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Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Комин Андрей Эдуардович

Должность: ректор

Дата подписания: 15.07.2026 11:45:48

Уникальный программный ключ:

f6c6d686f0c899fdf76a1ed8b448452ab8cac6fb1af6547b6d40cdf1bdc60ae2

Федеральное государственное бюджетное

образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«Приморская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия»

Институт лесного и лесопаркового хозяйства

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

(английский)

Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению
самостоятельной работы

Уссурийск 2020

УДК 802-07

ББК 81.2Англ

И 17

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Иностранный язык (английский). Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению самостоятельной работы / сост.О.Н. Ивус, И.А. Переверзева; ФГБОУ ВО Приморская ГСХА, 2020. – 92 с.

Учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с 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.

Печатается по решению методического совета ФГБОУ ВО Приморская ГСХА

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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.

В данном учебном пособии для овладения необходимыми компетенциями по дисциплине «иностраный язык» предлагается овладеть терминологическим минимумом и развить навыки устной речи в объёме четырех тем, предусмотренных программой. Кроме того, разработан комплекс грамматических упражнений, которые также направлены на развитие коммуникативных навыков.

Unit 1 About Myself and my Family

Грамматика: Личные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения

Множественное число существительных

Глаголы to be (быть)

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 | 8. biology |
| 2. Mary | 9. Robert |
| 3. Mary and Tim | 10. Robert and his dog |
| 4. Mary and I | 11. Helen and you |
| 5. parents | 12. Mr. Nelson and I |
| 6. an uncle | 13. Miss Jones |
| 7. pets | 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 буквы -f или -fe во множественном числе меняется на -v- и прибавляется окончание -es	f(e) → v + es	thief (вор) – thieves (воры) wolf (волк) – wolves (волки) 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		Ox(бык) – oxen (быки) Foot (нога) – feet (ноги) Tooth (зуб) – teeth (зубы)

существительных		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) – phenomenon(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
physics – физика mathematics - математика	

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 favourite 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.

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 будите 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?

4. 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.

5. Употребите необходимую форму глагола связи 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

Конструкция **There + tobe**

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

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.

Пример: *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.

Пример: *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 предлогами 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 Primorskaya State Academy of Agriculture. 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 Academy 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 favourite sport?
8. What is your favourite music?
9. What is your favourite 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 Академии.
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 Academy)
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 Agricultural Academy.

- 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 native town

Грамматика:

Глагол have got (иметь)

Имя числительное

Безличные предложения

Грамматика

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.
5. I ... got two cousins, an aunt and an uncle.
6. She ... got a hat.
7. We ... got a nice car.
8. I ... got a flat.
9. My friends ... got a big house.
10. 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.

3. 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.

Имя числительное (The Numeral)

Именем числительным называется часть речи, которая обозначает количество или порядок предметов при счёте. Имена числительные делятся на количественные, которые отвечают на вопрос ***how many?** сколько?* И порядковые, которые отвечают на вопрос ***which?** который?*

Количественные числительные

1 -one	7 - seven
2 - two	8 - eight
3 - three	9 - nine
4 - four	10 - ten
5 -five	11 - eleven
6 -six	12 - twelve

Начиная с 13 по 19 числительные принимают суффикс **-teen**:

13 - thirteen	17 - seventeen
14 - fourteen	18 - eighteen
15 - fifteen	19 - nineteen
16 - sixteen	

Числительные (десятки) от 20 до 90 включительно имеют суффикс **-ty**:

20 - twenty	50 - fifty	80 - eighty
30 - thirty	60 - sixty	90 - ninety
40 -forty	70 - seventy	

Числительные 21, 22 и т.д. образуются, как и в русском языке: twenty-one, twenty-two ...

Числительные 100 – **a hundred**, 1.000 – **a thousand**, 1.000.000 – **a million** употребляются всегда или с неопределённым артиклем или с числительным **one**:

a (one) hundred, a (one) thousand.

Они не принимают окончания **-s**, когда перед ними стоит другое числительное:

two hundred, five million.

В составных числительных в пределах каждого трёх разрядов перед десятками, а если их нет, то перед единицами при чтении ставится союз **and**:

375 – three hundred and seventy five

2.075 – two thousand and seventy five

Порядковые числительные

Порядковые числительные употребляются с определённым артиклем **the**, за исключением первых трёх, образуются прибавлением суффикса **-th**:

1-й - 12-й 13-й - 19-й

1st – the first 8th – the eighth 13th – the thirteenth

2nd – the second 9th – the ninth 14th – the fourteenth

3rd – the third 10th – the tenth 15th – the fifteenth

4th – the fourth 11th – the eleventh 16th – the sixteenth

5th – the fifth 12th – the twelfth 17th – the seventeenth

6th – the sixth 18th – the eighteenth

7th – the seventh 19th – the nineteenth

В числительных, обозначающих десятки, конечная буква **y** меняется на **ie**: ***twenty – twentieth; thirty – thirtieth; forty – fortieth.***

В составных порядковых числительных в порядковое числительное обращается только последняя цифра:

21 – the twenty first

1245 – the one thousand two hundred and forty fifth

Примечание: 1. Количественные числительные (а не порядковые) употребляются при обозначении номеров домов, комнат, трамваем и т.д. Существительные в этих случаях употребляются без артикля.

2. При обозначении номеров глав, страниц, частей книг и т.п. порядковые числительные часто заменяются количественными числительными, следующими за существительными, к которым они относятся:

	Существительные		Порядковые числительные	Количественные числительные
	bus train house flat room size group	условные т.е. обозначения		bus 23 tram 14 house (№) 10 flat five room 305 (shoes) size 39 group 26
I	exercise lesson page part	порядок т.е. расположения	the first exercise the fifth lesson the ninth page the second part	exercise three lesson five page nine part one

Хронологические даты

Годы, в отличие от русского языка, обозначаются количественными числительными следующим образом:

1900 - nineteen hundred
- - nineteen four (nineteen o [ou] four)
1964 - nineteen sixty four
2005 - two thousand and five
2015 - two thousand and fifteen

Слово *year* (год) после обозначения года не употребляется. Но возможен вариант: ***in the year (of) 1990.***

Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными:

19th June, 1965 The nineteenth of June, nineteen sixty five
June 19-th, 1965 June the nineteenth, nineteen sixty five
June 19, 1965

Дробные числительные

Простые дроби Десятичные дроби

1/2 - a (one) half	0.1 - nought point one
1/3 - a (one) third	zero point one
2/3 - two thirds	(в Америке) point one
1/4 - a (one) quarter	
a (one) fourth	0.01 - nought point zero one
3/4 - three quarters	point oh (zero)one
three fourth	
1/5 - a (one) fifth	
2/5 - two fifth	2.35 - two point three five
2 1/3 - two and a (one) third	32.305 - three two (thirty-two)
point three oh (zero)five	

4. Напишите словами:

8; 18; 80; 8.000; 13; 1; 11; 2; 12; 4; 14; 40; 365; 9; 90; 19; 192;
5; 15; 50; 56; 500; 506; 2.345; 886; 5.007; 8.967; 67; 237; 100.000.000;
2.367.532.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Двести книг. 2. Пять тысяч студентов. 3. Двадцать один ящик. 4. Сто сорок одна книга. 5. Два миллиона рублей. 6. Три тысячи журналов. 7. Сорок шесть дней. 8. Пятьсот детей. 9. Тридцать один мальчик. 10. Шестьсот домов.

6. Напишите словами порядковые числительные от следующих количественных:

1; 11; 2; 12; 20; 3; 13; 30; 4; 14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 8; 18; 80; 86; 9; 90;
100; 103; 300; 302; 350; 403; 505; 1.000; 1.025.

7. Напишите словами:

$1/5$; $1/7$; $1/2$; $1/4$; $1/6$; $1/8$; $3/5$; $5/6$; $3/4$; $7/8$; $1 \frac{1}{21}$; $2 \frac{3}{4}$; $3 \frac{5}{6}$; $4 \frac{1}{2}$; $5 \frac{3}{8}$; 0.2; 0.1; 0.35; 0.02; 1.6; 1.45; 2.5; 4.65; 5.61; 6.07.

8. Напишите по-английски следующие даты:

9 мая 1945 г.	25 августа 1987 г.
12 апреля 1961 г.	27 января 1994 г.
31 июля 1973 г.	13 февраля 1990 г.
1 сентября 1983 г.	23 марта 1996г.
2 октября 2007 г.	25 декабря 2010 г.

9. Прочитайте время по-английски:

8.15; 9.36; 10.05; 11.30; 11.50; 12.30; 12.25; 15.20; 16.45; 6.30;
7.55; 6.45; 3.25; 3.35; 14.15; 18.40.

10. Запишите время цифрами:

half past nine a.m.	twenty minutes past seven p.m.
a quarter past ten a.m.	a quarter to five a.m.
five minutes past four p.m.	six sharp a.m.
half past three p.m.	six sharp p.m.
ten minutes to six p.m.	five minutes past six p.m.

11. Напишите цифрами следующие числительные:

the first; ninety seven; one hundred and forty three; fifteen, fifty;
fifty five; the fifty fifth; the fiftieth; the three thousand and second; eighteen
thousand one hundred and twenty; four hundred and twenty seven thousand
five hundred and seventy nine; nineteen seventy five; nineteen ninety;
nineteen hundred; two thirds; one and a half; nought point two; six point
four three; nought point two five; one two point one oh three.

12. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When were you born? 2. When was your sister (brother)
born? 3. How old is your mother? 4. What number of school did you finish?
5. What is the number of your house (flat)? 6. By what bus do you usually
get to the Institute? 7. What is the number of your group? 8. How many
students are there in your group? 9. What is your room number in the hostel?
10. How many roommates have you? 11. When did you enter the Institute?
12. On what year do students usually get their first practice? 13. How many
years does the course of study last? 14. In what classroom do you usually
have your classes on English? 15. How many lectures a day have you?

13. Переведите на английский язык:

Тысячи книг; три тысячи рублей; трое моих друзей; пятьдесят килограммов; сотни ящиков; триста автомобилей; миллионы людей; двести тридцать пять долларов и тридцать центов; шесть ваших книг; тысячи сёл; два миллиона тонн; двести солдат; сто пятнадцать учеников; двадцать один день; сотни студентов; 7 января 2000 года.

14. Выразите время в цифрах:

a quarter past three; half past five; a quarter to six; twenty five minutes to nine; twenty minutes to eleven; ten to four; five to nine; twenty past six; half past twelve; twenty five to seven; two to two; thirteen to three; eighteen to eight.

Безличные предложения

Безличные предложения - это предложения, в которых отсутствует действующее лицо. Безличные предложения имеют такой же твердый порядок слов, как и личные предложения. Но у безличных предложений в качестве подлежащего выступает формальное подлежащее “It”, которое не указывает на личность или предмет, не переводится и выполняет чисто грамматическую функцию.

Безличные предложения описывают **природные явления, погодные условия, указывают на время и расстояние.**

Первый тип безличных предложений имеет составное именное сказуемое, проще говоря, в таких предложениях нет не только лица, которое выполняет действие, но и простого глагола. Сказуемое складывается из двух составляющих: именной части (прилагательного или существительного) и глагола-связки.

Второй тип безличных предложений имеет простые глаголы, но надо помнить, что аналогов таким глаголам в русском языке нет. Это такие глаголы, как: to rain, to snow, to hail, to freeze, to sleet, to drizzle, etc.

15. Определите в каких предложениях it не следует переводить на русский язык.

1. It is winter now.
2. The climate of this part of the country is rather hot. It often rains here in summer.
3. Does it snow in Africa in winter? No, it doesn't.
4. This is my friend's room. It is large.
5. It is my book, it is very interesting.
6. Where is your notebook? It is in my bag.
7. It is rather interesting to read some English journals on biology.

16. Распределите следующие безличные предложения на три группы: «Погода и явления природы», «Время и расстояние» и «Оценка действия, отношение к факту». Переведите предложения

1. It always rains in autumn.
2. It was impossible to reach her by phone.
3. It snowed heavily last December.
4. It was six o'clock already.
5. It is much cheaper to get here by train.
6. It was getting cold.
7. It is early morning.
8. It's ten degrees above zero.
9. It's quite expensive to buy a brand new car.
10. It's quite far from the post-office.
11. It will be five kilometres to the village.
12. It was quiet and mysterious up in the mountains.
13. It wasn't cloudy this afternoon.
14. It's noon.
15. It won't be easy to find an experienced baby-sitter.

17. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах

1. How long will it take him to become a doctor? (six years) (Сколько времени потребуется на то, чтобы он стал врачом?)
2. How long does it take you to get to the restaurant? (40 minutes) (Сколько времени тебе нужно, чтобы добраться до ресторана?)
3. How long did it take her to prepare this salad? (2 hours) (Сколько времени ей понадобилось для приготовления этого салата?)
4. How long does it take your son to cook an omelette? (10 minutes) (Сколько времени нужно твоему сыну, чтобы приготовить омлет?)
5. How long did it take Nick to master English? (about 5 years) (Сколько времени ушло у Ника, чтобы освоить английский?)

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 in an agricultural region. It was founded in 1866.

Ussuriisk is a centre of the Primorye light and food industry. Joint stock companies «Dalsoya», «Primorskiy Sakhar», a food-production company «Nikolsk», a fish factory are the largest enterprises of food industry in the Far East. There are also important enterprises in our town such as an auto-repairing plant, a train locomotive repairing plant, a refrigerator train depot, furniture factories and others. 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 centre with its two Drama theatres, cinemas, several Houses of Culture, an art gallery, music and art schools, cafes and clubs.

Ussuriisk is a town of youth and students. There are several higher educational institutions in our town. The Primorskaya Agricultural Academy trains specialists and bachelors for agriculture and forestry. The graduates of the The Ussuriisk Far Eastern Federal University branch «School of Education» teach at every town or village schools of Primorye. There are also several technical schools and colleges in our town. Among them are Ussuriisk Agrarian Technical college, Land Reclamation College, Cultural and Educational school, Medical college and some others. The Ussuriisk Suvorov Millitary 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 were built during the last decade. 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. New buildings are growing up. The main street, Nekrasov Street, is becoming more and more attractive. Now Ussuriisk is a commercial and business centre. 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
- самое крупное предприятие
- мебельная фабрика
- художественная школа
- выпускники университета
- филиал университета
- единственное училище такого типа
- современный квартал
- за последние десять лет
- 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. The ... of our University can work as economists and book-keepers.
4. My parents bought their new cupboard at the local
5. They say that this fish factory is
6. This University is very famous and popular among the youth and it has its ... all over the world.
7. Scientists discovered three new varieties of wheat
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. Ussuriisk is a centre of the Primorye transport industry.

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 are three Drama theatres in Ussuriisk.
5. The Ussuriisk Suvorov Military school is the second school of such kind on the territory of the Far East and Siberia.
6. Ussuriisk is surrounded by sea.
7. 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 are the largest enterprises of food industry in Ussuriisk?
4. Is Ussuriisk a cultural centre?
5. What higher educational institutions are there in our town?
6. What technical schools and colleges do you know in Ussuriisk?
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 centre 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

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”.

8. 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

9. 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.

10. 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 экологами.
5. В Москве нет недостатка с транспортом.
6. Здание Московского университета – высокое.

11. 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!

12. 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

13. 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.

14. 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?

15. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст со словарем

The History of London

London was first built on two low hills on the north bank of the Thames. Although the river was just shallow enough to ford, its south side was marshy and enemies found it difficult to launch a surprise attack. So a settlement grew up on these two hills, and in the course of time a wall was built around them and the settlement became the town which the Romans called Londinium. On one of these hills St. Paul's Cathedral now stands and on the other the Bank of England.

Although Londinium was quite an important Roman town, it was Winchester that was the capital of Anglo-Saxon England. In the 11th century William the Conqueror made London his capital and was crowned King there.

During the Middle Ages London was divided into two parts – the court part and the merchants' part. The court part had moved west to Westminster, the «Church in the West», while the merchants remained in the City.

In 1664, during the reign of Charles II, London was attacked by an outbreak of plague («Great Plague of London»). When the plague was past its worst, another disaster fell upon London. Fire broke out in a house near London Bridge. The crowded wooden houses round burned easily and the fire spread until most of London was a sea of flames. The Great Fire had some good results, for it destroyed the crowded and dirty streets and it gave the people the opportunity to build a new and healthier London.

Unfortunately, even though the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren was given the job, he was not able to carry it out completely, as people who had lost their houses and shops wanted to have them rebuilt as they had been before. Wren was, however allowed to rebuild St. Paul's and a large number of parish churches.

In the 18th century London began to spread into the open country side round about.

London in the 19th century was better drained than before. Railways began to be built and factories grew up. At night streets were lit, first by gas and then by electricity. In many ways London was becoming a better place to live in.

16. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя текст

1. Эта река достаточно глубокая для перехода.
2. Вокруг поселения была построена высокая стена.
3. Вильгельм Завоеватель сделал Лондон столицей Англии.
4. После Великого Пожара люди смогли заново построить Лондон.
5. Эта железная дорога была построена в 19 веке.
6. Ночью улицы освещаются при помощи электричества.

Unit 3 Our Academy

Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных
Артикли/a/an/the

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	 лучший better лучше	 самый лучший the best лучше всего (всех)
bad - плохой badly - плохо	 худший worse хуже	 самый плохой the worst хуже всего (всех)

much много many	more - больше	наибольшее the most (количество) больше всего (всех)
little - мало	less - меньше	наименьшее the least (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	более поздний later позднее latter последний (из двух)	самый поздний the latest 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 done's 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.

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 «а»

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 Voilga, 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.

7. Поставьте артикли а 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.

8. 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.)

9. 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.

10. 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?

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)

1.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания:

1. the only agricultural Institute
2. various branches of agriculture
3. a full-time education
4. part-time department
5. academic year
6. to get diploma
7. to beheaded by the director
8. post-graduate course
9. highly qualified specialists
10. at the disposal of the students
11. to take the course of study
12. to receive additional qualification
13. rather favorable conditions
14. curriculum comprises
15. the students of senior courses
16. the base of getting practical knowledge
17. to have possibility

2. 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)

Engineering Institute – Инженерно-технологический институт (ИТИ)

3.Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Our Academy

Primorskaya State Academy of Agriculture 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.

The Academy trains highly qualified specialists in various branches of agriculture: 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 Academy have possibility to receive additional qualification "Interpreter in the field of professional communication". The Academy is headed by the rector and each Institute is headed by the dean. Our Academy has also a post-graduated course which trains research workers for agriculture.

There are many structural divisions at the Academy. 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 Academy 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 Academy. 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 Academy live in comfortable dormitories (hostels) or rent rooms and flats.

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

4.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.

5.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.

6.Составьте предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Academy trains... | a) is headed by the Director. |
| 2. They are the... | b) to pass their exams successfully. |
| 3. The Academy is headed by the Rector and each Institute ... | c) highly qualified specialists |
| 4. The students should work hard during the academic year ... | d)base for getting practicalknowledge. |
| | e) it stimulates the student's interest |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5. The Academy teaching | in his future work. |
| combines ... | f) lectures, practical classes and |
| 6. The students have 3 or ... | seminars. |
| 7. The Academy program is rather | g) 4 classes every day. |
| complex and ... | |

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

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

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

1. Our Academy was founded in 1957.
2. It was awarded the status of the Academy in 2000.
3. There are 5 Institutes at the Academy.
4. The Academy is headed by the director and each Institute is headed by the dean.
5. The students of the Academy 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 Academy every day except Saturday and Sunday.
9. After graduating from the Academy young people go to work to foreign countries as teachers and research workers.

8.Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where do you study?
2. When was the Academy founded?
3. What Institutes are there at the Academy?
4. How many students has the Academy got?
5. Who is the Academy headed by?
6. Who is each Institute headed by?
7. What structural divisions are there at the Academy?

8. How long does the course of study last?
9. How many semesters are there during the academic year?
10. What does the Academy 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?

9. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Наша академия готовит специалистов по различным отраслям сельского хозяйства.
2. В институте есть как дневное, так и заочное отделение.
3. В академии 4 институтов.
4. Каждый институт возглавляется деканом.
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

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, speciality 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 programmes 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.

2. 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

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is considered to be the first university in the world. It is one of the most privileged educational and research centers – being the second oldest university in England, and seventh in the world. There are eighty-eight Nobel Prize winners, which is more than in any other institution in the world.

University has thirty-one colleges; three of them are for women only. Here is an interesting fact of the admission process: in 2006 there were 5228 students who were rejected by University, but all still had received three As. This means that they could easily go to any other university in the country. So, the main question is to understand how to distinguish between more or less able students. There are some unexamined factors, which cannot be assessed in terms of grades or marks. Here I am talking about creativity, the ability to think independently and originally. And still, rejection by Cambridge does not mean that you are less able; it is sometimes about luck.

So, all the candidates are exceptional in terms of academic results. They all have brilliant references from teachers, and very often have played a vital part in their schools' social lives. Most of the applicants are invited to interviews, which are held in mid-December. Usually there are two interviews: one is about the main academic

subject, and the other is on general knowledge. Cambridge is known to produce in 2005 more PhD students than any other university.

They say, that interviews are not dramatically difficult; they ask you about your life, academic interests, give some problems to solve right during the interview, etc.

The last thing to be said about the admission process in Cambridge is the Matriculation Offer, which is offered to the most exceptional students and requires only two A-levels with grades E or above. It is offered in order to relieve some pressure from a student in the final year.

Cambridge is a privilege you have to deserve. It is also some luck. It is definitely about very hard work. But mainly it is about the ability to think and the desire for thinking.

6. Переведите слова и выражения с английского языка на русский

1. educational and research center
2. to be rejected by University
3. to receive three As
4. to distinguish
5. more or less able students
6. creativity
7. luck
8. to have references from teachers
9. to give some problems
10. exceptional students

7. Употребите вместо пропусков в предложениях фразы и слова из Упражнения №6. Предложения переведите на русский язык

1. It is sometimes about ... to become a student of Cambridge.
2. Cambridge is considered to be one of the most famous
3. The most exceptional students in terms of academic results must

4. ... is the ability to think independently and originally.
5. The main task of the interview is to ... between
6. All the candidates must ... and they have played an important role in their schools' social lives.
7. Even exceptional students can be
8. During the interviews the teachers ask students about their lives, academic interests and ... to solve.

8. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. Why is Cambridge considered to be one of the most privileged universities in the world?
2. How many colleges does University have?
3. What is the main task of the admission process in Cambridge?
4. What qualities must the candidates have not to be rejected by University?
5. When are the interviews at Cambridge held? How many interviews are there at Cambridge?
6. What are the interviews about?

9. Догадайтесь о значении выделенных слов и выражений, используя определения на английском языке:

Junior - having a low rank in an organization or profession: a junior student.

Senior - having a higher position or rank: a senior lecturer, a senior student.

Associate professor - a professor at an American university whose job is above the level of assistant professor and below the level of full professor.

Assistant professor - the lowest rank of professor at an American university.

Timetable - a list of the times of classes in a school, college, etc.

Curriculum - the subjects that are taught by a school, college etc, or the things that are studied in a particular subject

To play truant - to stay away from classes without permission.

To cheat - to behave in an dishonest way, especially in an examination.

A **crib** - a book giving a translation or answers to questions, often used dishonestly by students.

To cram - to prepare yourself for an examination by learning a lot of information very quickly.

A **postgraduate** - someone who is studying after graduating from the university.

An **undergraduate** - a student.

To graduate with honours - to finish the university at a level that is higher than the most basic level.

Graduation dissertation - a long research work that you do to graduate from the higher educational establishment.

Finals - the exams that students are supposed to take at the end of their studies.

Note : that *postgraduates* often study for: an **MA** (Master of Arts), (I'm doing a Masters in English) or an **MSc** (Master of Science) (She did a Masters in biology) or a **PhD** (Doctor of Philosophy) (He's got a PhD in computer science).

10. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово (в скобках)

1. (*Full-time, part-time*) students have their classes two months a year. 2. (*An applicant, an undergraduate*) is a person who is taking his or her entrance exams. 3. (*A postgraduate, an undergraduate*) is someone who is studying for their high academic degree. 4. (*A monitor, a tutor*) usually hands out student membership cards. 5. To be admitted to the library you need a (*a student record book, a library card*). 6. Freshmen are (*junior, senior*) students. 7. If you missed the lecture, it means that you (*attended it, played truant*). 8. If a person has only excellent marks in his or her record book, it means that he or she is going to (*be expelled, graduate with honours*). 9. If you cram while reading up for an exam, it means that you (*learn everything thoroughly, make cribs*).

11. Изучите следующие варианты перевода местоимения *one* в функции подлежащего: One never knows what his answer may be. – Никогда не знаешь, что он ответит.

One should be careful when crossing the street. – Следует быть осторожным при переходе через улицу.

Переведите следующие предложения

One must always keep one's word. One must never cross the street when the traffic lights are red.

12. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

College Life

The merry-go-round of college life is something that one never forgets. It's a fascinating, fantastic, fabulous experience, irrespective of the fact whether one is a full-time or a part-time student.

Who can forget the first day at the university when one turns from an applicant who has passed entrance exams into a first-year student? I did it! I entered; I got in to the university! A solemn ceremony in front of the university building and serious people making speeches. Hey, lad, do you happen to know who they are? The rector, vice-rectors, deans, subdeans ... and what about those ladies? Heads of departments and senior lecturers? Okay. Some of them must be professors, some - associate or assistant professors, but, of course, all of them have high academic degrees. And where are our lecturers and tutors? Oh, how nice...

The monitors hand out student membership cards, student record books and library cards - one feels like a real person. First celebrations and then days of hard work. So many classes, so many new subjects to put on the timetable! The curriculum seems to be developed especially for geniuses. Lectures, seminars and tutorials. Home preparations; a real avalanche of homework!

If one cannot cope with the work load of college he or she immediately starts lagging behind. It is easier to keep pace with the programme than to catch up with it later. Everyone tries hard to be, or at least to look, diligent. First tests and

examination sessions. The first successes and first failures. "I have passed!" or "He has not given me a pass!" Tears and smiles. And a long-awaited vacation.

The merry-go-round runs faster. Assignments, written reproductions, compositions, synopses, papers. Translations checked up and marked. "Professor, I have never played truant, I had a good excuse for missing classes." Works handed in and handed out. Reading up for exams. "No, professor, I have never cheated - no cribs. I just crammed."

Junior students become senior. Still all of them are one family -undergraduates. Students' parties in the students' club. Meeting people and parting with people. You know, Nora is going to be expelled and Dora is going to graduate with honours. Yearly essays, graduation dissertations, finals...

What? A teacher's certificate? You mean, I've got a degree in English? I am happy! It is over! It is over...Is it over? Oh, no...

A postgraduate course, a thesis, an oral, and a degree in Philology. The first of September. Where are the students of the faculty of foreign languages? Is it the English department? Oh, how nice...

Questions:

1. What subject has the author chosen to major in?
2. Would you compare college life with a merry-go-round or with something else?
3. What do you think of the first months at the Academy?
4. Is there any difference between college life in America and in Russia?
5. What special subjects will you study in future?

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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 4 My future profession

Грамматика: Времена группы Simple

Модальные глаголы

Грамматика

Таблица времен группы Simple (Indefinite)

	Present simple (настоящее простое)	Past simple (прош. простое)	Future simple (буд. простое)
Хар-ка	Повторяющееся на регулярной основе действие <i>Индикаторы времени:</i> usually, always, often, everyday, sometimes	Действие в прошлом, не имеющее отношения к настоящему <i>Индикаторы времени:</i> yesterday, last, ago	Действие в будущем <i>Индикаторы времени:</i> tomorrow, next, when I grow up
Утв.	I, we, you, they + V ₁ * <i>We go to school.</i> He, she, it + V _{s(es)} <i>She often goes to the cinema.</i>	I, we, you, they, he she, it + V ₂ (2-я форма неправильного глагола) <i>We went to the cinema yesterday?</i> I, we, you, they, he she, it + V _{ed} (для правильных глаголов) <i>He played the guitar yesterday.</i>	I, we, you, they, he she, it + will + V ₁ <i>We will go to the cinema tomorrow?</i>
Отр.	I, we, you, they + do not + V ₁ <i>I do not often go to cinema.</i> He, she, it + does not + V ₁ <i>She does not go to school.</i>	I, we, you, they + did not + V ₁ <i>They did not go to school.</i> <i>They did not play the guitar.</i>	I, we, you, they, he she, it + will not + V ₁ <i>We will not go to the cinema tomorrow?</i>
Воп.	Do + I, we, you, they + V ₁ <i>Do they often go to the university?</i> Does + he, she, it + does not + V ₁ <i>Does he go to the university?</i>	Did + I, we, you, they, he she, it + V ₁ <i>Did they go to the university yesterday?</i> <i>Did they play the guitar?</i>	Will + I, we, you, they, he she, it + V ₁ ? <i>Will you go to the cinema tomorrow?</i>

* V₁ – глагол без окончания и частицы to (от англ. Verb)

1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в настоящее простое время (Present Simple).

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's 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.

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.

3. 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?

4. 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.

1. 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).

2. 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).

3. 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)

4. 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.

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

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

6. 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

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 **tobe** 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

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. 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 bet and work with the students at an agricultural institute. 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 Primorskaya State Academy of Agriculture?
3. Where do you want to work after graduating the Academy?
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 | a. 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. Поступив 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 института 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 Primorskaya State Academy of Agriculture. 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 Academy. 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?

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)

Учебное пособие по развитию навыков устной речи и выполнению
самостоятельной работы

Подписано в печать _____ 2020 г. Формат 60х90 1,5/14. Бумага писчая.

Печать офсетная. Уч.-изд. л. _____. Тираж ____ экз. Заказ _____

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