

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ЕЛЕЦКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. И. А. БУНИНА»

**А.Н. Пузатых**

# **ENGLISH**

## **FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE STUDENTS**

**Учебное пособие  
по английскому языку**

**Часть 1.**

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Данное учебное пособие представляет собой подбор основных лексических тем и грамматических разделов с заданиями и упражнениями для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

Издание предназначается бакалаврам дневной формы обучения, но также может быть использована при освоении дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в рамках очно-заочной подготовки.

## ВВОДНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

### ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ

#### Английские гласные и их сочетания

Буквы	Ударные слоги				Неударные слоги
	I тип открытый слог	II тип закрытый слог	III тип +r (+согласная)	IV тип +r+гласная	
<b>A</b>	[ei] make	[æ] cat	[a:] star	[εə] care	ar→[ə] similar
<b>O</b>	[əv] no	[ɒ] hot	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] more	or→[ə] doctor
<b>U</b>	[ju:] music	[ʌ] but	[ə:] burn	[juə] pure	
<b>E</b>	[i:] she	[e] pen	[ə:] her	[iə] here	er→[ə] letter
<b>I</b>	[ai] like	[ɪ] sit	[ə:] first	[aiə] fire	
<b>Y</b>	[ai] my	[ɪ] system	-----	[aiə] tyre	y→[ɪ] very

\* В открытом слоге гласные под ударением читаются как в алфавите.

\*\* Буква Y в начале слов перед читаемой гласной читается как [j] – year, yellow

#### Сочетание гласных и согласных

<b>ee, ea</b>	[i:]	meet, sea, tea
<b>eer, ear</b>	[iə]	deer, hear
<b>ay, ai</b>	[ei]	day, pain
<b>a+ll, a+l+согласная</b>	[ɔ:]	tall, always
<b>oo</b>	[u] (перед k, d) [u:]	book cool
<b>ou, ow</b>	[au]	out, brown
<b>wor+ согласная</b>	[ə:]	world
<b>qu</b>	[kw]	quick
<b>igh</b>	[ai]	high
<b>au</b>	[ɔ:]	August, Paul
Гласные в ударном положении имеют алфавитное чтение перед согласной <b>+le в конце слов</b> – table		title, cycle

<b>Гласные i, o перед nd, ld</b> читаются соответственно своему алфавитному названию		kind, find
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### Основные правила чтения английских согласных букв Согласные буквы, имеющие два варианта чтения

Буква	Позиция	Звук	Пример
c	1. Перед <b>e, i, y</b>	[s]	cent, pencil
	2. В остальных случаях	[k]	cat, back
g	1. Перед <b>e, i, y</b>	[dʒ] - дж	gentle, gin, gym
	2. В остальных случаях	[g]	garden, gate
sh		[ʃ] – ш	she, ship
ch		[tʃ] – ч	chair
tch			match
th	1. В начале знаменательных слов и в конце слова	[θ] – близко к Ф	think, truth
	2. В начале местоимений, служебных слов и между гласными	[ð] – близко к В	this, then, bathe
wh	1. В начале слова перед всеми гласными, кроме <b>o</b>	[w]	what
	2. Перед буквой <b>o</b>	[h]	who
kn	В начале слова	[n]	know
ng	В конце слова	[ŋ]	thing
ph		[f]	phone
wr	В начале слова перед гласными	[r]	write

### Упражнения

#### 1. Прочитайте слова.

face, type, gain, eve, big, lamp, mine, pale, yell, clock, lake, mail, bind, spoke, bad, gipsy, fine, can, tip, stable, say, bold, mind, yes, nose, sock, clean, space, lead, bet, aim, stag, fancy, mate, stamp, lace, pen, cliff, cage, me, need, silly, lend, pay, sake, fit, nip, title, old, mild, idle, find, able, cyst, feet, fifty, neat, page, system, idle, blame, cap, mete, vote, lady, maple, yet.

#### 2. Прочитайте скороговорки.

[æ]

A black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

[u], [k], [g]

How many cookies could a good cook cook

If a good cook could cook cookies?

A good cook could cook as much cookies

As a good cook who could cook cookies.

[p], [i], [e]

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

[s], [ʃ]

I saw Susie sitting in a shoe shine shop.

Where she sits she shines,

And where she shines she sits.

[θ], [ð]

The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

[k]

Can you can a can as a canner can can a can?

[s], [θ]

Seth at Sainsbury's sells thick socks.

[r]

Roberta ran rings around the Roman ruins.

[k]

Clean clams crammed in clean cans.

[w]

I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.

[w]

Why do you cry, Willy?

Why do you cry?

Why, Willy?

Why, Willy?

Why, Willy? Why?

A sailor went to sea

To see what he could see,  
And all he could see  
Was sea, sea, sea.

## ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

### МОДУЛЬ 1.

#### Present Simple

(Простое настоящее или неопределенное время)

Простое или неопределенное время употребляются:

- 1) для обозначения обычного или постоянного действия в настоящем (I go to the University every day);
- 2) для обозначения фактов (Water freezes at 0°C);
- 3) для обозначения привычек (I drink coffee in the morning);
- 4) для обозначения действий, происходящих по расписанию (The train leaves at 5 o'clock);
- 5) для обозначения чувств, мыслей, идей (feel, like, love, hate, prefer, want, agree, believe, know, understand, mean, remember, think).

Утвердительные предложения образуются: глагол в инфинитиве без частицы **to**. Если существительное или местоимение употреблено в 3 лице, ед. ч. (he, she, it), то к глаголу прибавляется окончание **–s/es**.

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на **–s, –ss, –sh, –ch, –tch, –x** и **–z**, прибавляется окончание **–es** (например, passes, pushes, watches). Окончание **–es** также прибавляется к глаголам, которые оканчиваются на гласную **–o** (например, goes). У глаголов, оканчивающихся на **–y**, перед которой стоит согласная, буква **y** меняется на **–ies** (например, study-studies, try-tries, fly-flies).

Но если перед **–y** стоит гласная, то к ней прибавляется просто окончание **–s** (например, play-plays, stay-stays).

Вопросительное предложение образуется с помощью вспомогательных глаголов **do** и **does** (для 3 лица, единственного числа). Основной глагол с существительным в 3 лице теряет окончание **–s/es**. Структура вопроса:

**вспомогательный глагол do/does + подлежащие + сказуемое (глагол).**

Отрицательная форма образуется с помощью вспомогательных глаголов **do** и **does** и частицы **not**. (don't / doesn't).

	<b>Present Indefinite</b> <b>V/V-s</b>
<b>I/we/you/they</b>	I write. They work.
<b>He/she/it</b>	He writes. She works.
<b>Вопросительная форма</b>	Do you write? Does he work?
<b>Отрицательная форма</b>	We do not write. She does not work.

С глаголами в Present Indefinite употребляются следующие наречия неопределенного времени: *always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never* (в предложении стоят после подлежащего перед глаголом); *every day (week), as a rule etc.*

Глагол **be** в Present Simple употребляется, когда в качестве сказуемого употребляется существительное или прилагательное. Он имеет следующие формы: am/is/are.

I am

He/she/it is

You, we, they are

### 1. Используя глаголы в скобках, заполните пропуски:

1. I ..live.. (live) in Edinburgh.
2. He ..... (do) his homework every evening.
3. She's a teacher. She ..... (work) at primary school.
4. "Are you a singer?" "No, I'm a pilot. I ..... (fly) aeroplanes.
5. Joan ..... (wash) her hair every day.
6. The museum ..... (close) at seven in the evening.
7. Daniel ..... (brush) his teeth every morning.
8. She ..... (study) Science at university.
9. Every Saturday, Paul ..... (give) his dog a bath.
10. In the mornings, Betty ..... (take) her sister to school.
11. We ..... (go) to the swimming pool at the weekend.
12. John and Mary ..... (have) a cup of tea in the afternoon.

### 2. Используя подсказки, напишите предложения как в примере:

1. he / every day / work / on the computer → He works on the computer every day.
2. Susana / at the weekend / do her laundry → .....
3. My friends and I / at the weekend / go fishing → .....
4. he / every morning / read the newspaper → .....

5. Sharon / exercise / in the morning → .....  
6. dinner / they / at 7:30 / eat → .....

### 3. Напишите вопросительные и отрицательные предложения.

1. Tom lives in England. → Does Tom live in England? Tom doesn't live in England.  
2. Mr. Simpson teaches Chemistry. → .....  
3. You like playing computer games. → .....  
4. John and Sue work in a café. → .....  
5. We do the shopping on Saturdays. → .....  
6. The baby cries all the time. → .....

### 4. Заполните пропуски, используя do / don't, does / doesn't.

1. Sam speaks French, but he ..... Speak Russian.  
2. Ann ..... like jazz music but she likes pop music.  
3. "..... she play the saxophone?" "No, she .....".  
4. Where ..... you work?  
5. He ..... go to school on Sunday.  
6. What ..... you have for dinner?

### 5. Соотнесите вопросы и ответы.

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. What time does she get up?         | A. She goes to bed at 10:00. |
| 2. How does she go to school?         | B. She walks to school.      |
| 3. Does she have breakfast every day? | C. She gets up at 7:00.      |
| 4. What does she do in the afternoon? | D. No, she doesn't.          |
| 5. When does she go to bed?           | E. She does her homework.    |

### Present Continuous / Progressive

(Настоящее длительное / продолженное время)

Употребляется для обозначения:

- 1) действия, которое совершается в момент речи;
- 2) временного действия, которое происходит на определенном отрезке времени сейчас, но не в момент речи (I am attending computer courses this term);
- 3) запланированного будущего действия (I am having dinner with my friends at 7 p.m. at a café); в конструкции be going to do smth (для выражения запланированного действия);
- 4) временных ситуаций (I'm living with some friends until I find a place of my own).



Утвердительные предложения образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** (am/is/are) и формы смыслового глагола (глагол с окончанием - **ing**).

Отрицательные предложения образуются прибавлением к **am/is/are** частицы **not** + **V-ing**.

Вопросительные предложения - **am/is/are** + подлежащее + **V-ing**.

### Am / is / are+V-ing

Continuous	Present
<b>I</b>	am working. Am I working? I am not working.
<b>He/she/it</b>	is working. Is he working? He isn't working.
<b>We/you/they</b>	are working. Are you working? You aren't working.

С глаголами в настоящем длительном времени часто используются следующие индикаторы времени: *now, at present, at the moment, today, this week*.

#### 1. Заполните пропуски словами из рамки.

build	cook	go	have	stand	stay	swim	work
-------	------	----	------	-------	------	------	------

1. Please be quiet. I .....
2. "Where's John?" "He's in the kitchen. He ....."
3. "You..... on my foot." "Oh, I'm sorry."
4. Look! Somebody.....in the river.
5. We're here on holiday. We ..... at the Central Hotel.
6. "Where's Sue?" "She ..... a shower."
7. They ..... a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
8. I ..... now. Goodbye.

#### 2. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму (отрицательную или утвердительную).

1. Please don't make so much noise. I ..... (I / try) to sleep.
2. Let's go out now. It ..... (it / snow) any more.
3. You can turn off the TV. .... (I / watch) it.

4. Mary phoned me last night. She's on holiday in Italy. .... (she / have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
5. I want to lose weight, so this week ..... (I / eat) dinner.
6. Steve has just started evening classes. .... (He / learn) Italian.
7. Brian and Vicky have had an argument. .... (they / speak) to each other.
8. .... (I / get) tired. I need a rest.
9. Paul ..... (work) today. He's taken the day off.
10. .... (I / look) for Sue. Do you know where she is?

### 3. Напишите вопросы и краткие ответы.

1. it / rain / today? No, .....
2. you / do / your homework? / Yes, .....
3. Steven / cook lunch? / No, .....
4. the / children watch TV? / Yes, .....
5. we / wait / for somebody? / No, .....
6. Elizabeth / stay / with her grandparents / this week? / Yes, .....

### Present Simple or Present Continuous

#### 1. Определите, в правильном ли времени стоят подчеркнутые глаголы. Если нет, исправьте.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. The water boils. Can you turn it off?
3. Look! That man tries to open the door of your house.
4. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
5. The moon goes round the earth in about 27 days.
6. I must go now. It gets late.
7. I usually go to work by bus.
8. "Hurry up! It's time to leave." "OK, I come."
9. I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on?
10. Sara is never late. She's always getting to work on time.

#### 2. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

- a.) Who ..... (make) that terrible noise?
- b.) Bobby ..... (read) a magazine every evening.
- c.) You can't see Elsa now, she ..... (have) a bath.
- d.) What ..... you ..... (do) in the evenings?
- e.) I usually ..... (drink) tea but today I ..... (drink) coffee.
- f.) We ..... (wait) for the shop to open. But it ..... (not open) till nine.

- g.) Mr. Jacoby often ..... (go) to the theatre but his wife ..... (not go) very often. He ..... (like) all sorts of plays and Mrs. Jacoby ..... (prefer) comedies.
- h.) She ..... (not study) Spanish.
- i.) Gregory and Claire ..... (have) their lunch in the hotel room.
- j.) You ..... (look) like your sister.
- k.) He ..... (collect) stamps.
- l.) She and her mates ..... (go) on holiday.
- m.) Where you ..... (go) Patrick? I ..... (go) to buy some cigarettes. You ..... (want) an evening paper? Yes, I..... (do).

### 3. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя Present simple или Present continuous.

- In a well-used kitchen in west London, it's 6:30 pm. and Anna ..... (cook) supper.
- It ..... (be) a variation on a Jamie Oliver recipe: grilled fillets of fresh pink fish.
- "Anna ..... (constantly - read) cookbooks", her boy friend ..... (say).
- Before he met her he thought his meals were healthy enough. He..... (look) much healthier and .....(feel) much better now.
- Why ..... (so many of us still - eat) so poorly these days?
- Partly, of course, it's about money: healthy food, in general, ..... (cost) more than unhealthy food .
- Researchers ..... (think) it.....(be) more often a problem of dietary imbalance than under-nourishment.
- Scientists found out after a special survey that even people who ..... (do) well financially and socially .....(eat) ever greater quantities of junk, fast and processed food too.
- One of the reasons is that - whatever Jamie Oliver ..... (say) – when we're tired or it's late ready meals .....(be) easier and quicker.
- Sugary, fatty and processed foods usually..... (taste) really good.
- Sheila, ..... (always – cook) a meal for herself and her son, Tyrone.
- "It ..... (shock) me that some parents..... (not take) the time to cook," – she..... (say). She.....

(not work) full time and ..... (get by) with her 13-year-old son on £120 a week.

13. At the moment, she .....(prepare) a chicken curry, with vegetable rice and salad, in her clean small kitchen. Generally, she .....(buy) the food she .....(need), spending maybe £50 a week.

14. On Fridays, when she ..... (work) late, there might be a frozen ready meal. However, she ..... (tend) to cook big the night before.

### Past Simple

(Простое прошедшее время)

Простое прошедшее время употребляется для обозначения:

- 1) единичного действия, которое совершилось в прошлом (He was born in 1956);
- 2) повторяющегося действия в прошлом (I called you five times yesterday);
- 3) серии действий в прошлом, которые происходили одно за другим (We arrived in Moscow at ten o'clock and took a taxi. Then we went to the Red Square and looked round the shops but didn't buy anything);
- 4) ситуаций, которые закончились в прошлом (Mozart lived from 1756 to 1791).

Утвердительные предложения образуются следующим образом: к правильным глаголам прибавляется окончание **-ed** (V+ed) (watch-watched); неправильные глаголы употребляются во второй форме (V2) (write-wrote).

Вопросительные предложения образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **did**, который имеет одинаковую форму для всех лиц и чисел. Структура вопросительного предложения:

**Did + подлежащее + сказуемое (глагол) в инфинитиве.**

Отрицательные предложения образуются прибавлением к **did** частицы **not** (did not / didn't).

Произношение окончания -ed:

- /t/ после звуков /p/, /f/, /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/: worked, stopped, watched
- /d/ после остальных звуков: planed, lived
- /id/ после /t/ и /d/: started, ended

Если глагол оканчивается на **-y**, перед которой стоит согласная, то при прибавлении окончания **-ed**, -y меняется на **-i** (study-studied).

С простым прошедшим временем часто используются наречия времени: *ago, last week/month/year, in 2017, yesterday etc.*

### V+ed / V2

<b>Утвердительные предложения</b>	I You He/she/it We They	} <b>cooked / wrote</b>
<b>Вопросительные предложения</b>	<b>Did</b> I You He/she/it We They	} <b>cook / write?</b>
<b>Отрицательные предложения</b>	I You He/she/it We They	} <b>did not (didn't)</b> cook write

**Таблица неправильных глаголов (irregular verbs)**

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>Past participle</b>	<b>Перевод</b>
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	бить
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keim]	become [bi:kʌm]	становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken ['brouk(e)n]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	гореть
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, хватать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keim]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	стоять

cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать, дремать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faund]	found [faund]	находить
fit [fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	подходить по размеру
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	забывать
forgive [fo'gɪv]	forgave [fo'geɪv]	forgiven [fo'gɪvn]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	замерзать
get [ get ]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hɪdn]	прятать
hit [hit]	hit [hit]	hit [hit]	попадать в цель
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	содержать
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	знать
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять

light [lait]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	производить
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	платить
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	положить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	подниматься
run [rʌŋ]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken ['ʃeik(ə)n]	встряхивать
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəud]	shown [ʃəun]	показывать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	говорить
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	стоять
swim [swim]	swam [swem]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken ['teik(ə)n]	брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	рассказывать
think [θiŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrəu]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəun]	бросать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	понимать
wake [weik]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	просыпаться

wear [wɛə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать
write [raɪt]	wrote [raʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	писать

### 1. Заполните пропуски, используя время Past Simple.

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Japan I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) everything very different.
2. Two years ago my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
3. Last summer Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) his holidays in a summer camp with his friends. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming, they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football and golf they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) many interesting places.
4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a good job in a bank.
5. Susan and her cousins \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Portugal ten years ago.

### 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму (утвердительную, отрицательную, вопросительную) во времени Past Simple.

1. My sister and her husband \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Greece.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the U2 concert.
3. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) from France yesterday evening.
4. On Monday Johann \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school on foot.
5. (they / leave) \_\_\_\_\_ the country last Saturday?
6. (you / like) \_\_\_\_\_ the film?
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) the homework yesterday.
8. (she / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with her parents last night?  
No, she didn't. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a cold.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain by car.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a wonderful holiday with my family last July.
11. (you / travel) \_\_\_\_\_ to Madrid by car or by plane?
12. Many years ago it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very difficult to live without electricity.
13. Last year they \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a house at the seaside.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him the day before yesterday.



### 3. Прочитайте текст, употребил глаголы в скобках в правильной форме.

Caroline Herschel \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in 1750 in Germany. When she was 10, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) very ill, and because of her illness, she only \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) to 1.30 metres. Her brother, Wilhelm, worked as a musician in England and then he \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to study astronomy. In 1772, Wilhelm \_\_\_\_\_ (take) Caroline to England. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in many concerts with Wilhelm. Caroline \_\_\_\_\_ (read) books on astronomy too, and together they \_\_\_\_\_ (make) telescopes. Wilhelm \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) hours every night looking at the stars. Caroline also used the telescopes and she discovered many comets and a galaxy. After Wilhelm's death in 1822, she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) England and returned to Germany. But she continued to study astronomy and in 1828 she \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a Gold Medal from the Royal Astronomical Society.

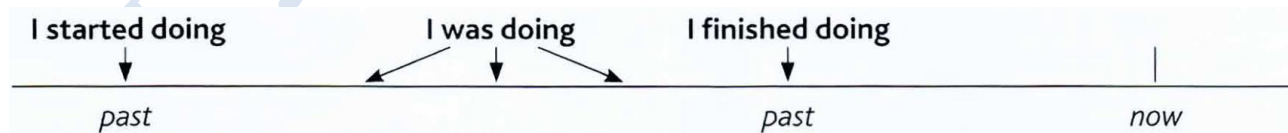
#### Past Continuous

(Прошедшее длительное время)

Прошедшее длительное время употребляется для описания:

- 1) действий, которые происходили в конкретный момент времени в прошлом (I wasn't feeling very well that day);
- 2) временных ситуаций в прошлом (We were living in London at the time of the 2012 Olympics);
- 3) двух ситуаций происходящих в одно и тоже время в прошлом (While I was watching TV, John was reading a book);
- 4) мы используем Past continuous и Past simple для описания прерванных действий (I was walking home when I met my friend);
- 5) фоновых ситуаций (When we arrived at the beach, the sun was shining).

Действие началось в какой-то момент в прошлом, и было в развитии, но еще не закончилось.



Утвердительные предложения образуются следующим образом: **was/were + Ving.**

Отрицательные предложения образуются следующим образом: **was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't) + Ving.**

Вопросительные предложения образуются следующим образом: **Was/were + подлежащее + Ving.**

## Was/were + Ving

<b>Утвердительные предложения</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I He/she/it  We You They </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> } <b>was</b>  } <b>were</b> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">cooking</div> </div> </div> </div>
<b>Отрицательные предложения</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I He/she It  We You They </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> } <b>was not (wasn't)</b>  } <b>were not (weren't)</b> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">cooking</div> </div> </div> </div>
<b>Вопросительные предложения</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <b>Was</b>          <b>Were</b> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> { I He/she It  We You They </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">cooking</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">watching</div> </div> </div> </div>

### 1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму (Past simple или Past continuous).

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for half an hour before they \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (he/go) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him?
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me to say they would be late.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to John on the phone when I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/know) they \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party?
6. How many people \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the waiting room when you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive)?
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) them in the street while I \_\_\_\_\_ (shop).
8. The postman \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) while I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house.
9. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (make) so much noise that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/hear) the phone ring.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) down by the river when it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.
11. The storm \_\_\_\_\_ (start) while we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) back from London.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) when they \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Paris.
13. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (she/arrive) last night?
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his foot while he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football on Saturday.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) to disturb her because she \_\_\_\_\_ (study).

## 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela \_\_\_\_\_ (call) . She said she \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep, actually) in class. Some of the students \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture of a horse. When Angela \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me she was not satisfied with the class, I \_\_\_\_\_ (mention) that my biology professor was quite good and \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest) that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hang) up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

## 3. Раскройте скобки.

1. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) when the accident occurred?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. After I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the wallet full of money, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go, immediately) to the police and \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) it in.

3. Sebastian \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) there. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study, at the library) for her final examination in French.

4. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch, also) television. That's all she ever does!

5. A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you last night after dinner, but you \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) there. Where \_\_\_\_\_ were you?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) out at the fitness center.

6. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the busy office, the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone with a customer, several clerks \_\_\_\_\_ (work, busily) at their desks, and two managers \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss, quietly) methods to improve customer service.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

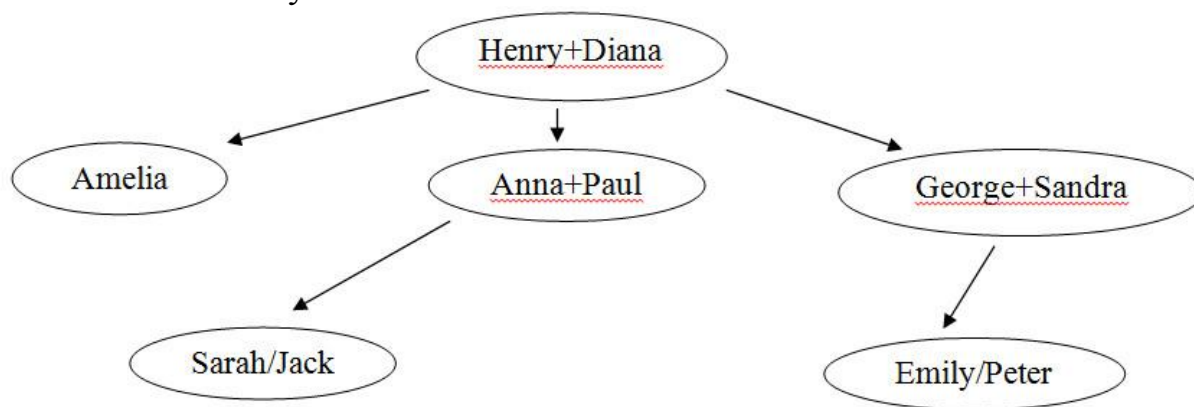
8. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she \_\_\_\_\_ (listen, not).

**Тема 1. Биография. Семья.**  
(Biography. Family)

**1. Найдите перевод английским словам.**

children	племянница
father	внук
wife	двоюродный брат/сестра
mother	дядя
parents	мать
daughter	родители
son	отец
sister	сын
brother	бабушка
grandfather	муж
grandmother	дети
grandparents	дочь
granddaughter	сестра
grandson	племянник
husband	внучка
uncle	единственный ребенок
aunt	дедушка и бабушка
niece	тетя
nephew	брат
cousin	дедушка
an only child	жена
relatives/relations	родственники

A family tree for some of Anne and Paul Mason's relatives



## 2. Заполните информацию о семье Mason.

1. Paul is Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_
2. Anna is Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_
3. Anna and Paul are Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sarah is Anna and Paul's \_\_\_\_\_
5. Jack is Anna and Paul's \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sarah is Jack's sister. Jack is Sarah's \_\_\_\_\_
7. Henry is Jack and Sarah's \_\_\_\_\_
8. Diana is Jack and Sarah's \_\_\_\_\_
9. George is Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_
10. Amelia and Sandra are Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sarah is Amelia, George and Sandra's \_\_\_\_\_
12. Jack is Amelia, George and Sandra's \_\_\_\_\_
13. Emily and Peter are Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Посмотрите на семейное дерево и заполните пропуски.

1. Emily is Peter's \_\_\_\_\_
2. Peter is Emily's \_\_\_\_\_
3. Anna is Emily's \_\_\_\_\_
4. Paul is Peter's \_\_\_\_\_
5. Diana is Peter's \_\_\_\_\_
6. Henry is Emily's \_\_\_\_\_
7. Peter is Paul's \_\_\_\_\_
8. Emily is Paul's \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sandra is Emily's \_\_\_\_\_
10. Sarah is Peter's \_\_\_\_\_

**4. У семьи Mason есть и другие родственники. Заполните предложения о них.**

Sandra has a brother, John. John is Emily and Peter's 1) ..... and John's wife is their 2) ..... John and his wife have one son, Kevin. Kevin is an 3) ..... Henry's parents are still alive. Oliver is Henry's 4) ..... and his 5) ..... Mary is Henry's 6) ..... Oliver and Mary have three 7) ..... – Amelia, Paul and George. Paul and George and their 8) ....., Anna and Sandra, love their 9) ..... and visit them as often as possible.

**5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
3. Have you got any cousins?
4. Have you got any nieces or nephews?
5. Do you come from a big family?

**6. Найдите перевод английским словам.**

have a baby	медовый месяц
weigh	день рождения
be born	выйти замуж за / жениться на
call after	невеста
birthday	умереть от
single	рождаться
be married	несостоящий в браке (холостой)
be widowed	быть женатым / быть замужем
be separated / divorced	свадьба
get married to	овдовевшая / овдовевший
wedding	быть разведенным
bride	жених
bride (groom)	родить ребенка
honeymoon	смерть
ill	больной
die (of)	весить
death	называть в честь

**NB!** Года обозначаются количественными числительными. Общее правило: разбиваем обозначение года пополам и читаем две получившиеся цифры.

1900 – nineteen hundred

1905 – nineteen oh [ou] five или nineteen hundred and five

1975 – nineteen seventy-five

### Двухтысячные

2000 – two thousand

2003 – twenty oh three (British and American) или two thousand and three (British) / two thousand three (American)

2012 – twenty twelve (British and American) or two thousand and twelve (British)/two thousand twelve (American)

465 – four hundred and sixty-five

!!! С годами употребляется предлог **In**

### Читаем даты

#### **Пишем**

March 13, 1973

13th March, 1973

#### **Читаем**

March, the thirteenth, nineteen seventy-three

The thirteenth of March, nineteen seventy-three

!!! С датами употребляется предлог **On**

Как правило в английском языке форматы дат пишутся двумя способами.

Британский вариант (европейский) – **день / месяц / год**. 03/05/2016

Американский вариант – **месяц / день / год**. 03/05/2016

### Числительные (Numeral)

Числительные делятся на **количественные** (Cardinal Numerals) и **порядковые** (Ordinal Numerals).

**1. Количественные числительные** обозначают количество предметов и отвечают на вопрос «сколько?»: one, two, three.

**2. Порядковые числительные** обозначают порядок предметов при счете и отвечают на вопрос «который по счету?»: first, second, third.

Числительные 13-19 образуются от простых числительных первого десятка посредством суффикса **-teen**: four – fourteen, seven – seventeen.

Числительные 20-90 образуются от простых числительных с помощью суффикса **-ty**: six-sixty.

Порядковые числительные, начиная с **4**, образуются от количественных с помощью суффикса **-th**: the fourth, the fifth, etc.

Исключение: **the first, the second, the third**.

1-12	13-19	20-90	100 и далее
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred
2 two	14 fourteen	21 twenty-one	101 one hundred and one
3 three	15 fifteen	30 thirty	200 two hundred
4 four	16 sixteen	40 forty	1000 a (one) thousand
5 five	17 seventeen	50 fifty	1250 one thousand two hundred and fifty
6 six	18 eighteen	60 sixty	2000 two thousand
7 seven	19 nineteen	70 seventy	1000000 a (one) million
8 eight		80 eighty	1,000,000,000 a (one) milliard (в Англии); a (one) billion (в США).
9 nine		90 ninety	
10 ten			
11 eleven			
12 twelve			

**7. Подумайте о людях, которых вы знаете. Скажите, где они родились и когда.**

1. My mother was born in Moscow on March 24<sup>th</sup> 1964.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Заполните пропуски словами из упражнения 6.**

1) the name for a woman on her wedding day. bride

2) the name for a man on his wedding day. \_\_\_\_\_

3) what you are if you haven't got a partner. \_\_\_\_\_

4) to be 57 kilograms. \_\_\_\_\_

5) what you are if your marriage has legally ended. \_\_\_\_\_

6) a religious service for a dead person. \_\_\_\_\_

7) a holiday after a wedding. \_\_\_\_\_

8) what you are if your husband or wife dies. \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Заполните предложения словами из рамки.**

in	after	of	to	born	on
----	-------	----	----	------	----

1).....2001 Samantha got married 2)..... Michael Brown. Unfortunately, Michael's grandmother, Diana Brown, died 3).....old age soon after their wedding. Michael and Samantha were 4).....their honeymoon when she died. Samantha's baby daughter was 5)..... two years later. They called the baby Diana, 6)..... Michael's grandmother.



**10. Скажите, когда родились и умерли эти люди.**

1. Genghis Khan (1162-1227). Genghis Khan was born in 1162 and died in 1227.
2. Vasco da Gama (1469-1524)
3. Michelangelo (1475-1564)
4. Princess Diana (1961-1997)
5. Patrick Swayze (1952-2009)

**11. Найдите перевод английским словам.**

widow	пожилой
remarry	фамилия, имя, отчество
stepfather	мачеха
elder	ладить с кем-либо
twins	теща/свекровь
get on well with	поступить в вуз
sister-in-law	отчество
meet/get to know each other	отчим
current	старший
ex-girlfriend	развестись
birth	вдова
baby	мать/отец одиночка
toddler	влюбиться
childhood	невестка (жена брата)/золовка (сестра мужа)/свояченица (сестра жены)
teenager	воспитывать
adult	взрослеть, расти
middle-aged	подросток
elderly	близнецы
bring up	снова выйти замуж/жениться
grow up	на данный момент
father-in-law	ребенок (до 12 месяцев)
mother-in-law	имя
brother-in-law	детство
widower	рождение
stepmother	расставаться
inherit	вдовец
first name	тесть/свекр
family name (surname)	фамилия
middle name	ребенок, начинающий ходить (12 м.-3 г.)
full name	средних лет
single-parent family	бывшая подруга
go to university	взрослый
go out with	шурин (брат жены)/деверь (брат мужа)
break up	познакомиться
fall in love	

divorce  
get engaged  
anniversary  
celebration  
date

наследовать  
встречаться с кем-либо  
обручиться  
годовщина/юбилей  
торжество/празднование  
свидание

## 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

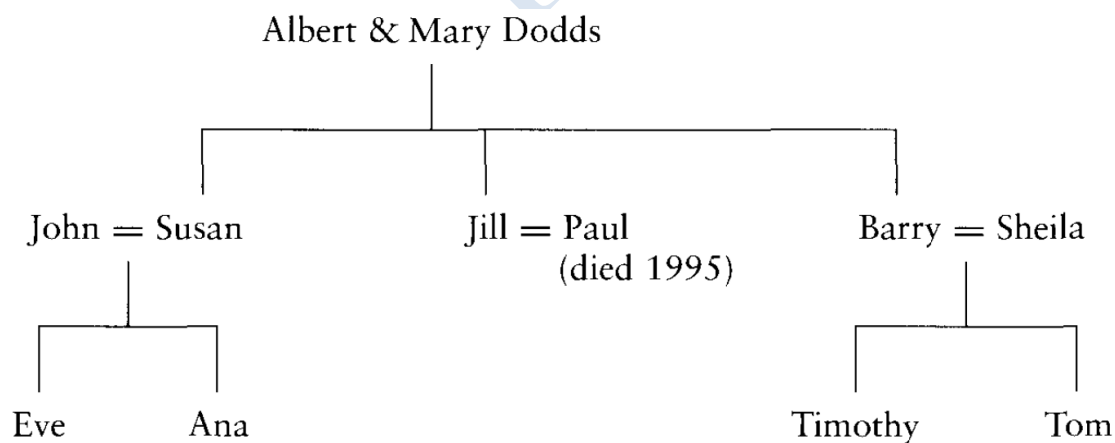
My father died when I was nine, and so my mother was a widow with four young children. She remarried five years later, so now I have a stepfather. As he is not my real father, I call him by his first name, which is Dieter. I've got an elder brother called Thomas and two younger sisters, Anya and Claudia, who are twins. We're a close family.

My mother is an only child, but I've got two uncles on my father's side. One is married with two children, and the other is married with three children, so altogether I have five cousins.

I get on well with Uncle Rolf, and he always tells me I'm his favourite nephew. Of his nieces, I think he likes Anya best.

Recently my brother Thomas got married. His wife's name is Sabine, so I now have a sister-in-law as well.

## 13. Посмотрите на семейное дерево и заполните пропуски в предложениях.



1. John is Jill's.....
2. Timothy is Jill's.....
3. Eve and Ana are Timothy's.....
4. Eve is Sheila's.....
5. Albert Dodds is Tom's.....
6. Barry is Eve's.....
7. Susan is Timothy's.....

8. As Paul died in 1995, Jill is a.....
9. Tom is Mary's.....
10. The only two people who are not related are..... and.....

#### **14. Заполните пропуски в тексте.**

I was still going out with James when I met my husband, Ben. We 1)..... each other because we went to the same gym twice a week. We went out with each other for about 18 months, and we got 2) ..... three years ago, so 3) ..... we've been a couple for almost five years. We've continued to go to the gym ever 4) ..... we got married, and I still quite often see James when we're there. It's nice if you can still 5) ..... with an 6) ..... -boyfriend or -girlfriend.

#### **15. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Are you an only child? If not, do you have elder brothers or sisters?
2. Do you get on well with other members of your family?
3. Who was the last person in your family to get married? When?
4. Who's your best friend?
5. How long have you known him/her?
6. How did you get to know each other?

#### **16. Прочитайте текст и скажите, являются ли предложения после текста правдивыми или нет. Если нет, то дайте правильный вариант.**

Sam was born in Scotland but when he was two, his father got a new job in London and he grew up in the south of England. He went to university at 18 where he met Anthea. He went out with her for three years, but towards the end they had lots of rows and they broke up. In his mid-twenties he met Maureen. They fell in love and got married within six months. A year later she got pregnant and they had their first child, a boy. As you can see, she is now expecting their second child. But sadly Sam met another woman and he left Maureen two months ago to live with the other woman.

1. Sam was born in Scotland.
2. He grew up in the south of Ireland.
3. He went out with Anthea for two years.
4. They split up because Sam went to live in Japan.
5. Sam fell in love with Maureen.
6. They had a baby a year after they got married.
7. Maureen is now expecting her third child.
8. Maureen left Sam.

1. Rebecca was born
2. She grew up
3. Her first boyfriend
4. She went out with him
5. She went to university
6. She fell in love
7. They got married
8. She had a baby
9. Her father retired

- a) was a boy at her secondary school.
- b) in her early thirties.
- c) on a farm with lots of animals.
- d) when she was in her late twenties.
- e) in a small local hospital in 1972.
- f) for six months.
- g) just after the baby was born.
- h) with another student doing medicine.
- i) when she left school.

**INTERACTIVE**

1<sup>st</sup> Position in line to the throne following the birth of the Royal baby

— Married

- - - - - Divorced

QUEEN ELIZABETH II 1926-  
i

PRINCE PHILIP 1921-  
i

PRINCESS DIANA 1961-1997  
i

PRINCE CHARLES 1948-  
1<sup>st</sup>  
i

CAMILLA PARKER BOWLES 1947-  
i

PRINCESS ANNE 1950-  
11<sup>th</sup>  
i

CAPTAIN MARK PHILLIPS 1948-  
i

SARAH FERGUSON 1959-  
i

PRINCE ANDREW 1960-  
5<sup>th</sup>  
i

SOPHIE RHYNS-JONES 1965-  
i

PRINCE EDWARD 1964-  
8<sup>th</sup>  
i

PRINCE WILLIAM 1982-  
2<sup>nd</sup>  
i

KATE MIDDLETON 1982-  
i

PRINCE HARRY 1984-  
4<sup>th</sup>  
i

AUTUMN KELLY 1978-  
i

PETER PHILLIPS 1977-  
12<sup>th</sup>  
i

ZARA PHILLIPS 1981-  
15<sup>th</sup>  
i

MIKE TINDALL 1978-  
i

PRINCESS BEATRICE 1988-  
6<sup>th</sup>  
i

PRINCESS EUGENIE 1990-  
7<sup>th</sup>  
i

JAMES, VISCOUNT SEVERN 2007-  
9<sup>th</sup>  
i

LADY LOUISE MOUNTBATTEN-WINDSOR 2003-  
10<sup>th</sup>  
i

PRINCE GEORGE 2013-  
3<sup>rd</sup>  
i

SAVANNAH PHILLIPS 2010-  
13<sup>th</sup>  
i

ISLA PHILLIPS 2012-  
14<sup>th</sup>  
i

### **The royal family**

Possibly the most popular member of the royal family, the Queen Mother (Queen Elizabeth's mother), was known for her good health, her energy, and the seriousness with which she took her responsibilities. She died in her sleep on March 30, 2002. She was 101. Although she turned 100 years old on August 4, 2000, she continued to carry out official duties.

The Queen Mother was descended from the Scottish royal family. In January 1923 she married an old childhood playmate, the Duke of York, son of King George V. They had two daughters, Elizabeth, the present queen, and Margaret, who died Feb. 9, 2002, at age 71.

In 1936 King George V died and his eldest son became King Edward VIII. However, when he abdicated later that year, the Duke and Duchess of York became King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth II was born on April 21, 1926, the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York. She and her younger sister, Margaret, were educated at home. Like the rest of her family, Princess Elizabeth was athletic, loved the outdoors, and became a skilled horseback rider. After her father became king in 1936, Princess Elizabeth immediately became second in line, what is known as 'the heir presumptive' and began studying constitutional history and law.

Assuming the throne in 1952 after her father died, she has been a tireless and popular monarch. The Queen, making some 350 official engagements each year, entertains nearly 50,000 people at Buckingham Palace, and serves as patron or president of 700 organizations.

She also travels extensively, taking a particular interest in former colonies, which are now members of the British Commonwealth. As Great Britain's head of state, the Queen has weekly audiences with the Prime Minister and other cabinet ministers. She receives copies of all cabinet papers, the records of all cabinet committee meetings, a daily summary of events in Parliament, and important Foreign Office telegrams. She is also official head of the Church of England.

In 1947, Elizabeth married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, now officially known as His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. He was the son of Prince Andrew of Greece and a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria. They have four children, Prince Charles, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew, and Prince Edward, as well as six grandchildren, Prince William, Prince Harry, Princess Eugenie, Princess Beatrice, Peter Phillips, and Zara Phillips.

Charles Philip Arthur George, the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne, was born in Buckingham Palace on November 14, 1948. Prince Charles takes an active role in many organizations and attends official functions. He is also particularly interested in architecture and is an active sportsman.

Prince Charles married Lady Diana Spencer on July 29, 1981. The royal couple had two children, Prince William and Prince Henry (Harry).

The Prince and Princess of Wales separated in 1992 and divorced in 1996. There were sensational press reports about adultery on both sides. Charles'



relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles became so unpopular that at one point Camilla was pelted with rolls by fellow shoppers at a supermarket.

Public sympathy for Diana reached a peak in 1997, when she died in a horrific car accident. Although Charles has worked hard to mend his image, there remains considerable support for the throne to pass directly from Queen Elizabeth to Charles' son, Prince William.

Charles, after earning high marks as a caring and dutiful father, has become more popular. Charles and Camilla finally got married on April 9, 2005, in a civil ceremony. She took the title of the Duchess of Cornwall instead of Princess of Wales in consideration of the public's regard for Diana.

Second in line to the throne behind his father, William was born on June 21, 1982. With outings to such places as amusement parks and McDonalds, Diana tried to show her children a bit of ordinary life. She also pleaded with the media to spare them from relentless press coverage. After graduating from Eton College, Windsor, William took a year off from school.

He had wanted to spend his year off playing polo in Argentina, but his father forbade it because he thought it was 'too decadent'. He instead spent some time on army maneuvers in Belize, working on community projects in southern Chile, and visiting Africa. In 2001 he began attending prestigious St. Andrews University in Scotland. Originally studying art history, he later switched to geography. As heir to the throne and the future head of the Church of England, William's schooling and general upbringing depend on approval by the Queen, Prince Philip, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a subcommittee of royal advisers.

William entered the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in January 2006, joining his younger brother Harry who then graduated in April 2006.

Known as Harry, Prince Henry Charles Albert David was born on September 15, 1984. Third in line to the throne, Prince Henry began attending Eton College, Windsor, along with this older brother, William. High-spirited Harry has been involved in several public incidents, including his wearing a Nazi uniform to a party.

Harry graduated from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in April 2006. Princess Anne was born on August 15, 1950. She is the second child and the only daughter of the Queen, Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise is an active royal. She is also known as the Princess Royal. She is president or patron of 222 organizations. In 1973 she married Lieutenant (later Captain) Mark Phillips of the Queen's Dragoon Guards. They had two children, Peter and Zara, who do not possess hereditary titles because their father did not have one. In 1992, Princess Anne and Mark Phillips were divorced. Later that year the Princess married Captain Timothy Laurence, now Rear Admiral, of the Royal Navy.

The third child of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, Prince Andrew, Duke of York, is considered less of an intellectual and more of an athlete than Prince Charles. Born on February 19, 1960, he is also known as 'Randy Andy' for his reputation with women. Andrew currently serves in the Diplomacy Section of the Naval Staff at the Ministry of Defense. In 1986, Andrew married Sarah Ferguson. They had two daughters, Princesses Beatrice and Eugenie. In 1996 the couple divorced.

The youngest child and third son of the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, Edward Antony Richard Louis was born March 10, 1964. After three years in the Royal Marines, Prince Edward left to become a theater producer, eventually forming his own television production company. Patron of a number of musical and theatrical organizations, Edward also performs official duties. Edward married Sophie RhysJones, a public relations executive, in 1999. Upon his marriage, Edward became the Earl of Wessex and Viscount Severn. They had a daughter, Louise, in November 2003.

**19. Используя подсказки, составьте высказывание о себе.**

I am \_\_\_\_\_ (your name). I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old. I want to tell you a few words about me and my family. I was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ (15<sup>th</sup>) of \_\_\_\_\_ (May) in \_\_\_\_\_ (Yelets). When I was \_\_\_\_\_ (seven) I went to school. It was a secondary school (a gymnasium, lyceum, private school).

My family is \_\_\_\_\_ (small, large, not large). I have got \_\_\_\_\_ (a mother, a father, a sister, a brother, and a grandmother) OR I don't have any brothers or sisters. I am an only child in the family.

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. a teacher of history). She works in \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. a college). She is a good-looking woman with \_\_\_\_\_ hair. She is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

My father is \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. a computer programmer). He is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps the house and takes care of all of us. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy up our flat.

My sister's name is \_\_\_\_\_. She is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. She is a pupil (a student; she works).

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. He is a pupil (a student; he works).

As for my interests I am fond of \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. psychology, reading books, sport, music). My favourite \_\_\_\_\_ (book, band, music) is \_\_\_\_\_.

As for me I am a first-year student of the department of \_\_\_\_\_ (economics, journalism, philology, documentary management).

I'm happy to have a good family. That is all I wanted to say.

## Тема 2. Рабочий день.

(Daily routines)

### 1. Найдите перевод английским словам.

wake up	заправлять постель
get up	бриться
get dressed	заходить в гости
go to bed	мыть посуду
get to sleep / fall asleep	работать за компьютером
oversleep	стираться
have a late night	накладывать/наносить косметику
have an early night	приходить в университет / работу
have a nap / have a sleep	заправлять постель
have breakfast	выходить из дома
snack	зимний семестр
have a snack	принимать душ
make breakfast	поздно ложиться спать
feed	оставаться дома
cereal	садиться на автобус
takeaway	делать зарядку
have a shower	семинар
have a bath	ложиться спать
have a shave / shave	идти пешком в университет
have a wash	приходить домой
clean/brush teeth	завтракать
wash hair	блюдо из круп, злаков в виде хлопьев,
put on make-up	употребляемое с молоком на завтрак
leave home	иметь перерыв
get to university / work (arrive at)	мыть голову
have a break	бывать в обществе / встречаться с друзьями
get home	летний семестр
stay in	принимать ванну
have a rest	вздремнуть
go out	гладить
come round	заснуть
have friends to dinner	мне (ему требуется) .... чтобы сделать что-
do the shopping	либо
do the ironing	одеваться
do the washing	делать домашние задания
do the washing up	пылесосить
make the bed	выходить из автобуса
comb hair	стирать пыль
do the homework	готовая еда, продающаяся на вынос



work on the computer  
walk to university / go on foot  
get on the bus / take the bus  
get off the bus  
do morning exercises  
do the dusting  
have a meal  
have dinner/supper/tea  
vacuum  
go by car / by bus  
it takes me (him) ... to do smth  
lecture  
seminar  
the winter term  
the summer term

чистить зубы  
приглашать друзей на обед  
просыпаться  
лекция  
поесть  
перекусить  
ехать на машине / автобусе  
причесываться  
обедать / завтракать / пить чай  
умываться  
вставать (после сна)  
отдыхать  
проспать  
легкая закуска  
кормить  
рано ложиться спать  
делать покупки

### Как говорить время по-английски

Спросить время: *What is the time? What time is it?*



Время с 00 до 12 обозначают **a.m.**, а время с 12 до 00 часов **p.m.**

- перед началом надо ставить it's
- 30 минут – half
- 15 и 45 минут – quarter

It is half past nine.	Половина десятого.
It is ten minutes to five.	Без пяти пять.
It is 7 a.m.	Семь утра.
It is 7 p.m.	Семь вечера.
It is twelve o'clock sharp.	Ровно двенадцать часов.

Также время можно говорить следующим образом:

5.05 - five oh (zero) five

6.10 - six ten

13.15 – one fifteen p.m.

00.00 (полночь) – midnight

12.00 (полдень) – noon

Для обозначения времени употребляется предлог **at** (at 6.00).

## 2. Вставьте недостающее слово в предложение.

1. My alarm clock usually me up around 7:30, then I get up about 7:45.
2. If I have a in the afternoon, I usually eat fruit instead.
3. I always go on Saturday and Sunday, often to the cafe or a club.
4. Sometimes friends round to my house and we play computer games.
5. I eat at the weekend, usually in a local Italian or French restaurant.
6. I don't a full meal at lunchtime; I usually just have a light lunch, like fruit or a salad.
7. I often have for breakfast - usually cornflakes or something like that.

## 3. Заполните пропуски, поставив глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.

Liza (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up at 7.00. Then she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at 7.30 and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the bathroom. She (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) her teeth and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (comb) her hair. Afterwards she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast. Ten minutes later she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her satchel, and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home for the University. At the bus stop she (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (get on) a bus to University with her friend Anna. They (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) school at 8.30. They (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) lunch at the University canteen. At 4.30 they (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home.

In the afternoon, she (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework. In the evening she (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) dinner. After dinner she (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV. At eleven o'clock she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.

#### **4. Прочитайте о рабочем дне Лесли и ответьте на вопросы после текста.**

Lesley is an ESOL teacher at Hackney College in London. On weekdays she always gets up at about 7 o'clock. She has a shower and then she has breakfast with her husband and daughter. After breakfast she brushes her teeth and gets dressed and then she takes her daughter to school. She goes to college by bicycle at 8.30 and she starts work at 9 o'clock.

At about 1.30 she usually has lunch. She has a sandwich and some fruit in her office. She finishes work at 5 o'clock and picks up her daughter from her after-school club. She usually has dinner at about 7 o'clock and then she has a cup of coffee. In the evening she watches television or sometimes she listens to the radio. She likes listening to music. She usually goes to bed at about 11.30. Then she reads her book for about half an hour. She goes to bed at midnight.

- Who does she have breakfast with?
- What time does Lesley get up?
- Does she have a shower in the morning?
- How does she go to college?
- What relative does she pick up after work?
- Where does she have lunch?
- Has Lesley got any hobbies after work?
- What time does she go to bed?

#### **5. Переведите на английский язык.**

В течение недели я обычно просыпаюсь в 7.10 утра. Если я сам не могу проснуться, меня будит мой будильник. Я встаю через несколько минут. Вечером я ложусь спать около 10.30 вечера. Если я поздно ложусь, я пытаюсь поспать днем, когда я прихожу домой из университета.

На завтрак я ем кашу из хлопьев с молоком, затем я перекусываю. Это может быть бутерброд или яблоко.

Я обычно принимаю душ, когда возвращаюсь домой из университета. С утра я умываюсь, чищу зубы и накладываю макияж. Зимой я иногда принимаю ванну вместо душа.

#### **6. Переведите на английский язык, используя выражения.**

far from – далеко от

not far from – недалеко от

near – близко от (около, рядом)

а) 1. Так как я живу далеко от университета, я езжу туда на автобусе. 2. Моя сестра живет недалеко от офиса, поэтому ходит туда пешком. 3. Около моего

дома есть книжный магазин. 4. Столовая как раз рядом с библиотекой . 5. Недалеко от нашей квартиры есть красивый парк.

to leave home (the house) – уходить/выходить из дома

б) 1. Я выхожу из дома в 7.50 утра. 2. Я ухожу из университета, когда кончаются занятия. 3. В какое время уходит из дома твой отец? 4. Он часто уходит рано.

to leave home for ... – уходить (уезжать) из дома ... (куда-либо)

в) 1. Я выхожу из дома в университет рано утром. 2. Я уезжаю в Москву сегодня. 3. Кто уезжает из Ельца в Воронеж?

### 7. Составьте высказывание по образцу, используя слова в таблице.

It takes me 20 minutes to do morning exercises

It takes	me	some days	to do the housework
		one hour	to listen to the latest news on the radio.
		half an hour	to get to the University.
		twenty minutes	to get home by bus.
		two hours	to have lunch.
		five minutes	to cook dinner.
		an hour and half	to make a report.

### 8. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### The Queen's Working Day

##### *Morning*

The Queen scans the British newspapers each morning before reviewing her correspondence. On average she receives between 200 and 300 letters from the public each day. Her Majesty chooses a selection to read herself and tells members of her staff how she would like them to be answered.

The Queen then meets separately with two of her Private Secretaries and receives the daily quota of official papers and documents. These include policy papers, Cabinet documents, telegrams, letters and other State papers from government ministers and her representatives in the Commonwealth and foreign countries – these are sent up to her in the famous 'red boxes'. All of these papers have to be read and, where necessary, approved and signed.

A series of official meetings or 'Audiences' will often follow. The Queen will see a number of high-profile figures, including High Commissioners and Ambassadors, newly appointed British Ambassadors, senior members of the British and Commonwealth Armed Forces on their appointment and retirement, and English bishops and judges on their appointment. The Queen and her visitor meet alone, and

the meeting usually lasts up to 20 minutes. The Queen may also meet a number of people who have won prizes or awards in a variety of fields, such as literature or science, to present them with their prize.

If there is an Investiture, the ceremony begins at 11.00am and lasts just over an hour.

The Queen usually invests around 120 people at each Investiture.

The Queen will often lunch privately. Every few months, she and The Duke of Edinburgh will invite a dozen guests from a wide variety of backgrounds to an informal lunch.

If The Queen is spending the morning on engagements away from her desk, she will visit up to three venues before lunch, either alone or with The Duke of Edinburgh.

### *Afternoon*

In the afternoons, The Queen often goes out on public engagements. Royal engagements are carefully selected by The Queen from a large number of invitations sent to her each year, often by the Lord-Lieutenants (The Queen's representatives in counties throughout the United Kingdom).

The Queen carries out around 430 engagements (including Audiences) a year, to meet people, open events and buildings, unveil plaques and make speeches. Such engagements can include visits to schools, hospitals, factories, military units, art galleries, hostels for the homeless, local community schemes, and other British and Commonwealth organisations.

The Queen regularly goes out for the whole day to a particular region or city. The Duke of Edinburgh will often accompany The Queen on such visits. They will carry out some engagements jointly and others separately, to ensure that the maximum number of people and organisations can be visited.

The Queen may end the afternoon seeing a number of Government ministers in a meeting of the Privy Council.

### *Evening*

The Queen has a weekly meeting alone with the Prime Minister, when they are both in London. This usually takes place on Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m. No written record is made of such meetings, and communications between The Queen and the Prime Minister always remain confidential. At about 7.30pm a report of the day's parliamentary proceedings, written by one of the Government's Whips, arrives. The Queen always reads this the same evening.

On some evenings, The Queen may attend a film première, a concert performance in aid of a charitable cause, or a reception linked to organizations of which she is Patron.

Her Majesty also hosts official receptions at Buckingham Palace, such as those for the Diplomatic Corps and The Queen's Award for Industry. Other receptions mark the work of particular groups in the community and a forthcoming visit overseas. In February 2010, before the South African State Visit, The Queen and The Duke of

Edinburgh gave a reception at Buckingham Palace for notable South Africans living and working in the United Kingdom.

### 9. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What time do you get up? 2. Do you usually do your morning exercises? 3. What do you do in the bathroom? 4. How long does it take you to have breakfast? 5. When do you leave home for the University? 6. How do you get to the University? 7. How long does it take you to get to the University? 8. Do you attend all lectures and seminars? 9. What do you do during the breaks? 10. Do you stay at the University after classes? 11. What days do you have English classes? 12. How do you get home? 13. What do you do in the evening? 14. Do you like to watch TV? 15. What time do you go to bed? 16. How much time do you spend on your English a day? 17. Can you read English books without a dictionary? 18. Can you speak English a little? 19. Do you find English difficult or easy?

### 10. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я встаю рано. 2. Я иду в ванную, чищу зубы, умываюсь, одеваюсь и завтракаю. 3. Это занимает у меня полчаса. 4. В 8 часов я ухожу в университет. 5. Я всегда прихожу в университет вовремя, я никогда не опаздываю. 6. Я часто обедаю в столовой. 7. Если у меня не бывает собрания после занятий, я иду домой. 8. Вечером я люблю смотреть телевизор. 9. Я ужинаю в 7 часов. 10. Во время ужина я слушаю радио. 11. Я ложусь спать в 11.30 часов. 12. Я люблю пройтись пешком после занятий. 13. Я трачу полчаса или час в день на английский язык. 14. Какая тема его доклада? 15. Когда он собирается делать доклад? 16. Я могу перевести эту статью даже без словаря, она не трудная. 17. Я живу близко от центра города.

### 11. Составьте высказывание о своем рабочем дне, используя образец.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I study at Bunin Yelets State University. My working day begins early. I always get up at \_\_\_\_\_. Before I leave for the University I have a lot of things to do. First of all I do my morning exercises. I like to do my morning exercises to music. Then I go to the bathroom where I \_\_\_\_\_. Then I am ready to have breakfast. I usually have \_\_\_\_\_ (cereal, a cup of coffee, tea etc.) for breakfast.

It doesn't take me long to have breakfast. At \_\_\_\_\_ I leave home for the University. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk, go by bus) there.

I come to the University in time. Between lessons we have short breaks. At 11.50 we have a long break for dinner. Many students have lunch in the canteen of our University. As for me I have lunch in \_\_\_\_\_. As a rule we have \_\_\_\_\_ (three, four) lectures and seminars a day. We study a lot of subjects such as \_\_\_\_\_, and



many other subjects. All students learn English and German. We have one English lesson a week. During the English lesson we do a lot of exercises, we speak, read and write in English.

Lessons are usually over at ten to four. After lessons I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (walk, go by bus, go by car) home. When I come home I have dinner and a short rest. Then I do my homework. It usually takes me about \_\_\_\_\_ hours. After supper I \_\_\_\_\_ (read books, watch TV etc.). I go to bed at \_\_\_\_\_. I think that student's life is busy and interesting.

### Тема 3. Свободное время, хобби.

(Leisure activities (free time; spare time). Hobby)

#### Модальные глаголы (Modal verbs)

Модальные глаголы выражают не реальное действие или состояние, а отношение к нему действующего лица: возможность, необходимость или способность совершить какое-либо действие.

Основные модальные глаголы: **can (could), may (might), must, need**. После большинства модальных глаголов смысловой глагол употребляется без частицы **to**.

1. **Can (could)** выражает:

- а) *умение/способность/физическую возможность*: I can read – Я могу читать.
- б) *удивление/сомнение/недоверие*: He couldn't have said that – Не может быть, чтобы он сказал это.
- в) *запрет или разрешение*: You can go there – Вы можете пойти туда.

2. **May (might)** употребляется для выражения:

- а) *просьбы/разрешения*: May I come in? – Можно войти?
- б) *вероятность/предположение*: It may rain today – Сегодня, возможно, будет дождь.

3. **Must** используется для выражения необходимости совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств, а также для выражения приказанья или совета. На русский язык **must** переводится *должен, нужно, надо*.

*I must do it now – Я должен сделать это прямо сейчас.*

*You must study well – Ты должен (обязан) хорошо учиться.*

4. **Need** употребляется для выражения:

- а) *долга или обязанности в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях*:  
You needn't get up so early – Вам незачем вставать так рано

5. Модальный глагол **have to** выражает значение обязанности или необходимости, вызванной какими-то внешними обстоятельствами: «вынужден, приходится, должен в силу той или иной ситуации».

*He has to wear a tie at work. — Ему приходится носить галстук на работу (дресс-код обязывает).*

*Children have to go to school. — Детям нужно (необходимо) ходить в школу.*

Модальный глагол и его эквивалент	Что выражает	Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Будущее время
can to be able to	мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии	can am/is/are able to	could was/were able to	----- shall/will be able to
may to be allowed to	мочь, иметь разрешение	may am/is/are allowed to	might was/were allowed to	----- shall/will be allowed to
must	быть должным	must	had to	shall/will have to
have to	вынужден, приходится	have to	had to	shall/will have to
need	нуждаться	need	-----	-----

## 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. What languages can you speak? 2. Can you read English books in the original? 3. Can you do some housework, what exactly? 4. Could you read and count when you were four years old? 5. Can any of your friends ride a horse? 6. Can all your friends use the Internet? 7. Can we cross the street when the light is red? 8. Could you swim when you were a child? 9. Did your parents manage to become your best friends? 10. Could you play any musical instrument when you were younger? 11. What can you never do in this life? Now say what things you can do!

## 2. Заполните пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами:

1) can; 2) could; 3) may; 4) might; 5) must; 6) needn't

1. Mother asked us but we ... not wash the plates. 2. We ... not do this work ourselves. 3. In autumn they ... go hunting. 4. He ... have told us about his plan. 5. ... I visit them? No, you ... 6. I am sorry. ... you, please, repeat your name? 7.... you tell me the time? 8. You ... to help Henry, he is ill. 9. ... I come in? 10. ... your secretary speak any foreign language? 11. Why ... I give you my money? 12. ... Mary take this dictionary with her? 13. ... you play the piano in childhood? 14. I ... not read and write when I went to school. 15. ... you help me?



### 3. Раскройте скобки.

1. Jack left before the end of the meeting. He \_\_\_\_\_ home early. (have to/go)
2. In Britain many children \_\_\_\_\_ uniform when they go to school. (have to/wear)
3. When you come to London again, you \_\_\_\_\_ and see us. (must/come)
4. Last night Don became ill suddenly. We \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. (call/have to)
5. You really \_\_\_\_\_ harder if you want to pass the examination. (must/work)
6. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ late. (work/have to)
7. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ late. (work/have to)
8. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends. (work/have to)
9. Caroline may \_\_\_\_\_ away next week. (go/have to)
10. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We \_\_\_\_\_ it to a garage. (take/have to)

### Лексические задания

#### 1. Найдите перевод английским словам.

holiday  
be on holiday  
package holiday  
go camping  
play football  
play rugby  
play basketball  
play badminton  
play baseball  
play tennis  
play volleyball  
play table tennis  
play chess  
play draughts  
backgammon  
swimming  
running  
sailing  
motor racing  
horse racing  
judo  
karate  
snowboarding  
skiing  
kayaking  
martial arts

Палатка  
выращивать цветы / овощи  
живопись  
вышивка бисером  
ходить в поход  
фотографировать  
рыбачить  
смотреть телевизор / dvd  
охотиться  
заниматься скалолазанием  
играть в хоккей  
играть на гитаре  
игры в помещении  
делать гимнастику  
играть в бейсбол  
садоводство  
играть в баскетбол  
каякинг  
парусный спорт  
бегать трусцой  
турпутевка  
нарды  
рисование  
поле для футбола / регби  
кататься на роликовых коньках  
заниматься что-либо

















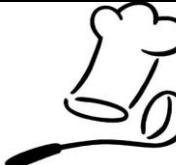



hand-to-hand fighting	плавательный бассейн
a football / rugby pitch	рукопашный бой
tennis / badminton / volleyball / basketball court	тяжелая атлетика
swimming pool	читать книги / газету
embroidery	карате
to do sports	бег
watch tv / dvd	играть в регби
listen to music	автогонки
play computer games	играть в настольный теннис
cooking	заниматься борьбой
gardening	игры на улице
grow flowers / vegetables	играть в бадминтон
read books / a newspaper	вышивание
do nothing	быть в отпуске, на каникулах
indoor activities	играть в настольные игры
outdoor activities	кататься на велосипеде
play cards	играть в компьютерные игры
play board games	фотографирование
play the guitar	боевые искусства
go hiking	играть в теннис
go camping	плавание
go rock climbing	вязание крючком
go hunting	играть в карты
go fishing	играть в волейбол
go jogging	отпуск, каникулы
photography	лыжный спорт
take photos	играть в футбол
to take up	вязание спицами
to give up	ходить в поход с палатками
knitting	играть в шашки
crocheting ['krəʊʃem]	собирать монеты / марки
beading	заниматься спортом
boxing	катание на санках
athletics	ходить пешком
play ice hockey	готовить
do yoga	легкая атлетика
collect coins / stamps	сноубординг
go to the gym	заниматься йогой
weightlifting	ничего не делать
go cycling	бокс
do wrestling	площадка для тенниса / и т.д.
do exercises	скачки
tent	слушать музыку
do rollerblading	дзюдо

drawing  
painting  
sledging  
keep fit  
for fun / for pleasure

быть в форме  
бросить что-либо  
ходить в спортзал  
играть в шахматы  
для удовольствия

\* с видами спорта, которые оканчиваются на -ing мы обычно употребляем глагол go. Но если перед видом спорта стоит выражение a lot of / a bit of, то мы употребляем глагол do. We go camping in the summer. We do a lot of rock climbing in the summer.

## 2. Напишите вид занятия под картинкой.

				
1.	2.		3.	4.
				
5.	6.		7.	8.
				
9.	10.		11.	12.
				
13.	14.		15.	16.
				
17.	18.		19.	20.

### 3. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами из рамки.

fashion / swimming / reading books / watching films / listening to music /  
volleyball / surfing the Net / board games / go bowling / jogging

1. Ann's really into \_\_\_\_\_. She goes to the cinema every weekend.
2. I like \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite writer is Joanne Rowling.
3. Ted's keen on \_\_\_\_\_. He plays for the school team.
4. Sarah likes \_\_\_\_\_. Her favourite singer is Adele.
5. John is not very keen on \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't pay any attention to new trends in clothes.
6. Dave's really interested in \_\_\_\_\_. He likes looking at movie websites.
7. I quite like \_\_\_\_\_ - especially in the sea.
8. Jack doesn't like playing \_\_\_\_\_. He prefers outdoor games such as football.

### 4. Заполните пропуски правильным глаголом.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ football in the winter at my school.
2. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ tennis three times a week.
3. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ much exercise?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ basketball in the summer and winter.
5. Kate usually \_\_\_\_\_ rollerblading in the park.
6. We always \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter, as long as there is enough snow.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of yoga when I was younger.
8. Peter doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ badminton with his friends.
9. We used to \_\_\_\_\_ camping in the mountains.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of swimming in the summer.
11. He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ athletics at school.
12. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ fit, you need to run three or four miles every other day.
13. We often \_\_\_\_\_ jogging in the morning.
14. I used to \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym, but I'm getting a bit old for that now.

### 5. Определите вид хобби, о котором говорят люди.

1. I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.
2. I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.
3. The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week -either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.

4. I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.

## 6. Заполните пропуски.

1. How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ jogging?
2. She \_\_\_\_\_. Hiking because she wanted to get more exercise. Unfortunately, she didn't like it and she \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ about six months later.
3. She has always \_\_\_\_\_ her own clothes; it's much cheaper than buying them.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ old coins.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ quite \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of rock climbing when I'm on holiday.
6. I learnt to \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar when I was at school.
7. I don't really \_\_\_\_\_ anything in my spare time.

## 7. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What sport or leisure activities do you do? Why do you do it?
2. What sport do you watch and where?

## 8. Найдите перевод английских слов.

a western	рок
a horror film	народная музыка
an action film	джаз
a musical	звезда фильма
a thriller	мюзикл
a cartoon	мультфильм
a comedy	биография
a science fiction film	музыкальная группа
a romantic comedy	режиссер
film star	поэма
be in	художественная литература
be on	литература
director	роман
war film	слова песни
review	вестерн
entertainment	романтическая комедия
complicated	идти по телевидению (в кинотеатре)
band	поэзия
classical music	боевик
opera	комедия
folk music	фильм о войне
jazz	композитор

rock	сниматься в фильме
lyrics	классическая музыка
composer	развлечение
documentary film	триллер
literature	запутанный; замысловатый
fiction	поэт
novel	рецензия, отзыв
author	документальный фильм
biography	фильм ужасов
poetry	опера
poet	автор
poem	научная фантастика

### 9. Какие слова обозначают нижеприведенные дефиниции?

1. A play or film in which part of the story is sung to music.
2. The person who makes a film.
3. Journalists who write articles about films and plays.
4. The name of the articles they write.
5. The most important actors or actresses in a film.

### 10. Найдите одну ошибку в предложениях и напишите правильный вариант.

1. Many poems are around 300 pages \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cinema grew in popularity in the first half of the 20th year. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I enjoy science fiction because I like stories about the past. \_\_\_\_\_
4. What's happening at the cinema? \_\_\_\_\_
5. We went to see the film because there was a good article in the newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Comedies should frighten people. \_\_\_\_\_

### 11. Переведите предложения с русского на английский.

1. Я интересуюсь искусством. Я часто хожу на художественные (painting) выставки. Я много узнал о русских художниках.
2. Я люблю рисовать. По воскресеньям я рисую пейзажи (landscapes) в парке или за городом.
3. Я увлекаюсь музыкой. Недавно я поступил (join) в группу. Мы играем джаз.
4. Я занимаюсь спортом. Я играю в баскетбол. Я люблю спортивные игры. Я стараюсь поддерживать хорошую спортивную форму.
5. Я люблю ходить в походы и жить в палатке в лесу или у озера. Это прекрасный способ (way) встретить настоящих друзей.
6. Хобби - это интересное занятие в свободное время. Хобби помогает мне многое узнать и делает жизнь интересной. У тебя есть хобби?
7. Я люблю путешествовать. Каждое лето мы идем в поход в горы.
8. Мое любимое занятие - кулинария. Я люблю готовить. Я часто помогаю маме



готовить обед и печь пироги. Я люблю, когда мои друзья приходят к нам на обед.

## 12. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами из правой колонки.

a) I'm Kevin, and I'm nearly six. I think hobbies are boring. I like to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ instead. There I can play \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends, go down the \_\_\_\_\_ or sit on a \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, and I love \_\_\_\_\_ like 'Euro-Disney'.

*theme parks*  
*slide*  
*playground*  
*swing*  
*hide-and-seek*

b) Hi, I'm Candy Davenport. During the week \_\_\_\_\_ at home in front of the TV is enough for me, but on the weekends I go \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends. My boyfriend Gary doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_. The music is too loud there, he says. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ where he can play \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ with his mates Carl and Jake. When he goes out with them, I have a \_\_\_\_\_ with Trisha, my best friend.

*clubbing*  
*billiards*  
*discos*  
*night out*  
*relaxing*  
*darts*  
*pubs*

c) I'm Thornton Belgrave. Being nearly seventy, \_\_\_\_\_ are not really attractive for me. I enjoy a quiet day at home. I often sit in my room and go through my \_\_\_\_\_ or build historic \_\_\_\_\_. My wife Angela is interested in doing difficult \_\_\_\_\_ or playing \_\_\_\_\_ like 'Monopoly'. I prefer a good game of \_\_\_\_\_ instead. I think it keeps my brain cells working.

*board games*  
*model planes*  
*chess*  
*jigsaw puzzles*  
*sporting facilities*  
*stamp collection*

## 13. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

### HOBBIES

Today people have more time for leisure activities than they did in the past, mainly due to shorter working hours. People also have higher incomes and more paid holidays, so they are now able to follow a wider range of interests and activities in their spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to traveling and from chess to volleyball.

As a result, the leisure industry has become very commercialized and caters to a wide range of tastes. Mass entertainment, including spectator sports, television, music, computer games and the cinema, the travel industry and "do-it-yourself" industry are now very big businesses.

People also do much sport. They do it for many reasons. Most people are amateurs and do sport just for fun, for the exercise and to keep fit. There is some difference between sport in Britain and in other countries. For example, skiing is not very popular in Britain as there are not many mountains. They don't play much basketball and volleyball either, but many people play rugby. The British play many sports that are unknown in most other countries, for example: cricket, squash and netball.

Cricket is a typically British sport which foreigners have difficulty in understanding. There are two teams of eleven players. Matches last from one to five days. Many people think it is a slow and boring game, but it can be very exciting and rather dangerous. The ball often travels at a speed of 160kph!

Squash is another British invention. It is a form of tennis. There are two players and they use rackets similar to tennis rackets and a small, black rubber ball. They play indoors. It is a very fast and tiring sport!

Netball is similar to basketball. There are seven players (usually girls or women) in each team and the object of the game is the same as in basketball: to throw the ball through a net at the top of a three-metre post.

Among young people extreme sports become more wide spread . Parachuting and rock climbing have been popular with people looking for thrills and adventure. It is a chance to express their individuality, it is also an alternative to traditional sports.

Extreme or action sports include inline skating, skateboarding, surfing and many

others. Unlike many other types of sport, there are often no official rules. But the main thing is not to take unnecessary risks!

#### **14. Найдите в тексте информацию, относящуюся к следующим вопросам.**

- a) the reasons of widening of interests and leisure time activities,
- b) leisure industry
- c) why people do more sport today
- d) the most popular hobby groups

#### **15. Ответьте на вопросы о себе.**

1. Do you read novels or poetry? If so, what do you like? Who are your favourite authors?
2. Do you go to the cinema?
3. Do you often read film reviews?
4. What are your favourite films? Who are your favourite actors?
5. What music do you like? Is your taste in music different from your parents'? Who's your favourite solo artist, group or composer?
6. What was the last single or album you bought or downloaded?
7. When was the last time you heard or saw a group or orchestra perform live? Are you usually more interested in the tune or the lyrics of a song?



## 16. Составьте текст о своем хобби или свободном времени по образцу.

Первый и второй абзацы обязательны для использования в тексте о своем хобби.

A hobby is an activity that someone does for pleasure when they are not working. Moreover, a hobby is the person's interest and preference that reflects his inner world. Through hobbies people realize the need for development and creativity.

There are many interesting things that can be people's hobbies. Some people discover their talent in playing musical instruments, singing or painting. People fascinated by sports find it in football, tennis or ice-skating. Calm people like collecting things or making models.

As for me I have always been a very energetic person and have always had plenty of hobbies. I was interested in sports, especially volleyball and tennis. I collected stickers, toys and coins, had painting and language lessons, took part in a choir. Nevertheless, my deepest passion was always dancing. When I first came to the training I was so charmed by my coach and got so inspired that I started spending two hours three times a week there. I think it was the perfect hobby for my body and my soul. I have learned how to express myself through the body movements.

At the current moment, I suppose that my hobby is English. It's not only the process of learning the language for me. I like listening to English songs, watching videos and movies in original, visiting speaking clubs and communicating with native speakers. I admire the culture of English speaking countries and I'm interested in everything that is connected with it. I have lessons three times a week and I love my group and the teacher. She makes the process of studying so exciting.

So, I believe that the keyword in a hobby definition is "pleasure". My hobby brings me a lot of pleasure and satisfaction.

## МОДУЛЬ 2.

### Оборот **there is/there are**

Оборот **there is (there are)** употребляется для того, чтобы указать место нахождения какого-либо объекта или время выполнения какого-либо действия.

Выражение **there is (there are)** соответствует русскому *имеется, есть, бывает, находится*, и стоит на первом месте.

**There is** – единственное число, **there are** – множественное число.

Чтобы понять значение оборота **there is**, сравните два предложения:

1. *The book is on the table.*

*Книга на столе.*

2. *There is a book on the table.*

*На столе (есть) книга.*

Первое предложение отвечает на вопрос *где книга?*

Второе отвечает на вопрос *что находится на столе?*

### 1. Переведите следующие предложения

1. There are several theaters in our city. 2. There wasn't much snow last winter. 3. There will be a seminar on History next week. 4. Will there be lectures on Monday? 5. There were many children in the park. 6. Was there any conference last month? 7. When will there be the metro in your city? 8. There were many important events last week. 9. Are there many computers in your lab? 10. There will be two seminars next month. 11. There are some new books in our library. 12. There are 4 seasons in a year. 13. There was nobody in the room. 14. There are many places of interest in London.

### 2. Выберите нужную форму сказуемого

1. There (is/are) some money in my purse. 2. There (was/were) the only child in this family. 3. There (is/are) some flowers in a vase. 4. In front of our house there (is/are) a lot of rose bushes. 5. There (were/was) silk curtains on both windows. 6. There (is/are) several museums in this city. 7. There (is/will be) a new stadium here soon. 8. (Is/are) there any places of interest in your region? 9. There (was/were) nobody in the lab. 10. There (is/are) a great deal of English books in our library. 11. (Are/will be) there any lectures next Wednesday? 12. There (is/are) plenty of toys in these shops. 13. There (are/were) no interesting events last week. 14. There (is/are) no rules without exceptions. 15. There (is/are) a lot of large cities in our country.

## Future Simple (Простое будущее время)

Простое будущее время употребляется для обозначения:

- 1) действий, которые точно совершатся в будущем (I will be 18 next month);
- 2) действий, которые мы думаем, что совершатся в будущем (In the future people will live in space);
- 3) действий, решение совершить которые мы принимаем в момент разговора (Do you want to go out tonight? – No, I am tired. I think I will go to bed).

Утвердительные предложения образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **shall** (I, we) и **will** (he, she, you, they) + инфинитив глагола.

Отрицательные предложения образуются следующим образом: **shall not** (shan't) и **will not** (won't) + инфинитив глагола.

Вопросительные предложения образуются: **shall/will** + подлежащее + сказуемое.

С формой глагола в Future Indefinite употребляются следующие индикаторы времени: *next week/month/year, tomorrow, in a day/month/year, soon, etc.*

### Shall/will + V

<p><b>Утвердительные предложения</b></p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } We } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <b>will/shall</b> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> help </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> He/she/it } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <b>will</b> </div> </div> </div> </div>
<p><b>Отрицательные предложения</b></p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } We } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <b>will/shall not</b> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> help </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> He/she/it } You } They } </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <b>will not</b> </div> </div> </div> </div>
<p><b>Вопросительные предложения</b></p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Shall/will { I We </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> help? </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Will { He/she/it You They </div> </div> </div> </div>

## Future Continuous

Употребляется для обозначения действия, которое будет происходить в определенный момент времени в будущем (I will be writing a test at three o'clock next Monday).

Образуется следующим образом: shall/will + be + Ving.

### 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Continuous, to be going to, Future Simple, Future Continuous.

1. Look at Jason! He \_\_\_\_\_ (sneeze).
2. Do you think people \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the Moon again?
3. Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (rehearse) a school play in the gym.
4. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you at the station when you arrive next week.
5. Tidy your room now or you \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home tonight.
6. A: What do you need the planks for? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a shelf for my technology project.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) tomorrow at 3 p.m.?
8. Look at that car! It \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) if the driver doesn't slow down.
9. If I don't know the answer, I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) my elder sister.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic next weekend. Would you like to come?
11. George \_\_\_\_\_ (take) his dog for a walk when his mother comes back from work.
12. I'm sure your parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not, scold) you for getting a D from the Art exam.
13. Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a cartoon film with his little sister.
14. At 8 o'clock on Sunday my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the theatre with their friends.
15. Pamela looks sad. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cry).
16. At this time next week, Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her driving test.
17. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ (probably, bring) his sister to the party.
18. A: I'm tense. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a back massage.
19. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when you call Mrs. Stevenson.
20. Mark thinks we \_\_\_\_\_ (not, win) the match with the Winston High School.
21. Look at Jessica. She \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) from the wall.
22. A: Why are you carrying a fishing rod? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (fish) with my grandfather.
23. Dave \_\_\_\_\_ (play) chess with me next Friday.
24. People \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) holidays in space in the 22nd century.

**Тема 4. Страны изучаемого языка: Великобритания.**  
(English-speaking countries)

**1. Страны и национальности.**

Country	Nationality	Language
Australia	Australian	English
China	Chinese	Mandarin
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Italy	Italian	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Russia	Russian	Russian
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss-German, French, Italian
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
the UK (United Kingdom)	British	English
the USA (United States of America)	American	English

**2. Найдите русские эквиваленты английских слов.**

to be situated	Экспортировать
British Isles ['ailz]	правлящий
surface	плотность
to vary	текстиль
high	палата
low	палата общин
plain	химический
vast	состоять из
lake	равнина
shipbuilding	мягкий
climate	правительство
mild	озеро
industry	промышленность
to occupy	островное государство
population	различаться
density	британские острова
to develop	располагаться
to export	развивать
chemical	палата лордов
textile	поверхность

government	высокий
chamber	население
ruling	кораблестроение
consist of	низкий
island nation	конституционная монархия
constitutional monarchy	огромный, обширный
House of Lords	климат
House of Commons	занимать

### 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

#### Great Britain

The official name of Great Britain is **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**. Great Britain is an island country. It is situated on the British Isles in the northwest of Europe. The English Channel 18 miles wide separates it from France. Great Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea, and from Ireland by the Irish Sea.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 000 (two hundred and forty-four thousand) square kilometres. The population is more than 65 million. People live mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. Four out of every five people live in towns. Over 53 million people live in England. Over 3 million in Wales. A little over 5 million in Scotland. About 1.8 million in Northern Ireland. London's population is over 7 million people. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. The capital is London.

The surface of the United Kingdom varies greatly. The northern and the western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest is a vast plain that is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous part of the country.

No part of England lies more than one hundred miles from the sea. The coast line has a number of fine bays and excellent natural harbors. World famous ports include London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth ['plɪməθ], Southampton [sau'θæmptən], Portsmouth, Dover and others.

The climate of Great Britain is mild the whole year round. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot. It often rains in England. Rain falls in summer and in winter, in autumn and in spring. Snow falls only in the north and west of the country. October is usually the wettest month, July – the hottest, and January – the coldest.

## Questions

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the territory and the population of Great Britain?
5. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
6. What is the surface of the country?
7. Are there any big rivers and lakes in Great Britain?
8. What is the climate on the British Isles like?

### 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Официальное название Великобритании – Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
2. Британия является конституционной монархией.
3. Северная Ирландия занимает северо-восточную часть острова Ирландия.
4. Пролив Ла-Манш (English Channel) отделяет Соединенное Королевство от континентальной Европы.
5. Остров имеет длину 974 километра и ширину 531 километр.
6. Лондон — столица и самый большой город Англии.
7. Климат Великобритании умеренный. Зимы не холодные, а лето не жаркое.
8. Великобритания - одна из ведущих промышленно развитых стран в мире.

### 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### British economy

For centuries Great Britain has been famous for its cattle and sheep and still remains a leading country in wool production. A small per cent of the population (about 2%) is engaged in farming. The chief crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, hay, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Among other important farming products are cattle, meat and dairy products.

The shallow waters surrounding the island are also important for the country's economy – they provide excellent fishing grounds and large quantities of fish are caught every year.

Great Britain is an old naval and highly developed industrial power. It is rich in mineral resources. The most important are coal and iron. Next to coal and iron the chief minerals found on the British Isles are the building stone, marble, granite, slate, lead, tin, copper, zinc, salt and china clay (i.e. clay suitable for manufacturing china). Having found rich deposits of iron and ore in the same regions, Britain was able to create a powerful heavy industry earlier than any other country in the world.



Britain is famous for its steel manufacture, tool industry, heavy and light engineering. It supplies many countries with certain classes of machinery, iron and steel goods. But the textile industry proved to be one of the most extensive industries in England; large quantities of cotton and woollen goods and artificial silk are produced and exported.

## **6. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Wheat is a grain; rye is a grain too. 2. Our collective farm grows various grains, such as wheat, oats and rye. 3. Many different fruit trees grow in our park. 4. It is growing dark. 5. In October it begins to grow cold in Moscow. 6. England is known to export wool. 7. I need some coloured wool. 8. We saw many sheep in the meadow. 9. The production of steel has greatly increased in our country. 10. Our coalmining industry supplies our plants with coal. 11. We had a good crop of vegetables last year. 12. The land was so dry that the farmers were afraid that their crops would fail. 13. The wheat crop is very good this summer. 14. Barley is used as food. 15. Oats are a grain growing in cool climate. 16. Make hay while the sun shines. (proverb) 17. To keep well we must eat vegetables. 18. I prefer vegetables and fruit to meat. 19. We had meat and potato for dinner. 20. We cut grass to make hay. 21. Your friend is an excellent artist. 22. It is not in my power to change the situation. 23. Electric power is now used in most plants and factories. 24. A power station is a building in which mechanical power, especially electric power, is produced. 25. Knowledge is power. 26. The park was surrounded by a stone wall. 27. Who was sitting next to you in the theatre? 28. Ancient Greeks created beautiful art works that we still admire.

## **7. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

### **Political system of Great Britain**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a parliamentary monarchy. The king or the queen is the head of the state. The monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions. In practice the state is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. Since the VIII century the power of the English monarch has been limited by Parliament.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

Parliament is the legislative power.

The British Parliament consists of two houses: the House of Commons having 630 members and the House of Lords with approximately 800 peers.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by people every 5 years. The Chairman of the House of Commons is the speaker.



The members of the House of Lords are not elected. They inherit this right from their fathers. The Chairman of this house is called Lord Chancellor. He sits on a Woolsack symbolising the prosperity of the country achieved thanks to wool industry.

The main function of the parliament is lawmaking.

Each bill is introduced to the House of Commons first and has three readings. After the third reading it is taken to the House of Lords. On their approval the Queen signs it, thus it becomes the law of the country.

The executive power is in the hands of the Cabinet which consists of the most important ministers with the prime minister at the head.

It is chosen from the members of the leading party, called the Government party (it has the greater number of seats in the House of Commons). Other parties represent the opposition. There are three main political parties: the Labour party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

legislative power – законодательная власть

approximately – приблизительно

a peer – пэр, лорд

to inherit – наследовать

to introduce – представлять

on their approval – после одобрения

executive power – исполнительная власть

county – графство

Lord Chancellor – Лорд-Канцлер

## Questions

1. What does the British Parliament consist of?
2. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
3. Who is the head of state?
4. Who does in practice rule the country?
5. What is the main function of the parliament?

## 8. Прочитайте тексты и ответьте на вопросы.

British Literature made great contribution to the world culture. Great Britain gave us such poets and writers as William Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, and others.

### William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest playwright, was born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. Little is known about his childhood, but we know that he was educated at the local Grammar School.

At the age of eighteen he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery and lived in Stratford-on-Avon until he was about twenty-one. Then he went to London. We do not know why he left Stratford-on-Avon. There is a story that Shakespeare's first job in London was holding rich men's horses at the theatre door. But nobody can be sure that this story is true. Later, Shakespeare became an actor and a member of one of the chief acting companies. Soon he began to write plays for this company and in a few years became a well-known author. Many of his plays were staged at a London theatre called The Globe. The theatres of those days were a lot different. No scenery was used; there were no actresses at that time either. All women's parts were played by boys or men dressed in women's clothes.

Shakespeare's experience as an actor helped him greatly in the writing of his plays. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. Among them there are deep tragedies, such as Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Macbeth, light comedies, such as All's Well That Ends Well, Twelfth Night, historical dramas, such as Henry IV, Richard III.

Most of Shakespeare's plays were not published during his life. So some of them may have been lost in the fire when the Globe burned down in 1613.

Shakespeare spent the last years of his life at Stratford, where he died in 1616. He was buried in the church of Stratford-on-Avon. In London there is a monument to the memory of the great playwright in the Poets Corner in Westminster Abbey. Shakespeare's plays, translated into many languages are still performed on the stages of the best theatres of the world.

### **Walter Scott**

He is known as a great master of the historical novel. His novels give a full picture of the history of England and Scotland. His famous works are: Bob Roy, Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, and many others.

### **Charles Dickens**

He is one of the best English writers of the 19th century. Dickens was 19 years old when he became a reporter. While he was working for his newspaper he began writing sketches of the characters he had observed; and in 1836 they were collected in a book Sketches by Boz.

In 1836 The Pickwick Papers was published and brought him fame. Among his other famous works are Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, and others.

### **William Somerset Maugham**

He has written a large number of novels, plays, and short stories. He has a natural gift for telling very interesting stories, which are all written in a simple natural style that has made his works so popular. With the novel The Moon and Sixpence his reputation as a novelist was established.

William Somerset Maugham is certainly one of the most talented writers. His language is so simple but at the same time so rich!

It is impossible to tell in detail about all British writers who gave the world wonderful masterpieces.

### Questions:

1. In what century was William Shakespeare born?
2. What education did Shakespeare get?
3. Where were many of his plays staged?
4. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
5. Name some of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies.
6. Tell in brief about famous English writers: Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, and Somerset Maugham.

### J. K. Rowling

J. K. Rowling is a pen name. The author's real name is Joanne Rowling. She was born on 31st July 1965 in a town called Yate in Gloucestershire, England. J. K. Rowling went to St Michael's Primary School in Winterbourne. The school was founded by William Wilberforce. The character of Albus Dumbledore (the headmaster of Hogwarts) was partly inspired by Alfred Dunn, the headmaster of St Michael's. Two of the children she played with in her childhood were called Potter.

J. K. Rowling started to write stories when she was a young girl. She wrote her first book when she was six years old and it was called **Rabbit**. J.K. Rowling didn't really enjoy her teenage years. She had a difficult relationship with her father, and her mother was often unwell. Her best friend when she was a teenager was Sean Harris. The character Ron Weasley from the Harry Potter books is partly inspired by Sean.

J. K. Rowling was Head Girl of Wydean School and College, and she got A Levels in English, French and German. She went on to study French and Classics at the University of Exeter. She read the works of Charles Dickens and J.R.R. Tolkien when she was a student. She graduated in 1986 and became a researcher in London for Amnesty International.

In 1990, on a crowded train travelling from Manchester (where she was living at the time) to London, J. K. Rowling got the idea that would become the Harry Potter series. She didn't have a pen to write any of the ideas down, so she forced herself to remember the details. She began to write the story the moment she got home.

J. K. Rowling's mother died in December 1990. She was still writing the first Harry Potter book at the time. J. K. Rowling moved to Porto in Portugal. She taught at night-school and wrote during the day. She married Jorge Arantes, a Portuguese journalist, in 1992, and they had a child together (called Jessica) in 1993. The couple broke up in December 1993, and J. K. Rowling and her daughter moved to Edinburgh in Scotland to be near to her sister.

J. K. Rowling was very poor after returning to Britain. She signed up for welfare benefits and focused on finishing the first Harry Potter novel, the only work that meant something to her. Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone was completed in 1995. Represented by Christopher Little Literary Agents, J. K. Rowling tried to find a publisher. It was rejected by twelve publishers, before Bloomsbury agreed to put the book out. Bloomsbury printed 1000 copies of the Philosopher's Stone in June 1997. These copies were mainly sent to libraries and they are now worth more than £20,000. Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone won the Nestle Smarties Book Prize and the British Book Award for Children's Book of the Year.

J. K. Rowling was able to buy her own house with the money she earned from the first Harry Potter book. She moved into 19 Hazelbank Terrace in Edinburgh and started to write the next Harry Potter book. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets was published in 1998, and this was followed by Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban (1999), Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire (2000), Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (2003), Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince (2005) and finally, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows (2007). Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows sold 11 million copies on the first day of its release.

The entire Harry Potter series is 4195 pages long, and the Harry Potter brand is worth more than \$15 billion. All seven Harry Potter books have been made into movies.

Now J.K. Rowling lives in Edinburgh with her husband and three children.

## Questions

1. Which year was J.K. Rowling born?  
a. 1964      b. 1963      c. 1965      d. 1960
2. How many Harry Potter books did J. K. Rowling write? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did she come up with the idea for the Harry Potter books?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you read any Harry Potter books? If yes, which ones have you read?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which of these books was not written by J. K. Rowling?  
  
a. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets   b. Quidditch Through the Ages  
c. James and the Giant Peach   d. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows
6. Where does J. K. Rowling live? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How many children does she have? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What was the first book that J. K. Rowling wrote? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Can you fill in the missing words to these titles?

- a. Harry Potter and the \_\_\_\_\_ Stone
- b. Harry Potter and the Half-Blood \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Harry Potter and the Prisoner of \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Harry Potter and the \_\_\_\_\_ of Fire

### **Famous English scientists**

#### **George Stephenson**

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

#### **James Prescott Joule [dʒuːl]**

James Prescott Joule, famous British physicist, was born in 1818, in England. Joule was one of the most outstanding physicists of his time. He is best known for his research in electricity. In the course of his research of the heat emitted in an electrical circuit, he formulated the law, now known as Joule's law of electric heating. This law states that the amount of heat produced each second in a conductor by electric current is proportional to the resistance of the conductor and to the square of the current. Joule experimentally verified the law of conservation of energy in his study of the conversion of mechanical energy into heat energy.

Joule determined the numerical relation between heat and mechanical energy, or the mechanical equivalent of heat, using many independent methods. The unit of energy, called the joule, is named after him. It is equal to 1 watt/second. Together with the physicist William Thomson (Baron Kelvin), Joule found that the temperature of a gas falls when it expands without doing any work. This phenomenon, which became known as the Joule-Thomson effect, lies in the operation of modern refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

#### **Questions:**

- 1. What is George Stephenson famous for?
- 2. What did George Stephenson invent?
- 3. In what field did Joule make his research?

4. What law did Joule formulate?
5. What is Joule-Thomson effect? Where is it used?

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план.

**Stephen Hawking**  
(January 8, 1942 to March 14, 2018)

Stephen Hawking, a theoretical physicist, was born on January 8, 1942, in Oxford, England, exactly 300 years after the death of Galileo. From the time he was a young boy, Hawking describes having a deep curiosity and passion for understanding how things work, from everyday toys to the whole universe.

He grew up in a highly educated family. Both of his parents had attended Oxford University and his father, Frank, was a medical researcher. Stephen enjoyed math and science in school where he earned the nickname "Einstein". Hawking went to Oxford University in England in 1959 where he struggled with both his studies and his health. He was younger than many other students, and found the academic work "extremely easy". Hawking experienced increased clumsiness including a serious fall down a flight of stairs. His speech became slurred and medical tests showed the development of ALS (amyotrophic sclerosis, also called motor neuron disease or Lou Gehrig's disease). He was given a life expectancy of two years. Hawking became very depressed, wrapped in a feeling of hopelessness; as time went by, however, the disease slowed down. He graduated and left for Cambridge to work on his PhD. Hawking has stated that his engagement to Jane Wilde, who he met shortly before his diagnosis, "gave him something to live for" and he returned to his work with enthusiasm. Despite the initial grim diagnosis from his doctors, Hawking has lived a full and productive life with the help of science and modern medicine. Although he is confined to a wheelchair and cannot talk, he can communicate using a touch pad computer and a voice synthesizer.

Hawking and Jane Wilde were married in July 1965 and Hawking finished his PhD shortly thereafter. During the late 1960s, Hawking's physical abilities declined once again.

In 1974, Hawking was invited to teach at the California Institute of Technology.

In 1995 he divorced with his wife, and announced his engagement to Elaine Mason and married again. They were together for 11 years and divorced in 2006. Following this divorce, Hawking resumed a closer relationship with Jane, his children, and grandchildren.

His fame has brought him unusual privileges and opportunities. In 2013 Hawking stated, "We are all different, but we share the same human spirit. Perhaps it's human nature that we adapt, and survive."



Stephen spent much of his academic work researching black holes and space-time theories. He wrote many important papers on the subject and became a noted expert on relativity and black holes. Perhaps his most famous discovery was when he demonstrated that black holes emit some radiation. Prior to this it was thought that black holes could not get smaller because nothing could escape their enormous gravity. The radiation from black holes has become known as Hawking Radiation.

In 1988 Hawking catapulted to international prominence with the publication of *A Brief History of Time*. The short, informative book became an account of cosmology for the masses and offered an overview of space and time, the existence of God and the future. The work was an instant success, spending more than four years atop the London Sunday Times' best-seller list. Since its publication, it has sold millions of copies worldwide and been translated into more than 40 languages.

In 2005, Hawking authored the even more accessible *A Briefer History of Time*, which further simplified the original work's core concepts and touched upon the newest developments in the field like string theory.

He also wrote such books as *On the Shoulders of Giants*, and *The Universe in a Nutshell*.

Stephen Hawking was Director of Research at the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology at Cambridge University. He was a highly successful lecturer and author. Using the equalizer, he was capable of speaking just 15 letters per minute.

Since 2009 he had been completely paralyzed but he was still a living legend.

## **9. Выучите и расскажите текст про Великобританию.**

The official name of Great Britain is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated off the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west and the North Sea in the east.

Great Britain contains England, Scotland and Wales. The capital of the country is London. English is the official language.

The population of the U. K. is more than 65 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs. London's population is over 7 million people. The British nation consists of the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. There are many rivers in Great Britain. The main river is the Thames. The longest river is the Severn.

There are many universities, colleges, libraries, museums and theatres in the country. The most famous universities are Cambridge University, Oxford University, Glasgow University.

The U. K. is a parliamentary monarchy. The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

The United Kingdom has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries.

Great Britain gave us such poets and writers as William Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, and others.

### Тема 5. Города стран(ы) изучаемого языка. (The cities of English-speaking countries)

#### Present Perfect

(Настоящее совершенное время)

Времена группы Perfect употребляются для выражения:

1) действия, совершившегося к определенному моменту времени в настоящем. При употреблении Perfect говорящий обращает внимание на *результат*, а не на *время его совершения*. Perfect выражает связь прошлого с настоящим. Часто он употребляется без указания точного времени совершения действия (I have visited Paris twice);

2) действий, событий, которые произошли в недавнем прошлом, и мы имеем результат такого действия сейчас (I have lost my keys, т.е. у меня сейчас нет ключей; I have broken my leg, т.е. нога сломана сейчас).

Утвердительные предложения образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **have (I, you, we, they) / has (he/she/it)** и формы причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle), т.е. **III формы смыслового глагола**.

Формула	have / has + V-ed / V-3
<b>Утвердительные предложения</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I You We They </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> have </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div> written / cooked </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> He She It </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> has </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div> written / cooked </div> </div>
<b>Отрицательные предложения</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I You We They </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> have not (haven't) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div> written / cooked </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> He She It </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> has not (hasn't) </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> </div> <div> written / cooked </div> </div>



<b>Вопросительные предложения</b>	Have	{ I You We They	written / cooked?
	Has	{ He She It	

С настоящим временем часто употребляются следующие индикаторы времени: *already, by, for, ever, lately, recently, never, since, this week/month/year, today, etc.*

Следует обратить внимание на употребление глаголов go (gone) и be (been) в Present Perfect. Глагол gone употребляется для обозначения того, что кто-то ушел куда-то и еще не вернулся. Been обозначает, что кто-то куда-то уезжал и уже вернулся.

### 1. Составьте предложения.

1. I / not finish / the report \_\_\_\_\_
2. you / see / my keys? \_\_\_\_\_
3. we / play / five games this season \_\_\_\_\_
4. you / eat / anything today? \_\_\_\_\_
5. our friends / not had / a pet before \_\_\_\_\_
6. Diana / break / her mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_
7. Clive / use / this computer? \_\_\_\_\_
8. I / never drive / a Japanese car \_\_\_\_\_
9. the children / see / all the Harry Potter films? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Mr Lee / not come / to work today \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Вставьте for или since в пропуски.

1. We haven't watched TV \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
2. The boy hasn't eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ six hours.
3. I've known Pam \_\_\_\_\_ primary school.
4. What have you done \_\_\_\_\_ you finished school?
5. We have studied Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ three years.

### 3. Задайте вопросы.

1. you / visited / Have / ever / Paris?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. your dad / ever / Has / anything / invented?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. watched / the best / What's / you / have / film / ever?

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4. lived / Jeremy / in / How long / has / Oxford?

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5. you / the most / book / interesting / have / ever / What's / read?

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#### 4. Вставьте **just, yet** или **already**.

1. He is here now. He has *just/already/yet* arrived.
2. Has Paul started his new job *just/already/yet*?
3. Their plane has not landed *just/already/yet*?
4. Ned has *just/already/yet* fed his pets.
5. Her hair's wet. She's *just/already/yet* washed it.
6. They have *just/already/yet* visited a lot of countries.

#### 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильное время **Past Simple** или **Present Perfect**.

1. "\_\_\_\_\_ (you ever be) to the USA?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there last summer." "How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you stay)?" "A month." "\_\_\_\_\_ (you like) it?"
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (just, stop) raining.
3. "\_\_\_\_\_ (you take) the dog out yet?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) him out when I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home."
4. "Have you got Henry's new address?" "\_\_\_\_\_ (he change) his address? I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know). I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a letter to him at the old address last week".
5. I'm not very well. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat and drink) too much.
6. "My son \_\_\_\_\_ (not start) work yet, he is still at University." "How long \_\_\_\_\_ (he be) at University?" "He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there for three years. Before that he \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) five years at the High School in Park street.
7. "\_\_\_\_\_ (you ever be) to Disneyland?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there last year, when I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a week in Paris with my children. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fantastic."
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ (the kids have) fun at the fair?" "Oh, yes! They \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) themselves a lot and they \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to come back home".
9. "I can't drive. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my glasses. \_\_\_\_\_ (you see) them anywhere?" "No, sorry. Perhaps you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) them at the theatre."
10. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (just make) some tea. Would you like some?" "No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) two cups an hour ago and I \_\_\_\_\_ (just have) a coffee with Tim."

11. “\_\_\_\_\_ (Tom pass) his driving test?” “Yes, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not receive) his driving license yet. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) my car twice. He’s a good driver.”
12. “\_\_\_\_\_ (Joan call yet) ?” “Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) three times this morning and she \_\_\_\_\_ (already ring) twice this afternoon.” “I’m sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) here when she \_\_\_\_\_ (call). \_\_\_\_\_ (she leave) a message?” “Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that she couldn’t come to the party tonight.” “Oh, what a pity! I wanted to see her very much, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) her for the last two months.”
13. “Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you be) ?” “I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the cinema with Joe.” “What \_\_\_\_\_ (you see) ?” “Murder in Crete. \_\_\_\_\_ (you see) it?” “No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (never hear) of it. \_\_\_\_\_ (you like) it?”
14. “This book sounds interesting. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (write) it ?” “A new novelist. It already \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) 300,000 copies.” “Can I borrow it?” “It’s not mine. It’s Jennifer’s.” “\_\_\_\_\_ (she read) it?” “I think so”
15. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my notebook? I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) it on this shelf when I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
16. “What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you wake) up this morning?” “At five, and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk in the woods.” “I \_\_\_\_\_ (never wake) up so early in my life.”
17. “How long is it since you last \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Julia?” “Well, as a matter of fact I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in London for a week.”
18. “Hallo Susan. You look very well. What \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) ?” “I have wonderful news. I \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a moped !
19. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to this house, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very quiet neighborhood but since then a new housing estate \_\_\_\_\_ (be) built and it \_\_\_\_\_ (become) very noisy.
20. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (go) cycling two hours ago and he \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) back yet.

## 6. Заполните пропуски глаголами в Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect.

### Brad Pitt’s Biography (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

William Bradley "Brad" Pitt (born December 18, 1963) \_\_\_\_\_ (1 – be ) an American actor and film producer. Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ (2- receive) four Academy Award nominations and five Golden Globe Award nominations, winning one Golden Globe. He \_\_\_\_\_ (3 – be described) as one of the world's most attractive men, a label for which he has received substantial media attention.

Pitt first \_\_\_\_\_ (4 - gain) recognition as a cowboy hitchhiker in the road movie *Thelma & Louise* (1991). His first leading roles in big-budget productions \_\_\_\_\_ (5 - come) with *A River Runs Through It* (1992), *Interview with the Vampire* (1994), and *Legends of the Fall* (1994). In 1995, he \_\_\_\_\_ (6- give) critically acclaimed performances in the crime thriller *Seven* and the science fiction film *12 Monkeys*, the latter earning him a Golden Globe Award for Best Supporting Actor and an Academy Award nomination. Four years later, Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ (7 - star) in the cult hit *Fight Club*. He then starred in the major international hit *Ocean's Eleven* (2001) and its sequels, *Ocean's Twelve* (2004) and *Ocean's Thirteen* (2007). His greatest commercial successes \_\_\_\_\_ (8 - be) *Troy* (2004) and *Mr. & Mrs. Smith* (2005). Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ (9- receive) his second and third Academy Award nominations for his leading performances in *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button* (2008) and *Moneyball* (2011). In addition, Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ (10 - own) a production company, Plan B Entertainment, whose productions include *The Departed* (2006), which \_\_\_\_\_ (11 - win) the Academy Award for Best Picture, and *Moneyball*, which garnered a Best Picture nomination.

Following a high-profile relationship with actress Gwyneth Paltrow, Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ (12 – be married) to actress Jennifer Aniston for five years. Pitt \_\_\_\_\_ (13 - live) with actress Angelina Jolie in a relationship that \_\_\_\_\_ (14- attract) wide publicity. He and Jolie \_\_\_\_\_ (15 - have) six children—Maddox, Pax, Zahara, Shiloh, Knox, and Vivienne. Since beginning his relationship with Jolie, he \_\_\_\_\_ (16 - become) increasingly involved in social issues both in the United States and internationally.

### Лексические упражнения

#### 1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

##### London

##### Vocabulary

numerous ['nju:mərəs] – многочисленный  
ancient ['eɪnfənt] – древний, старинный  
striking – поразительный, замечательный  
to found – основывать  
fortress – крепость  
royal – королевский  
to crown – короновать  
outstanding – выдающийся  
statesman – государственный деятель

to bury ['beri] – хоронить  
tower – башня  
official residence – официальная резиденция  
wealth – богатство  
luxury – роскошь  
in memory of – в память о  
to contain – содержать;  
priceless – бесценный

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic, and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End, and the East End.

The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices, and firms are situated there, including the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and the Old Bailey. Few people live here, but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some famous ancient buildings within the City. Perhaps the most striking of them is the St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace, and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the governmental part of London.

Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets, and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling, etc.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell, known as "Big Ben". Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs, and theatres are situated there.

The Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London. It was named in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

On the north side of the Trafalgar Square is the National Portrait Gallery. Not far away is the British Museum — the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc, and is also famous for its library.

There are a lot of factories, workshops, and docks in the East End.

## Questions

1. Is London the largest city in the world?
2. What's the population of London?
3. Traditionally London is divided into four parts. Can you name them?
4. What do you know about the City?
5. Who was the St. Paul's Cathedral built by?
6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?
7. What is the governmental part of London?
8. What building has more historic associations than any other building in London?
9. What is Big Ben?
10. Can you describe the Trafalgar Square?
11. Where do the working people of London live?
12. What are the most famous London museums and art galleries?

## 2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

### Places of interest in London

#### *Hyde Park*

It's the London's largest and most fashionable park. It was once a royal hunting forest. There are restaurants and bars at each end of the Serpentine lake. Hire a boat.

#### *Downing Street*

Number 10, Downing Street has been the home of the British Prime Minister since 1735.

#### *The Houses of Parliament*

Its official name is the Palace of Westminster. Most of the building was built in 1840 after the fire of 1834 destroyed the old palace. At the north end of the building, by Westminster Bridge, there is the famous clock tower, Big Ben. In fact Big Ben is really the name of the bell in the tower, not of the clock.

#### *The Tower of London*

It's the London's oldest building. Since it was built by William the Conqueror in the 11th century, this castle has been a Royal palace, a prison, a place of execution, a zoo, the Royal Mint, and an observatory. Today it's a museum and houses the Crown Jewels. There is a gift shop.

### *The Natural Museum*

It's situated in Kensington and is one of London's greatest museums. There is a huge collection of animals and plants, including a quarter of a million butterflies, a blue whale and the famous dinosaur skeletons. There is a cafeteria, a gift shop, and a book shop.

### *Madame Tussauds, Morylebone Road*

The famous Waxworks Museum has the models of famous people from pop stars to prime ministers, displays of battles and a Chamber of Horror.

### *The Royal Observatory, Greenwich*

It is situated 10 miles outside London on a hill above the River Thames. The Observatory contains telescopes and displays about astronomy, including Hailey's Comet and Black Holes. There is a video theatre and a souvenir shop. Picnic in Greenwich Park. You can take a river boat to Greenwich from Westminster Bridge.

### **Questions**

1. What is the London's largest and most fashionable park?
2. What street has been the home of the British Prime Minister since 1735?
3. What is one of London's greatest museums?
4. Where can you see the famous waxworks?
5. Where is the Royal Observatory situated?

### **3. Прочитайте текст.**

#### **London**

It was a fine afternoon, and this was the last week in September. Rose turned into the Strand and walked slowly toward Trafalgar Square, where the crimson buses went roaring round and round the immense column. After waiting for a break in the traffic, she slipped across and made for Whitehall. A lot of importance, in weathered grey stone, all down there. Prime ministers and all that. Rose did not care about them much. Politics were still to her something men argued about. She recognized the Cenotaph and looked with interest at the fading flowers and wreaths massed round the base.

She wandered on. There was the river, very broad, an oily look about it. Houses of Parliament. Big Ben. Westminster Abbey. Quite empty little streets and places round there. She sauntered through a tangle of little streets and finally found herself in a park, quite a small park, with all its seats filled with authentic Londoners, mostly old and looking rather hopeless. But the grass and the trees and water were nice. And the buildings of Whitehall, which she had just seen, suddenly appeared in the smoky-



gold distance like white fairy palaces. She came to some broad roads where cars were hurrying along, negotiated the crossings carefully, and landed herself in another park. This was not so interesting. There was no water, and not so many nice old trees. People were lying about on the grass. They made her feel tired. Yes, she was tired. That was one thing about London: it made you feel tired in no time. At the top of this park was an important, crowded, gear-grinding street. Piccadilly - fancy! And there, almost at once, as if by magic, she found a familiar bus, Number 19, which would take her quite close to Pitt Square.

Once inside the bus, she did not notice very much. She felt very small and weary. She sat there and saw without real attention the bright jumbling of shop windows, doorways, other bus windows, posters, and people, people, people.

(From: The Walk in the City by J. B. Priestley. Adapted)

**а) Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих выражений.**

- 1) ярко-красные автобусы с ревом кружили возле огромной колонны;
- 2) дождавшись, когда поток машин приостановится;
- 3) потемневший от времени и непогоды серый камень;
- 4) масса увядающих цветов и венков вокруг подножия (памятника);
- 5) там была река, казавшаяся очень широкой, с пятнами бензина на поверхности;
- 6) она побрела сквозь лабиринт маленьких улочек и в конце концов очутилась в парке;
- 7) на всех скамейках сидели истинные лондонцы, преимущественно пожилые и без всякой надежды на лицах;
- 8) неожиданно появились вдали в золотистой дымке, как белые сказочные дворцы;
- 9) она осторожно и не без труда перешла через улицу на перекрестке и оказалась еще в одном парке;
- 10) поглядев на них, она почувствовала себя уставшей;
- 11) что можно сказать о Лондоне наверняка, так это то, что здесь на тебя мгновенно наваливается усталость;
- 12) неподалеку от входа в парк была очень большая многолюдная улица, по которой со скрежетом проносились машины;
- 13) она чувствовала себя очень маленькой, одинокой и обессиленной;
- 14) она смотрела, но не вглядывалась в сверкающий калейдоскоп витрин и подъездов.

#### 4. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

### Washington, D.C.

#### Vocabulary

to design – проектировать, выполнить проект

to settle – заселять, поселять

huge – огромный

dome – купол

pillar – колонна, столб

affair – дело

to get lost – заблудиться

to contain – содержать

impressive – впечатляющий, производящий впечатление

original – оригинал

diamond – алмаз

skyscraper – небоскреб

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated in the District of Columbia and is like no other city of the USA. It's the world's largest one-industry city. And that industry is government. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court, are all in Washington.

Washington was named after the first US President George Washington. He selected the place for the capital and Pierre L'Enfant, a French engineer, designed the city. Washington was settled in 1790 and since 1800 it has been the Federal capital. Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. In the very centre of it rises the huge dome of the Capitol — a big white dome standing on a circle of pillars. The 535 members of the Congress meet here to discuss the nation's affairs. It's easy to get lost in this huge building, full of paintings and statues.

Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books and more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the US Presidents.

The White House is the official residence of the US President. He works in the Oval Office.

One can hardly find a park, a square or an open area in Washington without a monument or a memorial. The most impressive and the best-known ones are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument.

There are some important museums in Washington where you can see all kinds of things: famous paintings and sculptures, the dresses of Presidents' wives, the original of the Declaration of Independence, the largest blue diamond in the world, etc. There are 5 universities in Washington.

There are no skyscrapers in Washington, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view. No building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall.

### Questions

1. Where is Washington situated?
2. Is Washington a typical American city?
3. It's the world's largest one-industry city, isn't it? What kind of industry is it?
4. What important government buildings are situated in Washington?
5. Where does the President of the USA live and work?
6. Who selected the place for the capital of the USA?
7. Is there a monument to George Washington in the city?
8. When was Washington settled?
9. Who designed the capital of the USA?
10. What places of interest in Washington do you know?
11. How many universities are there in Washington?
12. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington?

### 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### New York

New York City is a city in the southern end of the state of New York, and is the most populous city in the United States of America. It was founded by the Dutch colonists in the 17th century and got the name of New Amsterdam. Later the city came under English control and was renamed after the Duke of York. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790.

New York City is a global economic center, with its business, finance, trading, law, and media organizations influential worldwide. The city is also an important cultural center, with many museums, galleries, and performance venues. Home of the United Nations, the city is a hub for international diplomacy. With over 8.2 million residents within an area of 322 square miles (830 km<sup>2</sup>), New York City has the highest population density of major cities in the United States. The New York metropolitan area, with a population of 18.8 million, ranks among the largest urban areas in the world.

New York City is comprised of five districts, an unusual form of government used to administer the five constituent counties that make up the city. They are Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, Staten Island.

The center of NY is Manhattan Island. Here you can see numerous skyscrapers which house banks and offices of American business: the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, The United Nations Building, Central Park, Times Square, Broadway.

**Wall Street** is the major financial center of the U. S. and symbolizes the money market and financiers of the U.S. Wall Street was called so because of a wall which extended along the street in Dutch times. It was built about 1650 from river to river (the Hudson and the East River) to protect the small colony living south of this street from attacks by Indians. Later the wall was removed, but the name remained.

**The Brooklyn Bridge** is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the United States, stretches 1825 m over the East River connecting the Manhattan and Brooklyn. On completion, it was the largest suspension bridge in the world and the first steel-wire suspension bridge. The bridge cost \$15.1 million to build and approximately 27 people died during its construction. A week after the opening, on May 30 1883 a rumor that the Bridge was going to break down caused a stampede which crushed and then killed twelve people.

**Times Square** is at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Times Square consists of the blocks between Sixth and Eighth Avenues from east to west, and West 40th and West 53rd Streets from south to north, making up the western part of the commercial area of Midtown Manhattan. Smaller than Red Square in Moscow or Trafalgar Square in London, Times Square, however, has achieved the status of an iconic world landmark and has become a symbol of its home city. Times Square is usually defined by its animated, digital advertisements.

**The Empire State Building** rises to 381 m at the 102nd floor, and its full structural height (including broadcast antenna) reaches 443 m. The building has 85 stories of commercial and office space and an indoor and outdoor observation deck on the 86th floor. The remaining 16 stories represent the spire, which is capped by a 102nd floor observatory, and atop the spire is an antenna topped off with a lightning rod. The Empire State Building is the first building to have more than 100 floors. It has 6,500 windows, 73 elevators and there are 1,860 steps from street level to the 102nd floor. It has a total floor area of approximately 254,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

Rockefeller Center is "a city within a city". It is the largest private building project ever undertaken in modern times. It is a complex of 19 commercial buildings with its own restaurants, stores, theatres, post--offices. In winter its plaza is transformed from an outdoor restaurant to an ice-skating pond Radio City Music Hall, where some of the nation's most popular movies have their first showing along with a spectacular stage show, is one of New York's greatest attractions.

**Central Park** is a large public park (3.41 km). With about twenty-five million visitors annually, Central Park is the most visited city park in the United States, and its appearance in many movies and television shows has made it among the most famous city parks in the world. Central Park contains several artificial lakes, extensive walking tracks, two ice-skating rinks, a wildlife sanctuary, and grassy areas and playgrounds for children. The park is a popular oasis for migrating birds.

## 6. Прочитайте текст и выполните упражнения.

### New York, Wait For Me!

#### Vocabulary

fume – дым, газы, сильный запах  
to pinpoint – заострить внимание (на чём-л.), акцентировать  
to expect – ожидать  
chill – прохлада, холод  
to nip at – щипать  
to grab a bite – перекусить  
to wind up – оказываться в  
cannoli – канноли, десерт  
outfit – одежда  
to lay out – выкладывать  
bun – пучок, узел  
to head off – направляться  
observation deck – смотровая площадка  
to set off – отправляться  
to tire out – доводить до изнеможения  
to wander – бродить, прогуливаться  
nasty – отвратительный, плохой

Bright lights, thousands of people all rushing to be somewhere, skyscrapers, the smell of coffee and hotdogs and taxi fumes. New York. If you've ever been there, you can pinpoint the exact smell, the people constantly going and never stopping. That's what I like about it; the way everyone around you is going 100 miles a minute and they don't stop.

You always hear people talk about how they don't understand why anyone would want to live there. I love New York; in fact, I want to live in New York. I love all the noise and all the people. It's the perfect place to start over. Nobody cares about your past there, nobody even knows your name. You could recreate yourself if you wanted to.

I was 13 when I first went to New York; I went with my best friend Emma. Emma and I are one in the same, but you'd never figure that if you saw us together.

We arrived in New York at about 10 p.m., and we decided to go ahead and get some sightseeing out of the way. Bad idea. We settled on the Empire State Building, but the 86th floor was even windier and even colder than we had expected. The chill of the air was nipping at our noses. 1,000 pictures later, and we had finally decided that we should grab a bite to eat and turn in for the night.

I woke up that next morning and the first thing I smelled was coffee. This is the one thing Emma and I have in common; the love of coffee. Needless to say, Starbucks

was the first place we stopped, after departing from the hotel. I ordered a Caramel Latte, and Emma ordered the same.

The day was filled with shopping bags, the Statue of Liberty, pizza, shopping bags, and taxis. Emma and I probably wound up at each store twice, and the Starbucks about four times. The ride through Central Park in a horse-led carriage was the best, though. We ate Italian for dinner that night, and we split a cannoli.

After dinner, we returned to our hotel for a movie and showers. The hotel wasn't nasty, but it wasn't five-star either. Emma took first shower and I laid out my outfit for the next day. It was supposed to rain most of the day. After we both had taken a shower, we set up the movie.

The weather man was right, the rain was pouring when I woke up the next morning. I put on the outfit and threw my hair up in a bun. I woke up Emma and started on my make-up. We only had 2 more days in New York, we had to get up and get on it. When I stepped outside, I could smell the rain in the air, a sure sign of spring.

We stopped at Starbucks again for our morning coffee, then headed off to Rockefeller Center. We went to the observation deck, and saw what had seemed to be the whole city. I felt like I was on top of the world, looking down on the entire city. We took 1,000 more pictures and set off for some more shopping. When we began to tire out from all the walking, we stopped and ate at the Hard Rock Cafe. Emma and I split a steak, then ordered ice-cream.

We spent most of the night wandering around Times Square, watching all the people and the street performers. The buildings looked alive, they looked like they were ordinary people just sitting and watching the world in its mysterious ways.

Emma and I had to go to the hotel to pack for tomorrow, we would be leaving to go back home. I didn't want to leave, Emma didn't either. New York was the best thing ever; it was always alive, always running from one thing to another. I guess that's why they call it the city that never sleeps. If you ever want to get your mind off something, go to New York, your brain will be running 100 miles a minute.

On the bus back home, Emma and I made a pact: One day when we got out of high school, we would go back to New York and live in an apartment together. We would have pit bulls that lived with us, and we would work to pay the rent. I still hold Emma to that pact, and she still holds me to mine. New York, wait for us.

(By Mollie Ragan, in <http://www.teenink.com/New-York-Wait-For-Me/>)

**a) Прочитайте текст и определите четыре характеристики Нью Йорка.**

**b) К чему относятся подчеркнутые слова в тексте?**

a) they      b) there      c) it      d) they      e) its



с) Найдите в тексте подтверждение следующим высказываниям.

- 1) In New York there are always lots of people always moving around.
- 2) You can live your life the way you want because people won't even notice you.
- 3) It's difficult for people to see how close Mollie and Emma are.
- 4) The hotel where they stayed in spite of being agreeable wasn't one of the best.
- 5) Both friends wanted to stay longer in New York.
- 6) They made a promise to each other, they haven't fulfilled yet.

d) Найдите в тексте синонимы следующим словам.

- a) decipher      b) snack      c) disagreeable      d) entertainers      e) agreement

## Тема 6. Родная страна, регион.

(Native country, region)

Грамматика

### Passive voice

(Страдательный залог)

Страдательный залог показывает, что подлежащее подвергается воздействию, поэтому сказуемое употребляется в форме страдательного залога. Нам не важно кто или что совершает действие.

Страдательный залог образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени (настоящем, прошедшем или будущем) и **причастия II смыслового глагола** (V-ed у правильных глаголов или V в 3 форме – у неправильных глаголов).

<b>Present simple</b>	The room <b>is cleaned</b> every day.
<b>Present continuous</b>	A new house <b>is being built</b> .
<b>Past simple</b>	Yelets <b>was founded</b> in 1146.
<b>Present perfect</b>	My smartphone <b>has been repaired</b> .
<b>Future simple</b>	Your dress <b>will be cleaned</b> soon.

Действительный залог:

*Popov invented the radio – Попов изобрел радио.*

Страдательный залог:

*The radio **was invented** by Popov. – Радио было изобретено Поповым.*



**1. Составьте предложения из предложенных в скобках слов в страдательном залоге настоящего времени.**

1. (this room / clean / every day) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. (how often / the room / clean?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. (glass / make / from sand) Glass \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. (stamps / sell / in a post office) \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. (football / play / in most countries) \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. (this machine / not / use / very often) \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. (what language / speak / in Ethiopia?) What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. (what / this machine / use / for?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**2. Составьте предложения из предложенных в скобках слов в страдательном залоге прошедшего времени.**

1. (the room / clean / yesterday) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. (when / the room / clean?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. (this room / paint / last month) This room \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. (these houses / build / about 50 years ago) \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. (Ann's bicycle / steal / last week) \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. (three people / injure / in the accident) \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. (when / this church / build?) When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. (when / television / invent?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. (how / the window / break?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. (anybody / injure / in the accident?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**3. Употребите глаголы в скобках в страдательном залоге. Переведите предложения.**

1. This letter (to write) yesterday. 2. This question (to answer) at the last lesson. 3. This text (to translate) by him tomorrow. 4. The task (to give) by the teacher at every lesson. 5. This agreement (to sign) next month. 6. You (to show) the way to the city tomorrow. 7. The house (to build), soon we shall move into a new flat. 8. You often (to ask) by the teacher at the lessons?

**4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive / Continuous.**

1. Ее часто посылают на почту. 2. В прошлом году ее послали в Кембридж. 3. Его пошлют в Гарвард. 4. За ней всегда посылают. 5. За ней послали вчера. 6. За мной пошлют завтра. 7. Их всегда приглашают на день рождения Ани. 8. Летом Колю отвезут на дачу. 9. Об этом неинтересном фильме много не говорили. 10.

В музее нам показали много прекрасных картин. 11. Эту книгу очень часто спрашивают. 12. Мою идею не поняли. 13. Меня ждут?

### Degrees of comparison

(Степени сравнения прилагательных)

В английском языке существует две степени сравнения: **сравнительная** (the Comparative Degree) и **превосходная** (the Superlative Degree).

1. Односложные прилагательные, а также двусложные, которые оканчиваются на **y**, образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления к прилагательному суффикса **-er**, превосходную с помощью суффикса **-est**.

*sharp – sharper – the sharpest*

*big – bigger – the biggest*

*long – longer – the longest*

2. Большинство двусложных и все многосложные прилагательные образуют степени прилагательных путем прибавления слов **more/less** – *более/менее* и **(the) most/(the) least** – *более всего, самый/менее всего*.

*difficult – more difficult – the most difficult*

*beautiful – less beautiful – the least beautiful*

3. Исключения

*good – better – the best*

*bad – worse – the worst*

*little – less – the least*

*many/much – more – the most*

*far – farther/further – the farthest/the furthest*

**1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их**

1. Strong, tall, easy, hot, cold, big, long, nice, large, short, wide, good, high, little, happy, far, clean, bad, warm.

2. Necessary, comfortable, beautiful, important, unpleasant, famous, popular, difficult, remarkable, wonderful.

**2. Употребите соответствующую степень прилагательного:**

1) -er; 2) the -est; 3) more; 4) the most; 5) less; 6) the least; 7) better; 8) the best; 9) worse; 10) the worst

1. The Volga is (large) river in Europe. 2. Our park is (beautiful) than yours. 3. The climate here is (mild) than that of Canada. 4. New York is (large) of all cities of the

USA. 5. My room is much (light) than yours. 6. Of course, this car is (good) than that one but it is (expensive). 7. Now Ann has (many) friends than at school. 8. A city has (wide) streets than a village. 9. The weather today is (bad) than it was yesterday. 10. What is (effective) method of learning foreign words? 11. Winter in (cold) season of the year. 12. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 13. Who knows hem (well) than you? 14. London is the (large) city in England. 15. This exercise is (good) than the last one.

### **3. Переведите на английский язык**

1. Россия – самая большая страна в мире. 2. Новое здание Московского Университета — одно из самых высоких зданий Москвы. 3. Этот текст – самый трудный из всех текстов, которые мы когда-либо переводили. 4. Земля больше Луны. 5. Ваш брат старше вас? Нет, он моложе меня. 6. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера. 7. Февраль самый короткий месяц в году. 8. Сегодня мы писали более трудный диктант, чем вчера. 9. Сегодня так же жарко, как и вчера. 10. В прошлом году я тратил на английский язык меньше времени, чем в этом году. 11. Эта аудитория меньше нашей. 12. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал. 13. Эта книга гораздо интереснее вашей. 14. Сегодня не намного холоднее-, чем вчера. 15. Этот мальчик самый младший в своем классе. 16. Вы должны теперь тратить на английский язык больше времени, чем в прошлом семестре. 17. Моя комната больше вашей. 18. Ваш чемодан гораздо тяжелее моего. 19. Ваш доклад был гораздо интереснее его доклада. 20. Мое пальто не такое теплое, как ваше. 21. Мое перо гораздо хуже вашего. 22. Это крайне важный вопрос. 23. Мы должны обсудить сегодня крайне важные вопросы. 24. Большинство моих приятелей студенты. 25. Большинство людей любит фрукты. 26. Он истратил большую часть своих денег на книги.

### **Лексические упражнения**

#### **1. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

#### **The Russian Federation**

#### **Vocabulary**

to occupy – занимать

to border – граничить

variety – многообразие, разнообразие

plain – равнина

highlands – горная местность

mountain chain – горная цепь

bottom – дно

temperate – умеренный  
coal – (каменный) уголь  
iron ore – железная руда  
copper – медь  
legislative – законодательный  
in spite of – несмотря на  
opportunity – благоприятная возможность

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia and Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 meters) is a Lake Baikal.

It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

## Questions

1. What is the largest country in the world?
2. What is geographical position of the Russian Federation?
3. What plains, mountain chains, lakes and rivers are there on the territory of the country?
4. What is Europe's biggest river?
5. Where are forests concentrated?
6. What types of climate are there on the territory of the country?
7. What natural resources is Russia rich in?
8. What is Russia from the political point of view?
9. What do you know about Moscow?

## 2. Переведите с русского на английский.

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.
2. В мире нет стран с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной.
3. Озеро Байкал – самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре.
4. На территории Российской Федерации 11 часовых поясов.
5. Россия является конституционной республикой, с президентом во главе.
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.
7. Президент контролирует только исполнительную ветвь власти.

## 3. Прочитайте текст и сделайте упражнения после текста.

### State System of the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is a presidential republic, so the President is the head of the state. All the political power of the country is concentrated in Moscow.

The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is ruled in the Federal Assembly, which consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation and the Lower Chamber is State Duma. Each Chamber is headed by the Speaker. Legislature may be initiated in either of two Chambers, but to become a law, a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is a commander-in-chief of the armed forces. In fact he has the right to make treaties, to declare wars, to proclaim peace and to appoint ministers.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the system of courts: the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court and the regional courts. The Constitutional Court can declare the actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the the Federal Government unconstitutional.

Today the symbol of Russia is three – coloured banner, which has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The anthem of the country was written by Mikhalkov. A new national emblem is a two – headed eagle. All the symbols are official as they have been approved by the Federal Assembly.

**a) Соотнесите глаголы и существительные.**

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. To sign          | a) the people         |
| 2. to rule          | b) two Chambers       |
| 3. to appoint       | c) the bill           |
| 4. to be elected by | d) the Prime Minister |
| 5. to proclaim      | e) the country        |
| 6. to declare       | f) laws               |
| 7. to consist of    | g) wars               |
| 8. to veto          | h) the Cabinet        |
| 9. to form          | i) the symbols        |
| 10. to approve      | j) peace              |

**b) Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Глава России – президент.
2. Президент может наложить вето на законопроект.
3. Президент назначает Премьер министра.
4. Президент может распустить Думу.
5. Президент – главнокомандующий вооруженными силами.
6. Народ выбирает президента.
7. Федеральное Собрание состоит из двух палат.
8. Верхняя палата – Совет Федерации.
9. Нижняя палата – Государственная Дума.
10. Новый национальный герб – двуглавый орёл.

**c) Переведите предложения.**

**1.**

1. The President is главнокомандующий вооружёнными силами.
2. The Federal Government состоит из трёх ветвей власти.
3. To become a law a bill must be подписан президентом.

## 2.

1. A bill must be одобрен обеими палатами Федерального собрания.
2. Under the Constitution Russia is президентская республика.
3. The Judicial branch is represented by Конституционным судом, Верховным судом и региональными судами.

## 3.

1. The President may veto законопроект.
2. The first action of the Prime Minister is формирование кабинета.
3. The legislative power принадлежит Федеральному Собранию.

## 4.

1. The Federal Assembly состоит из двух палат – верхней и нижней.
2. The Federal Government возглавляется Премьер министром.
3. The Supreme Court is является частью судебной ветви власти.

## 5.

1. The Federal Assembly состоит из двух палат – Совета Федерации и Думы.
2. The Prime Minister is a head of исполнительной ветви власти.
3. The Constitutional Court can declare действия Президента или федерального Собрания неконституционными.

### 4. Прочитайте текст и выполните упражнения.

#### Moscow

#### Vocabulary

to found – основывать, учреждать

to emerge – появляться

to conquer – завоевывать, покорять; поработать

to dissolve – прекращать деятельность, распускать (партию, парламент, аннулировать, расторгать, разрушать

headquarters – штаб-квартира главное управление, центр; центральный орган

wheel – колесо

to trace – проследить(ся); восходить к определенному источнику или периоду в прошлом (to, back to)

to protect – защищать (from — от, against — против); охранять, ограждать; предохранять

a spoke – спица (колеса)

a rim – что-л., представляющее собой цилиндрическую поверхность;



обод, (наружная часть колеса)

huge – большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный

outermost – самый дальний от середины, от центра, крайний

to expand – расширять(ся); увеличивать(ся) в объеме, в размерах

The capital city of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is one of the largest cities in the world. More than 83,4 million people live in Moscow. Moscow is the cultural, communications, government, industrial, scientific, and transportation centre of Russia. It lies in western Russia, in the European part of the country. The Moscow River, for which the city was named, flows through the city.

Moscow was founded by Prince Yury Dolgoruky in 1147. Moscow emerged as the most powerful Russian city in the late. The princes of Moscow played a leading role in uniting various Russian lands and in conquering non-Russian peoples and territories. Moscow became the capital of the Russian Empire and was the home of Russia's czars until 1712, when the capital was moved to St. Petersburg. Moscow again became the Russian capital in 1918, after the Bolsheviks (later called Communists)-took control of the country. In 1922, Russia and three other republics united to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Moscow was chosen as the Soviet capital.

Moscow is built in the shape of a wheel. This shape can be traced to the city's early history, when rings of fortifications were built to protect it from attack. Today, wide boulevards extend from the city's centre, forming the spokes of the wheel. They cross circular boulevards, which make up the inner and outer rims of the wheel. A major highway circles Moscow. Past the highway lies the Green Belt, a ring of forests and parks covering about 1,800 square kilometres.

The oldest and busiest sections of Moscow lie near the Kremlin, a huge walled fortress at the city's historic centre. Just to the north and east of the Kremlin is the main business, commercial, and administrative district. Encircling this area and the Kremlin are Moscow's main shopping streets and many cultural buildings. Most of the city's new residential and industrial districts lie in the outermost rings.

At the city's heart on the banks of the River Moscow lies the Kremlin, a walled fortress housing all the government buildings. Nearby St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the 16th century to celebrate a military victory; it is now a museum.

Moscow is a large educational and scientific centre. There is a great number of various educational establishments and research institutes here and the oldest one is Moscow University. It was founded by M. Lomonosov in the 18th century and now it bears his name.

The cultural life of the capital is very rich. There are plenty of cinemas, theatres, museums and art exhibitions here. Special exhibitions demonstrating the largest achievements of world and Russian industry, high technology, agriculture and culture are often held in Moscow.

A wonderful collection of world famous pictures by Kramskoy, Polenov, Surikov and other Russian and contemporary artists is being exhibited in the Tretyakov Gallery. The Pushkin Art Museum possesses art works by foreign masters.

In the world famous Bolshoi Theatre one can see the best ballet performances and hear Russian and foreign operas. Moscow is also famous for one of the largest libraries in the world – The Russian State Library where one can find all conveniences for work and study.

## Questions

1. What is the capital city of the Russian Federation?
2. Where is Moscow situated?
3. When was Moscow founded?
4. In what shape is Moscow built?
5. What is the Kremlin?
6. What is there at the city's heart?

**5. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

## The Kremlin

### Vocabulary

to dissolve – прекращать деятельность, распускать (партию, парламент, аннулировать, расторгать, разрушать)  
to extend – простираться, тянуться; длиться  
cathedral – кафедральный собор  
to bury – хоронить  
to remain – оставаться  
triangular – треугольный  
enclosure – то, чем что-л. огораживается или во что заключается, забор, ограждение; здания вокруг двора, огороженное место  
gilded – позолоченный  
dome – купол; верх, верхушка, свод  
tapered – клиновидный, конический  
intricacy – запутанность, сложность  
lavish – щедрый, обильный; богатый  
assumption – успение  
to blend – сочетать(ся) (with – с чем-л.)  
(the Annunciation) – рел. благовещение

At the heart of the city stands the Kremlin. This old fortress was the centre of the Soviet Union's government until that nation was dissolved in 1991. Since then, it has been the centre of the Russian government. Inside its walls, which extend almost 1 1/2 miles (2.4 kilometres), are beautiful cathedrals and palaces, as well as government buildings. Some of the cathedrals date from the 1400's. Many czars are buried in the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael. The Grand Kremlin Palace was

built in the early 1800's as an imperial residence. The building later was the meeting place of the Supreme Soviet, the parliament of the Soviet Union. In 1992, Russia's Congress of People's Deputies met in the Grand Kremlin Palace. The Palace of Congresses, built in 1961, is used for cultural performances and government meetings and receptions. From 1961 to 1990, it also housed Soviet Communist Party meetings.

The Kremlin has a long history as a seat of government in Russia. The Kremlin was the centre of czarist rule from the mid-1500's until 1712, when Peter the Great moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg. Moscow and the Kremlin again became the seat of government in 1918, shortly after the Communists took control of Russia. With the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Kremlin became the seat of government of an independent Russia.

The Kremlin is a triangular enclosure extending almost 1 1/2 miles (2.4 kilometres) around. Views of the Kremlin can be breathtaking. Especially impressive are its gilded domes, its tapered gate towers, and the contrast between the threatening boundary wall and the richness and intricacy of the interior. The variety of styles and lavish decoration give an impression of powerful magnificence. Today, many Kremlin buildings serve as museums. The Kremlin's historical treasures include paintings, jewels, and crowns worn by Russia's czars.

The first Kremlin on the site was built in 1156. The present Kremlin walls have stood since the late 1400's, when Moscow became the most powerful Russian city. At that time, architects from northern Italy and from throughout Russia were called to work on the Kremlin. Italian architects built the Cathedral of the Assumption (1475-1479), the Granovitaya Palace (1487-1491), the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great (1505-1508), and the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael (1505-1509). The architects blended the Italian Renaissance classical style with more traditional Russian forms, like those used in the Kremlin's Cathedral of the Annunciation (1484-1489).

During the 1600's, the Kremlin's towers and buildings were enlarged and redecorated. The major Kremlin buildings of this period are the Terem Palace (1635-1636) and the Palace of the Patriarchs (1645-1655). In the 1700's and 1800's, construction continued but in the baroque and later neoclassical styles. Notable buildings from this period include the Arsenal (1702-1736), the Menshikov Tower (1705-1707), the Senate (1776-1787), and the Grand Kremlin Palace (1838-1849). Buildings added during the 1900's include the Presidium (1932-1934) and the Palace of Congresses (1960-1961). The great hall of the Palace of Congresses houses government meetings and performances of ballets and operas.

## Questions

1. Where is the Kremlin situated?
2. When was the first Kremlin built?
3. What was there until that nation was dissolved in 1991? What is situated now?
4. What can you find inside its walls?
5. When was the Grand Kremlin Palace built? How was it used then and later?
6. What history has the Kremlin got? How can you describe the Kremlin?

## 6. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

### Cultural life. Arts. Museums and libraries

#### Vocabulary

to admire – восторгаться

orchestra – оркестр

to feature – являться характерной чертой, отличительным признаком; отличать, характеризовать

exhibit – экспонат (на выставке), показ, выставка

dazzling – великолепный, ослепительный

treasure – сокровище

to display – выставлять, показывать; демонстрировать

to contain – содержать в себе, включать, иметь в своем составе

to highlight – отводить главное место; выдвигать на первый план

Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatre's school. The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.

Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history. The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin. The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.

Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

#### Questions

1. What can you say about the Bolshoi Theatre?
2. Which art form is the Bolshoi Theatre most famous for?
3. How many museums has Moscow got?
4. What do some of them display?
5. What is the largest library in Russia?

## **7. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

### **My native city Yelets**

I was born in Yelets and have lived all my life here. That is why I can call it my native city.

Yelets has a population of more than 100,000 people, the second only to Lipetsk in the region. It is located on the banks of the Bystraya Sosna river and can be divided into two main parts.

Yelets has got an ancient history. According to the Nikon chronicle, the first mention dates back to the year of 1146. It appeared on the borders of the Russian lands as a fortress. Since that time Yelets repeatedly stood on the way of numerous invaders: from Polovtsians and Tatar-Mongols to the Nazi Germany. Many times the town was destroyed, many of its inhabitants fell in battles or got captured, but its strategic importance as a frontier stronghold made it rise from the ashes and defend the homeland over again.

Yelets is on the list of the cities that possess the historical heritage of federal and international importance. It is famous not only for separate buildings and ensembles but also for the layout of the city on the whole, as a monument to urban planning of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The inimitable colour of the city is made by 17 churches (13 of them conduct services), two cloisters; almost every second building in the centre is a monument of history and culture. The main landmark and pride of the city of Yelets is the magnificent Ascension (Voznesensky) Cathedral designed by the celebrated Academician of Architecture K. Ton. It is the fourth highest church in Russia.

Yelets is famous for its crafts, such as lace-making that brought special glory to the city. It is one of few places in Russia that have a felt boot factory where felt boots are made in the old way – by hand, using only sheep's wool and water. Yelets piano accordion is also well-known.

Our famous fellow citizens made a mark on history. They are the preacher Saint Innokentiy of Kherson, the Nobel Laureate in Literature I.A. Bunin, the writer M.M. Prishvin, the eminent philosopher V.V. Rozanov, the outstanding Soviet composer T.N. Khrennikov, the graphic artist N.N. Zhukov, the original landscape painter V.S. Sorokin, the prominent statesman N.A. Semashko and many others. You can visit the museums devoted to Bunin, Khrennikov and Zhukov, the local history museum, the picture gallery, the museum of folk trades and crafts.

There is also a cinema, theatre, several hotels, some restaurants and numerous cafes in our city. We have a classical university, which is the only one in the region. The residents of Yelets know the history and try to keep the traditions, holding cultural festivals like "Russkaya Zakvaska" and "Antonovskiye Yablaki".

As for me, I like the narrow streets and cosy atmosphere of Yelets and I am proud of my native city.

## Questions

1. How many people live in Yelets?
2. When and where was Yelets first mentioned?
3. What role did Yelets play in the history of the Russian land?
4. What is special about the architecture of the city?
5. How many churches are there in the city?
6. What is the main landmark of Yelets?
7. What do you know about it?
8. What are well-known Yelets crafts?
9. What fellow citizens do you know?
10. What is their contribution?
11. How do the residents of Yelets keep the traditions?
12. Do you like Yelets? Why? (Why not?)

**8. Составьте текст про свой родной город и расскажите.**



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**Александр Николаевич Пузатых**

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