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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

(английский)

Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению самостоятельной работы для всех направлений бакалавриата и специалитета, реализуемых ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ

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Учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с ФГОС ВО и требованиями программы обучения английскому языку в неязыковых вузах и имеет своей целью помочь обучающимся овладеть терминологическим минимумом и развить навыки устной речи в объёме тем, предусмотренных программой.

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Введение

Изучение иностранных языков в современном обществе становится неотделимой составляющей профессиональной подготовки выпускников любого высшего учебного заведения и от качества их языковой подготовки во многом зависит успешное решение вопросов профессионального роста и расширение контактов с зарубежными партнерами.

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для обучающихся всех направлений подготовки ФГБОУ ВО Приморский ГАТУ и рассчитано на 72-84 аудиторных часа в зависимости от уровня подготовки обучающихся (по 12-14 аудиторных часов на один раздел (Unit)).

Каждый раздел начинается с грамматического раздела, где представлен теоретический материал и упражнения на отработку основных грамматических правил и конструкций. Неотъемлемую часть каждого раздела составляют тексты по предложенным темам с целью расширения словарного запаса и развития разговорной речи. В конце разделов предлагаются упражнения для самостоятельной работы.

Unit 1 Family life

Грамматика: Личные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения

Множественное число существительных

Глагол have got (иметь)

Глагол-связка to be

Конструкция There + to be

Грамматика

Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения
<i>Кто?</i>	<i>Чей?</i>
I – я	My – мой
You –ты/ вы	Your – твой/ ваш
He – он	His – его
She – она	Her – ее
It – он/она	Its – ее/его
We – мы	Our – наш
They – они	Their – их

1. Замените слова личными местоимениями:

Например: Bob (Боб) – he (он), books (книги) – they (они)

1. my mother

6. an uncle

2. Mary

7. pets

3. Mary and Tim

8. biology

4. Mary and I

9. Robert

5. parents

10. Robert and his dog

11. Helen and you

13. Miss Jones

12. Mr. Nelson and I

14. a professor

2. Замените подчеркнутые существительные личными местоимениями. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант местоимения. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Look at your trainers. ... (It/He/They) are dirty.
2. My parents are engineers. ... (he/she/they) work in the factory.
3. Don't sit on that chair. ... (He/It/We) is broken.
4. I share my room with Anna. ... (It /He/ She) is my best friend.
5. Give me some water. ... (I/We/You) am thirsty.
6. Have ... (he/you/she) got a car, Sam?
7. Laura and I play volleyball. ... (They/She/We) play it on Sundays.

3. Замените в тексте выделенные слова подходящими личными местоимениями. Переведите текст на русский язык:

Lisa and Roger are in Spain now. *Lisa and Roger* are having their holiday. *Lisa and Roger* live in a hotel. *The hotel* is very comfortable. And the beaches are fantastic. *The beaches* are clean and big. The sea is warm. Roger goes jogging near the *sea* every morning. Lisa doesn't go with Roger. *Lisa* wakes up late. Lisa and Roger met their friends there. So *Lisa and Roger* spend all days with their friends.

Образование множественного числа существительных

Правило	Окончание	Пример
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на согласный звук или гласную e	+ s	Dog (собака) – dogs (собаки) Name (имя) – names (имена)
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на s, ss, ch, sh, x, o	+es	Box (коробка) – boxes (коробки) Dress (платье) – dresses (платья) Исключения: kangaroos (кенгуру), radios(радио), zoos (зоопарки), kilos (килограммы), photos (фотографии), pianos (пианино)
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на	f(e) → v + es	thief (вор) – thieves (воры) wolf (волк) – wolves (волки)

буквы -f или -fe во множественном числе меняется на -v- и прибавляется окончание -es		wife(жена) – wives (жёны) Исключения: roofs (крыши), beliefs (убеждения), chiefs (начальники), safes (сейфы), gulfs (заливы), handkerchiefs(носовые платки)
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на букву -y , перед которой стоит согласная, во множественном числе -y меняется на i и к слову прибавляется окончание -es	y→i + es	sky (небо) – skies (небеса) Но: boy(мальчик) – boys (мальчики)
Особые формы множественного числа существительных		Ox(бык) – oxen (быки) Foot (нога) – feet (ноги) Tooth (зуб) – teeth (зубы) Louse (вошь) – lice (вши) Goose (гусь) – geese (гуси) Mouse (мышь) – mice (мыши) Child (ребенок) – children (дети) Man(мужчина) – men (мужчины) Woman(женщина) – women (женщины) Bacterium (бактерия) – bacteria (бактерии) Phenomena (феномен) – phenomenон(феномены)
	Неизменная форма	Swine (свинья) – swine (свиньи) Deer(олень) – deer(олени) Sheep(овца) – sheep(овцы) Fish (рыба) – fish (рыбы)*

*fishes употребляется только в том случае, если подчеркивается разнообразие рыб. В значении «продукт» употребляется в единственном числе. Например: *I like fish more than meat* (Я люблю рыбу больше, чем мясо).

Неисчисляемые существительные	
<i>Согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе</i>	<i>Согласуются с глаголом во множественном числе</i>
Абстрактные существительные: courage – мужество honesty – честность knowledge – знание progress – прогресс advice – совет	opera-glasses – бинокль clothes – одежда police – полиция (The police are here.)
money – деньги hair – волосы	scissors – ножницы trousers – брюки spectacles – очки
linen – белье furniture – мебель	pyjamas – пижама
billiards – бильярд draughts – шашки	People – люди

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Foot, mouse, uncle, deer, calf, tooth, child, fish, wife, hoof, goose, sheep, swine, cow, goat, grass, tomato, box, photo, roof, nephew, niece, sibling.

2. Употребите данные ниже существительные во множественном числе и заполните соответствующие колонки таблицы:

-s	-es	-ies	-ves

A party, a banana, a room, a day, a fly, a knife, a sandwich, a university, a shelf, a play, a key, a taxi, a way, a tragedy, a language, a comedy, a parrot, a dog, a watch, a puppy.

3. Раскройте скобки и поставьте существительные во множественное число, обращая внимание на слова-исключения. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Sara is feeding ... (goose) in the garden. 2. The ... (fish) live in water. 3. The ... (thief) broke the windows in the bank. 4. I have 60 ... (sheep) in my flock. 5. You should clean your ... (tooth) after meals. 6. My ... (child) hate cabbage soup. 7. My favorite fairy-tale is about ... (elf). 8. My ... (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park. 9. Those ... (person) are waiting for the manager. 10. Where are the ... (knife)? 11. Our ... (sportsman) are the best! 12. These ... (woman) work in your office. 13. It's autumn, the ... (leaf) are falling down. 14. Let's cut this orange into ... (half). 15. We could hear ... (deer) walking in the forest. 16. There are ... (mouse) in the kitchen. 17. Alice and I wear similar ... (dress). 18. I need ... (strawberry) for the cake.

Глагол **have got** (иметь)

Утвердительная форма	I have got (у меня есть) You have got (у тебя/вас есть) We have got (у нас есть) They have got (у них есть) He has got (у него есть) She has got (у нее есть) It has got (у него/нее есть)
Отрицательная форма	I have not got (у меня нет) You have not got (у тебя/ вас нет) We have not got (у нас нет) They have not got (у них нет) He has not got (у него нет) She has not got (у нее нет) It has not got (у него/нее нет)
Вопросительная форма	Have I got? (у меня есть?) Have you got? (у тебя/вас есть?) Have we got? (у нас есть?) Have they got? (у них есть?) Has he got? (у него есть?) Has she got? (у нее есть?) Has it got? (у него/нее есть?)

1. Заполните пропуски формами **have или **has**. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. We ... got a lot of pets at home. 2. She ... got a lovely kitten. 3. They ... got a large family. 4. My friend ... got a new car. 5. This animal ... got four legs and a long tail. 6. I ... got two cousins, an aunt and an uncle. 7. She ... got a hat. 8. We ... got a nice car. 9. I ... got a flat. 10. My friends ... got a big house. 11. We ... got many friends.

2. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную форму глагола **to have. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. He has got two cats. 2. They have got a lot of relatives. 3. Tom has got a book. 4. Jerry has got a bike. 5. My cousin has got a beautiful dress. 6. His sons have got three offices. 7. Their daughters have got nice husbands. 8. His sister has got a record book. 9. We have got some bananas. 10. You have got a pencil.

Утвердительная форма глагола-связки

to be (быть, находиться)*

Настоящее время	Прошедшее время	Будущее время
Индикаторы времени:		
Always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, now	Yesterday, in 1897, ago, last	Tomorrow, next, when I grow up
I am – я есть He is – он есть She is – она есть It is – оно есть You are – ты/вы есть We are – мы есть They are – они есть	I was – я был He was – он был She was – она была It was – он/она был(а) You were – ты/вы был(и) We were –мы были They were – они были	I will be – я буду He will be – он будет She will be – она будет It will be – он/она будет You will be –ты будешь/ вы будете We will be – мы будем They will be – они будут

*Для образования **отрицательной формы** необходимо добавить частицу *not* к глаголу. Например: *He is a teacher. He is **not** a teacher.* Сокращенные отрицательные формы: настоящее время (*I'm not; he isn't; you aren't*); прошедшее время (*I wasn't; they weren't*); будущее время (*I won't*). Для образования **вопросительной формы** необходимо поставить глагол-связку перед подлежащим. Например: *He is a teacher. Is he a teacher?*

1. Поставьте глагол to be в нужную форму (am, is, are). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. I ... a first-year student. 2. My friend ... an engineer. 3. Jack ... a farmer. He ... from a small Scottish town. 4. They ... our new friends. They ... from Wales. 5. My father ... a schoolteacher. He ... 55 years old. 6. Ann and Nick ... at home now. 7. My native town ... in the center of England. 8. Monkeys ... very funny animals. 9. It ... a dog. Its name ... Spot. Spot ... is very friendly. 10. Mr. Davidson

... a University professor. He ... a very intelligent man. His hobby ... rugby. His students ... very happy to have such a good teacher.

2. Употребите необходимую форму глагола связки to be (am, is, are).

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

a) My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ seventeen years old and I (4) _____ a first year student. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January.

b) I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

3. Употребите соответствующую форму глагола-связки to be для настоящего (am, is, are), прошедшего (was, were) и будущего (will be) времени:

Susan ... the director of a firm. She ... always on business trips. Yesterday she ... in Geneva. Tomorrow she ... in London. Last week she ... in Chicago. Next week she ... in New Orleans. At the moment she ... in Amsterdam. But in two hours she ... in Paris. At the end of every trip she ... always tired. She ... glad to come back home. Now she ... with her family. Her children ... very excited. They ... happy together.

4. Употребите соответствующую форму глагола-связки to be. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Martha and I ... good friends in the childhood. 2. Where ... your parents last night? 3. Peter ... always so kind to everyone. 4. Maria and John ... at the library

yesterday. 5. Jane ... very excited about her upcoming trip. 6. The cake ... delicious! I can't wait to try it. 7. It ... a beautiful day to go for a walk in the park tomorrow. 8. How old ... your grandmother when she moved to this city? 9. My parents ... not at home when I called. 10. The dogs ... playful. 11. Sarah and Tom ... in the city the next weekend. 12. The office ... closed on Sundays. 13. My sister and I ... not at school tomorrow.

5. Употребите соответствующую форму глагола-связки to be для настоящего (am, is, are), прошедшего (was, were) и будущего (will be) времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. My father ... a teacher. 2. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 3. I... a doctor when I grow up. 4. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 5. She ... at school tomorrow. 6. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 7.... your father at work yesterday? 8. My sister ... ill last week. 9. She ... not ill now. 10. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 11. Where ... your mother now? She ... in the kitchen. 12. Where ... you yesterday? I ... at the cinema. 13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 14. ... your little sister in bed now? Yes, she ... 15. ... you... at school tomorrow? Yes I 16. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 17. My friend ... in Moscow now. 18. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 19. Where ... your books now? They ... in my bag.

6. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

a) 1. He is my friend. 2. We are students now. 3. They are my parents. 4. Tom and Jack are my colleagues. 5. I am a veterinarian. 6. The Simpsons are my neighbours. 7. Kate is a doctor. 8. His uncles are drivers. 9. He is an accountant. 10. My granny is sixty years old.

b) 1. They were in the cinema yesterday. 2. We were in the theatre two days ago. 3. He was in Africa last summer. 4. My friends were in Italy at the weekend. 5. His granny was a beautiful woman. 6. Her husband was in my office yesterday. 7.

Alice and Bob were in Pakistan. 8. He was my best friend. 9. We were happy. 10. I was a student.

c) 1. I will be at home tomorrow. 2. He will be at school next week. 3. My mother will be here in a few minutes. 4. My aunt will be in the shop soon. 5. They will be lucky. 6. Marry will be in Spain. 7. His family will be in Egypt. 8. We will be beautiful. 9. It will be in kennel. 10. You will be fine.

7. Выберите подходящую по смыслу форму have/has/am/is/are:

a) 1. They ... got a baby. It ... very nice. 2. She ... 30 years old and ... got a family of her own. 3. What country ... you from? 4. The Browns ... got very big house. It ... in the suburbs of Bath. The house ... got three floors. Cats ... domestic animals. 6. They ... got different kinds of birds on their farm. 7. We ... glad to meet you. 8. We ... from Russia and we ... got a lot of friends in other countries. 9. Rob ... a very strong boy. His hobby ... sport. 10. They ... got a lot of pets at home and they ... fond of them all.

b) My name ... Simon. I ... fourteen and I live in Wotton, a little village near Woodstock. I ... got two sisters: one of six months old and the other ... seventeen. We also ... got two dogs, two cats, two rabbits, and a horse. My Dad works on a building site and My Mum ... a housewife.

Конструкция **There +to be**

Как правило, в английском языке для обозначения присутствия (существования) или отсутствия чего-либо где-либо, используют конструкцию "there + to be".

Когда в предложении присутствует *обстоятельство места*, данный оборот следует переводить с конца:

There is a refrigerator near the window/ Рядом с окном стоит холодильник.

В данном (вышеуказанном) случае "there" является формальным элементом и чаще всего на русский язык не переводится. Но если обстоятельства места нет, перевод предложения начинается со слов "есть", "находится", "существует" и других лексических средств:

There is no rule without an exception – не существует ни одного правила без исключения (или можно просто – нет правила без исключения).

Если же обстоятельство места хотят выразить словом "там" – "there" ставится в конце предложения (не забывайте, что вначале предложения "there" выступает как формальный элемент):

There is a soda machine there - Там есть автомат газированной воды.

Отрицательное предложение образуется при помощи добавления отрицательной частицы not к глаголу:

There is not an apple on the table. - На столе не лежит яблоко.

Для того чтобы образовать вопросительное предложение необходимо поставить вспомогательный глагол перед подлежащим:

Is there an apple on the table? - На столе лежит яблоко?

1. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкцию there is/there are.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Образец: 1. This room has two windows. – There are two windows in the room.

2. The dog is in the room. – There is a dog in the room.

1. The city has many monuments.

2. The children are in the yard.

3. This family has two children.

4. The car is near the house.

5. A week has 7 days.

6. A lot of people are at the stadium.

2. Употребите is или are. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. There ... two cups of tea on the table. 2. There ... some milk in the cup.
3. There ... an orange in the salad. 4. There ... six balls in the box. 5. There ... some cheese on the plate. 6. There ... a blue chair at the door. 7. There ... five chicks and a hen on the farm. 8. There ... a table and nine desks in the classroom. 9. There ... a big window to the left of the door. 10. There ... three rooms in our country house. 11. There ... no cats in the sitting room. 12. There ... a cat on the table. 13. There ... 3 dogs in the box. 14. There ... 4 hens in the house. 15. There ... a pot on the table.

3. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

1. There are apples on the table.
2. There is a picture on the wall.
3. There is a pen in the bag.
4. There are a lot of students in the gym.
5. There are books on the shelf.
6. There is a cat in the house.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. В нашем городе два театра.
2. В вашей группе много студентов.
3. В моей комнате нет письменного стола.
4. В библиотеке много английских книг?
5. На столе лежит тетрадь.
6. На улице нет людей.
7. На столе стоит стакан.
8. На стене висит картина.

Аудиторная/контактная работа

1. Прочитайте и запомните слова и словосочетания:

1. family – семья
2. parents – родители

3. sister – сестра
4. brother – брат
5. aunt – тетя
6. uncle – дядя
7. grandparents (grandfather, grandmother) – дедушка и бабушка
8. cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра)
9. village – деревня, село
10. to be busy – БЫТЬ занятым
11. to be fond of – любить
12. elder – старший (в семье)
13. younger – младший (в семье)
14. to be married – БЫТЬ замужем (женатым)
15. wife – жена
16. husband – муж
17. to graduate (from) – заканчивать учебное заведение
18. to be close to – БЫТЬ в хороших отношениях с кем-либо
19. to become – стать, становиться
20. to be going to do something – собираться сделать что-либо
21. to enter the Academy – поступить в академию
22. first-year student – первокурсник
23. hostel – общежитие
24. vegetable-garden – огород
25. to look after – присматривать
26. to gather together – собираться вместе

2. Прочитайте и запомните следующие профессии:

1. architect – архитектор
2. book-keeper – бухгалтер
3. builder – строитель
4. carpenter – плотник

5. driver – водитель
6. economist – экономист
7. electrician – электрик
8. engineer – инженер
9. farmer – фермер
10. fitter – слесарь-монтажник
11. lawyer – юрист
12. librarian – библиотекарь
13. locksmith – слесарь (по замкам)
14. mechanic – механик
15. metal worker – слесарь (по металлу)
16. nurse – медсестра
17. livestock engineer – зооинженер
18. turner – токарь
19. kindergarten teacher – воспитатель детского сада
20. shop assistant – продавец

3. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания:

to become an agronomist, to work as a doctor, to work on the same farm, to graduate from the institute, to be fond of biology, my sister's husband, to enter the University, as for my elder brother, to prepare farm machinery for field work

4. Заполните пропуски предложениями из рамки:

from; in (4); at; of (2); from; after

- 1) not far ... Vladivostok
- 2) to work ... a state farm
- 3) to study ... the Institute
- 4) to live ... a hostel
- 5) to be fond ... agronomy

- 6) to graduate ... the Institute
- 7) to look ... domestic animals
- 8) to work ... the vegetable garden
- 9) to live ... the center ... the village

5. Составьте предложения по образцу. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Образец: a) I am fond of music.

My mother is fond of gardening.

My grandparents are fond of dancing.

Sports, playing the piano (guitar), travelling, hiking, reading detective stories, cooking, watching TV, biology, foreign languages.

Образец: b) I am going to read this book.

My father is going to work on Sunday.

My friends are going to enter the Institute.

To become an agronomist, to enter the Agricultural academy, to work on the farm, to get married, to visit my grandparents, to see a friend of mine, to graduate from the school.

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

My Family

Let me introduce myself. My name is Nick. I am twenty five. I am a first-year student. I study at Primorsky State Agrarian-Technological University. I graduated from the Agricultural College a few years ago, and now I want to get a higher education.

As for my family it is large. We are six. I have a mother, a father, two brothers and a sister. My family lives in a village not far from Vladivostok. My parents work on a farm. My father is a livestock engineer and my mother is an agronomist. They are very busy people but they are fond of their work.

My elder brother is twenty eight. He is a mechanic on the same farm. He prepares tractors, combines and other farm machinery for the field work. My brother is married. His wife is a book-keeper. She is twenty four. They have a three-year-old son.

My sister is twenty three. She graduated from the Agricultural University and works as an agronomist on a farm. Her husband is a driver. They live in the center of the village in a comfortable apartment.

My younger brother is a school boy. He is in the tenth form. He is fond of biology and would like to become a biologist. He is going to enter the University.

We often get together with my parents and have a good time together. I also visit my grandparents, help them to work in the vegetable garden and look after domestic animals.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Are you married or single?
5. Have you got children?
6. What is your hobby?
7. What is your favorite sport?
8. What is your favorite music?
9. What is your favorite writer?
10. Where do you study?
11. Have you got a family?
12. Is your family big or small?
13. How many people are there in your family?
14. What close relatives have you got?
15. What distant relatives have you got?
16. Have you got a pet?

17. What pet have you got?

8. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Нас в семье четверо. 2. Мои родители работают на ферме. 3. Её муж водитель. 4. Я первокурсник. 5. У них хорошая квартира в центре села. 6. Я люблю ухаживать за домашними животными. 7. Наше общежитие находится далеко от Университета. 8. Она самая младшая в семье. 9. Ей 23 года, она бухгалтер. 10. Он хочет стать агрономом, как и его отец. 11. Мои родители очень занятые люди. 12. Его брат – механик. 13. Я живу в деревне рядом с городом Владивосток. 14. Мой старший брат женат. 15. Мы часто собираемся вместе.

9. Ответьте на вопросы по образцу. Используйте слова данные в скобках:

Образец: What would you like to become? (an agronomist) - I would like to become an agronomist.

1. What would your sister like to be? (veterinarian)
2. When would you like to meet? (on Sunday)
3. Where would you like to work? (on the farm)
4. Where would your brother like to study? (at the Agricultural University)
5. Whom would you like to visit? (my grandparents)

10. Составьте рассказ о себе и о своей семье, используя нижеследующие фразы:

a) About Myself:

My name is I am ... years old. I am from I am a first-year student of I study at I am not married yet, I am I would like to become ... like I live

b) About my parents.

I have ... and They live not far from My mother's name is My father's name is My mother is She works is fond of My father is He works a very busy

c) About my siblings.

1. My elder brother is ... years old. His name isHe works He is
His wife is They have They live in

2. My elder sister is She is She graduated from Now she works
as Her husband is They live in

3. My younger brother is He is ... years old. ... is fond of He would
like to become He is going to am close to

11. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги. Составьте свои диалоги по образцу:

1.

- Have you a brother?

- Yes, I have.

- Does he live in Ussuriisk?

- No, he doesn't. He lives in Vladivostok.

- Is he younger or older than you?

- He is six years older than I. He has a family of his own.

- What is his wife?

- She is an economist. She graduated from the Primorsky State Agrarian-
Technological University.

- And what is your brother?

- He is a doctor. He works in a clinic.

2.

Pete: I say, Nina. Tell me a few words about your family.

Nina: With pleasure. My family is large. We are six. I have mother, father, two
brothers and a sister.

Pete: What are your parents?

Nina: They are farmers. They are charming people and I like them very much.

Pete: And what do your brothers do?

Nina: They are schoolboys yet. Alec is ten and Nick is fourteen.

Pete: And what about your sister?

Nina: She is a student. She is going to become a teacher.

Самостоятельная работа

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты на русский язык:

A.

The colonel is a fine-looking man. His hair is white. So is his moustache. His face is cleanly shaven showing a bronzed complexion. The expression of his face is kind though firm.

The colonel has three sons. Basil, the eldest of the boys, is seventeen years of age. He is a fine-looking lad though not handsome. He looks very brave and strong. His hair is straight and black. He is, in fact, the son of his father.

How very unlike him is Lucien, the second of age. Lucien is delicate, with a light complexion and very fair hair. He is more like what his mother was, for she was a blonde. The colonel's youngest son is a quick-witted, curly-haired boy – cheerful at all times.

B.

Marriage is a very important event in the life of a man and a woman. It has many traditions, some of them are very old. For example, first wedding rings appeared in Egypt around 2800 B. C. (before Christ). To the Egyptians, a circle, having no beginning or end, signified eternity – for which marriage was binding. Rings of gold were the most highly valued by Egyptians, and later Romans. The ring finger was thought to contain a "vein of love" connecting to the heart.

According to up-to-date tradition it's a duty of a bride to buy groom's wedding ring and a groom must buy a wedding ring for his bride. They exchange their rings during the wedding ceremony.

– Before Christ – до нашей эры

C.

Among the passengers there were two who interested me very much. One, a man of about thirty, was one of the tallest men I ever saw. He had yellow hair, a thick

yellow beard, a handsome face and large eyes. His face made me think of someone I had seen before but at the time I could not remember who it was. The big man's name was sir Henry Curtis.

The other man was short, stout and dark. He was always very neat and clean-shaven; he always wore an eye-glass in his right eye, and he never took it out. At first I thought he even sleep in it, but afterwards found that this was not so. He put it in his trousers pocket when he went to bed, together with his false teeth, of which he had two beautiful sets.

D.

So what is it like, the family tradition? Whose descendants are we? What are the stories your granny used to tell? What can family albums and diaries reveal? What is your grandfather's name? What is the name of your great grandmother?

Many of the Russians are not able to answer these simple questions. The family tradition is lost for them. And it is one of the reasons why most people have no sense of family honour and pride.

A group of people who have the same name and sit together in front of a TV set is not yet a family. Here are some family statistics in Russia. Over 80 per cent of women and about 70 per cent of men marry by the age of 25.

At present, more than 40 out of every 100 marriages end in divorce. Every year about one million families break up. About 50 per cent of divorced do not want to remarry. Men remarry more often than women. Over 50 per cent of divorced men remarry within a period of ten years, while only 25 per cent of such women do so. Many young families have material difficulties. As a result, young couples often have to rely on the assistance of their parents.

The housing shortage is another problem of many young families. Most young people don't wish to live together with their parents after they get married but about half of them have to do this.

As the result these young people have no necessary experience in family life. They don't know: 1) how to run household; 2) how to manage the family budget; 3) how to bring up children.

My grandfather's biography

I'd like to tell you about my grandfather's biography. He is an old man. He was born in 1925. His family was very large. He had five brothers and four sisters.

In 1941 when my grandfather was only 16 years old the Great Patriotic War began. My grandfather became a soldier. Though he was very young he took part in the most significant battles against Nazis. In 1944 he was wounded and sent to a hospital. All his five brothers died during the war. In 1945 when the war was over my grandfather became a student of Moscow Steel and Alloys Institute. In 1950 he married my grandmother. They had two children: a daughter (my mother) and a son (my uncle). My grandfather graduated from the Institute and became an engineer. He worked at a plant in Moscow. Later he became a professor and in 1960s and 1970s he taught in Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute. His students liked him very much. In early 1985 he retired.

My grandfather is a very wise and interesting person. He is still very active and spends a lot of time in the country. He likes nature and gardening.

Children and Parents

Being a parent is probably the most difficult and demanding job people ever do. It can also be quite a disappointing time for some parents especially if they expected parenthood to be enjoyable all the time, or had unrealistic ideas about having the perfect child. But for most parents it is one of the happiest and most satisfying experiences of their lives.

There are some problems that can make being a parent even more difficult – such as lack of money, cramped housing conditions, problems in your relationship.

The most important thing to remember is that there is no one correct way of bringing up a child. Provided their need are met, children from all different kinds of social, religious or cultural backgrounds can still grow up to be happy, well-adjusted adults. You are the only experts when it time comes to bring up your children.

Unit 2 My daily routine

Грамматика:

Типы вопросов

Употребление времен: Present Simple,

Present Continuous, Present Perfect

Грамматика

Типы вопросов

1. **Общий** (тот вопрос, который требует ответ “да” или “нет”)

Is he a student? – Он студент?

2. **Разделительный**

He is a student, is not he? – Он студент, не так ли?

He is not a student, is he? – Он не студент, так?

3. **Альтернативный**

Is he a student or a doctor? – Он студент или доктор?

4. **Специальный**

Who is a student? – Кто студент?

What is he? – Кто он? (по профессии)

Who is he? – Кто он? (фамилия, степень родства)

1. Соотнесите вопросы и их типы:

1. Are you a doctor?

А. разделительный

2. What's his name?

В. альтернативный

3. Do you study at school or at University?

С. альтернативный

4. Maria lives in Moscow, doesn't she?

Д. общий

5. Did you sleep well?

Е. разделительный

6. Have they been to Sochi or to Krasnodar?

Ф. специальный

7. You don't speak German, do you?

Г. общий

8. Where are you going?

Н. специальный

2. Напишите общий вопрос к следующим предложениям:

Example: He has left the house. → Has he left the house?

1. He passed the exam. → ?

2. They are going to Canada. → ?

3. She is a famous painter. → ?

4. We have just talked. → ?

5. He runs every day. → ?

6. It is snowing. → ?

7. He was in London. → ?

8. We will go out tonight. → ?

9. She was sleeping all day. → ?

3. Допишите краткие ответы:

Example: Is Marta here? - Yes, she is.

1. Does Tina teach History? Yes, .

2. Have you been working out? Yes, .

3. Is this your car? No, .

4. Are there any apples in the basket? No, .

5. Did she write the essay? Yes, .

6. Will they come to the party? No, .

7. Has Barbara seen this movie? No, .

8. Is she beautiful? Yes, .

4. Вставьте в пропуски вопросительное слово:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1.is the key? On the dining table. | A. Whose |
| 2.are you sad? I lost my wallet. | B. How many |
| 3. ...is this man? He's a photographer. | C. How much |
| 4. ...does it take to get to your school? 15 minutes. | D. Where |
| 5. ...do you get there? By bus. | E. How long |
| 6. ...brothers does she have? 3. | F. Why |
| 7. ...sugar do you put in your tea? 1 spoon. | G. Who |
| 8. ...is your phone number? 087437280. | H. How |
| 9. ...shoes are these? Martin's. | I. Which |
| 10. ...color do you prefer – blue or green? Blue. | J. What |

5. Составьте и напишите вопрос к подлежащему:

Example: The book fell on the floor. → What fell on the floor?

1. Lena is in the kitchen. → ?
2. The dinner is ready. → ?
3. The cat ate the cake. → ?
4. Mike is talking to Jane. → ?
5. The pizza is on the table. → ?
6. The boys are playing basketball. → ?
7. Jane has returned home. → ?
8. The class will start at 8:00. → ?

The Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense

(Настоящее простое время)

Употребление Present Indefinite Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense употребляется в следующих случаях:

- 1) Действие, которое происходит обычно, регулярно.

Children like playing with their parents. – Дети любят играть со своими родителями.

2) При описании законов природы, научных фактов, либо общеизвестной информации.

The Earth rotates round its axis. – Земля вращается вокруг своей оси.

3) Если речь идёт о расписании или графиках.

The lessons start at 8 a.m. – Занятия начинаются в 8 часов утра.

4) Чтобы описать постоянное состояние или событие.

We live in St. Petersburg. – Мы живем в Санкт-Петербурге.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Present Indefinite Tense: usually, often, sometimes, always, every day (week, month, year), rarely, from time to time.

Образование Present Indefinite Tense.

Present Indefinite по форме совпадает с инфинитивом глагола (без частицы **to**) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица ед. ч., принимающего окончание **-s (-es)**.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I play	I do not play	Do I play ?
He plays She it	He She does not play it	Does he (she, it) play ?
we play you they	we you do not play they	Do we (you, they) play ?

do not = don't

does not = doesn't

Спряжение глаголов to be и to have в Present Indefinite.

<u>to be</u>		<u>to have</u>	
I	am	I, we, you, they	have
He, she, it	is	He, she, it	has
We, you, they	are		

1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в настоящее простое время. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Everybody in our family (to help) Mummy about the house. Dad (to take) the dog for a walk. I (to water) the flowers, and my brothers (to clean) the rooms. 2. I (not to understand) that man because I (not to know) English. 3. Pat' mother (to teach) students. 4. When it is cold, we (to put on) warm clothes. 5. We (to have) lectures and tutorials every day. 6. Our family (to like) to watch TV in the evening. 7. Fishermen often (tell) tales about their catches. 8. My father (like) a lot of milk in his tea. 9. Their children (go) to a private school. 10. My brother (sing) in Italian opera. 11. What you (see) over there? 12. We usually (spend) our holidays in Spain. 13. They often (come) to see me in my town house. 14. She (want) to go to Moscow.

2.a) Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Most of the students live in a hostel. 2. The course of study lasts 5 years. 3. This exam takes place in June. 4. Classes end at a quarter past three. 5. The program stimulates the students' interest. 6. He reads English books almost every day. 7. She does her homework properly. 8. It rains all days in summer. 9. The girl draws the nice pictures at her lessons on Art. 10. We have physical training lessons two times a week.

b) Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. We do a lot of exercises during the English classes. 2. He goes to the Institute on week-days. 3. The teacher gives us English magazines. 4. The students take books from the library. 5. We check our homework. 6. We often sleep in the garden. 7. Her sister leaves home early. 8. Sally opens the window in her room when it is hot. 9. Mr. Bay often goes to the cinema with his son. 10. She always makes a lot of mistakes. 11. The Olympic Games take place every 5 years.

3. а). Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям:

1. My sister gets up at eight o'clock.
2. We go to university in the morning.
3. Jane is fond of sports.
4. She does her morning exercises every day.
5. They have two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea for breakfast.
6. He takes a bus to his office.

б). Задайте разделительные вопросы к предложениям:

1. Kate drinks tea every morning.
2. We don't play football every day.
3. He is not a student.
4. My mother is busy on Sunday.
5. The children always do homework.
6. She doesn't have a new dress.

с). Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям. Используйте слова в скобках.

1. Paul plays chess very well. (How)
2. Jack usually goes to work on Saturdays. (When)
3. Vladivostok has a lot of high mountains. (What)
4. Most of the students study well. (How many)
5. He thinks that it's easy to study at a university. (Who)
6. Ussuriisk is situated in Primorsky region. (Where)

4. Ответьте на вопросы. Используйте наречия (usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never):

Образец: Do you ever study in the library? - I always (usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never) study in the library.

1. Do you ever spend your holidays abroad?
2. Does your brother ever play tennis?
3. Do you ever miss your English classes?

4. Do you ever go away on business?
5. Does your mother ever go shopping on Sunday?
6. Does your father ever go fishing?
7. Do you ever listen to the news in the morning?
8. Do you get up early in the morning?

Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

(Настоящее продолженное время)

Употребление Present Continuous Tense.

Present Continuous Tense употребляется в следующих случаях:

- 1) Описание временной ситуации, которая происходит прямо сейчас.

I'm reading a book now. – Я читаю книгу сейчас.

- 2) Если нужно отметить какие-то постепенные изменения, свидетелем которых вы являетесь.

The world population is growing. — Население мира растёт.

- 3) Когда речь идёт о договоренности на будущее, которая точно исполнится.

We are flying to Moscow tomorrow. — Мы летим в Москву завтра (билеты куплены, отель забронирован, событие точно состоится).

! Глаголы состояния обычно не употребляются в продолженном времени: *love, hate, forget, know, believe, hear, smell, see*. Даже если речь идёт о действии в настоящем, которое происходит прямо сейчас, с такими глаголами нужно использовать Present Indefinite.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Present Continuous Tense: now, at present, at the moment, these days, Look!, Listen!

Образование Present Continuous Tense.

Для образования Present Continuous необходим вспомогательный глагол to be (форма зависит от лица и числа подлежащего) + основной глагол с окончанием “-ing”.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I am playing	I am not playing	Am I playing ?

He She is playing it	He She is not playing it	Is he (she, it) playing ?
we you are playing they	we you is not playing they	Are we (you, they) playing ?

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив Present Continuous Tense в предложениях:

1. I (to play) tennis with my friend now. 2. We (to walk) on the beach now. 3. They (to have) a great time at the camp at the moment. 4. Angela (to paint) a beautiful picture now. 5. Our teacher (to write) something on the blackboard. 6. It (to rain) outdoors at the moment. 7. Bobby (to prepare) for the test in his room. 8. The birds (to sing) sweetly in the garden. 9. The water in the kettle (to boil). 10. Somebody (to knock) at the door. 11. People (to speak) quietly in the conference-hall.. 12. Kelly (to wash) her dress in the bathroom. 13. The girls (to choose) the costumes for the party. 14. We (to wait) for the bus at the bus-stop. 15. I (to prepare) for my report at the moment.

2. Сделайте предложения отрицательными:

1. We are waiting for our teacher in the classroom. 2. Andrew is having a rest at the moment. 3. Our experiment is going according to the plan. 4. Pam is standing too close to the road. 5. Her health is improving day after day. 6. The baby-sitter is looking after the child now. 7. I am discussing this question now.

3. Задайте общий вопрос к предложениям:

1. Molly is translating an article. 2. Jack and Sam are gathering pears in the garden. 3. We are climbing a mountain. 4. The children are washing hands in the bathroom. 5. Angela is ironing her dress now. 6. I'm looking for my kitten now. 7. The cat is running after the mouse. 8. You are building a nice house. 9. A woman is feeding the chickens.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя Present Continuous:

1. Они сейчас украшают комнату. 2. Он ждет меня? 3. Мы сейчас не готовим ужин. 4. Мы играем в теннис с друзьями. 5. Анна не плавает сейчас. 6. Мама готовит куриный суп. 7. Вы слушаете меня? — Да, я слушаю вас внимательно. 8. Сейчас я отдыхаю в саду. 9. Обезьяны едят бананы на дереве. 10. Мой брат ищет какую-то информацию для своего проекта. 11. Маленький Джон плачет в спальне. 12. Они сейчас не красят крышу дома, они ремонтируют ворота. 13. Джейн сейчас принимает душ? — Нет, она готовит завтрак. 14. Вы моете руки? — Да. 15. Твои друзья готовятся к концерту? — Да, они сейчас обсуждают костюмы. 16. На улице идет дождь.

5. Вставьте в пропуски is / am / are / do / don't / does / doesn't:

1. Our grandma ... live with us. She has her own little house. 2. What time ... you usually go to bed? 3. Why ... you looking at that man? 4. I can't talk to you now. I ... working. 5. ... your brother drink coffee every morning? 6. We ... want to go to the cinema today. 7. Sam ... a good football player, but he ... play very often. 8. ...the sun shining? No, it ... not.

6. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Present Simple или Present Continuous) для каждого предложения:

1. She usually (to go) to the gym after work, but today she (to be) at home. She (to cook) dinner now. 2. The train always (arrive/arrives) at 7 PM. 3. They (to eat) dinner at the moment, so they can't talk on the phone. 4. It often (to rain) in this season, but today the sun (to shine) brightly. 5. She (to teach) English, but this semester she (to teach) French as well. 6. He usually (to read) detective novels, but today he (to read) a science fiction book. 7. We usually (to go) for a walk in the evening, but today we (to stay) at home because we (to watch) a movie. 8. I usually (to work) from 9 AM to 5 PM, but today I (to have) a day-off and I (to work / not) now. 9. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to a disco club. 10.

Andrew (to get) up very early as he (to live) far from school. He (to be) never late.
11. It (to be) six o'clock in the evening now. Victor (to do) his homework. His sister (to read) a book. His mother and grandmother (to talk). 12. I (to write) a letter to my grandmother who (to live) in Novgorod. I (to write) to her very often.

7. Употребите глагол в скобках в нужном времени:

1. I (to write) a composition now. 2. I (not to drink) milk now. 3. I (to go) for a walk after dinner. 4. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday. 5. He (not to read) now. 6. He (to play) now. 7 He (to play) now? 8. My mother (to work) at a factory. 9. My aunt (not to work) at a shop. 10. You (to work) at an office? 11. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg. 12. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow. 13. The children (not to sleep) now. 14. The children (to play) in the yard every day. 15. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday. 16. She (to read) in the evening. 17. She (not to read) in the morning. 18. She (not to read) now. 19. Your father (to work) at this factory? 20. You (to play) chess now? 21. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer. 22. How is your brother? - He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day. 23. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room?

Present Perfect Tense

(Настоящее завершённое время)

Употребление Present Perfect Tense.

Present Perfect Tense употребляется в следующих случаях:

1) Описание завершённого действия, у которого есть результат в настоящем.

I can't open the door, I've lost my key. – Я не могу открыть дверь, я потеряла ключи.

2) Описание действия, которое ещё не завершилось в настоящем, но промежуточный результат уже есть.

We have looked through 20 magazines already. – Мы уже просмотрели 20 журналов.

3) Настоящее завершённое время может указывать на личный опыт или факт действия.

I have been to India. – Я был в Индии.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Present Perfect Tense: never, ever, yet, already, just, once, recently, this week.

Образование Present Perfect Tense.

Для образования Present Perfect используется глагол to have (форма зависит от лица и числа подлежащего) + основной глагол в форме Perfect. Форме Perfect неправильных глаголов соответствует III форма глагола в соответствующих глагольных рядах, приводимых в специальных таблицах (см. таблицы неправильных глаголов).

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I have played/ done	I have not played/ done	Have I played/ done ?
He She has played/ done it	He She has not played/ done it	Has he (she, it) played/ done ?
we you have played/ done they	we you has not played/ done they	Have we (you, they) played/ done ?

1. Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Задайте к ним общие вопросы:

1. My parents have moved to the new flat already. 2. They have done the shopping already. 3. I have just finished reading a book. 4. Mom has just baked a cake. 5. My family has bought a new car this month. 6. It has happened before my coming. 7. Hanna has painted this picture already. 8. She has passed the test successfully. 9. We have decorating the house for Christmas today. 10. The rain has stopped already. 11. We have left our copybooks at the university. 12. I have written a message to my best friend. 13. The girls have washed all the plates. 14. A waiter has brought five cups.

2. Допишите предложения, используя правильную форму глагола в Present Perfect:

1. I (never / be) to Europe. 2. He (just / eat) lunch. 3. They (already / finish) their homework. 4. She (not / visit) that museum yet. 5. We (travel) to many countries. 6. I (read) three books this month. 7. They (never / try) sushi before. 8. He (just / complete) the final exam. 9. I (not / see) that movie yet. 10. Somebody (already / break) the tree. 11. She (run) ten kilometres this morning. 12. Oh no! I (lose) my money. 13. Mary! You (eat) my biscuit. 14. I'm tired. I (do) five English exercises.

3. В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на Present Perfect. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 2. She is telling them an interesting story. 3. I am eating my breakfast. 4. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 5. They are having tea. 6. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 7. The children are putting on their coats. 8. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 9. She is opening a box of chocolates. 10. I am buying milk for milk shakes. 11. James is ordering a bottle of apple juice. 12. We are looking for more CDs with good music. 13. Are you recording your favourite film on his video recorder? 14. I am translating a difficult article from English into Russian.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Perfect:

1. What's the matter? Why he (to cry)? 2. My cousin (not to find) a job yet. 3. What you (to study) now? 4. They just (to give) you good advice. 5. My mother is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 6. You only (to have) a piece of cake? 7. These people (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 8. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 9. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party. 10. You (to read) any good articles recently? 11. Nancy (to look) forward to this weekend. 12. Mike (to leave) for work yet? 13. They (to pay) their water bill this month? 14. Your car (to make) strange noises. Is anything wrong? 15. The boy (to do) his homework

and (to take) a football lesson now. 16. I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy to see them again. 17. Larry never (to own) his own car.

Аудиторная/контактная работа

1. Прочитайте и запомните слова и словосочетания:

1. organize one's time – планировать время
2. get up on time – вставать вовремя
3. get enough sleep - высыпаться
4. wind alarm-clocks – заводить будильник
5. oversleep - просыпаться
6. early riser - ранняя пташка, жаворонок
7. awake - будить
8. full of energy – полон энергии
9. have a quick shower – принимать душ
10. make the bed – застилать постель
11. put on make up – накладывать косметику, краситься
12. do one's hair - причесываться
13. eat a full breakfast - съесть полноценный завтрак
14. set off to work - отправляться на работу
15. have a hasty bite – наскоро перекусить
16. rush out - выбегать
17. catch a bus – садиться на автобус
18. arrive at the university 15 minutes late – опоздать в университет на 15 минут
19. keep smb. busy – заниматься ч.л.
20. at lunchtime – во время ланча
21. have a snack - перекусить
22. reading for my seminars – подготовка к семинарам
23. do the housework – заниматься домашним хозяйством

24. get down to work – приниматься за работу
25. go to bed early – рано ложиться спать
26. sit up late – засиживаться до поздней ночи
27. keep late hours – сидеть допоздна
28. time off – время, свободное от работы/учебы
29. relax - отдыхать
30. lie in bed – валяться в постели
31. sporty - спортивный
32. keep fit – быть в форме (вести здоровый образ жизни)
33. work out – заниматься физическими упражнениями
34. stay in – не выходить, оставаться в доме
35. take smb. out - пригласить, повести кого-либо куда-либо
36. catching up on smth. – нагнать, наверстать
37. leisure time - досуг
38. awaken - просыпаться
39. start a new life – начинать новую жизнь
40. well-organised - хорошо организованный
41. go to keep-fit classes – ходить на спортивные занятия
42. to do shopping – делать покупки
43. call on smb. – зайти к кому-либо, нанести короткий визит
44. in a week – через неделю

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

My daily routine

I am in the first year at the university, where I am studying agriculture. My elder sister, Betty, is studying forestry at the same University. Betty can **organize her time wisely**, whereas I do not know what order I should do things in. I find it hard to **get up on time**, and usually I do not **get enough sleep**. I have to **wind alarm-clocks** to make sure I do not **oversleep**.

My sister, an **early riser**, is awake by 7 o'clock, **refreshed** and **full of energy**. While I'm wandering round the kitchen, fighting the urge to go back to bed, my sister manages to **have a quick shower, make her bed, put on make up, do her hair. Eat a full breakfast and set off to the university**. It takes me an hour and a half to get ready. I **have a hasty bite and rush out** of the house. Even if I **catch a bus** at once I still **arrive at the university 15 minutes late**, which always makes me feel guilty.

My studies **keep me busy** all day long. I have 14 hours of animal science classes a week. I also **have lectures and seminars**. **At lunchtime** I meet up with my sister and we **have a snack** at the university canteen. After classes I make myself go to the library where I spend about six hours a week **reading for my seminars**.

My sister and I come home tired. I always find excuses to **put my homework off**. Unlike me, my sister manages to **do the housework and get down to homework**. I like the idea of **going to bed early**, but quite often I have to **sit up late**, though I feel sleepy. My sister says that **keeping late hours** ruins one's health. Of course, I agree.

As my sister and I do not get any **time off** during the week, we try to **relax** on the weekends. One of my greatest pleasure is **to lie in bed** and read my favourite books. My sister is a **sporty** person. To **keep herself fit**, Betty **goes for a run** in the park, from time to time she **works out in the gym**.

I hate **staying in**, and sometimes on Saturday night my sister **takes me out to a concert or a play**. Sometimes we **go to a party or to a disco**. But more often than not I end up **catching up on my studies** and my sister goes out. I wonder how I manage to spoil my **leisure time**.

Every Monday when I **awaken** I think I should **start a new life**. I honestly think that I must become **well-organised** and correct my daily routine. I make plans to **go to keep-fit classes**, to **do shopping** with my sister, to do cleaning and to do a hundred other good things. But then I remember that I have to **call on** my school friend in the evening, and I put off my plans till next Monday. It is always better to start a new life **in a week**.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. At what course does the main character study?
2. Who can organize the time wisely?
3. Is Betty an early riser?
4. What does Betty do every day?
5. Can you describe the day of the main character?
6. What is your usual day like?
7. What takes up most of your day?
8. But then I remember that...
9. It is always better to...

4. Закончите предложение:

1. Betty can organize...
2. I find it hard to...
3. My sister, an early riser, is awake ...
4. My studies keep me...
5. I always find excuses to...
6. My sister is...
7. Every Monday when I awaken I...
8. I honestly think that...

5. Согласитесь или опровергните утверждения:

1. I am in the second year at the university.
2. Betty is studying agronomy at the same University.
3. Betty can organize her time wisely.
4. I have 20 hours of animal science classes a week.
5. At lunchtime I meet up with my sister and we have a snack at the university canteen.
6. To keep herself fit, Betty goes for a run around the town, from time to time she works out in the swimming-pool.

7. I like staying in.
8. My sister says that keeping late hours ruins one's health.
9. I honestly think that I should not become well-organised and correct my daily routine.
10. Every Monday when I awaken I think I should start a new life.

6. Найдите русские эквиваленты к пословицам:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. He who does not work neither shall he eat. | A. На сегодня все. |
| 2. I could get no rest. | B. Его день расписан по минутам. |
| 3. I have not slept a wink. | C. Давайте сделаем передышку. |
| 4. Let's call it a day. | D. Кто не работает, тот не ест. |
| 5. Let's make a rest from work. | E. Я глаз не сомкнул. |
| 6. He has a very tight schedule. | F. У меня не было ни минуты покоя. |

Самостоятельная работа

1. Прочитайте диалог по ролям и переведите его на русский язык.

Составьте и выучите свой диалог подобный данному.

Helen: So, Tony, you're Australian, right?

Tony: That's right.

Helen: And where do you come from in Australia?

Tony: From Sydney.

Helen: Sydney! I've heard it's very beautiful there.

Tony: I think it's very beautiful, but it is my hometown.

Helen: Tell me about the daily routine in Australia. What time do you get up?

Tony: During the week, we get up at seven in the morning.

Helen: What time do children start school in the morning?

Tony: It's usually about nine o'clock.

Helen: Nine o'clock. That's later than many countries.

Tony: Yes, it is.

Helen: And when do they finish school?

Tony: At about three in the afternoon.

Helen: And when do people go to work in the morning?

Tony: Well, we start work at nine o'clock, so we go to work at seven-thirty or eight o'clock.

Helen: So they start work at nine o'clock, you say?

Tony: That's right. Nine o'clock.

Helen: And when do you have lunch?

Tony: Well, we have lunch at one o'clock. We stop work and have a sandwich usually, but our main meal is dinner, in the evening.

Helen: And what time do you stop work?

Tony: We stop work at five in the afternoon. Actually, we leave work at five in the afternoon. We probably stop work earlier!

Helen: And when do you have dinner?

Tony: At seven o'clock in the evening, usually. We eat outside in the garden most of the year.

Helen: And when do you go to bed?

Tony: We go to bed at eleven or twelve at night.

Helen: And do you work on Saturdays and Sundays?

Tony: No, we don't work at the weekend.

2. Прочитайте интервью ведущей утренней передачи на телевидении и найдите ответ на вопрос «Во сколько начинается и заканчивается ее рабочий день?»:

My working day

My working day starts very early. From Monday to Friday I get up at half past three and I have a shower and a cup of coffee. I usually leave the house at ten past four because the car always arrives a few minutes early. I get to the studio at about five o'clock and start work. *Good Morning* starts at seven o'clock and finishes at nine o'clock. Then I leave the studio at a quarter past ten. After that, I get home at three o'clock. A woman helps me with the housework and the ironing. I read the

newspaper and do some work. Then my husband gets home at half past five in the afternoon and I cook dinner. We stay at home in the evening. We don't go out because I don't go to bed very early. We usually watch television and then I go to bed at half past eight. I'm usually asleep by nine o'clock. At weekends I don't get up until ten o'clock. In the evening, we often see some friends or go to the cinema. But I'm always up early again on Monday morning.

3. Составьте вопросы, которые журналист задавал ведущей:

Example: What time do you get up?

4. Напишите интервью об одном дне из вашей жизни. Используйте “then” и “after that” в описании чередующихся событий.

5. Прочитайте текст “The perfect picnic”. Согласны ли вы с советами, приведенными в тексте?

The perfect picnic

Everyone says that food and drink taste better when you have a picnic. But what do you do to have a perfect picnic? Here's some advice.

1. Choose where you want to go very carefully. In the country? In the city?
The picnic site should be attractive and interesting, to be sure there's plenty to do when you finish your picnic.
2. Check the weather forecast the day before you go. The perfect picnic needs perfect weather.
3. Don't take too much to carry. For the perfect picnic you leave home with food and drink and you return only with rubbish.
4. Choose small items of food, such as eggs or sandwiches, to avoid taking knives and forks. To make it the perfect picnic, take food which you don't usually eat.
5. Take small cartons of juice or plastic bottles of water. They're more expensive, but they aren't as heavy as glass bottles, cups and glasses.
6. Pack a blanket to sit on or, if it's cold, to keep you warm.

7. Put fresh food in a bag with ice to keep it cool.
8. Put the whole picnic in a number of small bags, to allow everyone to carry something.
9. Prepare everything before you go OR make sure you've got everything you need to finish preparing the picnic, such as knife, a bottle opener, barbecue, matches.
10. Check there is a short walk to the picnic site to make people hungry.

6. Ответьте на вопросы. Используйте “to + инфинитив”.

1. Why should the picnic site be attractive and interesting?
2. Why should you choose small items of food?
3. Why should you pack a blanket?
4. Why should you put fresh food in a bag with ice?
5. Why should you put the whole picnic in a number of small bags?
6. Why should you check there's a short walk to the picnic site?

7. Составьте советы для идеального выходного дня в следующих форматах:

- a shopping trip;
- a visit to the beach;
- a walk in the mountains;
- a visit to some friends.

Unit 3 My native town

Грамматика:

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Употребление времен: Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect

Грамматика

Степени сравнения прилагательных

В английском языке есть две степени сравнения прилагательных: сравнительная и превосходная. По способу образования степеней сравнения прилагательные делятся на три группы: *односложные, двусложные и многосложные*.

1. Односложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса **-er**, а превосходную при помощи суффикса **-est**, которые прибавляются к исходной форме прилагательного. Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени употребляется определённый артикль:

long – longer – the longest

2. Степени сравнения у большинства двусложных и всех многосложных прилагательных образуются при помощи слов: **more-** для сравнительной степени, **most** - для превосходной степени, которые употребляются перед прилагательным в исходной форме:

important – more important – the most important

Примечание: Двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -

er, -y, -ow, чаще образуют степени сравнения при помощи суффиксов **-er, -est**.

clever – cleverer – the cleverest

или *more clever – the most clever*

3. Степени сравнения некоторых прилагательных и наречий образуются не по общему правилу:

good – хороший well - хорошо	better лучший лучше	the best самый лучший лучше всего (всех)
bad - плохой badly - плохо	worse худший хуже	the worst самый плохой хуже всего (всех)
much много many	more - больше	the most наибольшее (количество) больше всего (всех)
little - мало	less - меньше	the least наименьшее (количество) меньше всего (всех)
далёкий far дальний далеко	farther более далёкий более дальний further дальше дальнейший further добавочный	The farthest самый далёкий The furthest самый дальний дальше всего
поздний late поздно	later более поздний позднее latter последний (из двух)	the latest самый поздний позднее всего (всех) the last (самый) последний
old старый	Older старше Elder старший	the oldest the eldest

Сравнительные конструкции

1. При сравнении двух предметов неравного качества употребляется союз **than**— **чем**, который следует за прилагательным в сравнительной степени.

The winds in St. Petersburg are stronger than in Moscow.—*Ветры в С.-Петербурге сильнее, **чем** в Москве.*

2. При сравнении равных качеств двух предметов используется парный союз **as ... as**— такой же ..., как (в утвердительных предложениях) так же ..., как .

При отрицании равенства качеств двух предметов используется парный союз **not so ... as**— не такой ..., как (в отрицательных предложениях) не так ..., как.

He is as tall as his brother. - *Он такой же высокий (такого же роста), как и его брат.*

He is not so brave as his brother. - *Он не такой храбрый, как его брат.*

3. Английское предложение, две части которого начинаются с прилагательного или наречия в сравнительной степени с определенным артиклем перед ними, переводится на русский язык при помощи парного союза **чем..., тем.**

The farther north you go, the colder the climate becomes. - *Чем дальше вы продвигаетесь на север, **тем** холоднее становится климат.*

Most (of) с последующим существительным переводится словами *большинство, большая часть:*

Most students speak English well. – *Большинство студентов говорит по-английски хорошо.*

1. Образуйте от следующих прилагательных сравнительную и превосходную степени:

Small, long, clean, large, light, rich, dark, poor, big, quick, slow, deep, high, strong, cheap, interesting, famous, easy, important, beautiful,

happy, wet, useful, comfortable, good, dangerous, nice, progressive, bad, fat, much, powerful, little, many, far, dry, merry, joyful, sweet, yellow.

2. Напишите исходную форму следующих прилагательных:

Later, easier, fatter, laziest, cheapest, quicker, better, more, worse, less, strongest, busier, best, furthest, cleverer, deepest, most, colder.

3. Заполните пропуски выделенными прилагательными в сравнительной степени:

1. Alexander's car isn't very big. He wants a _____ car.
2. This flat isn't very comfortable. I prefer _____ flats.
3. Ann isn't very tall. Her sister is _____ .
4. This student doesn't work very hard. That student works _____ .
5. Your idea wasn't very good. My idea was _____ .
6. These flowers aren't very nice. There dones are _____ .
7. It isn't very warm today. It was _____ yesterday.
8. This city isn't very beautiful. That city is _____ .
9. The wind isn't very strong today. It will be _____ tomorrow.

4. Заполните пропуски выделенными прилагательными в превосходной степени:

1. This theatre is very old. It's _____ theatre in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was _____ day of my life.
3. It was a very good film. It's _____ film I've ever seen.
4. She is a very popular singer. She is _____ singer in this country.
5. It's a very bad mistake. It was _____ mistake I've ever made.
6. It was a very cold day. It was _____ day of the year.
7. He is a very interesting actor. He is _____ actor I've ever met.
8. This is a very beautiful girl. She is _____ girl I've ever met.
9. It's a wonderful picture. It's _____ picture we've ever seen.
10. She is a bad doctor. She is _____ doctor in our town.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя прилагательные в нужной форме:

1. Moscow is the (beautiful) city in Russia. 2. His flat is (big) than mine. 3. Your exercise-book is (dirty) in the group. 4. Is your sister (old) than you? 5. Who is the (old) in your family? 6. The Amur is the (long) and the (beautiful) river in the Far East. 7. The weather today is (bad) than it was yesterday. 8. Summer is the (hot) season of the year. 9. I never return home (late) than at eleven. 10. They went (far) and (far) but there was no end of the forest. 11. I think (far) discussion is useless.

6. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Your school is twice as large as mine. 2. The reserves of oil in the USA are large, but not so large as those of coal. 3. Your translation is better than that of your friend. 4. He is twice as old as she is. 5. Most of my friends live in the village. 6. Most of these books are published in Russia. 7. Most of his time is devoted to studies. 8. This road is much longer than that one. 9. There is much less light in my room than in yours. 10. New streets are not so narrow as old ones. 11. The longer is the night, the shorter is the day. 12. The longer we worked with this man, the more we liked him. 13. The more we read, the more we shall know. 14. The sooner you come, the better. 15. The more books he reads, the more interesting will be his report. 16. The stronger is the wind, the higher are the waves. 17. The soils in our region are not so fertile as in the western regions.

The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense

(Простое прошедшее время)

Употребление Past Indefinite Tense.

Past Indefinite Tense употребляется для описания действий или событий, произошедших в прошлом.

We bought a new car last month. – Мы купили новую машину в прошлом месяце.

That day my father came home, checked his mailbox and started his work. – В тот день мой отец пришел домой, проверил почтовый ящик и начал работу.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Past Indefinite Tense: yesterday, three days ago, a long time ago, last week (month, day), in 1998.

Образование Past Indefinite Tense.

Past Indefinite правильных глаголов образуется прибавлением суффикса **–ed** к основе глагола. Форме **Past Indefinite** неправильных глаголов соответствует II форма глагола в соответствующих глагольных рядах, приводимых в специальных таблицах (см. таблицы неправильных глаголов).

We went to the cinema yesterday. He arrived in London last year.

She came up to the window and opened it.

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма		Вопросительная форма	
I He, she, we, you, they	worked (wrote)	I did not	work (write)	Did I	work (write) ?

did not = didn't

1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite:

1. I (to go) to London last year. 2. Susan (to study) French at school. 3. He (to wake) up at 6 am and (to have) a cup of coffee. 4. Vick (to come) home late last night. 5. We (to listen) to music and (to play) video games yesterday. 6. Larry (to be) so hungry that he (to eat) the whole chicken. 7. Kitty (to write) a letter to Brad a few days ago. 8. We (fly) to Mexico on October 9. I (to wash) my car the day before yesterday. 10. We (to move) to Madrid last year. 11. They (paint) their house green last summer.

2. Перепишите нижеследующие предложения в прошедшем простом времени (Past Simple) по образцу. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Образец: Tom *usually* gets up at 7 (yesterday). *Yesterday* he got up at 7.

1. Tom *usually* wakes up early (yesterday morning). 2. Tom *generally* has a sandwich and a cup of tea for breakfast (yesterday). 3. Tom *usually* walks to work (yesterday). 4. He is *usually* late for work (2 days ago). 5. Tom is *always* busy at work (yesterday). 6. Tom *often* has lunch in a café (yesterday). 7. He *usually* goes out in the evening (last night). 8. Tom *usually* works late (last week).

3. Ответьте на вопросы по образцу:

Образец: Why didn't you phone me on Tuesday? (be away)

I didn't phone you on Tuesday because I was away.

1. Why wasn't Jane interested in the book? (not understand it). 2. Why didn't you rush? (have enough time to reach the station). 3. Why didn't you eat anything? (not be hungry). 4. Why didn't Tom go to work yesterday? (not be very well). 5. Why didn't Jimmy shave this morning? (not have time). 6. Why didn't they come to the party? (be very busy). 7. Why didn't your secretary bring the message to Mr. Clay? (not ask her). 8. Why didn't you visit the Rockefeller Center in New York? (be short of time). 9. Why didn't you participate in the cycle race when you were on holiday in the mountains? (not see the notice advertising it).

4. Задайте специальные вопросы к нижеследующим предложениям, начиная их со слов в скобках:

1. She lived in Moscow. (Who, Where)
2. He met him at the station. (Whom)
3. They went shopping at the weekend. (Where, When)
4. I bought myself a red jacket. (What)
5. She got an excellent mark yesterday. (What mark, When)

5. Заполните пропуски глаголами из рамки, употребляя их в прошедшем простом времени (Past Simple). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Hurt, teach, spend, sell, throw, fall, catch, buy, cost.

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

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

Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense

(Прошедшее продолженное время)

Употребление Past Continuous Tense.

Past Continuous Tense употребляется для описания действия, которое происходило в определенный момент времени в прошлом.

Joseph was talking on the phone all evening. — Джозеф говорил по телефону весь вечер.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Past Continuous Tense: at 3 o'clock yesterday, at that time, while, all day (evening).

Образование Past Continuous Tense.

Past Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в форме прошедшего времени (was / were) и основного глагола с окончанием -ing

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing ?
He She was playing it	He She were not playing it	Was he (she, it) playing ?
we you were playing they	we you was not playing they	Were we (you, they) playing ?

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Continuous:

1. I (to go) home at 4 o'clock yesterday.
2. When we came, Bob and Helen (to decorate) the Christmas tree.
3. Lizzie (to eat) and didn't raise her head.
4. They (to write) a test at this time yesterday.
5. He (to watch) TV the whole evening.
6. You

(to play) football at six o'clock? 7. You (to drink) tea at seven o'clock? 8. Who (to listen) to the radio at this time last week? 9. They (to skate) at three o'clock? 10. She (not to help) mother about the house in the evening yesterday.

2. Дайте краткие и полные ответы на вопросы в Past Continuous:

1. Were you having dinner at 1 o'clock yesterday?
2. Was your friend doing her homework last week?
3. Was your mother cooking when you came home?
4. Was your sister reading when you called her?
5. Were your group mates sitting at their desks when you entered the classroom?
6. Were the students going along the corridor when the lesson began?
7. Were you doing your homework at 7 o'clock last night?
8. Was your father repairing the car when you saw him at the weekend?

3. Сделайте предложения отрицательными, задайте общие вопросы:

1. We were playing basketball at 6 o'clock last Sunday. 2. You were washing the window in the afternoon yesterday. 3. Nick was riding his bike all the evening. 4. They were preparing for the party all day yesterday. 5. When we came in, the children were reading their books. 6. We met her at the bus stop. She was waiting for the bus. 7. Edward and Henry were playing the guitar all the evening. 8. It was raining hard all day last Tuesday. 9. The teacher was explaining the exercise to the pupils, when Jane came in the classroom.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Что вы делали вчера в пять часов? — Мы готовили ужин и ждали гостей.
2. Куда она шла вчера утром? — Она шла к стоматологу.
3. Где она ждала меня? — Она ждала тебя возле театра.
4. Когда Том плавал в бассейне вчера? — Он плавал с четырех до пяти часов.
5. С кем Анна разговаривала вчера в 2 часа? — Она разговаривала с секретарем.

6. Что дети делали вчера после уроков? — Они готовились к спортивным соревнованиям.
7. Какую книгу Петя читал вчера в 7 часов вечера? — Он не читал. Он переводил текст на урок английского языка.
8. Кто пел ту замечательную песню, когда мы зашли в университет? — Мой друг.
9. С кем она разговаривала, когда мы встретились? — С известным художником.
10. Куда ты ходил вчера вечером? — Я ходил на железнодорожный вокзал встречать дядю.

5. Дополните вопросы и ответы глаголами в Past Continuous. Переведите получившийся диалог:

— Mr. Rambler , what ... you ... (do) at 6.30 ?

— Oh, I ... (read) at that time in my room.

— Were you? ... you really ... (read)? What ... you ... (read) at that time?

— A book.

— Did your friends see you then?

— No, they didn't. They ... (watch TV).

— What ... they ... (watch)?

— Some film. But why?

— Some people saw a man who ... (try) to kill an elephant at that time. We think it was you.

Past Perfect Tense

(Прошедшее завершённое время)

Употребление Past Perfect Tense.

Past Perfect Tense используется для обозначения действия, которое предшествовало другому или нескольким другим событиям в прошлом.

She came to the office to meet him, but he had already left. — Она пришла в офис, чтобы встретиться с ним, но он уже ушел.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Past Perfect Tense: by, by that time, when he came.

Образование Past Perfect Tense.

Для образования Past Perfect используется вспомогательный глагол **had** + основной глагол в форме Perfect. Форме Perfect неправильных глаголов соответствует III форма глагола в соответствующих глагольных рядах, приводимых в специальных таблицах (см. таблицы неправильных глаголов).

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I had played/ done	I had not played/ done	Had I played/ done ?
He She had played/ done it	He She had not played/ done it	Had he (she, it) played/ done ?
we you had played/ done they	we you had not played/ done they	Had we (you, they) played/ done ?

1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в Past Perfect:

1. The accident (to happen) before Henry understood anything. 2. It (to stop) raining by the evening. 3. John and Andrew (to get) to the hotel before night. 4. You (to make) a decision before our talk. 5. I (to meet) your brother before we both entered university. 6. He (to clean) the flat before the guests came. 7. Sue (to do) her work before her boss called. 8. Joe gave Marie a present after they (to have) dinner. 9. Kate (study) hard for the test, so she didn't fail. 10. The flowers died because I (not/water) them. 11. Larry couldn't use a computer because he (never/have) one.

2. Сделайте предложения отрицательными, задайте общие вопросы:

1. We had told him about the time of the meeting. 2. She had washed the vegetables for the salad. 3. You had caught a small fish by that time. 4. A zookeeper had fed the animals by twelve o'clock. 5. David had eaten all the sandwiches by two o'clock. 6. They had been to this town before. 7. I had done all the arrangements by

Saturday. 8. Alice had shown me her paintings before. 9. You had forgotten about her request.

3. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Example: *When my mum ... (appear), my father already ... (start) the car. – When my mum appeared, my father had already started the car. (Когда мама появилась, мой папа уже завел машину.)*

1. When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief. 2. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring). 3. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep). 4. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work. 5. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years. 6. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before. 7. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes. 8. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

Аудиторная/контактная работа

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

1. native – родной
2. to be situated – быть расположенным, располагаться
3. to be founded – быть основанным
4. agricultural – сельскохозяйственный
5. region – регион
6. industry – промышленность
7. joint stock company - акционерное общество
8. factory – завод, фабрика
9. enterprise – предприятие
10. to produce - выпускать, производить
11. goods - товар, товары

12. higher educational institution – высшее учебное заведение
13. to train – обучать, готовить
14. a graduate – выпускник
15. beautiful – красивый
16. to surround – окружать
17. to grow – расти, выращивать
18. district – район
19. to appear – появляться
20. to meet the requirements – отвечать требованиям
21. block of flats – квартал(города)
22. modern conveniences – современные удобства
23. to improve – улучшать

2. Прочитайте и переведите словосочетания на русский язык:

1. to be situated in an agricultural region
2. light and food industry
3. some important enterprises
4. to train specialists and bachelors for agriculture and forestry
5. the only school of such kind
6. to be surrounded by mountains
7. to meet the requirements of a modern town
8. with all modern conveniences
9. the main street
10. to become a commercial and business centre
11. to appear recently
12. to be improved greatly

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

My Native Town

Ussuriisk is one of the biggest towns of Primorye. It is situated 112 kilometres from Vladivostok along the Trans-Siberian Railroad in an agricultural region. It was founded in 1866. It became a city in 1897 and was renamed Nikolsk-Ussuriysk in 1926, Voroshilov in 1935, and Ussuriysk in 1957. The city has a population of around 180,000 people and is known for its beautiful nature, rich history, and vibrant culture.

Ussuriisk has food-processing, footwear, clothing, and other light industries. There are also important enterprises in our town such as an auto-repairing plant, a train locomotive repairing plant, a refrigerator train depot, furniture factory and others. A plant that repairs locomotives for Russian Railroads is one of the biggest employers in Ussuriysk. There is even a monument to steam train.

Life begins early in our town. In fact some enterprises, plants and factories do not interrupt the process for the night. A lot of goods are being produced in our town.

Ussuriisk is a cultural city with its two Drama theatres, cinemas, several Houses of Culture, an art gallery, music and art schools, cafes and clubs. The Drama theater named after V. Komissarzhevskaya presents performances of various genres. The city has some beautiful churches.

Ussuriisk is a town of youth and students. There are several higher educational institutions in our town. The Primorsky State Agrarian and Technological University trains specialists and bachelors for agriculture and forestry. There are also several technical schools and colleges in our town. Among them are Far East Technical college, Ussuriisk Agro industrial college, Primorsky regional college of culture, Automobile Technical School, Cultural and Educational school, Medical college and some others. The Ussuriisk Suvorov Military School is the only school of such kind on the territory of the Far East and Siberia.

Ussuriisk is situated in a beautiful place. The town is surrounded by mountains which are called «sopki». The town is growing. New districts are building constantly. The planning of these districts meets the requirements of a modern town – long

straight streets, blocks of flats of modern design with all modern conveniences and much greenery in the streets and around the houses. The central square is very beautiful with lots of flowers, lights and fountains. The main street, Nekrasov Street, is becoming more and more attractive. Now Ussuriisk is a commercial and business city. Several modern banks, firms, offices, markets have appeared there recently.

The traffic system has been also improved greatly. With many cars, buses, mini-buses, taxis moving in all directions, the streets of the town seem busy and noisy.

4. Найдите в тексте следующие словосочетания и переведите их на английский язык:

- легкая промышленность
- важное предприятие
- мебельная фабрика
- художественная школа
- один из крупнейших работодателей
- Транссибирская железная дорога
- единственный
- современный квартал
- всё более привлекательный
- центральная площадь

5. Заполните пропуски словами и словосочетаниями из Задания №4.

Предложения переведите на русский язык:

1. This town is the centre of ... in the Far East.
2. As I was good at drawing I decided to enter our town
3. About half of citizens works in a factory, which is ... in our city.
4. My parents bought their new cupboard at the local
5. They say that this fish factory is
6. This summer our family is going to have a trip to Moscow by

7. Our central park becomes ... with its attractions, fountains and a lot of greenery.

8. Our ... is the most crowded place in the town.

9. My parents' house is located in the new district with

10. My cousin is the ... child in his family.

6. Согласитесь/не согласитесь с утверждениями. Используйте нижеследующие фразы:

- *It's true/ You are right.*

- *It's false/It is not so.*

1. Ussuriisk is one of the smallest towns of Primorye.

2. The population of Ussuriisk is about one hundred thousand people.

3. There are some important enterprises in our town such as an auto-repairing plant, a train locomotive repairing plant, a refrigerator train depot.

4. There is a monument of a helicopter in Ussuriisk.

5. There are three Drama theatres in Ussuriisk.

6. The Ussuriisk Suworov Military school is the second school of such kind on the territory of the Far East and Siberia.

7. There are only four technical schools and colleges in Ussuriisk.

8. Ussuriisk is surrounded by sea.

9. The main street in Ussuriisk is Razdolnaya Street.

7. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where is Ussuriisk situated?

2. When was Ussuriisk founded?

3. What is the largest employer in Ussuriisk?

4. Is Ussuriisk a cultural city?

5. What higher educational institutions are there in our town?

6. What technical schools and colleges do you know in Ussurisk?

7. What is the main street in Ussuriisk?

8. Where do people usually spend their free time in our town?

9. What kind of public transport do you like best?

Самостоятельная работа

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания по тексту:

My Native Village

My native village is Ivanovka. It is located in the central part of Primorye. I was born in Ivanovka, spent my childhood there and finished our village secondary school. My village is rather large and beautiful. It is surrounded by the forest and many people like to go there to gather mushrooms and berries. The forest makes our village air fresh and pure.

There are many administrative buildings in Ivanovka. Among them is a building for our village administration, a secondary school, a post-office, a polyclinic and some shops. These buildings are located around our village central square. It is the most crowded place in the village.

The club is the main cultural centre of the village. There is a cinema, a library, a sport hall and a dancing hall in the building of the club. The club is very popular among the villagers, especially among the youth. The village park is another important place of our village. There are a lot of trees and flowers there. People like to have their rest in the park together with their children because there are many different attractions there.

Our Ivanovka is situated near river. It is small but rather picturesque. Both children and grown-ups like to spend their free time there swimming and fishing.

There are some streets in my village. They are wide and clean. The villagers live in private houses or in cottages. There are also several two-storeyed houses with all modern conveniences: central heating, hot and cold running water, gas, electricity, telephone. Nearly all houses have a garden and a kitchen-garden near them. People grow various vegetables – potatoes,

cabbages, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots and others. Many families keep domestic animals – cows, pigs, sheep, poultry.

There is a large agricultural enterprise in the village. The farmers breed livestock and cultivate crops, mainly different varieties of cereals, such as rye, wheat, barley, oats. The farm has some greenhouses, a repair shop, a laboratory, different farm machines and equipment. Highly-qualified specialists – live-stock breeders, agronomists, agricultural engineers – use modern methods of farming. An important task of modern agriculture is to apply an advanced experience in practice.

My village is a very nice place to live. After graduating from the Academy I am going to come back and work there like my parents. “There is no place like home” – they say.

2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Родное село; проводить детство; быть окружённым; свежий и чистый воздух; самое многолюдное место; живописный; отдыхать; танцевальный зал; молодежь; выращивать различные овощи; двухэтажные здания; жить в частных домах; держать домашний скот; разнообразные аттракционы; собирать грибы и ягоды; почта; центральное отопление; проводить свободное время; закончить среднюю школу; центральная площадь; сельчане; взрослые.

3. Найдите в тексте, выпишите и переведите слова, обозначающие:

- а) названия сельскохозяйственных культур;
- б) названия домашних животных.

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на конструкции “both ... and ... ” и “neither ... nor ...”:

1. Both my friend and I finished secondary school in Ivanovka.
2. Our villagers live both in private houses and cottages.
3. Both our village library and cinema are located in the building of the club.

4. This forest makes our air both fresh and pure.
5. There are neither administrative buildings nor multistorey houses in our street.
6. They have neither hot running water nor central heating in their houses.

5. Закончите следующие предложения:

1. The farmers of our village grow different crops and
2. The club is very popular among
3. Many people like to go to the forest
4. The streets of our village
5. Among the administrative buildings of our village there are
6. My village is located
7. The central square of the village
8. People like to have their rest in the park

6. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. Where is your native village located?
2. What helps to make the village air fresh and pure?
3. Where are the administrative buildings situated?
4. What administrative buildings are there in your village?
5. What is the main cultural center of the village?
6. Where do the villagers like to spend their free time?
7. Do all the villagers live in comfortable apartments?
8. What do the people of the village grow?
9. What animals do families of the village keep?
10. What can you tell about village agricultural enterprise?

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Vladivostok

Vladivostok is a beautiful city located in the Far East of Russia. The city was founded in 1860 as a military outpost and has since become an important cultural and economic center. The population of Vladivostok is over half a million people. Many different nationalities live here.

Vladivostok is a port city. It is situated on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. One can see different types of ships in the harbor, but there are some nice beaches too where local citizens and visitors of the city may have some rest.

The city is famous due to the construction of the bridge across the Golden Horn Bay and the one that connects Russky Island with the mainland. These bridges are the longest cable-stayed bridges in the world. They have become the symbols of the city. Everyone who lives or visits the city wants to take pictures having the bridges at the background. Tours along the cable-stayed bridges of Vladivostok is a popular entertainment for tourists.

The city is a political center. It is the capital of the Far East now. The summit APEC is periodically held here. Many participants from all over the world come to the city for the summit.

Vladivostok is a large economic center of the Far East with a developed economy. The most famous manufacturing industries are mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, ship repair, food production, etc. Vladivostok International Airport is one of the largest in the Far East.

Vladivostok has rich cultural life. There are several theatres in the city. Mariinsky Opera and Ballet Theatre was built not long ago and has become a real pride of the region. There are also several museums in the city where one can learn about the history of Vladivostok and Primorsky region.

The city is the largest scientific and educational center of the Far Eastern Region. Vladivostok is home to the Far Eastern Federal University (FEFU) and the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Vocabulary:

1. military outpost - военный опорный пункт, военный блок-пост
2. harbor - гавань
3. beach - пляж
4. bay – залив, бухта
5. mainland - материк
6. cable-stayed - вантовый
7. entertainment - развлечение

8. Найдите начало предложений в тексте. Переведите получившиеся предложения:

1. ... become an important cultural and economic center.
2. ... coast of the Pacific Ocean.
3. ... local citizens and visitors of the city may have some rest.
4. ... to take pictures having the bridges at the background.
5. ... a popular entertainment for tourists.
6. ... come to the city for the summit.
7. ... mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, ship repair, food production, etc.
8. ... has become a real pride of the region.
9. ... the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

9. Переведите слова и словосочетания на английский язык:

Население свыше полумиллиона, мост через бухту Золотой Рог, гордость нашего города, вантовый мост, экономический и политический центр, побережье Тихого океана, Дальневосточное отделение Российской Академии Наук, участники, материк, быть расположенным, быть основанным, производственное предприятие, судоремонт, военный блок-пост, портовый город.

10. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where is Vladivostok located?

2. What was the initial role of the city?
3. The population of Vladivostok is over one million people, isn't it?
4. Where may local citizens and visitors of the city have some rest?
5. Are the Vladivostok bridges the longest cable-stayed bridges in Russia or in the world?
6. What has become the symbols of the city?
7. What is periodically held in Vladivostok?
8. Give the examples of manufacturing industries in Vladivostok.
9. What theatre has become a real pride of our region?
10. Where can you learn about the history of Vladivostok and Primorsky region?
11. Is Vladivostok the largest scientific and educational center of the Far Eastern Region?

11. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Мариинский театр оперы и балета – самый известный театр на Дальнем Востоке.
2. Мост через бухту Золотой Рог и на остров Русский – самые длинные вантовые мосты в мире.
3. Жители Владивостока любят ходить на пляжи летом, а зимой они посещают музеи и узнают много интересного об истории Приморского края.
4. По Тихому океану идут корабли разных государств, иногда они заходят в гавани и заливы.
5. Моя лучшая подруга любит путешествовать. Она всегда фотографируется на фоне аэропортов различных городов. Мне больше всего нравится ее фотография на фоне международного аэропорта Владивостока.
6. Кораблестроение – это отрасль промышленности Владивостока или Хабаровска?

7. День тигра проводится в Приморском крае в сентябре. Каждую осень студенты Приморского государственного аграрно-технологического университета принимают участие в этом празднике.

12. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is a political, industrial and cultural centre of our country. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, so it is more than 850 years old now. The population of Moscow is 9 million people. It covers the territory of 879 square kilometres. Moscow is an industrial centre. There are many factories and plants in it which produce cars, trams, TV-sets, footwear, textiles and different food products.

Moscow is a cultural centre. There are a lot of museums, theatres, cinemas, libraries, art galleries and monuments in Moscow, for example, monuments to Pushkin, Fyodorov, Dolgoruki. A wonderful collection of world famous pictures by Kramskoy, Polenov, Suricov, Repin and other Russian and contemporary artists is in the Tretyakov Gallery and in the Pushkin Art Museum. The Bolshoy Theatre is one of the world famous theatres, the pride of Russian people.

Moscow is beautiful. We admire its fine buildings, palaces, architectural monuments, beautiful green parks and squares. Those who have not been in Moscow for a long time are deeply impressed by the great changes that have taken place in the general appearance of the city. It has greatly increased in size. Many new districts have appeared in it lately.

The centre of Moscow is Red Square. Demonstrations and parades take place on this square.

Moscow is a big city and its transport is comfortable and fast. You can see many cars, buses and trolley-buses in the streets of our capital. The Moscow Metro began its work in 1935, and it has 151 stations now. Moscow has 9 railway stations and some airports. It is a port of five seas.

Moscow is a large educational and scientific centre of Russia. There are many academies, institutes and secondary professional schools here. The oldest Russian educational establishment – Moscow University – is also here. It was founded by M. Lomonosov, a great Russian scientist of the eighteenth century, and is named after its founder. The building of the University is so high that we can see it from different parts of the city.

Moscow is a seat of the Russian government and its parliament which is called “Duma”.

13. Найдите в тексте перевод следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Занимать территорию, производить автомобили, известные картины, современные художники, большие перемены, увеличивать (повышать), проходить (происходить), научный центр, быть названным в честь, различный.

14. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Моя тётя работает на заводе, который производит различные пищевые продукты.
2. Современные автомобили – удобные и быстрые
3. Вчера мы с сестрой были в картинной галерее и восхищались коллекцией известных картин современных художников.
4. Этот научный центр был назван в честь известного учёного.
5. Этот ботанический сад занимает территорию 180 гектаров.
6. На Красной площади часто проходят парады.
7. Каждый год фабрика увеличивает производство обуви в 2 раза.
8. Сегодня в российской науке происходят большие перемены.

15. Найдите в тексте предложения, подтверждающие, что ...

1. Москва – это крупный промышленный центр.
2. В Третьяковской галерее можно увидеть работы современных художников.
3. В России не забывают известных и уважаемых людей.

4. Облик Москвы меняется благодаря, не только строителям, но и экологам.
5. В Москве нет недостатка с транспортом.
6. Здание Московского университета – высокое.

16. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

London

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is the biggest city in the country.

Many years ago the Romans came to England. They built a town on the river Thames. The name of the town was Londinium. The place for the town was very good. Londinium got bigger and bigger. The Romans built a lot of roads to all parts of Britain.

More than seven million people live and work in London now. It is one of the most important cities in the world. It is the centre for business and tourism. Traditionally London is divided into the City, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The heart of London is the City. There are a lot of banks and other offices here too. In the City you can see the Tower of London. It was built in the 11th century. The Tower was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 it was rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour and also a place where the Crown Jewels are kept. Black ravens live in the Tower and people look after them.

The most striking building in the City is St. Paul's Cathedral designed by famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723). St. Paul's Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. In one of its towers hangs one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing about 17.5 tons. Wellington, Nelson and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Trafalgar Square is in the centre of London. In the middle of the tall column there is a monument to Admiral Nelson, who defeated the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1809. The total high of the monument is 184 feet (44 meters). You can also see one of the best picture galleries here – it is the National Gallery, in front of it there are two beautiful fountains.

The political centre of London is Westminster. People like to visit Downing Street 10. It is the place where the Prime Minister lives. The Queen of England lives in the Buckingham Palace. The Palace is very large and beautiful.

The Houses of Parliament are in Westminster too. It is a long grey building with two towers. Once a royal palace, the Houses of Parliament are now the seat of the Government. In 1834 it was destroyed by fire. The new building was built between 1840-1852. It contains 500 apartments. The Central Hall, Clock Tower (St. Stephen's Tower), the House of Lords, the House of Commons are among them. The Houses of Parliament stretch for nearly 1000 feet along the north bank of the Thames. When the House is in session a Union Jack flies from the tower by day, and a light burns in the Clock Tower by night. The large clock in one of the towers is Big Ben. The clock has four faces and five big bells. The biggest bell is known as Big Ben. The bell weighs about 13 tons. You can hear the sound of this clock every hour.

One of the most famous and beautiful churches in London is Westminster Abbey. It is more than 9 hundred years old. The coronations of nearly all English kings and queens since William the Conqueror have taken place here. Many of them are buried within the Abbey. Beneath the roof of this Gothic building there are also the graves and memorial slabs of statesmen, philosophers, writers, scientists and other distinguished people. Here you can see memorials to Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Geoffrey Chaucer, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Dickens and Thomas Hardy.

The East End is unattractive in appearance, but very important to the country's commerce. On the river there are ocean-going ships and lines of barges pulled along by tugs. Ships up to 6000 tons can come as far as London Bridge. The Port of London has 69 miles of waterways and is one of the greatest ports in the world.

London, with its million population, includes the outer suburbs. London has grown so large, so the Government has decided that it must spread no farther. It is now surrounded by a «green belt», a belt of agricultural and wooded land on which new buildings may be put up only with the permission of the planning authorities.

It will be great to visit this wonderful city some day!

17. Объедините слова из двух колонок так, чтобы получились фразы.

Переведите выражения на русский язык:

The Buckingham	Ben
Big	London
St. Paul's	Gallery
The Houses of	Square
Westminster	Cathedral
the Tower of	Britain
Great	Parliament
the National	Abbey
Trafalgar	Palace

18. Напишите названия достопримечательностей Лондона, о которых говорится в следующих предложениях:

1. It's a big bell which weighs 13,720 kilograms. It has a deep tone and you can hear it on the radio.
2. It's a church near the Houses of Parliament. The legend says it was founded by St. Peter. Most British kings and queens were crowned there.
3. In the early days of England the English kings lived there. Then it was a prison where many people died. Black ravens had much food near the walls of it.
4. The country's leaders speak there.
5. It's next to the Tower of London. It opens and ships go up and down the river Thames.

6. It is the official residence of Her Majesty the Queen and her family.
7. It houses one of the finest art collections in the world.

19. Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Лондон»:

1. Name the famous river in London.
2. Name three main parts of London.
3. What do you know about the City?
4. Who was the architect of Saint Paul's Cathedral?
5. Whose statue can you see in Trafalgar Square?
6. What is the Tower of London famous for?
7. Where does the coronation of all Queens and kings take place?
8. Where is the seat of the British Parliament?
9. What places of interest would you like to visit and why?
10. How can you characterize London using only 3 adjectives?

Unit 4 University education

Грамматика: Артикли

Употребление времен: Future Simple,
Future Continuous, Future Perfect

Грамматика

Артикли/an/the

Отсутствие артикля

Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит количественное числительное (one, two, six, etc), притяжательное или указательное местоимение (this, that, my, our etc.), другое существительное в притяжательном падеже (my father's, Mary's etc), или отрицание «но» (не **not!**).

Примеры:

- My room is not big, but comfortable — Моя комната не большая, но удобная.
- There are two boys in the yard — во дворе два мальчика.
- I have no brother — у меня нет брата.

Примечание: если существительное в притяжательном падеже выполняет функцию прилагательного, употребление артикля возможно, например: Paul is *a man's name* (мужское имя).

Артикль не употребляется *с неисчисляемыми* существительными, обозначающими неопределенное количество вещества или абстрактное понятие:

- I don't like tea, I prefer coffee. – Я не люблю чай, я предпочитаю кофе (чай, кофе – вообще)
- Friendship is one of the most important things in my life. – Дружба – одна из самых важных вещей в моей жизни (дружба – абстрактное понятие)

С названиями видов спорта артикль не употребляется:

- I am fond of football, and my sister prefers badminton. — Я люблю футбол, а моя сестра предпочитает бадминтон.

Также артикль не употребляется с именами собственными (кроме некоторых географических названий, речь о которых пойдет ниже).

Неопределенный артикль «a»

Неопределенный артикль «an» употребляется перед существительными, которые начинаются с гласного звука: an apple (яблоко), an orange (апельсин).

Формы a и an — это остатки древнеанглийского слова, обозначающего «один», поэтому ***неопределенный артикль употребляется только с существительными в единственном числе.***

Неопределенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

- При первом упоминании предмета. Например, I live in a house.
- При обозначении профессии или рода занятий. Например, She is a teacher. My friend is a student.
- После: This is, That is, It is, There is. Например, This is a computer. There is a rose in the vase.
- Если с существительным употребляется характеризующее его прилагательное, в таких случаях артикль ставится перед прилагательным. Пример: This is a flower. This is a red flower.
- В восклицательных предложениях, начинающихся с Whata...!:
- What a beautiful color! - What a tasty cake! - What a good girl!

Определенный артикль «the»

Определенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

- Если мы говорим об определенном предмете, о котором мы уже говорили, или по контексту понимаем, о чем речь. Например, Yesterday I saw a film. *The* film was not interesting.
- С предметами, которые являются единственными в своем роде — The sun, the wind, the moon, the earth.

- После предлогов места. Например, There is a cat in front of *the* monitor.
- С прилагательными в превосходной степени – the smallest – самый маленький, the quickest — самый быстрый.
- С порядковыми числительными, например: the first book, the fifth floor (НО: если порядковое числительное обозначает номер, артикль не ставится: Lesson 7, Bus 15, page 45).
- Со сторонами света: In the north; in the south; in the east; in the west.
- С фамилией — если речь идет о всей семье –the Ivanovs– Ивановы, the Smiths– Смиты.
- В устойчивых словосочетаниях: In the morning; in the evening; in the afternoon; to the cinema/ theatre; to the shop/ market; at the cinema/ the theatre; at the shop/ the market.

Определенный артикль необходимо употреблять со следующими географическими названиями:

- морей– the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea
- океанов –the Pacific ocean
- рек– the Volga, the Nile
- каналов –the English Channel
- заливов, проливов– the Gulf of Mexico, the Bosphorus Straits
- архипелагов –the Seichelles
- пустынь– the Sahara, the Gobi
- горных цепей –the Alps
- группы островов (the Gambia – Гамбия; the Bahamas– Багамы)
- стран, если в названии есть слово Republic, Federation, Kingdom, стоит во множественном числе (the Netherlands) или сокращается до аббревиатуры (the USA, the UK)

Определенный артикль употребляется также с названиями гостиниц, кинотеатров, театров, газет и журналов.

1. Поставьте артикли a или an. Переведите слова и словосочетания на русский язык:

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

2. Поставьте артикли a/an/the там, где необходимо. Обоснуйте свой выбор:

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water. (Я бы хотел сэндвич с курицей и стакан минеральной воды.)

2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries? (Ты хочешь банан или клубнику?)

3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast. (Она всегда съедает яблоко, тост и пьет чашку кофе на завтрак.)

4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen. (Муха – на потолке на кухне.)

5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town. (Моя мама – бухгалтер, а папа – юрист. Они работают в одной компании в центре нашего города.)

6. How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour. (Сколько стоят ее занятия по итальянскому языку? – Десять долларов в час.)

7. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden. (Где собаки? – Они в саду.)

8. ... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects. (Кошки любят есть рыбу. Коровы любят есть траву. Птицы любят есть насекомых.)

9. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology. (Мои любимые предметы – химия и биология.)

10. There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it. (В клетке попугай. И в ней есть кусочки фруктов.)

11. My granny lives in ... small village in ... country. (Моя бабушка живет в маленькой деревушке в сельской местности.)

12. Your baby shouldn't sit in ... sun on ... hot day. (Вашему малышу не следует сидеть на солнце в жаркий день.)

13. Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68. (Пожалуйста, откройте книгу. Упражнение находится на странице 68.)

14. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time. (Аня ищет работу долгое время.)

15. What's ... matter? - I missed ... 6 o'clock train. (Что случилось? – Я не успел на 6-часовой поезд.)

16. Do you like ... vegetables? (Ты любишь овощи?)

17. ... mother has got ... terrible headache today. (У мамы сегодня ужасная головная боль.)

18. There were ... tears in ... her eyes. (В ее глазах были слезы.)

19. She is ... very nice woman but her sons are ... bad boys. (Она очень хорошая женщина, но ее сыновья – плохие парни.)

20. Look at ... woman. She is ... neighbor I told you about. (Посмотри на женщину. Это соседка, о которой я тебе говорил.)

3. Заполните пропуски определенным или неопределенным артиклями. Обоснуйте свой выбор. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. My granny lives in ... village. She's got a cow and two pigs. ... cow's name is Dasha. I help my granny and look after ... animals. 2. Who's ... boy standing near ... window? 3. My brother is only eight. He goes to ... school. He is in ... second form. He is ... hard-working clever boy and excellent pupil. 4. I don't think it's easy to study ... foreign languages. 5. Where is ... money? It's on ... table. 6. ... earth goes round ... sun. 7. What ... lovely song! 8. At ... night I had ... terrible headache after I had drunk ... lot of coffee in ... evening. 9. Have you ever been to ... Bolshoi Theatre? 10. Helen plays ... piano really well.

4. Поставьте вместо пропусков определенный или неопределенный артикли. Обоснуйте свой выбор. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. ... Sahara is a great desert in ... North Africa extending from ... Atlantic Ocean to ... Nile. 2. ... United Kingdom consists of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. 3. ... Lake Baikal is the deepest one in the world. 4. Does ... Dnieper flow in ... Belarus? 5. The highest mountains in the world are ... Himalayas. 6. ... Cardiff is the capital of ... Wales. 7. Are ... British Isles large?

The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense (Будущее простое время)

Употребление Future Indefinite Tense.

Будущее неопределённое время (Future Indefinite) употребляется для обозначения:

1) какого-либо факта в будущем.

The Mayor will open a new stadium tomorrow. - Мэр откроет завтра новый стадион.

2) какого-либо решения или намерения в будущем, принятого в момент речи.

I'll go to the theatre with you. - Я пойду в театр с тобой.

3) для выражения предложения о помощи.

I'll do the shopping. - Я буду делать покупки.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Future Indefinite Tense: tomorrow, the next week (day, month, year), when I grow up, in two days.

Образование Future Indefinite Tense.

Future Indefinite образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола will и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I will play	I will not play	Will I play ?
He play	He	

She will it	She will not play it	Will he (she, it) play ?
we will play you they	we you will not play they	Will we (you, they) play ?

Примечание.

В современном английском языке существует устойчивая тенденция употреблять **will** для всех лиц, а в разговорной речи употребляется, как правило, только сокращённая форма вспомогательного глагола с личным местоимением.

I will come (I'll come) to see you tomorrow. - Я навещу вас завтра.

Различные способы передачи будущих действий.

1. **Present Continuous** может выражать действия, относящиеся к ближайшему будущему, которое обозначается обстоятельствами времени:

tonight – сегодня вечером;

next week – на следующей неделе;

in a day or two – через день-другой и др.

What are you doing tonight ? - Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером?

2. Сочетание **to be going** + инфинитив всегда передаёт будущее действие часто с оттенком намерения.

He is going to take part in the competition. - Он собирается принять участие в соревновании.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в будущем простом времени (Future Simple). Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. In five years I (to speak) English well. 2. Next year we (to travel) around Europe. 3. I (to call) you tomorrow and we (to go out) somewhere. 4. In some fifty years people (to go) to the Moon for the weekend. 5. She hopes she (to sleep) well tonight. 6. He thinks he (to live) in the same city in ten year's time. 7. You (to come)

to the party the day after tomorrow? 8. The car (to be) good as new in two days! 9. We (not to be) in the library tomorrow. 10. They (to clean) the flat tomorrow?

2. Сделайте предложения отрицательными, задайте общие вопросы:

1. The Smiths will go shopping tomorrow. 2. Frank will go to Spain for holiday. 3. The students will write the test next week. 4. Mike will speak Russian very well next year. 5. Jessie will cook a fruitcake on Sunday. 6. We'll watch TV tonight. 7. We will have the History exam in three days. 8. Larry and Tom will go to the skating rink in an hour.

3. Закончите предложения:

1. When/If I have time, I'll
2. As soon as we've got enough money, we'll
3. If I am free the following weekend, I'll
4. After I graduate from the University, I'll
5. When my mother comes home tonight, she'll
6. Before I have my summer holidays, I'll

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Я помогу вам организовать конференцию. 2. Мы будем обедать через полчаса. 3. Она не пойдет в университет завтра. Она будет готовится к соревнованиям. 4. Вы будете пить чай с нами? — Да. 5. Куда они поедут следующим летом? — Они поедут в Беларусь. 6. Мне показать вам дорогу к общежитию? — Да, пожалуйста. 7. Что твоя бабушка приготовит на обед? — Она приготовит рыбный суп и яблочный пирог. 8. Нам помыть посуду? — Нет, спасибо. 9. Вы возьмете такси? — Нет, мы поедем на автобусе. 10. Он позвонит вам вечером? — Да.

5. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. The postman will deliver **fresh newspapers in the morning**.
2. We will have a picnic **in the park**.

3. **Her** brother will **translate this article** next week.
4. Alex will return **home at seven o'clock**.
5. You will read **my report very attentively**.
6. My friend will soon send **me an e-mail** letter.
7. **Her cousin** will give you some discs **in two days**.
8. Jane will **learn this poem**.
9. **My** mother will feed **the fish** in the evening.
10. **They** will drive **to the country** next Sunday.

Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense

(Будущее продолженное время)

Употребление Future Continuous Tense.

Будущее неопределённое время (Future Continuous) употребляется для обозначения:

1) продолжительного действия, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем.

You will be having a conference from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. – Вы будете принимать участие в конференции с 3 до 5 часов завтра.

2) действия, которое наверняка произойдет в будущем согласно плану.

I will be flying to Cairo at this time next Sunday.

3) при вежливом вопросе о планах на будущее (часто с целью попросить что-то).

Will you be sleeping at ten o'clock in the evening tomorrow? Can I phone you? – Ты будешь спать в 10 вечера завтра? Я могу позвонить тебе?

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Future Indefinite Tense: *this time tomorrow (next week/month/year), the whole morning, during the evening, all day long, from...till..., for 3 hours.*

Образование Future Continuous Tense.

Future Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола will be и основного глагола с окончанием -ing.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I will be playing	I will not be playing	Will I be playing ?
He She will be playing it	He She will not be playing it	Will he (she, it) be playing ?
we you will be playing they	we you will not be playing they	Will we (you, they) be playing ?

1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в the Future Continuous Tense:

1. At this time tomorrow we ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre. 2. I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3. Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday. 4. We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday. 5. My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. 6. The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week. 7. The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday. 8. My friends ... (to play) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening. 9. I ... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday. 10. Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык, используя Future Continuous Tense:

1. Завтра в шесть часов я буду смотреть свой любимый фильм. 2. Мы не будем играть в баскетбол завтра в семь часов. 3. В среду с девяти часов они будут сдавать экзамен по английскому языку. 4. Что ты будешь делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? — Я буду встречать родителей в аэропорту. 5. В это время завтра мы будем лететь в Лос-Анджелес. 6. В какое время вы будете принимать участие в конференции завтра? — Я буду на конференции с десяти часов утра до трех часов дня. 7. Том будет работать всю следующую неделю? — Нет, со следующего четверга он будет отдыхать в горах. 8. В следующую пятницу в десять часов утра мои друзья будут принимать участие в соревнованиях по

плаванию. 9. Мы будем украшать зал к новогоднему празднику завтра в девять часов утра.

3. Ответьте на вопросы в Future Continuous Tense:

1. What will Helen be doing in the library at 11 o'clock tomorrow? 2. Where will John be preparing for the exam at 8 o'clock tomorrow? 3. What time will we be having tea in the garden tomorrow? 4. Who will be translating an article at 3 o'clock tomorrow? 5. What will you be doing at 12 o'clock tomorrow? 6. What will they be playing on the beach at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning? 7. What will Jim be doing at this time next Sunday?

Future Perfect Tense

(Будущее совершенное время)

Употребление Future Perfect Tense.

Будущее неопределённое время (Future Perfect) употребляется для обозначения действия, которое завершится к определенному моменту в будущем

I'll have finished this task by Friday. — Я закончу это задание к пятнице.

Обстоятельства, которые указывают на употребление Future Perfect Tense:

by, by then, by the time, until/till, before, for.

Образование Future Perfect Tense.

Для образования Future Perfect используется вспомогательный глагол will have + основной глагол в форме Perfect. Форме Perfect неправильных глаголов соответствует III форма глагола в соответствующих глагольных рядах, приводимых в специальных таблицах (см. таблицы неправильных глаголов).

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I played/done will have	I played/done will not have	Will I have played/ done ?
He She it will have played/done	He She played/done will not have	Will he (she, it) have played/ done ?

we you will have played/done they	it we you will have not played/done they	Will we (you, they) have played/ done ?
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Примечание

1. Разница в употреблении by и until/till.

Предлог by обозначает «не позже чем», а until/till используется только в отрицательных предложениях и переводится как «вплоть до».

I will have finished my work by 7 p.m. — Я закончу работу к 7 вечера. (не позже 7, может быть, раньше 7)

I won't have finished my work till 7 p.m. — Я не закончу работу до 7 вечера. (весь период времени до 7 вечера)

2. Говоря о будущем, после слов before, when, by the time, until/till используем Present Simple.

By the time we arrive at the station the train will have gone. — К тому времени, как мы приедем на вокзал, поезд уже уедет.

She will have read the article before it is published in the newspaper. — Она прочтет статью еще до того, как ее опубликуют в газете.

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык. Задайте общий вопрос, дайте на него отрицательный ответ:

1. Mike will have prepared all the calculations by the end of his working day tomorrow. 2. I will have learned some phrases in Japanese by the time the participants of the Japanese delegation arrive. 3. The chef will have cooked all the dishes by the time the banquet begins. 4. The secretary will have arranged all the papers by the time the boss comes to the office tomorrow. 5. The weather will have changed by tomorrow evening. 6. They will have delivered our pizza by the beginning of the party tomorrow. 7. Jack and Monica will have sent all the invitations by next Tuesday. 8. I will have read your report by tomorrow morning. 9. The workers will

have unloaded the lorries by the end of their working day. 10. We will have analysed the results of the experiment by next Friday.

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужное время. Переведите предложения и объясните употребление Future Perfect Tense:

1. They (to complete) this work by this evening. 2. By next August he (to write) his book. 3. I hope you (not to forget) your promise by tomorrow. 4. Before his next visit to my place he (to return) from his business trip. 5. If you don't get there before seven, they (to eat and to drink) everything. 6. Before you go to see them, they (to leave) the country. 7. I think Ann (to grow up) by the time I return to England. 8. By the end of the summer he (to teach) us to speak English. 9. I hope it (to stop) raining by 6 o'clock. 10. He (to finish) this work before you leave.

3. Помечтайте о будущем. Составьте предложения, используя Future Perfect Tense:

Example: *By the next week I will have bought a new bicycle.*

At the end of this year I will have learnt figure-skating.

By 2025 I will visit my aunt in Europe.

Аудиторная/контактная работа

1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

1. agricultural – сельскохозяйственный
2. agriculture – сельское хозяйство
3. full-time – дневной
4. part-time – заочный
5. research – исследовательский, исследование
6. qualified – квалифицированный
7. senior course – старший курс
8. term – семестр
9. branch – ветвь, отрасль

10. department – отделение, отдел, кафедра
11. post-graduate student – аспирант
12. vacations – каникулы
13. hall of residence (*syn.* a hostel, dormitory) – общежитие
14. library – библиотека
15. snack-bar – буфет
16. curriculum – учебный план (института)
17. subject – предмет
18. to have an opportunity – иметь возможность
19. to last – длиться, продолжаться
20. to train specialists – готовить специалистов
21. to head – возглавлять
22. at the disposal – в распоряжении
23. to get practical knowledge – получать практические знания
24. to pass exam (test) – сдать экзамен (зачет)

2. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания:

the only agricultural Institute; various branches of agriculture; a full-time education; part-time department; academic year; to get diploma; to be headed by the director; post-graduate course; highly qualified specialists; at the disposal of the students; to take the course of study; to receive additional qualification; rather favorable conditions; curriculum comprises; the students of senior courses; the base of getting practical knowledge; to have possibility.

3. Запомните названия институтов академии:

Land Management and Agrotechnologies Institute – Институт земледелия и агротехнологий (ИЗиАТ)

Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine Institute – Институт животноводства и ветеринарной медицины (ИЖиВМ)

Forestry Institute – Институт лесного и лесопаркового хозяйства (ИЛХ)

4.Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Our University

Primorsky State Agrarian-Technological University was founded in Primorsky Region in 1957 (nineteen fifty seven) as an Agricultural Institute and in 1995 (nineteen ninety five) it was awarded the status of the Academy. Then in June, 1 in 2023 the it was awarded the status of the University.

The University trains highly qualified specialists in various branches of agriculture and forestry: land management, farm engineering, veterinary and animal science. It has both full-time and part-time departments. Some 4000 young people get their education here. There are 4 Institutes at the Academy: Land Management and Agrotechnologies Institute, Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine Institute, Forestry Institute and Engineering Institute. Besides, the students of the University have possibility to receive additional qualification “Interpreter in the field of professional communication”. The University is headed by the rector and each Institute is headed by the director. Our University has also a post-graduated course which trains research workers for agriculture and forestry.

There are many structural divisions at the University. They are an Experimental and Training Farm which has got 300 ha of arable land; Forest plot with 29,000 ha of the first category forests, Animal Diseases Diagnostic Center and others. They are the base for getting practical knowledge and skills.

The course of study lasts five and four years. There are two terms during the academic year. Each term ends with the examinations which take place in January and in June. The students should work hard during the academic year to pass their exams successfully. The students have their vacations in winter and in summer.

The University teaching combines lectures, practical classes and seminars. The students have three or four classes every day. They have got rather favourable conditions for studies at the University. Lecture-halls, some computer rooms, gymnasiums, snack-bars, reading halls, stadium and library are at their disposal.

Curriculum comprises a lot of subjects such as mathematics, history, foreign language, chemistry, physics, biology, ecological problems, informatics for first-year-students and specialized subjects for students of senior courses which are necessary for their professional training. The students of our University live in comfortable dormitories (hostels) or rent rooms and flats.

The University Program is rather complex and it stimulates the student's interest in his future work. After graduating from the University young people go to work to different parts of Russia as agronomists, veterinary surgeons, engineers, foresters and so on.

5. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

Кафедра иностранных языков, старшекурсники, учебно-опытное хозяйство, посещать семинары и лекции, экзаменационная сессия, аспирантура, сдать экзамен, получить диплом, изучать курс, профессиональное обучение, специализированные предметы.

6. Найдите начало предложений в тексте:

1. ... the status of the Academy.
2. ... and part-time departments.
3. ... research workers for agriculture.
4. ... the first category forests.
5. ... at their disposal.
6. ... for their professional training.
7. ... foresters and so on.

7. Составьте предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The University trains... | a) is headed by the Director. |
| 2. They are the... | b) to pass their exams successfully. |
| 3. The Academy is headed by the | c) highly qualified specialists |
| Rector and each Institute ... | d) base for getting practical |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. The students should work hard during the academic year ... | knowledge. |
| 5. The University teaching combines ... | e) it stimulates the student's interest in his future work. |
| 6. The students have 3 or ... | f) lectures, practical classes and seminars. |
| 7. The University program is rather complex and ... | g) 4 classes every day. |

8.Согласитесь/не согласитесь с утверждениями. Используйте следующие фразы:

- *It's true/You are right.*

- *It's false/It is not so.*

1. Our University was founded in 1957.
2. It was awarded the status of the University in 2000.
3. There are 5 Institutes at the University.
4. The Academy is headed by the director and each Institute is headed by the dean.
5. The students of the University have possibility to receive an additional qualification "Interpreter in the field of professional communication".
6. There are two terms during the academic year.
7. Each term ends with vacations.
8. The students go to the University every day except Saturday and Sunday.
9. After graduating from the University young people go to work to foreign countries as teachers and research workers.

9.Отвечьте на вопросы:

1. Where do you study?
2. When was the University founded?
3. What Institutes are there at the University?
4. How many students has the University got?

5. Who is the University headed by?
6. Who is each Institute headed by?
7. What structural divisions are there at the University?
8. How long does the course of study last?
9. How many semesters are there during the academic year?
10. What does the University teaching combine?
11. What conditions do the students have to pass the exams successfully?
12. What subjects do the students study?
13. Where do the students live?
14. What professions do the students get?
15. Where do the graduates usually work?

10. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Наш университет готовит специалистов по различным отраслям сельского хозяйства.
2. В институте есть как дневное, так и заочное отделение.
3. В университете 4 института.
4. Каждый институт возглавляет директор.
5. Наша аспирантура готовит научных работников.
6. Большинство лабораторий хорошо оборудованы.
7. Библиотека обеспечивает студентов литературой по специальным предметам.
8. Курс обучения длится 4 или 5 лет.
9. В учебном году 2 семестра.
10. Каждый семестр заканчивается экзаменом.
11. Мы собираемся стать квалифицированными специалистами.
12. Занятия начинаются в 8 часов и заканчиваются в 3.15.
13. В нашем институте мы изучаем различные предметы, такие как математика, физика, химия, биология, иностранный язык и др.
14. Что касается меня, я изучаю английский.

Самостоятельная работа

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Education in the Russian Federation

Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 years old; secondary education including intermediate school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 years old, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 years old. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years or finish a vocational school. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a «core curriculum» of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language and others.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programs of academic subjects and a program of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school one should pass Unified State Examinations and then go on in higher education. Higher educational institutions, that is, institutes or universities, offer a 4- or 5-year program of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as master and postgraduate courses. If one finishes a postgraduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.

Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Vice-rectors are in charge of educational, academic and scientific work. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing in a field of study.

The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: to decentralize the higher

education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools; some universities have fee-paying departments.

Vocabulary:

1. to show a great concern for - придавать большое значение чему-либо
2. to be stated - отмечаться, констатироваться
3. to be ensured by smth. - обеспечиваться чем-либо
4. compulsory - обязательный
5. a secondary school - средняя школа
6. a vocational school - училище
7. intermediate school - средние классы
8. senior school - старшие классы
9. a core curriculum - основная программа
10. a thesis - диссертация
11. to be in charge of - отвечать за
12. a transitional period - переходный период
13. to decentralize smth - уничтожить централизацию в чем-либо
14. to be funded by - финансироваться чем-то (кем-то)

2. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте:

Средняя школа; вуз; училище; придавать большое значение образованию; обеспечиваться чем-либо; продолжать образование в вузе; аспирантура; абитуриент; этап; частная школа; платная школа; сдавать конкурсные экзамены; основная программа; академический предмет; начальное образование; среднее образование; обязательное школьное обучение; средние классы; старшие классы; финансироваться государством; находиться в переходном периоде; степень кандидата наук; степень доктора наук;

диссертация; право на образование; создать новый финансовый механизм; отвечать за научную работу; программа подготовки по какому-либо предмету.

3. Найдите в упражнении утверждения, которые не соответствуют предложениям в тексте. Дайте верный вариант:

1. The right to education is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments..
2. Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 11th form.
3. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are primary education and secondary education.
4. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, it is necessary for him to finish a vocational school.
5. Vocational schools offer both programs of academic subjects and programs of training in a technical field, or a profession.
6. All the applicants should pass competitive exams to enter a higher educational institution.
7. If one finishes a postgraduate course, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree.
8. Vice-rectors are in charge of educational, academic and scientific work.
9. There are only state schools and universities in Russia now.

4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is the right to education in Russia ensured by?
2. What are the stages of compulsory schooling in Russia?
3. What programs of study do vocational schools in Russia offer?
4. What is a vocational school?
5. What is necessary for entering a higher education establishment?
6. What degrees can one get at a higher education establishment?
7. What is the structure of an institute or a university?

8. How can you prove that education in Russia is going through a transitional period?

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Право на образование, записанное в конституции Российской Федерации, доказывает, что в России придается большое значение образованию.
2. Существует два этапа обязательного школьного образования в России: начальное образование и среднее образование.
3. Обязательное среднее образование в России состоит из двух этапов: средние классы и старшие классы.
4. Во всех школах есть основная программа; училища предлагают как основную программу, так и профессиональные.
5. Поступающие в вуз должны закончить 11 классов средней школы и пройти через конкурсные вступительные экзамены.
6. После окончания курса аспирантуры и написания диссертации аспирант получает степень кандидата наук.
7. Во время переходного периода меняется финансовый механизм образования: появляются частные школы и платные отделения в институтах.

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Foreign Languages in the Life of an Educated Person

Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for people nowadays. More and more people of different professions decide to study foreign languages in order to raise their professional level. Making business nowadays means the ability to speak at least one foreign language. Knowing foreign languages makes it easier to choose a profession and provides job promotion. It helps to improve the quality of your work, because it reduces the time lost on obtaining the necessary information. At present many professions require a working knowledge of at least one foreign language.

English is the language of business correspondence, many foreign newspapers and magazines, and communication between people of different nationalities all over the world. Reading foreign literature in the original, understanding foreign films without translation, making friends with people of other nationalities may make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider.

People all over the world speak almost 3,000 languages. Some languages are spoken by millions of people, others by only hundreds of them. The most wide-spread language in the world is Chinese. 350 million people speak English as their first language. About the same number use it as a second language. Russian is also one of the most prevalent, expressive and rich languages in the world. 240 million people speak Russian nowadays.

Vocabulary:

1. to raise — поднимать, увеличивать
2. ability - способность
3. job promotion – продвижение по службе
4. improve – улучшить
5. reduce – снижать
6. obtain – получать
7. require - требовать
8. prevalent – распространенный

7. Найдите пары синонимов:

Work, reduce, universe, study, quantity, occupation, talk, increase, prevalent, learn, wide-spread, job, speak, raise, profession, world, decrease, number.

8. Найдите в тексте предложения, повествующие о том, что:

1. Знание иностранного языка способствует улучшению качества работы.
2. Китайский язык – самый распространенный в мире.
3. Люди изучают иностранный язык для повышения профессионального уровня.

4. Знание иностранного языка расширяет горизонты.
5. Количество людей, говорящих на разных языках, не одинаково.
6. Около 350 млн человек используют английский как второй язык.
7. Русский язык – один из самых богатых языков в мире.
8. Знание как минимум одного иностранного языка необходимо для многих профессий.

9. Сформулируйте главную идею текста на английском языке.

10. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Higher education in Great Britain

The structure of higher education in Great Britain is very complex. There are four main types of educational institutions: universities, polytechnics, the Open University and colleges.

The system of higher education is not centralized. The educational institutions are not state controlled institutions. They are self-governed and independent.

Higher education in Great Britain is not free of charge. The cost of education depends on the college, specialty and course of study. The rent for the University hostel is very high. Special fees are taken for books, for laboratory work, teaching aids, etc.

Some students get scholarship but the number of these students is small. Every student may receive a personal grant from the local authority of the place where he lives.

There are now 44 universities in the United Kingdom. All British Universities are private. All universities have the right to choose their courses and programs and to award their own degrees.

British universities differ in the date of foundation, history, methods of teaching, way of students' life, problems, size, etc. they can be divided into three main groups: the old universities; the redbrick universities, including all the provincial universities of the period 1850-1930, as well as London university; the new Universities founded since the Second World War.

A University consists of a large number of departments: medicine, arts, philosophy, law, music, natural sciences, economics, engineering, agriculture, commerce, and theology. The course of study at the University generally lasts 3-4 years. After three years of study, a student may be granted a Bachelor's degree and later the degrees of Master and Doctor.

There are three types of academic activity – lectures, tutorials and examinations. The students gain their knowledge through group or individual discussions under the tutor's direction and a great deal of independent study. Some universities have extra-mural departments.

The Open University system was set up for the people who do not have time or the qualifications to study at a conventional university. There are no entrance examinations at this University. The students study about 10 hours a week. There are weekly Open University lectures broadcast on television and radio. The final mark is based on the exam and the written assignments done during the year. It takes six (or eight) years to get a degree.

One who gets a degree may have a better job, higher pay or post-graduate studies.

Besides universities there at present in Great Britain 30 polytechnicals and a great number of different colleges.

Colleges of advanced technology are in status equal to universities and in fact they are technological universities. They provide their students with higher technical education. Technical colleges train specialists in one of the fields of national economy, for example, food technology, heating, ventilation, refrigeration engineering, etc.

As to the teacher-training colleges, they provide the country with highly educated teachers for schools, colleges and universities.

Vocabulary:

1. self-governed – самоуправляемый
2. rent – плата за жильё (общежитие, квартиру)
3. authority – власть

4. polytechnics – политехникумы
5. Open University – открытый университет (университет для всех)
6. to depend on – зависеть от
7. to differ – отличаться
8. redbrick university – «краснокирпичный университет» - группа университетов, построенных из красного кирпича
9. academic activity – учебная деятельность
10. to gain = to get = to receive
11. under tutor's direction – под руководством наставника, куратора
12. conventional – обычный
13. broadcast – передавать по радио или телевидению
14. written assignment – письменное задание
15. college of advanced technology – технологический колледж университетского типа.

11. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте:

Состоять из ряда факультетов; выбирать свой курс обучения; плата за общежитие; зависеть от; готовить специалистов; учебное заведение; частные университеты; технология производства продуктов питания; письменные задания; со II-й мировой войны; получать персональную стипендию; педагогический колледж; богословие; более высокий оклад; вступительные экзамены; передовые технологии; транслировать по радио; обеспечивать; народное хозяйство.

12. Сгруппируйте следующие слова и словосочетания в синонимические пары:

to receive; scholarship; to gain; institution; a great deal of; to award; a degree; now; teacher; field; extra-mural; branch; at present; major; academic; to grant a degree; a large number of; grant; establishment; main; part-time.

13. Найдите в упражнении утверждения, которые не соответствуют предложениям в тексте. Дайте верный вариант:

1. The students have no right to receive a personal grant from local authorities.
2. There are two types of academic activity – lectures and examinations.
3. All British Universities can be divided into three main groups.
4. Higher technical education is provided by the colleges of advanced technology.
5. The students of the Open University study 20 hours a week.
6. The course of study at the University lasts 4 years.
7. The structure of Higher education in Great Britain is simple.
8. The number of students getting scholarship from the state is great.
9. British colleges provide only part-time education.
10. The cost of education depends on the college, speciality and course of study.
11. Most British Universities are state-controlled.
12. Higher education in British universities is paid by the students.

14. Прочитайте и переведите следующий диалог, скажите, кто участвует в беседе:

Dialogue 1

- Hello, Bob! Glad to meet you?
- Hello, Pete. It's nice to see you. How are you?
- Thank you. Fine. Hope you are well too. By the way, I saw Victor, your roommate, this morning. He looks very happy. I wonder why.
- No wonder. He did well in his exams.
- Good for him! And what about you? Did you get through?
- No, I was most unfortunate. I failed in history.
- Failed? You don't say so. What's the reason?
- To be frank with you, I missed lectures rather often and sometimes didn't attend seminars. In general I didn't work hard enough.

- For shame! It serves you right. It'll be a good lesson for you.

15. Прочитайте и переведите следующий диалог, скажите, где происходит беседа:

Dialogue 2

- Where do you usually go for lunch?

- Normally I have it here in the snack bar.

- What does your lunch generally consist of?

- As a rule I take a hot dish and some juice or coffee, sometimes a cup of tea and sandwiches. But why are you asking me these eating questions? Are you hungry already?

- To be frank with you, I am.

- Well, let's go and have a bite then.

16. Составьте собственные диалоги, выбрав одну из предложенных ситуаций:

- 1) former schoolmates meet after their first day at the university;
- 2) two groupmates talk to each other on the eve of the examination period;
- 3) two groupmates are discussing their English classes;
- 4) some students are having a talk in the canteen;
- 5) some groupmates are admiring their college life;
- 6) some students are complaining about their university life.

17. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What can students do in the canteen?
2. Do you attend your lectures? What do you do at them?
3. What are students supposed to do at the seminar?
4. You often work at the library, don't you? Describe how you work there.
5. Why can students fail in an examination?

Используйте следующие словосочетания:

At the Lecture

to listen to the lecturer, to take notes, to ask questions, to write, to put down

At the Seminar

to speak on the subject, to make a report, to take part in the discussion, to ask questions, to add to what was said by the previous speaker, to ask the teacher to explain, to clear up

At the Library

to read books recommended by the teachers of History, to look through newspapers and magazines, to make notes, to prepare for

In the Canteen

to have one's meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper), to eat, to drink, to have a bite, to take coffee (tea, milk, juice, sandwiches, bread and butter, fish, meat, vegetables, fruit)

Unit 5 My future profession

Грамматика:

Пассивный залог

Грамматика

Passive Voice (Страдательный залог)

В английском языке выделяют два залога:

Активный или действительный (Active Voice): деятель известен и назван в предложении.

A thief stole a car yesterday — Вор вчера украл машину.

Пассивный или страдательный (Passive Voice): неважно или неизвестно, кто выполняет действие.

The car was stolen yesterday — Машина была украдена вчера.

Употребление Passive Voice.

1). Когда очевидно или наоборот, неважно, кто выполняет действие:

The food was cooked. - Еда приготовлена.

The skirt is being washed. – Юбку стирают.

2). Когда само действие важнее его исполнителя:

The criminal will be arrested. – Преступника арестуют.

3). Когда говорящий желает избежать ответственности за совершенное или когда обсуждаемое событие неприятно и мы не хотим упоминать виновника:

Hundreds of people were injured in the bus crash. – Сотни людей пострадали при аварии автобуса.

4). Когда делается акцент на исполнители действия:

The flowers were sent by the Queen herself. – Цветы были посланы самой королевой.

5). Чтобы сделать высказывание более вежливым или официальным:

My umbrella was ruined. - Мой зонтик был сломан (более вежливая фраза по отношению к сломавшему.)

Образование Passive Voice.

Пассивный залог образуется с помощью глагола to be (в нужной форме) + 3я форма смыслового глагола (если смысловый глагол правильный, к нему добавляется окончание -ed).

Объект действия при этом вводится предлогом **by**, инструмент совершения действия – предлогом **with**.

The book was translated by our teacher. — Книга была переведена нашим учителем.

The book was translated with Google Translate. — Книга была переведена гугл-переводчиком.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple (Настоящее простое время)	<i>Ann cooks supper.</i> Энн готовит ужин (обычно, всегда)	<i>Supper is cooked by Ann.</i> Ужин готовится Энн.
Present Continuous (Настоящее длительное время)	<i>Ann is cooking supper.</i> Энн готовит ужин (прямо сейчас).	<i>Supper is being cooked by Ann.</i> Ужин готовится Энн (прямо сейчас).
Present Perfect (Настоящее совершенное время)	<i>Ann has cooked supper.</i> Энн приготовила ужин (действие имеет отношение к настоящему)	<i>Supper has been cooked by Ann.</i> Ужин был приготовлен Энн.
Past Simple (Прошедшее простое время)	<i>Ann cooked supper.</i> Энн приготовила ужин.	<i>Supper was cooked by Ann.</i> Ужин был приготовлен Энн.
Past Continuous (Прошедшее длительное время)	<i>Ann was cooking supper.</i> Энн готовила ужин (процесс занял какое-то время в прошлом).	<i>Supper was being cooked by Ann.</i> Ужин был приготовлен Энн.
Past Perfect (Прошедшее совершенное время)	<i>Ann had cooked supper.</i> Энн приготовила ужин (она это сделала раньше, чем совершилось др. действие в прошлом, например, гости пришли после того, как Энн	<i>Supper had been cooked by Ann.</i> Ужин был приготовлен Энн.

	<i>приготовила ужин).</i>	
Future Simple (Будущее простое время)	<i>Ann will cook supper.</i> <i>Энн приготовит ужин.</i>	<i>Supper will be cooked by Ann.</i> <i>Ужин будет приготовлен Энн.</i>
Future Perfect (Будущее совершенное время)	<i>Ann will have cooked supper.</i> <i>Энн приготовит ужин (до определенного момента в будущем ужин будет готов).</i>	<i>Supper will have been cooked by Ann.</i> <i>Ужин будет приготовлен Энн.</i>

1. Измените предложения по образцу:

Example: *Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet". – "Romeo and Juliet" was written by Shakespeare.*

1. Popov invented radio in Russia. 2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. 3. The police caught a bank robber last night. 4. The postman will leave my letter by the door. 5. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. 6. George didn't repair my clock. 7. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. 8. My son can write some more articles about football. 9. They sent for Jim and told him to prepare a report on that subject. 10. We thought about our friend all the time. 11. The doctor will operate on him in a week.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive:

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

my dog tomorrow. 19. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 20. Lost time never (to find) again. 21. Rome (not to build) in a day.

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice:

1. Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад. 2. Вчера нас послали в лабораторию. 3. Это сочинение было написано на прошлой неделе. 4. Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера. 5. Этим трех студентов спросили два дня тому назад. 6. Вас экзаменовали утром? 7. Эта мышь была поймана ночью. 8. Телеграмму послали поздно вечером, и он получит ее только утром. 9. Все ваши сочинения будут возвращены на будущей неделе. 10. На этой фабрике делают очень красивые сумки. 11. Мою подругу каждый год посылают за границу. 12. Им задали три трудных вопроса. 13. Меня ждут? 14. Меня пригласят на ваш вечер?

4. Передайте следующие предложения в Active Voice. Введите любые подходящие подлежащие:

1. The room was cleaned and aired. 2. Have all these books been read? 3. Whom were these letters written by? 4. The letter has just been typed. 5. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband. 6. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now. 7. The door has been left open. 8. Betty was met at the station. 9. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert. 10. The roast chicken was eaten with appetite. 11. The light has not yet been turned off. 12. The boy was punished for misbehaving. 13. By three o'clock everything had been prepared. 14. The dictation was written without mistakes. 15. Whom was the poem written by? 16. The papers will have been looked through and corrected by the next lesson. 17. The letter has just been sent. 18. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday. 19. When will this book be returned to the library?

Аудиторная/контактная работа

1. Прочитайте и запомните слова и словосочетания:

1. ability – способность
2. attentive – внимательный
3. bored – уставший, равнодушный
4. boredom - скука
5. burning desire – жгучее желание
6. character - характер
7. choose - выбирать
8. to develop - развивать
9. dishonest - бесчестный
10. fear – страх, боязнь
11. fearful – робкий, пугливый
12. independent - независимый
13. noble - благородный
14. prudent - осмотрительный
15. reason - причина
16. reasonable - разумный
17. responsibility - ответственность
18. responsible - ответственный
19. selfish - эгоистичный
20. to suit – подходить
21. trait– черта характера
22. well-informed - эрудированный

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

My plans for the future

I have asked myself a lot of times: “What do I want to be when I leave school?” A few years ago it was difficult for me to give a definite answer. As the years passed I changed my mind a lot of times about which science or field of

industry to specialize in. It was difficult to make up my mind and choose one of the hundreds jobs to which I might be better suited.

I want to become a veterinarian. I thought it was a very noble profession. I was good at biology and chemistry. I wanted to help animals who had problems with health. I knew that a vet should be noble in work and life, kind and love animals, responsible, honest and prudent. A vet, who is selfish, dishonest can't be good at his profession. I tried to do my best to develop good traits in myself.

Now it seems to me I have already decided what to do. I'd like to be a vet and work with the students at an agricultural university. I know that it is very difficult to become a good teacher. You should know perfectly the subject you teach, you must be well-educated and well-informed.

When you leave school you understand that the time to choose your future profession has come. It's not an easy task to make the right choice of a job. I have known for a long time that leaving school is the beginning of my independent life, the beginning of a far more serious examination of my abilities and character.

More and more people realize that every educated person should know a foreign language. No matter what I am to be in the future I know quite well just now I must know English perfectly.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Have you made up your mind what to be in the future?
2. Why did you choose Primorsky State Agrarian and Technological University?
3. Where do you want to work after graduating the University?
4. Do want to continue your education at the post-graduate course?
5. Was it difficult for you to choose your future profession?
6. Who helped you to make a decision about your future profession?
7. What is the best way of preparing for your future job?

4. Найдите эквиваленты:

1. mechanic а. домохозяйка

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. veterinarian | b. лесник |
| 3. economist | c. ветеринар |
| 4. manager | d. экономист |
| 5. forester | e. управляющий |
| 6. housewife | f. механик |

5. Закончите предложения:

1. As the years passed I changed my mind a lot of times...
2. I wanted to help ...
3. A vet, who is selfish, dishonest can't ...
4. You should know perfectly ...
5. It's not an easy task to...
6. No matter what I am to ...

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. У меня была мечта стать ветеринаром.
2. Ветеринар – очень благородная профессия.
3. После окончания школы перед нами стоит непростая задача: выбрать профессию.
4. Каждый образованный специалист должен говорить на английском языке.
5. После поступления в институт начинается настоящая независимая жизнь.
6. У меня было жгучее желание стать лесником, потому что я люблю проводить время на природе, люблю изучать деревья и растения.
7. Было не просто принять решение кем быть в будущем.
8. Любая профессия требует глубоких знаний.
9. После окончания университета я хочу работать со студентами, преподавать им.
10. Не важно кем я буду по профессии, но я понимаю, что важно знать английский язык.

Самостоятельная работа

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:

My future profession

- Have you made up your mind what to be in the future?
- No, I have not yet.
- When did you begin making plans for the future?
- I began doing it at the age of six or seven.
- Have you changed your mind since that time?
- Certainly, I have.
- What did you want to become?
- I wanted to become an economist.
- Why did you?
- I thought it was a very noble profession I was good at maths.
- Do you understand that the time to choose your future profession has come?
- Yes, I do. But it's not an easy task to make the right choice of a job. I have

known that leaving school is the beginning of my independent life, the beginning of a far more serious examination of my abilities and character.

-At what institute do you want to study at?

- I want to be a student of Primorsky State Agrarian and Technological University. I think it is the best institute in the whole Russian Far East. I want to be a forester. There is a Forestry Institute at the University. They have a nursery garden, forest farm and students' life here is very interesting.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

My future profession

There are plenty of different professions. Some of my friends want to be doctors, others want to be lawyers or journalists, some want to become designers, IT workers.

But I've always had a particular interest to landscape architecture. So, I've already decided what I want to do, when I grow up. I want to have a job where I can apply

my creative skills. I'd like to have a job of a creative director in a landscape architecture agency.

If you want to be a good director, you need to be creative. The way you think creatively motivates people to do something what they actually didn't plan to do is fascinating. I also strongly believe that work of creative director can be compared with art. A good landscape architecture is really an art object.

I strongly believe that if I am persistent and ambitious, everything becomes possible. However, I'm absolutely convinced that without good grades at school the success in one's future career is out of the question.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are there many different professions?
2. A lot of schoolchildren want to be only lawyers, do not they?
3. Does the main character of the text want to be a landscape architecture?
4. Is it important to have creative skills?
5. Is a good landscape architecture really an art object?
6. Does everything become possible if you are persistent and ambitious?
7. Can you agree that without good grades at school the success in one's future career is out of the question?

Unit 6. Agriculture in Russia

Грамматика: Модальные глаголы

Грамматика

Модальные глаголы

Модальными в английском языке называются глаголы, которые выражают не действие (состояние), а отношение к нему: *возможность, необходимость или способность совершения действия, его вероятность* и т. п.

К числу модальных глаголов относятся: **can, may, might, must, need, should, ought (to)**.

1) Can

Модальный глагол **can** имеет следующие формы:

can – настоящее время (могу, может и т.д.);

could – прошедшее время (мог, могли), сослагательное наклонение (мог бы).

Can выражает *умственную и физическую возможность, умение выполнять действие*.

I can skate well. – Я умею хорошо кататься на коньках.

I cannot /can't understand you. – Я немогу тебя понять.

Can I help you? – Могу я вам помочь?

Эквивалентом модального глагола **can** является конструкция **to be able to**, которая переводится на русский язык «быть способным» и идеально подходит модальному глаголу **can**, выражающему умственную и физическую способность человека. Конструкция **to be able to** состоит из глагола **to be**, являющаяся подвижной частью этой конструкции, изменяющейся по лицам и числам в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени, и прилагательного **able** – способный, которая является неподвижной частью конструкции после которой

нужно обязательно использовать инфинитив глагола с частицей *to*. Несмотря на то, что модальный глагол *can* имеет формы настоящего и прошедшего времени, и эквивалент нам нужен, фактически, для образования будущего времени, мы, тем не менее, можем при желании пользоваться эквивалентом и для перевода предложений, как в настоящем, так и в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на перевод следующих предложений:

I can solve this task myself. = I am able to solve this task myself.

She could do her lessons quickly. = She was able to do her lessons quickly.

He will be able to come and see us next week.

2) May, might

Глагол **may** выражает *разрешение совершить какое-либо действие*.

e.g. You may take my umbrella. – Ты можешь взять мой зонтик.

Эквивалентом модального глагола **may** (в значении «разрешение») является конструкция **to be allowed to**, также состоящая из глагола **to be** и причастия совершенного вида, образованного от английского глагола **allow** – разрешать. Подобно конструкции **to be able to**, о которой мы говорили выше, мы используем **to be allowed to** для выражения будущего времени, но можем также использовать при желании и в настоящем и прошедшем времени.

Вам разрешат навестить ее завтра – You will be allowed to visit her tomorrow.

Глаголы **may** и **might** выражают *предположение, основанное на неуверенности*.

It might start raining. – Вероятно, пойдет дождь.

He may not be at home now. – Возможно, его нет сейчас дома.

3) Must

Модальный глагол **must** имеет только одну форму, которая употребляется в настоящем времени.

I must do it today. – Я должен сделать это сегодня.

Глагол **must** выражает *необходимость, обязанность, долг*.

*Students **must** attend all classes.* – Студенты должны посещать все занятия.

В отрицательной форме глагол **must** выражает *запрещение*.

*You **must not (mustn't)** disturb him.* – Вы не должны мешать ему.

Глагол **must** может выражать *предположение, основанное на уверенности (несомненность)*.

*It **must be** cold outside.* – На улице **должно быть** холодно.

Модальный глагол **must** восполняет свои недостающие формы прошедшего и будущего времени при помощи эквивалентов **to have (to)** и **tobe (to)**.

Модальный глагол **to have** может употребляться в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах, образуя вопросительную и отрицательную формы по общему правилу (с помощью вспомогательных глаголов *do, does, did, will*). После него следует инфинитив с частицей **to**.

*I **have to** perform this work today.* – Я должен выполнить эту работу сегодня.

*He **has to** get up at 6 o'clock.* – Ему приходится вставать в 6 часов.

*Does he **have to** get up at 6 o'clock?* – Ему приходится вставать в 6 часов?

*He **doesn't have to** get up at 6 o'clock.* – Ему не приходится вставать в 6 часов.

*They **had to** leave for Moscow two days ago.* – Они должны были (им пришлось) уехать в Москву два дня назад. – *Did they **have to** leave for Moscow two days ago?*

*She **will have to** return home by 5 tomorrow.* – Она должна будет вернуться домой завтра к 5 часам.

*Will you **have to** go to the shop tomorrow morning?* – Вам придется идти в магазин завтра утром?

Глагол **to have (to)** выражает обязанность и необходимость, обусловленную обстоятельствами (вынужден, приходится).

*I didn't want to go there but I **had to**.* – Я не хотел идти туда, но мне пришлось.

Модальный глагол **to be** употребляется в настоящем и прошедшем временах и всегда с частицей **to**.

Глагол **to be (to)** выражает предварительную договоренность, планируемое действие.

*We **are to** meet on Friday.* – Мы должны встретиться в пятницу.

*We **were to** meet last Friday.* – Мы должны были встретиться в прошлую пятницу.

4) Need

Модальный глагол **need** имеет только одну форму. Он употребляется преимущественно в отрицательных предложениях и выражает ненужность (отсутствие необходимости) совершения действия.

*You **needn't** come so early.* – Вам незачем приходить так рано.

5) Should, ought (to)

Модальные глаголы **should** и **ought (to)** имеют только одну форму, которая употребляется в настоящем времени. Они выражают совет или рекомендацию (следует, должен).

*You **shouldn't** go to bed so late.* – Вам не следует ложиться спать так поздно.

*You **ought to** be more attentive at the lessons.* – Вы должны быть более внимательны на уроках.

1. Проанализируйте значение модальных глаголов и переведите предложения:

1. Nick can run long distances. 2. You mustn't park the car here. 3. You may keep my book for a week. 4. It might be cold. Take your coat. 5. We needn't buy bread. We have some at home. 6. John ought to be more careful with the dog. 7. You do not look very well. I think you should see a doctor. 8. I had to take a taxi in order not to be late.

2. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами can, may или must:

1. What ... we see on this map? 2. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I 3. At what time ... you come to school? 4. ... I come in? 5. You ...not smoke here. 6. ... I take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 7. He ... not speak English yet. 8. I have very little time: I ... go. 9. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 10. You ... read this text: it is easy enough. 11. She ... still live in Paris. 12. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels. 13. But he is happy. He ... enjoy life.

3. Употребите вместо пропусков модальные глаголы to have to или to be to в нужной форме:

1. Where ... the lecture to take place? — I suppose in the assembly hall.
2. So, our plan is as follows: I ... to go to the library and bring the books. You ... to look through all the material here. Later we ... to work together.
3. "You ... to do it alone, without anybody's help," she said sternly.
4. I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I cannot go with you.
5. It was raining hard and we ... to wait until it stopped raining.
6. I ... to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone.
7. Why didn't you tell me that I ... to buy the books?
8. According to the order of the schoolmistress all the pupils ... to return the library books before the twenty-third of May.
9. As we had agreed before, we ... to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half hour, but then I ... to leave as I was afraid to be late.
10. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.

4. Переведите на русский язык:

1. You cannot read so many books. 2. You need not read so many books. 3. Nick cannot go to school today. 4. Nick need not go to school today. 5. They cannot translate this article. 6. They need not translate this article. 7. My sister cannot write

this letter: she is very busy. 8. My sister need not write this letter: I shall phone them. 9. She cannot buy bread. 10. She need not buy bread. 11. He could not stay there for the night. 12. He need not have stayed there for the night. 13. We could not do all this work. 14. We need not have done all this work. 15. She could not cook such a big dinner. 16. She need not have cooked such a big dinner. 17. They could not write the composition. 18. They need not have written the composition. 19. I could not go to the library. 20. I need not have gone to the library.

5. Вставьте модальные глаголы **should** или **must**:

Сравните:

You should have done it. — следовало сделать (а вы не сделали)

You must have done it. — должно быть, сделали

1.a) You ... have studied the material thoroughly. I see you have made no mistakes in the paper.

b) You ... have studied the material thoroughly. Then you would not have made so many mistakes.

2.a) She ... have followed the doctor's advice. She would have recovered by now.

b) She ... have followed the doctor's advice. She looks very fine.

3.a) You ... have ignored the instructions of your tennis coach. That's why you lost the game,

b) You ... have followed the instructions of your tennis coach. Then you would have won the game.

4. a) She ... have forgotten to take her medicine.

b) She ... have remembered to take her medicine.

5. a) I... have got on the wrong bus. I cannot recognize the places we are passing.

b) I ... have looked carefully at the number of the bus. Now I must change buses, and I am afraid I shall be late.

Аудиторная/контактная работа

1. Прочитайте и запомните слова и словосочетания:

1. to supply – снабжать
2. shelter – укрытие, жилище
3. to provide – обеспечивать
4. to employ – нанимать на работу
5. to remain - оставаться
6. to cultivate - выращивать
7. crop – (сельскохозяйственная) культура
8. to occupy – занимать (площадь)
9. grain – зерно
10. maize – кукуруза
11. legumes – бобовые
12. orchard – фруктовый сад (питомник)
13. animal breeding – разведение животных
14. meadow – луг
15. cattle farming – скотоводство
16. poultry farming – птицеводство
17. private – частный
18. to increase – увеличивать
19. figure out – выдумывать, изобретать
20. to damage – вредить, повреждать
21. to make sure – убедиться

2. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания. Составьте предложения с этими словосочетаниями на английском языке:

Basic human needs, to be employed in agriculture, to be a very important sector of economy, to cultivate farm crops, to feed in the meadow, various kinds of meat, big agricultural enterprises, small private farms, to tend to increase, without damaging the environment.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Russian agriculture

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with almost all our food. It also supplies materials for two other basic human needs – clothing and shelter. In addition, agriculture provides materials used in making many industrial products, such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture – far more than in any other industry.

The agriculture has been and remains a very important sector of Russian economy. Many our agricultural products are well known in other countries. Russia can cultivate practically all known farm crops due to various climatic parameters on its large territory. The total area under cultivation is largely occupied by grain crops such as wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, etc. The rest is occupied by potatoes and other vegetables, legumes, fruits and industrial crops. In the orchards and fruit gardens one can see plums and apples, pears and peaches and berries of all kinds.

Animal breeding is also a very important field of our agriculture. Horses, oxen, cows and sheep feed themselves in the meadows. Cattle farming and poultry farming give us various kinds of meat (beef, lamb, pork, turkey, etc.), eggs and milk.

Agriculture is not just about growing food, it helps to provide people with jobs too. There are a lot of big agricultural enterprises and many small private farms in Russia. The number of these private farms tends to increase.

But farming isn't always easy. Sometimes the weather makes it hard to work, and farmers have to figure out new ways to grow food without damaging the environment.

Russian government helps farmers to learn new ways of growing food and animals and take care of the land to make sure that everyone has enough to eat.

4. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

Правительство, количество, сельскохозяйственная продукция, затруднять работу, баранина, различные климатические условия, зерновые культуры, отрасль сельского хозяйства, промышленные культуры, базовые потребности человека, гораздо больше, все виды ягоды, заботиться о земле, изобретать новые способы, без вреда для окружающей среды, свинина.

5. Закончите следующие предложения:

1. Agriculture provides us with...
2. Many Russian agricultural products...
3. Russia can cultivate...
4. The total area under cultivation in Russia is...
5. Cattle farming and poultry farming give us...
6. Sometimes the weather makes it hard to work...
7. Russian government helps farmers...

6. Согласитесь/не согласитесь с утверждениями:

1. Agriculture supplies material for only for two basic human needs – clothing and shelter.
2. Agriculture provides material for different industries.
3. The proportion of workers employed in agriculture is the same as in other industries.
4. Russia can cultivate practically all known farm crops due to different nature zones.
5. Wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats are the most common cultivated crops in Russia.
6. Crop farming gives us various kinds of meat (beef, lamb, pork, turkey, etc.), eggs and milk.
7. The only purpose of agriculture is to provide people with food.
8. There are both big agricultural enterprises and small private farms in Russia.

9. Sometimes farmers have to figure out new ways to grow food because of weather conditions.

10. Russian government doesn't help farmers in their work.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Is agriculture an important industry?
2. What human needs does agriculture provide materials for?
3. How many workers are employed in agriculture?
4. Are Russian agricultural products known in our country or abroad?
5. What species of grain crops can be cultivated in Russia?
6. What products do people get from animals?
7. Why is farming not easy work?
8. Who helps farmers to learn new ways of farming?

8. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Сельское хозяйство – важная отрасль промышленности.
2. Мясо, молоко и другое сырье для пищевой промышленности поставляется фермерами нашего региона.
3. Трактора ремонтируют рабочие, которые также заняты в сельскохозяйственной отрасли.
4. Овёс был и остается важной культурой для кормления сельскохозяйственных животных.
5. Кукурузу можно выращивать даже в плохих климатических условиях северных регионов нашей страны.
6. На этом большом сельскохозяйственном предприятии выращивают бобовые культуры и продают их в Китай.
7. На мелких частных фермах производится больше видов мяса, чем на больших предприятиях.
8. Большинство жителей деревни выращивают овощи и фрукты, разводят животных без вреда для окружающей среды.

9. Фруктовые сады и питомники занимают малую часть обрабатываемой земли в России.

10. Количество работников птицеводческой промышленности увеличивается каждый год.

Самостоятельная работа

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Two Branches of Agriculture

There are two main branches of agricultural production – crop production and animal husbandry.

Crop production is the practice of growing and harvesting crops. The most important crops grown by man are grain crops, vegetables and grasses. In order to obtain high yields crops are grown under favorable soil and climatic conditions. Farmers have to prepare the soil, plant seeds, and take care of the plants. They make sure the plants have enough water and sunlight so they can grow big and strong. When the plants are ready, farmers harvest them to bring us food like wheat for bread and vegetables for our meals.

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture including the breeding of farm animals and their use. Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry are widely bred throughout the world. Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man. They are kept for the production of such nutritious products as meat, milk and eggs. Many crops grown by man are used in feeding livestock. At the same time manure produced by farm animals is an important source for the maintenance of soil fertility. Most of the nutrients taken by plants from the soil are thus returned. Applying manure, farmers improve the physical condition of the soil.

Vocabulary:

branch – ветвь, отрасль

to harvest – собирать урожай

to obtain – получать, добывать

high yield – высокий урожай

favorable – благоприятный
soil – почва
seeds – семена
dairy cattle – молочный скот
beef cattle – мясной скот
hog – свинья
nutritious – питательный
livestock – скот
manure – навоз
to maintain – поддерживать, сохранять
fertility – плодородие
nutrient – питательное вещество
to apply – применять

2. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык:

Разведение сельскохозяйственных животных, источник пищи, посеять семена, разводить молочный скот, благоприятные условия, иметь достаточно влаги и солнечного света, улучшать состояние почвы, растениеводство и животноводство, получать высокий урожай, производство питательных продуктов, кормление скота, подготовить почву, сохранение плодородия почвы.

3. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово в скобках:

1. Most agronomists consider, that farmers should (apply, produce) manure on their fields. 2. Crops, that are grown under (soil, favorable) conditions, can provide high yield. 3. It is necessary to (harvest, prepare) seeds before planting. 4. Farm animals are highly important (sources, reason) of food for man. 5. (Dairy, beef) cattle are raised for milk, butter and cheese. 6. Using manure can improve the (nutrient, fertility) of land. 7. If you want to (increase, decrease) crop production, you should select high quality seeds. 8. Animal husbandry is very (favorable, important)

branch of agriculture. 9. When a farm is situated near the forest, (farm, wild) animals can damage livestock.

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What branches of agriculture do you know?
2. What is crop production?
3. What kind of crops do you know?
4. What should a farmer do to obtain high yields?
5. What does animal husbandry include?
6. What are farm animals kept for?
7. Why should a farmer apply manure?

5. Прочитайте диалог по ролям и переведите его на русский язык:

Tom: Hi, Sarah. Do you know how important agriculture is in our lives?

Sarah: Hi, Tom. Yes, I think it's about growing food, right?

Tom: That's right. It gives us fruits, vegetables, and grains we eat every day.

Sarah: I heard farmers also take care of animals for milk and meat.

Tom: Yes! Cows give us milk, and chickens give us eggs that we eat.

Sarah: I think without agriculture, we wouldn't have food at all.

Tom: Absolutely, our meals mainly come from farms and fields. Agriculture plays a vital role in providing food for the world's population.

Sarah: I wonder if there are other things from farming that we use in our daily life.

Tom: Well, it provides raw materials for textiles and paper, among other things. Sometimes the cotton from farms makes the clothes we wear.

Sarah: That's interesting. So, agriculture is in many things around us, it's a big part of our lives even if we don't always notice it.

Tom: And don't forget about the advances in technology in agriculture nowadays, from machinery to genetic engineering. It helps to improve productivity.

Sarah: At the same time farmers also take care of the land, right? I think it's essential for the environment.

Tom: Yes, they ensure the soil stays healthy and use sustainable cultivation methods.

Sarah: Thanks for sharing, Tom. I learned a lot about the significant role of agriculture!

Tom: You're welcome, Sarah. It's cool to know how farming is connected to our everyday life. And we should appreciate hard work of the farmers.

6. Составьте собственные диалоги, выбрав одну из предложенных ситуаций:

1. two farmers meet each other to discuss the questions about growing pigs;
2. engineers believe that agriculture is impossible without managing of agricultural machinery;
3. friends admire hard work of farmers;
4. mother explains to her child that farming is concerned to our everyday life.

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)

Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению
самостоятельной работы

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