, it had just left.
26. When I got the airport I realized I __ (forget) my passport.
27. As soon as they __ (arrive) we had dinner.
28. When they were driving home last night they __ (see) a terrible accident.
29. Where __ (Roman / live) now?
30. Who __ (Maria / talk) to?

1. Найдите и исправьте ошибки в видо-временной форме глаголов.

1. My wife and I are happy together: we are married since 1985.
2. We usually have had our lunch before 2 p.m.
3. I never do eat Japanese food.
4. Sam often going to the movies.
5. She is the laziest person I ever meet.
6. They will go to the zoo last weekend.
7. You are knitting this sweater for a month already!
8. Did she brought the money yesterday?
9. Nick studied at the library next Friday.
10. Does Jane has a car?
11. Ricky didn't cooked anything for you.
12. Mary is wearing jeans every day.
13. I had eaten roast turkey many times.
14. The boy broke the window before we came here.
15. Your dog barked the whole evening yesterday.
16. She was talking on the phone while I ate sushi.
17. Fred has many jobs during his life.
18. She will watch her favourite soap-opera at 10 o'clock tonight.
19. Our plane leave in 2 hours.
20. He don't read the instructions yet.
21. The situation will change by Thursday.
22. How long are you learning to rollerblade?
23. I have planted twenty rose bushes last Sunday.
24. When we woke up in the morning the rain has already stopped.
25. Renata is wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.

2. Найдите в тексте ошибки в форме глаголов и поставьте правильную.

I am afraid my daughter became a chocoholic. There was a time when she eat just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she is wanting only chocolate. Chocolate sweets,

chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these is her favourite foods. She constantly eat sweets. I already notice some changes in her figure.

When I came home last night she is eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she ate five of them before I came. And that was the first time she ate so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He works as a doctor for 10 years and I often asking him to give a good advice. I am thinking he is the best doctor I ever met. So Henry asked us to came to his office. So at this time tomorrow we'll visit him and discuss this problem.

I'm sure that by next spring my daughter will give up her bad habit, and in a couple of months' time she will eat healthy food only. But, please, not tell it to anyone. You are the only person who is knowing it.

3. Поставьте глагол to study в необходимую форму для каждого случая, не переводя всего предложения.

to study

1. Он изучает древнюю историю в колледже.
2. Он изучает историю России в данный момент.
3. Он учил историю вчера.
4. Вчера с 6 до 9 вечера он учил историю.
5. Он изучает историю уже два года.
6. Он только что выучил тему по истории.
7. Завтра он выучит пять тем.
8. Когда я позвонила ему, он уже выучил две темы.
9. Когда я позвонила ему, он учил историю уже полтора часа.
10. Завтра к 6 часам я выучу все темы.
11. Завтра в 6 часов он будет учить историю Греции.
12. К тому времени, как придет отец, я уже несколько часов буду учить историю.

Ответы:

1.

1. My wife and I are happy together: we have been married since 1985.
2. We usually have our lunch before 2 p.m.
3. I never eat Japanese food.
4. Sam often goes to the movies.
5. She is the laziest person I have ever met.
6. They went to the zoo last weekend.
7. You have been knitting this sweater for a month already!
8. Did she bring the money yesterday?
9. Nick will study at the library next Friday.
10. Does Jane have a car?
11. Ricky didn't cook anything for you.
12. Mary wears jeans every day.
13. I have eaten roast turkey many times.

14. The boy had broken the window before we came here.
15. Your dog was barking the whole evening yesterday.
16. She was talking on the phone while I was eating sushi.
17. Fred has had many jobs during his life.
18. She will be watching her favourite soap-opera at 10 o'clock tonight.
19. Our plane is leaving in 2 hours.
20. He hasn't read the instructions yet.
21. The situation will have changed by Thursday.
22. How long have you been learning to rollerblade?
23. I planted twenty rose bushes last Sunday.
24. When we woke up in the morning the rain had already stopped.
25. Renata has been wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.

2.

I am afraid my daughter has become a chocoholic. There was a time when she ate just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she wants only chocolate. Chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these are her favourite foods. She is constantly eating sweets. I have already noticed some changes in her figure. (Боюсь, что моя дочь стала шоколадоголиком. Было время, когда она съедала лишь плитку шоколада в день. Но сейчас ей нужен только шоколад. Шоколадные конфеты, шоколадное мороженое или молоко, шоколадные маффины: это ее любимая еда. Она постоянно ест конфеты. Я уже заметила изменения в ее фигуре.)

When I came home last night she was eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she had eaten five of them before I came. And that was the first time she had eaten so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He has worked as a doctor for 10 years and I often ask him to give a good advice. I think he is the best doctor I have ever met. So Henry asked us to come to his office. And at this time tomorrow we'll be visiting him and discussing this problem. (Когда я пришла домой вчера вечером, она ела шоколадные пончики. Фактически она съела пять штук до моего прихода. И это было впервые, когда она съела так много. По этой причине я решила позвонить моему другу Генри. Он работает врачом 10 лет, и я часто обращаюсь к нему за хорошим советом. Думаю, он лучший врач, которого я встречала когда-либо. Так, Генри попросил нас прийти в его офис. И в это время завтра мы будем у него на приеме обсуждать эту проблему.)

I'm sure that by next spring my daughter will have given up her bad habit, and in a couple of months' time she will be eating healthy food only. But, please, do not tell it to anyone. You are the only person who knows it. (Уверена, что к следующей весне моя дочь бросит свою плохую привычку, а через пару месяцев она будет есть лишь здоровую еду. Но, пожалуйста, не говори об этом никому. Ты – единственный человек, который знает об этом.)

3.

1. studies
2. is studying
3. studied

4. was studying
5. has been studying
6. has studied
7. will study
8. had studied
9. had been studying
10. will have studied
11. will be studying
12. will have been studying

Тема 10.6 «Деловой этикет». Предложения с I wish.

Задания для чтения и перевода текста BUSINESS ETIQUETTE

Courtesy is a set of good manners which we use in everyday life. Good manners and rules of behavior at home, work, transport or other places, are very important in modern society.

Even in ancient times people had to observe certain rules of conduct, which made their lives easier. It is also necessary to use polite words in formal situations and when talking to strangers or elderly people. Table manners are another important issue.

Not everyone knows the rules of courtesy. There are also many people who have bad manners. For example, they talk or laugh loudly in public places, which is not acceptable. They litter in the streets or cause inconvenience to other people. They stare at people they don't know and never say "Sorry!" or "Thank you!"

Such behavior should be avoided if we want to be a part of civilized society.

Answer the questions

1. What is courtesy?
2. Are good manners very important in modern society?
3. Had people to observe certain rules of conduct in ancient times?
4. Does everyone know the rules of courtesy?
5. What do bad manners mean?
6. Should we avoid bad manners?

Деловое направление английского языка помогает расширить деловые перспективы.

Деловой английский помогает получить следующие навыки:

- создание резюме;
- телефонное общение;
- прохождение собеседования;
- проведение презентаций и переговоров;
- умение свободно выражать мысли на конференциях;

-ведение деловой переписки и документации (контракты, отчеты, платежи).

THE RULES OF NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations are complex because one is dealing with both facts and people. It is clear that negotiators above all must have a good understanding of a subject. They must be aware of the company's general policy. The role of human factor must be taken into account. Language also varies according to negotiating style adopted: it can be either a co-operative or a competitive mode. Cooperative style is based on win-win principles when both parties want to benefit from the deal. Competitive negotiation style can be appropriate for one-off contracts when the aim is to get the best results possible without considering future relations. In reality negotiations are a complex mode of co-operative and competitive styles. Negotiating successfully implies dealing with four main components of negotiations: people, facts, co-operation and competition. The dynamic social and economic changes of the modern society define the main personal and professional qualities and skills of the young specialist. Good manners help us to master all the necessary professional qualities and skills of the modern specialist. More and more frequently people from different spheres of activity would like to get a better idea of the business world and the English used for business purposes. English is a means of human communication in speech and writing. It is the language of politics and diplomacy, the language of science and modern informational technologies. Business means a person, firm, company or other organization which makes or produces a product, buys and sells goods or provides some kind of service.

Answer the questions

1. Must the role of human factor be taken into account in negotiations?
2. What language is used in negotiating style?
3. What principles are cooperative and competitive styles based on?
4. What are the main components of negotiations?
5. What do good manners help us to?
6. What does English mean in modern world?

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A SECRETARY AND AN OFFICE GUEST

- Good morning! Can I see Mr. Watson, please?
- Good morning, sir. Do you have an appointment?
- Yes, I have an appointment at 10 o'clock. My name is Sam Johnson.
- That's right, Mr. Johnson. May I take your coat, please?
- Thank you. Here you are. Is Mr. Watson in his office?
- Would you like to take a seat? I'll see if he is available.
- Sure.

- Well. Would you mind waiting a little, please? Mr. Watson is having an important international phone call at the moment. He won't be long. But I can offer you to see his assistant if you're in a hurry.
- I don't think so. I need to see Mr. Watson personally.
- Can I offer you a cup of tea or coffee while you are waiting?
- Tea would be nice, thank you. I'm sorry but is there a smoking-room here on the floor?
- No, smoking is not allowed in the building. I'm afraid you can do that outside only.
- OK. No problem.
- Here is your tea. Please, help yourself to the cookies.
- Thank you very much.
- Well. Please, call me if you need anything. And I'll let you know when Mr. Watson is free.

Answer the questions

1. Why did Sam Johnson come to the office?
2. Was Mr. Watson in his office?
3. What is Mr. Watson doing?
4. Does Sam Johnson prefer coffee or tea?
5. Is smoking allowed in the building of office?
6. Did Mr. Watson and Sam Johnson meet?

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

- Good afternoon. «Tower Investment Bank». May I help you?
- Hi. I would like to talk to Mr. Clinton from the accounting department, please.
- May I ask you who is calling?
- My name is Bruno Ponti. I'm calling from an advertising agency.
- Thank you, Mr. Ponti. Just a moment, please. Let me check if Mr. Clinton is in his office.
- Sure.
- Thank you for waiting. I'm sorry but Mr. Clinton isn't available at the moment. Would you like to leave a message or shall I ask him to call you back? Does he have your number?
- I believe he does. But I can give it to you, just in case.
- All right. Go ahead, please.
- My number is 04678345.
- OK. And would you mind repeating your name?
- Sure. Bruno Ponti. I can spell it: B-R-U-N-O P-O-N-T-I.
- Thank you, Mr. Ponti. I'll ask Mr. Clinton to call you back as soon as possible today.
- Thanks a lot. Bye.

Answer the questions

1. Where did Bruno Ponti call from?

2. Did Bruno Ponti talk to Mr. Clinton?
3. What did the secretary suggest to Bruno Ponti?

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки.

1. I wish I _____ (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
2. I wish I _____ (can drive) a car and we could go travelling.
3. The Browns live in the city, but they wish they _____ (live) in the suburbs.
4. Robert can't dance very well, but he wishes he _____ (can dance) better.
5. Kate is having a hard time learning English at the University. She wishes she _____ (study) it better at school.
6. Mike didn't go to college after school. Now, he wishes he _____ (go) to college.
7. The weather was hot while we were there. I wish it _____ (be) a bit cooler.
8. I wish you _____ (stop) watching TV while I am talking to you.
9. I wish she _____ (can come) yesterday but she had an important meeting.
10. I wish I _____ (know) someone to whom I could have gone for advice when I was 18.

Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после «I wish».

1. The weather was awful. I wish it _____ (to be) better.
2. I wish I _____ (to know) Sue's telephone number.
3. I wish it _____ (not to rain) so much in England last week.
4. Do you wish you _____ (to study) science instead of languages last year?
5. I feel sick. I wish I _____ (not to eat) so much.
6. It's crowded here. I wish there _____ (not to be) so many people.
7. I wish I _____ (to be) taller.
8. I wish you _____ (stop) shouting. I am not deaf you know.
9. I wish he _____ (to borrow) that book from the library last week.
10. I wish you _____ (to give) him my phone number at that party.
11. I wish it _____ (to stop) raining.
12. I wish I _____ (can speak) several languages.
13. If only I _____ (to have) the chance to study when I was younger.

Упражнение 3. Подчеркните верный вариант.

1. I wish he... (will get/got/would get) on better with his parents.
2. I wish you... (stopped/will stop/ would stop) talking at the lessons.
3. I wish I... (have/ had/had had) more money.
4. If only I... (was having / have had / had had) the chance to study when I was younger.

5. If only I... (would keep / kept / had kept) my appointment with the dentist yesterday. I wouldn't have toothache now.
6. If only you... (will/would/ wouldn't) make less noise.
7. I wish I ... (had been / hadn't been / weren't) disappointed after such an inspiring speech yesterday.
8. If only you ... (had been / would be / were) tolerant of each other's moods in your family! You would get on better.
9. I wish I... (had learnt / learnt / have learnt) to trust my own judgments in my childhood.

Критерии оценки чтения и перевода текста

Оценка «5» (отлично) ставится, если студент:

Понимание содержания:

полностью понял содержание оригинального текста (публицистического, научно-популярного, профессионально-ориентированного);

выделил основную мысль, определил основные факты, установил причинно-следственные связи;

сумел обобщить и критически оценить информацию, прокомментировать факты с собственных позиций.

Языковая догадка и работа со словарём:

использует все известные приёмы понимания текста (смысловую догадку, анализ);

догадывается о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, по словообразовательным элементам или по сходству с родным языком;

обращение к словарю практически не требуется (не более 1–2 раз).

Качество перевода:

перевод адекватный, полностью соответствует оригиналу;

смысл передан точно, без искажений;

соблюдены нормы русского языка, стилистически грамотно.

Скорость и техника чтения:

темп чтения может быть незначительно замедлен по сравнению с чтением на родном языке;

при чтении вслух – правильное произношение, соблюдение интонации.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) ставится, если студент:

Понимание содержания:

практически полностью понял оригинальный текст;

выделил основную мысль, определил основные факты;

установил причинно-следственные связи, но с незначительными неточностями.

Языковая догадка и работа со словарём:

использует приёмы понимания текста, но недостаточно развита языковая догадка;

затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов;

вынужден чаще обращаться к словарю (неоднократно).

Качество перевода:

перевод в целом соответствует оригиналу, допускается 1–2 неточности;

допускаются незначительные погрешности в стилистике;

смысл передан правильно, но есть отдельные лексические или грамматические ошибки.

Скорость и техника чтения:

темп чтения заметно замедлен по сравнению с родным языком;

при чтении вслух – незначительные фонетические ошибки.

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) ставится, если студент:

Понимание содержания:

понял основное содержание текста, но неточно;

выделил только небольшое количество фактов;

не сумел установить причинно-следственные связи;

не смог обобщить и оценить информацию.

Языковая догадка и работа со словарём:

языковая догадка не развита;

не сумел догадаться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста;

многократно обращался к словарю на протяжении всей работы с текстом.

Качество перевода:

перевод текста на 50–70 % соответствует содержанию оригинала;

допущены смысловые неточности, но общий смысл передан;

имеются ошибки в выборе контекстуального значения слова.

Скорость и техника чтения:

темп чтения крайне замедлен;

при чтении вслух – заметные фонетические ошибки, нарушение интонации.

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) ставится, если студент:

Понимание содержания:

не понял текст или понял его неправильно;

не ориентируется в тексте при поиске фактов;
не может выделить основную мысль.

Языковая догадка и работа со словарём:

не умеет семантизировать незнакомую лексику;
не может найти незнакомые слова в словаре;
работа с текстом возможна только с посторонней помощью.

Качество перевода:

перевод не соответствует оригиналу;
допущено множество смысловых и лексических ошибок (более 16–20),
затрудняющих понимание;
смысл текста искажён или не передан.

Скорость и техника чтения:

чтение не соответствует программным требованиям;
при чтении вслух – грубые фонетические ошибки, неразборчивая речь.

**Критерии оценки выполнения лексико- грамматических
упражнений**

Оценка «5» (отлично) ставится, если студент:

1. Грамматическая правильность:

все грамматические конструкции употреблены верно, ошибок нет
(допускается 1 негрубая ошибка, не искажающая смысл);

корректно использует времена, залоги, модальные глаголы, условные
предложения, согласование времён и т.п. в соответствии с заданием;

правильно строит предложения (порядок слов, структура вопроса,
отрицания).

2. Лексическая правильность:

лексика соответствует теме и стилю задания;

слова и словосочетания употреблены точно, в правильном контексте;

продемонстрировано богатство словарного запаса, использование
синонимов, устойчивых выражений (если требуется).

3. Полнота выполнения:

выполнены все без исключения задания в полном объёме;

объём ответов соответствует указанному требованию;

отсутствуют пропуски или невыполненные пункты.

4. Самостоятельность:

работа выполнена полностью самостоятельно, без обращения к словарю
или справочным материалам (или с минимальным использованием для
проверки правописания);

уверенно применяет изученные правила в новых контекстах.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) ставится, если студент:

1. Грамматическая правильность:

допускает 2–3 грамматические ошибки, не искажающие общего смысла; в основном верно использует изученные структуры, но могут быть незначительные неточности в сложных конструкциях.

2. Лексическая правильность:

лексика в целом соответствует теме, но встречаются отдельные неточности в выборе слов или не совсем уместное употребление; словарный запас достаточен для выполнения задания, но не избыточен.

3. Полнота выполнения:

выполнено не менее 85% всех заданий; отдельные пункты выполнены не полностью или с сокращениями.

4. Самостоятельность:

работа выполнена в основном самостоятельно, но студент обращался к словарю (2–3 раза) или справочнику по грамматике для проверки незнакомых конструкций;

нуждается в минимальной помощи преподавателя.

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) ставится, если студент:

1. Грамматическая правильность:

допускает 4–6 грамматических ошибок, часть из которых искажает смысл;

заметно неуверенное владение базовыми грамматическими структурами, частые ошибки в согласовании, порядке слов, временах.

2. Лексическая правильность:

лексический запас ограничен, встречаются ошибки в выборе слов, неправильные словосочетания;

много повторов, не всегда уместное употребление слов.

3. Полнота выполнения:

выполнено 60–80% заданий; некоторые задания пропущены или выполнены частично.

4. Самостоятельность:

часто обращался к словарю и справочным материалам (более 4 раз); работа выполнена с помощью преподавателя или одногруппников (если это не проверялось).

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) ставится, если студент:

1. Грамматическая правильность:

более 7 грубых грамматических ошибок, смысл предложений искажён или непонятен;

не владеет базовыми грамматическими правилами, структуры употребляются хаотично.

2. Лексическая правильность:

лексика не соответствует теме, слова выбраны произвольно и неправильно;

множество лексических ошибок, затрудняющих понимание.

3. Полнота выполнения:

выполнено менее 60% заданий;

большинство заданий пропущены или выполнены формально.

4. Самостоятельность:

не может выполнить упражнения без постоянного обращения к словарю и справочнику;

работа несамостоятельна или списана.

2. Вопросы и задания для промежуточной аттестации

Задания для устного (письменного) зачёта по дисциплине

Вариант 1

1. Read and translate the text.

TRAVELLING.

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They travel by road, by train, by air or by sea.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it's the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plain, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through window. Modern trains have more comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it is more convenient because you don't buy tickets, you can stop any place and spend as much time as you like at any place.

Which statement is true?

- a) Travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way and it is the cheapest too.
- b) Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips.
- c) Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it is the most expensive.

2. Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary.

1. I remember very well that I put ___ newspaper on ___ shelf.

a) a, b) the, c) __, d) an.

2. Look at ___ sky.

a) a, b) an, c) __, d) the.

3. She played ___ tennis last summer.

a) __, b) the, c) a, d) an.

4. My parents live in ___ country.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) an.

3. Write the following word combinations in possessive case.

1. the birthday of my daughter
2. the toys of the children
3. the voice of his mother
4. the dictionary of the students
5. the wife of the doctor

4. Write the plurals of the following nouns.

Church, mouse, leaf, country, goose

5. Fill in the blanks with missing personal or possessive pronouns.

1. They took ___seats by the window.
a)they, b) their, c) theirs
2. He is playing football with ___friends in the garden.
a) his, b)theirs, c) she
3. ___ often go for a walk together.
a)them, b) they c) my

Вариант 2

1.Read and translate the text.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the city, the West End, the East end and Westminster. The city is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre.

Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. It's a very beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. To the west of Westminster is West End. Here you can find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, theatres and concert halls. To the east of Westminster is the East End. Most of the plants and factories are situated there.

Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is London situated?
- 2) Is London the largest city in the world?
- 3) What do you know about the City?
- 4) Where does the British Parliament sit?
- 5) What is Big Ben?

2.Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary.

- 1) ...Browns went abroad last year.
a)the, b)an, c)a, d)-

- 2) I usually have ...tea for breakfast.
a)an, b)the, c)-, d)a
- 3) We arrived in Toronto on ...first of May.
a)the, b)an, c)-, d)a

3.Made the possessive case.

- 1) The toys of her children
- 2) The car of my brother
- 3) The voice of this girl
- 4) The flat of my sister
- 5) The book of these boys

4.Choose the right form.

- 1) She has a lot of
a)gooses, b)geese, c)goosies
- 2) a lot of ...are grown in Australia.
a)sheeps, b)sheep, c)sheepies
- 3) These ...are very beautiful.
a)scarfs, b)scarves, c)scarfes

5.Choose the right variant.

- 1) (my, mine) pen is better.
- 2) I like (mine, my) classroom.
- 3)This bag is (his, her).

Вариант 3
Internet in our life

Just a century ago we didn't even know about computers and the Internet. But today we take them for granted and can't imagine our life without these inventions. I think that the Internet (or World Wide Web) is the greatest invention in history and it has made a significant impact on our lives.

Nowadays the Internet is affordable almost for anyone and it connects people all around the world. You can stay in touch with your friends, relatives and colleagues. Our modern life will stop without the net because it helps to make on-line business transactions, manage our bank accounts, pay our gas or electricity bills and send important e-mails, for example.

The Internet is the largest source of information. There are millions of Internet sites storing plenty of useful data about everything: science, history, psychology, sports, fashion, music, cooking and many other subjects. We can also download our favorite movies or songs, listen to radio channels or play games. Learning or practicing foreign languages is possible with the Internet too. There are many different Internet competitions for different subjects which give students the opportunity to participate even in international competitions.

The Internet saves our time and money. We can do on-line shopping choosing the desirable thing at the best price. And then we just click “Order the delivery”. By the way, we can also sell various things in the net. We often don’t need to go to the library: surfing the net can easily help us to find and open the book we need. Buying stamps and envelopes isn’t required if you’re going to send an e-mail. It takes just a few seconds to send an instant message by e-mail.

The Internet helps shy people or those with low-esteem to find each other on dating sites. On-line chatting through social networking websites is more comfortable for Internet users with the lack of social skills.

I am sure that the Internet has changed our life for the better. We've already talked about a good side. And what about its disadvantages? The main problem connected with the Internet is net obsession. Either adults or children can't live without the Web. People destroy their health. Over-using the net can be dangerous because new technology victims start neglecting their families, friends, work and real hobbies.

There are other disadvantages of the Net: a big hourly or monthly fee, diverse computer viruses and harmful programs, which can rob you. Taking everything in account, I'd like to say that every invention usually has its lovers and enemies. We can blame the Web a lot, discuss it every time, but still use it. And no one can deny the great role of it. So, if people control themselves everything will be OK.

Answer the questions

1. What is the greatest invention in history?
2. Nowadays the Internet is affordable almost for anyone, isn't it?
3. Does it connect people all around the world?
4. What will happen without the net? Why?
5. Is Internet the largest source of information?
6. What is possible with the Internet?
7. Do students have the opportunity to participate even in international Internet competition?
8. The Internet saves our time and money, doesn't it?
9. Now about reading. Do you need to go to the library?
10. Where do shy people or those with low-esteem find each other?
11. What are the disadvantages of the Internet?
12. Why can over-using the net be dangerous?
13. Can you deny the great role of Internet?
14. Do you often use the Internet?
15. Could you live a day without the Internet?

Dialogue

Andy: I'm trying to make a survey with answers about the Internet and its frequency of use. I've already asked seven people and now I need to compare the facts. Do you mind being one of my respondents?

Mary: No, not at all. What questions are on your list?

Andy: What's the first thing you do when you go online?

Mary: Well, first of all I check my e-mail, then I surf the Internet for necessary information.

Andy: What type of information do you usually search for?

Mary: I search for anything that's concerned my studies. I need lots of new information for doing my homework.

Andy: Do you simply copy what you find?

Mary: No, our teachers won't accept any foolish copying. I try to adapt the information to my tasks. I also try to write everything in my own words.

Andy: I see. How about music? Do you use the Internet to listen to music?

Mary: Yes, of course. I always listen to online radio. Moreover, I sometimes surf the Internet for song lyrics.

Andy: Do you read books or magazines online?

Mary: I don't read magazines that much, but e-books are definitely useful.

Andy: How many times a day do you use the Internet? This is one of the most important questions on my survey list.

Mary: I've never paid attention to it, but I think more than five times.

Andy: Thank you. This information is very useful for me.

Mary: Do you have any other questions?

Andy: Yes, few more questions. Can you tell me what your favorite website is?

Mary: I like many websites. Some are connected with music, others with films and books. However, my favorite website is Wikipedia, because it gives answers to most of the questions. It also helps me greatly with my studies.

Andy: Do you use social networks or chats? If yes, then what for?

Mary: Of course. I have lots of friends in social networks. I like chatting with them, exchanging music, postcards and simply interesting or funny information. I don't use various chat. In my opinion, social networks are handier for that. Sometimes I use Skype, when I want to talk to friends or relatives, who currently live in other countries.

Andy: Two more questions. Do you use online dictionaries?

Mary: Yes, I sometimes do. Online dictionaries save lots of time and effort.

Andy: Could you live a day without the Internet?

Mary: My answer is no. I think that nowadays nearly everyone is addicted to this computer tool. All people have computers or laptops in their houses and they definitely use the Internet every day. I am not an exception.

Andy: I see. Thanks for helping me. Now I have enough information for my survey.

Mary: You're welcome!

Answer the questions

1. What is Andy trying to make?
2. What type of information does Mary usually search for?
3. Does she use the Internet to listen to music?
4. What is one of the most important questions on Andy's survey list?
5. Online dictionaries save lots of time and effort, don't they?

2. Fill the blanks with the articles where necessary.

- 1) ...Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.
a) the, b) a, c)-, d)an
- 2) Yesterday I had ...dinner with my friend.
a)a, b)the, c)an, d)-
- 3) My brother speaks ...English well.
a)the, b)an, c)a, d)-
- 4) There is ... round table in this room.
a)an, b) the, c)-, d)a

3. Write the plurals of the following nouns.

Woman, dress, wife, pen, child

4. Translate into English.

- 1) стол учителя
- 2) крыша дома
- 3) книги студентов
- 4) ребенок брата
- 5) улица города

5. Choose the right form.

- 1) It is their house.
a) ее, б)его, в)их
- 2) This book is mine.
a)его, б)моя, в)наша
- 3) It is not his room.
a)их, б)ее, в)его

Вариант 4
Classes of computers

Supercomputer is the fastest type of computer. Supercomputers are very expensive and are employed for specialized applications that require immense amounts of mathematical calculations. Weather forecasting, animated graphics, fluid dynamic calculations, nuclear energy research, and petroleum exploration require a supercomputer.

Mainframe. Mainframe is a very large and expensive computer capable of supporting hundreds, or even thousands, of connected users simultaneously. In some ways, mainframes are more powerful than supercomputers because they support more simultaneous programs. But supercomputers can execute a single program faster than a mainframe.

Minicomputer. Minicomputer is a mid-sized computer. In size and power, minicomputers lie between workstations and mainframes. But in general, a minicomputer is a multiprocessing system capable of supporting from 4 to about 200 users simultaneously. Microcomputer The term microcomputer is generally synonymous with personal computer (PC), or a computer that depends on a microprocessor. Microcomputers are designed to be used by individuals, whether in

the form of PCs, workstations or notebook computers. A microcomputer contains a central processing unit (CPU) on a microchip (the microprocessor), a memory system (typically read-only memory (ROM) and random-access memory (RAM)), a bus system and I/O ports, typically housed in a motherboard.

Workstation. Workstation is a computer intended for individual use that is faster and more capable than a personal computer. It's intended for business or professional use (rather than home or recreational use). Workstations and applications designed for them are used by small engineering companies, architects, graphic designers, and any organization, department, or individual that requires a faster microprocessor, a large amount of random-access memory, and special features such as high-speed graphics adapters.

PDA. PDA is short for personal digital assistant, is a handheld device that combines computing, telephone/fax, Internet and networking features. A typical PDA can function as a cellular phone, fax sender, Web browser and personal organizer. PDAs may also be referred to as a palmtop, hand-held computer or pocket computer. Unlike portable computers, most PDAs began as pen-based, using a stylus rather than a keyboard for input. This means that they also incorporated 24 handwriting recognition features. Some PDAs can also react to voice input by using voice recognition technologies. PDAs are available in either a stylus or keyboard version.

Apple Computer, which introduced the Newton Message Pad in 1993, was one of the first companies to offer PDAs. As technology changed the world of mobile devices, the PDA has become obsolete as devices like touch-screen smartphones and tablets grow in popularity.

Find the answers in the text.

Which of the devices ...?

- 1) is capable of supporting 300-3000 users simultaneously?
- 2) is intended for business or professional use?
- 3) can function as a cellular phone?
- 4) is used for animated graphics?
- 5) incorporates handwriting recognition features?
- 6) is used by small engineering companies?
- 7) is capable of supporting 15-150 users simultaneously?
- 8) is employed for specialized applications that require immense amounts of mathematical calculations?
- 9) has come out of use because of new technologies?
- 10) reacts to voice input by using voice recognition technologies?
- 11) is referred to as hand-held computer?
- 12) is used by graphic designers?
- 13) is used for nuclear energy research?
- 14) is used by architects?
- 15) is the fastest type of computers?

1. Fill the blanks with the articles where necessary.

- 1) What ...colour is your new hat?
a)an, b)the, c)a, d) –
- 2) My friend's ...flat is large.
a)the, b)an, c)-, d)a
- 3) There is ...tea in the cup.
a)a, b)the, c) an, d) –
- 4) Do you play ...piano?
a)the, b)an, c)-, d)a

2. Choose the right form.

- 1) There are many ... in the room.
a)tablies, b)tables, c)tablys
- 2) These ...live in the country.
a)gooses, b)goosies, c)geese
- 3) The ... of the houses need repairing.
a)roofs, b)roves, c)roofes

3. Made the possessive case.

- 1) The ball of the dog
- 2) The room of my friend
- 3) The car of my parents
- 4) The books of the pupils
- 5) The letter of Pete

4. Choose the right form.

- 1) It's (their, theirs) door, not (ours, our).
- 2) Is this (yours, your) pen or (her, hers)?
- 3) (their, theirs) garden is big.
- 4) These toys are (his, her)

Вариант 5
New technologies

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. 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? 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.

Some people 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. Today people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets. Some people spend half of the time occupying their shiny gadgets (smart-phones or i-pads) even when they go out with their friends. Besides, people who use various social networks a lot should worry more about their privacy. 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.

Answer the questions

1. What era do we live today in?
2. How are new technologies changing? Give the example.
3. Can we imagine our life without cell phones or laptops?
4. What equipment are there in our offices?
5. What household appliances do you know?
6. How do digital and electronic inventions impact on our daily life?
7. What does GPS do?
8. What can we do on the wireless Internet nowadays?
9. Why do some people against some modern inventions?
10. Are there serious arguments against the use of new technologies?

True or false.

1. New technologies have spread on every field over the past 15 years.
2. Video-recorders, DVD-players or compact disks have not become obsolete.
3. Today we can live without cell phones and laptops.
4. We can do without household appliances.
For instance, if you install a GPS (Global Positioning System) in your car you'll never get lost again.
5. Digital and electronic inventions have not both negative and positive impact on our daily life
6. New technologies or gadgets are making things faster, easier, more comfortable and interesting.
7. Today people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets.

8. People who use various social networks a lot should not worry more about their privacy.
9. Facebook or Instagram are social networks.
10. There are serious arguments both for and against the use of new technologies.

Give Russian equivalents

1. the era of high technologies -эпоха высоких технологий
2. have already become obsolete -стали устаревшими
3. modern mobile devices as cell phones or laptops-современные мобильные устройства, такие как сотовые телефоны и ноутбуки
4. household appliances-бытовая техника
5. coffee-machines, dish-washers-кофе-машины и посудомоечные машины
6. the wireless Internet-беспроводной интернет
7. connecting with friends from all over the world-связь с друзьями по всему миру
8. people are becoming anti-social -люди становятся антисоциальными
9. worry more about their privacy-беспокоиться о частной жизни
10. serious arguments both for and against-серьёзные аргументы за и против

2.Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary.

- 2) ...Browns went abroad last year.
a)the, b)an, c)a, d)-
- 2) I usually have ...tea for breakfast.
a)an, b)the, c)-, d)a
- 3) We arrived in Toronto on ...first of May.
a)the, b)an, c)-, d)a

3.Made the possessive case.

- 6) The toys of her children
- 7) The car of my brother
- 8) The voice of this girl
- 9) The flat of my sister
- 10) The book of these boys

4.Choose the right form.

- 2) She has a lot of
a)gooses, b)geese, c)goosies
- 2) a lot of ...are grown in Australia.
a)sheeps, b)sheep, c)sheepies
- 3) These ...are very beautiful.
a)scarfs, b)scarves, c)scarfes

5. Choose the right variant.

1. (My, mine) pen is better.
2. I like (mine, my) classroom.

3. This bag is (his, her).

Вариант 6

Great Britain is the main English-speaking country in the world. It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are many interesting sights in each of these countries and their capitals: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

Millions of people visit Britain every year to learn more about its places of interest. One of the most thrilling sights is the Stonehenge.

It's an ancient monument made of stones standing either in circle or in a horseshoe shape. The origin and the meaning of these stones remains a mystery. However, the scientists think that it was used as a prehistoric calendar.

Another attractive sight is Stratford-upon-Avon.

It's a small city in England, where the most famous English writer Shakespeare was born. Stratford-upon-Avon is not only his birthplace.

He also lived and created his plays there. Many people come to see the Shakespeare's house in Henley Street and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Other famous cities, which attract many visitors, are Oxford and Cambridge.

These cities have become well-known thanks to their educational features. The best and highly respected universities in the world are situated here. Nearly everyone wishes to study in Oxford or Cambridge, as it's considered to be a very prestigious education. Many British places of interest are situated in the capital-city of London.

Among them, the Buckingham Palace, which is the Queen's official residence, the Westminster Abbey, where the most prominent Englishmen are buried, Big Ben, which is the biggest clock in the world, the Tower of London, which has once been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace.

Tourists, who are passionate followers of the music band "Beatles", might want to visit Liverpool. It's a home town of this famous band.

The football fans will enjoy a trip to Manchester, which is a home city of a world-famous team Manchester United.

Natural attractions of Great Britain are also interesting. For example, the Scottish Highlands, Loch Ness Lake, the Lake District and some others.

Answer the questions

1. What is the main English-speaking country in the world?
2. What does the country consists of?
3. How many people visit Britain every year?
4. What is the Stonehenge?
5. What is Stratford-upon-Avon famous for?
6. Why do people come to see Stratford-upon-Avon?
7. What are Oxford and Cambridge famous for?
8. What is the Buckingham Palace?
9. What is Big Ben?

10. What is a home town of famous band “Beatles”?
11. What is a home city of a world-famous football team Manchester United?

Give the information

1. What is the capital of England?
2. What is the capital of Scotland?
3. What is the capital of Wales?
4. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
5. What is the capital of Great Britain?
6. Do you know any famous Manchester United football players?
7. What is Loch Ness Lake famous for?
8. When was Oxford university built? 1096
9. When was Cambridge university built? 1209
10. What is Shakespeare’s famous play?

1. Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary.

- 1) I don’t like ... soup.
a) the, b) an, c) a, d) -
- 2) Do you play ... chess?
a) an, b) the, c) -, d) a
- 3) ... Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
a) the, b) an, c) a, d) -

3. Write the following nouns in the first form.

Flies, feet, deer, men, donkeys, heroes, mice.

4. Translate into English.

- 1) Стена дома
- 2) Книги брата
- 3) Стол сестры
- 4) Часы мамы
- 5) Платье подруги

5. Choose the right form.

- 1) ...(her, hers) hat is nice.
- 2) Is this (yours, your) pen?
- 3) This bag is not (my, mine).
- 4) Is this flat (their, theirs).

Вариант 7

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

COMPUTERS IN OUR LIVES

The role of the computer in our lives is currently growing from day to day. It can be explained by the fact that computers help people to do their work much more easily and quickly. Computers can be characterized, as very comfortable, reliable and accurate. They give people very quick and quality information, so in such a way people don't have to spend their time. **Computers are easy to use, so you don't have to be a genius to be able to work on it. And even if it is hard for you to learn it, you can buy some videos and books that will help you to do it.**

In today's world, computers are used nearly in all branches of industry. Even in that one that are dangerous and harmful to human health. Scientists can't imagine space research without using computers. Today computers can diagnose very severe illnesses and help to carry out operations.

The Internet users can enjoy online media and they can help other people to solve their problems. It expands our knowledge and stimulates our curiosity. Using the internet, you can meet different and interesting people. The internet also informs us about new trends.

The computers have some disadvantages. Computer viruses are very dangerous. Such computer viruses can delete all files that are in your computer. But in my opinion, computers are very useful and necessary in our lives. Despite some disadvantages, I think that a computer is the very important machine. I am sure that the computers have a great influence on our lives.

2. Переведите на русский язык выделенный абзац.

3. Найдите в тексте модальный глагол и составьте с ним 3 предложения.

4. Задайте два вопроса по тексту.

5. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к выделенному слову.

1. Our students read a lot **of English books**.

- Who reads English books?
- What do they do?
- What books do the students read?

2. **Fashion models** show us the newest style of clothes.

- Who shows us the newest style of clothes?
- What do fashion models do?
- What do they show?

3. He usually has breakfast **at 8 o'clock**?

- When does he have breakfast?
- Who has breakfast at 8 o'clock?
- Why does he have breakfast at 8 o'clock?

6. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.

1. Are you going to the sea this year?

- I'm afraid not.
- Yes, please.

- c. You are welcome.
- 2. I went to the party last night.
 - a. So did I.
 - b. Either I did.
 - c. Neither did I.
- 3. Let's go to the park today.
 - a. Yes, we would.
 - b. Why not? It's a lovely day.
 - c. Don't worry.

Вариант 8

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

COMPUTERS

The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for the storage and handling of data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on.

Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using of different databases and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

There are two main types of computers, analog and digital, although the term computer is often used to mean only the digital type, because this type of computer is widely used today. Everything that a digital computer does is based on one operation: the ability to determine: on or off, high voltage or low voltage or — in the case of numbers — 0 or 1 or do-called binary code. The speed at which the computer performs this simple act is called computer speed. Computer speeds are measured in Hertz or cycles per second.

- 2. Переведите на русский язык выделенный абзац.
- 3. Составьте 2 предложения со словами из текста: **modern world; computer;**
- 4. Задайте два вопроса по тексту.
- 5. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к выделенному слову.
 - 1. Moscow was founded in 1147 by **Prince Yuri Dolgoruky**.
 - a. When was Moscow founded?
 - b. Who founded Moscow?
 - c. Where is Moscow located?
 - 2. **Our students** read a lot of English books.
 - a. Who reads English books?
 - b. What do they do?
 - c. What books do the students read?
 - 3. Fashion models show us **the newest style of clothes**.

- a. Who shows us the newest style of clothes?
 - b. What do fashion models do?
 - c. What do they show?
- 6. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.**
1. How's life?
 - a. Excuse me.
 - b. Everything is all right.
 - c. Nothing to look at.
 2. Thank you for your help.
 - a. I am tired.
 - b. It's a pleasure for me.
 - c. Glad to hear it.
 3. Thank for the present.
 - a. Never mind.
 - b. It's a pleasure.
 - c. You are welcome.

Вариант 9

- 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.**

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT

The rapidly advancing field of electronics led to construction of the first general-purpose electronic computer in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer or ENIAC; the device contained 18,000 vacuum tubes and had a speed of several hundred multiplications per minute.

Later transistors appeared. The use of the transistor in computers began in the late 1950s. Because transistors use less power and have a much longer life, computers alone were improved a lot. They were called second-generation computers. Components became smaller and the system became less expensive to build.

Modern digital computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size and shape. Nevertheless, they can be divided into several categories on the basis of cost and performance.

The first one is the personal computer or microcomputer, a relatively low-cost machine, usually of desk-top size. Sometimes they are called laptops. They are small enough to fit in a briefcase.

The second is the workstation, a microcomputer with enhanced graphics and communications capabilities that make it especially useful for office work. And the server computers, a large expensive machine with the capability of serving the needs of major business enterprises, government departments, scientific research establishments. The largest and fastest of these are called supercomputers.

- 2. Переведите на русский язык выделенный абзац.**

3. Напишите словами цифры, обозначающие годы. (смотри в тексте)

4. Задайте два вопроса по тексту.

5. Определите, какие из приведённых высказываний соответствуют содержанию текста, а какие не соответствуют. (поставьте + или -)

- a) The rapidly advancing field of electronics led to construction of the first general-purpose electronic computer in 1946 at the University of Texas.
- b) Modern digital computers are all conceptually similar
- c) Components became bigger and the system became more expensive to build.
- d) The largest and fastest of these are called supercomputers.

6. Приведите в соответствие термины и их перевод.

digital computers	научные исследования
second-generation computers	цифровые компьютеры
size and shape	второе поколение компьютеров
scientific research	размер и форма

Вариант 10

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

LIBERALS ADDED THE NOTION OF THE “RULE OF LAW”

In the XVIIth century, liberalism emerged as the radical philosophy that attacked authoritarianism and paternalism in the political sphere by defending the rights of the individual against the commands of monarchs and other rulers. The seventeenth-century philosopher John Locke questioned claims to political authority based on birth, social status, privilege, and divine right. Political authority either derived from the consent of the governed or else was illegitimate.

Later in the XVIIIth century, liberals added the notion of the “rule of law,” the idea that government in its legislative capacity had to enact general rules that apply to all citizens equally. The substitution of the rule of people for the rule of law created a capricious, uncertain, and sometimes cruel community life.

A basic principle of liberal thought is that individuals are the best and most accurate judges of their own interests and can be relied upon to pursue those interests with great dedication and creativity.

WORDS: authoritarianism-авторитаризм; paternalism-патернализм; divine right-божественное право; derived-производное; consent-согласие; illegitimate-нелегитимный; to enact-вводить; substitution-замена; capricious-прихотливый; to rely upon-полагаться на кого-либо, что-либо; dedication-посвящение;

2. Переведите на русский язык выделенный абзац.
3. Найдите в тексте, выпишите и переведите на русский язык глаголы, стоящие в Past Simple.
4. Задайте 3 вопроса по содержанию текста.
5. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса к выделенному слову.
 1. Our students read a lot **of English books**.
 - d. Who reads English books?
 - e. What do they do?
 - f. What books do the students read?
 2. **Fashion models** show us the newest style of clothes.
 - d. Who shows us the newest style of clothes?
 - e. What do fashion models do?
 - f. What do they show?
 3. He usually has breakfast **at 8 o'clock**?
 - d. When does he have breakfast?
 - e. Who has breakfast at 8 o'clock?
 - f. Why does he have breakfast at 8 o'clock?
6. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.
 1. Are you going to the sea this year?
 - d. I'm afraid not.
 - e. Yes, please.
 - f. You are welcome.
 2. I went to the party last night.
 - d. So did I.
 - e. Either I did.
 - f. Neither did I.
 3. Let's go to the park today.
 - d. Yes, we would.
 - e. Why not? It's a lovely day.
 - f. Don't worry.

Вариант 11

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

ECONOMIST PHILIP KOTLER

A prominent economist Philip Kotler defines marketing as “a social and managerial process by which individuals and groups obtain what they need, and want through creating, and exchanging products and values with others.” Marketing research is used to assess the market’s response to the firm’s marketing inputs which include promotional activities such as price discounting, placement of in-store displays, multimedia advertising, and couponing; expanding distribution; and product development and enhancement. The goal of marketing research is to assist the firm in

determining the most effective, i.e. most profitable, mix of marketing inputs given knowledge of the marketplace.

As a formal scientific discipline marketing research began in the early twentieth century with most analyses being based on survey data. In the 1930s, the A.C.Nielsen Company began collecting in store data using manual audits. Marketing research is an integral part of organizations in both the consumer durable and nondurable goods sectors, and in recent years the use of marketing principles has become increasingly prevalent among nonprofit and government sectors.

WORDS: managerial-управленческий; obtain-получать; to assess-оценивать; price discounting-ценовые скидки; placement-размещение; couponing-использование купонов; enhancement-увеличение, улучшение; survey data-данные оценки; audits-проверки; integral-целый, существенный; durable-прочный, долговременный;

2.Переведите на русский язык выделенный абзац.

3. Найдите в тексте, выпишите и переведите на русский язык глаголы, стоящие в Present Simple (5 глаголов).

4. Задайте 3 вопроса по содержанию текста.

5.Определите, какие из приведённых высказываний соответствуют содержанию текста, а какие не соответствуют. (поставьте + или -)

1. The goal of marketing research is to assist the firm in determining the most effective, i.e. most profitable, mix of marketing inputs given knowledge of the marketplace.

2.As a formal scientific discipline marketing research began in the end of twentieth century with most analyses being based on survey data.

3.Marketing research is an integral part of organizations in both the consumer durable and nondurable goods sectors, and in recent years the use of marketing principles has become increasingly prevalent among nonprofit and government sectors.

6. Переведите в соответствие термины и их перевод.

target market	продвижение
marketing strategy	ценообразование
pricing	рыночная стратегия
promotion	целевой рынок

7.Приведите в соответствие термины из левой колонки с их толкованием из правой колонки.

investment	money for a specific purpose
source	development in size and importance
expansion	anything or place from something is obtained which
fund	placing of money so that it will increase in value

Вариант 12

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

MARKETING

Marketing research is interdisciplinary requiring the knowledge of economists, operations researches, psychologists, and statisticians. For the economists, the economic theory of consumer behavior and the theory of the firm provide basic building blocks. Marketing research can be viewed as an operational or tactical activity and as a strategic activity. Although both activities require knowledge of the workings of the marketplace at both the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels, tactical analyses focus on monitoring a product's performance and testing the effectiveness of marketing programs relative to competitors. Strategic research involves selecting and optimizing marketing opportunities.

In order to understand the marketplace, the researcher must define the market in terms of both the geographic unit and the product class and collect data. Data on consumer purchases permit an analyst to determine what was sold and how particular brands performed relative to each other. In addition to sales and price information, causal data assist the analyst in understanding the reason that sales took place.

WORDS: competitors-конкуренты; purchase-покупка, приобретение.

2. Переведите текст на русский язык.

3. Найдите в тексте, выпишите и переведите на русский язык глаголы, стоящие в Present Simple (5 глаголов).

4. Задайте 3 вопроса по содержанию текста.

5. Определите, какие из приведённых высказываний соответствуют содержанию текста, а какие не соответствуют. (поставьте + или -)

1. Marketing research is interdisciplinary requiring the knowledge of economists, operations researches, psychologists, and statisticians

2. Marketing research can't be viewed as an operational or tactical activity and as a strategic activity

3. In order to understand the marketplace, the researcher must define the market in terms of both the geographic unit and the product class and collect data.

6. Переведите в соответствие термины и их перевод.

placement	ценовой лидер
advertising campaign	розничный торговец
retailer	размещение
price leader	рекламная кампания

7. Приведите в соответствие термины из левой колонки с их толкованием из правой колонки.

limited	of or pertaining to money
budget	anything owned by a person or a company
property	plan of expected spending
monetary	restricted, small in amount

Критерии оценки устного (письменного) дифференцированного зачета по учебной дисциплине

Оценка **«отлично»** - теоретическое содержание дисциплины освоено полностью, сформированы необходимые практические навыки и умения, выполнены все практические задания.

Оценка **«хорошо»** - теоретическое содержание дисциплины освоено полностью, сформированы необходимые практические навыки и умения не в полном объеме, выполнены все практические задания, при выполнении которых были обнаружены ошибки и недочеты.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** - теоретическое содержание дисциплины освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, сформированы в основном необходимые практические навыки и умения, выполнено большинство практических заданий, при выполнении которых были обнаружены ошибки и недочеты.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** означает, что теоретическое содержание дисциплины не освоено, не сформированы необходимые практические навыки и умения, выполненные практические задания содержат существенные ошибки и недочеты.