

**Некоммерческое аккредитованное частное профессиональное
образовательное учреждение
«Невинномысский экономико-правовой техникум»**

Фонд оценочных средств

по дисциплине

**ОГСЭ. 04 «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»**

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

по специальности

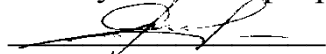
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

ОДОБРЕНА

на заседании кафедры
гуманитарных дисциплин

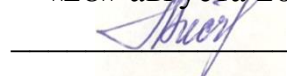
Протокол № 1
от 28.08.2024 г.

Заведующий кафедрой

 Е.В. Рябченко

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора
по учебно-методической работе
«28» августа 2024 г.

 И.П. Мистюкова

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование, утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки № 1547 от 09.12.2016 года, зарегистрировано Минюсте РФ 26.12.2016 года № 44936 и рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, Положением о текущем контроле знаний и промежуточной аттестации студентов НАЧ ПОУ «НЭПТ».

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Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

1.1 Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

1.2 Сводные данные об объектах оценивания, основных показателях, типах заданий, формах аттестации

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля	Вид оценочных средств	Форма аттестации	Результаты (освоенные компетенции)
Умение общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	Применение навыков устной и письменной речи в повседневном и профессиональном общении с носителями иностранного языка	Практическая работа	Комплект заданий для проведения практических занятий, для самостоятельной работы	Текущий контроль	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 10
Умение переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	Перевод иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности со словарем	Практическая работа	Комплект заданий для проведения практических занятий	Текущий контроль	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 10
Умение самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	Самостоятельное совершенствование устной и письменной речи при помощи использования дополнительных средств и методик изучения иностранного языка	Практическая работа	Комплект заданий для проведения практических занятий	Текущий контроль	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 10
Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Использование лексического и грамматического минимума при чтении и переводе иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Практическая работа, дифференцированный зачет	Комплект заданий для проведения практических занятий, для самостоятельной работы, дифференцированный зачет	Текущий контроль, дифференцированный зачет	ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 10

1.3 Перечень оценочных средств, распределенные по видам контроля (аттестации), и критерии оценки ожидаемых результатов

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Показатели и критерии оценивания результатов обучения
Текущий контроль			
1	Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)	Средство контроля, организованное как выступление обучающегося с целью определения уровня усвоения фонематических навыков	<p>В основе оценивания выразительного чтения лежат следующие критерии:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Беглость чтения; 2. Произношение и интонация; 3. Понимание смысла прочитанного. <p>- оценка 5 «отлично» ставится, если студент демонстрирует высокую технику чтения на английском языке (6-8 предложений в минуту); практически все звуки произносит правильно; не допускает фонематических ошибок (меняющих значение прочитанного); соблюдает орфоэпические нормы английского языка; правильно ставит логическое ударение; демонстрирует детальное понимание прочитанного текста.</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» ставится, если студент демонстрирует хорошую технику чтения (4-5 предложений в минуту); практически все звуки произносит правильно; не допускает фонематических ошибок (меняющих значение прочитанного); не всегда соблюдает орфоэпические нормы английского языка; допускает некоторые ошибки в постановке логического ударения; демонстрирует понимание общего смысла прочитанного текста.</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студент демонстрирует низкую (2-3 предложения в минуту) технику чтения; допускает фонематические ошибки (меняющие значение прочитанного); нарушает орфоэпические нормы английского языка; затрудняется в постановке логического ударения; не всегда понимает смысл прочитанного.</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент читает менее 2 предложений в минуту; допускает многочисленные фонематические ошибки (меняющие значение прочитанного); демонстрирует незнание орфоэпических норм английского языка и правил логического ударения; не понимает или неправильно понимает смысл прочитанного.</p>
2	Практика устной речи (составление монологов и диалогов общебытовой и профессиональной тематики)	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа педагогического работника с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний лексического и грамматического	<p>В основе оценивания устного высказывания лежат следующие критерии:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание); 2. Лексико-грамматическое оформление речи; 3. Произношение и интонация <p>- оценка 5 «отлично» ставится, если тема</p>

		материала по определенной теме	<p>высказывания раскрыта в полном объеме; используемый лексико-грамматический материал соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче; лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют; практически все звуки в потоке речи произносятся правильно; фонематические ошибки отсутствуют; соблюдается правильный интонационный рисунок.</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» ставится, если некоторые (1-2) аспекта задания раскрыты не полностью; наблюдаются некоторые затруднения при подборе слов и неточности в их употреблении, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания; имеется небольшое количество фонетических и интонационных ошибок (не более 4-х).</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» ставится, если задание выполнено менее, чем на 50%; используются однообразные грамматические структуры и лексические единицы; восприятие речи на слух затруднено из-за неправильного произношения и фонематических ошибок.</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если недостаточный словарный запас, неправильное использование грамматических структур, многочисленные языковые ошибки не позволяют выполнить коммуникативную задачу; речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за неправильного произношения и фонематических ошибок.</p>
3	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	Средство контроля, позволяющее оценить уровень освоения обучающимся лексико-грамматического материала по определенной теме	<p>- оценка 5 «отлично» ставится, если студентом правильно выполнено 85-100% заданий;</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» ставится, если студентом правильно выполнено 75-84% заданий;</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студентом правильно выполнено 74-55% заданий;</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студентом правильно выполнено менее 55% заданий</p>
4	Доклад, сообщение	Результат самостоятельной работы студентов, заключающийся в разработке студентами темы на основе изучения литературы и развернутом публичном сообщении по данной проблеме	<p>- оценка 5 «отлично» выставляется студенту, если набрал 40-35 баллов по критериям: качество выступления (зачитывает – 2 балла, рассказывает. Но не объясняет – 3 балла, хорошо излагает – 5 баллов); оригинальность доклада (традиционная тема – 2 балла, актуальная тема – 3 балла, собственные идеи – 5 баллов); структура доклада (нелогичная – 2 балла, требует корректировки – 3 балла, грамотная – 5 баллов); владение специальным научным аппаратом (владеет базовой терминологией – 2 б, использует общенаучную и специальную терминологию – 3 б, хорошо владеет специальным научным аппаратом – 5 б); качество ответов на вопросы (не может на них ответить – 2 б,</p>

			<p>отвечает однозначно – 3 б, уверенно дает ответы – 5 б); четкость выводов и обобщений (отсутствие – 2 б, бездоказательность – 3 б, четкие выводы и обобщения – 5 б); использование демонстрационного материала (не используется – 2 б, используется, но не ориентируется в материале – 3 б, уместно применяет – 5 б); оформление доклада (не соответствует требованиям – 2б, соответствует требованиям – 3б, творческий подход – 5 б);</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если набрал 34-30 баллов по вышеуказанным критериям;</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если набрал 29-25 баллов по вышеуказанным критериям;</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если набрал 24 и ниже баллов по вышеуказанным критериям.</p>
5	Перевод текстов общебытовой и профессиональной тематики	Творческое задание, позволяющее определить умение обучающегося применять полученные лексико-грамматические навыки в конкретной коммуникативной двуязычной ситуации	<p>В основе оценивания перевода текста с английского на русский язык лежат следующие критерии:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Соответствие объема перевода объему текста оригинала; 2. Соответствие перевода содержательным и нормативным аспектам оригинала; 3. Связность изложения; 4. Точность терминологии; 5. Орфография; 6. Грамматическое и синтаксическое оформление <p>- оценка 5 «отлично» ставится, если текст переведен в полном объеме; перевод соответствует содержанию оригинала; трансформации (буквальный перевод) отсутствуют; перевод разделен на отдельные смысловые абзацы; изложение логично и соответствует орфографическим, грамматическим и синтаксическим нормам русского языка; английские термины точно соответствуют русским эквивалентам.</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» ставится, если переведена основная часть (не менее 80%) текста оригинала; перевод соответствует содержанию оригинала; допускается небольшое количество трансформаций; перевод разделен на отдельные смысловые абзацы; изложение логично; допускается ряд орфографических, грамматических и синтаксических ошибок, не искажающих смысл перевода; английские термины точно соответствуют русским эквивалентам.</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» ставится, если переведена большая часть (не менее 51%) текста оригинала; перевод соответствует содержанию оригинала; допускается необоснованное употребление трансформаций; изложение не всегда логично; деление на смысловые абзацы отсутствует; допускается ряд</p>

			<p>орфографических, грамматических и синтаксических ошибок, не искажающих смысл перевода; английские термины не всегда или не точно соответствуют русским эквивалентам.</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если переведено менее 51% оригинала; перевод не соответствует содержанию оригинала; допускается необоснованное употребление трансформаций; изложение нелогично; деление на смысловые абзацы отсутствует; допускается ряд орфографических, грамматических и синтаксических ошибок, искажающих смысл перевода; английские термины не соответствуют русским эквивалентам.</p>
6	Собеседование по вопросам, выносимым на самостоятельное изучение, проверка практических заданий, выносимых на самостоятельную работу (контроль СРС студента)	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа педагогического работника с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний, умений, навыков обучающегося по определенному разделу, теме, проблеме и т.п.	<p>- оценка 5 «отлично» выставляется при следующих условиях – полное знание и понимание теоретического содержания курса, без пробелов; сформированность необходимых практических умений, навыков при применении знаний в конкретных ситуациях, высокое качество выполнения всех предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий (оценены числом баллов, близким к максимальному); высокий уровень мотивации учения.</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» выставляется при следующих условиях – полное знание и понимание теоретического содержания курса, без пробелов; недостаточную сформированность некоторых практических умений, навыков при применении знаний в конкретных ситуациях; достаточное качество выполнения всех предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий (ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками); средний уровень мотивации учения;</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» » выставляется при следующих условиях – знание и понимание теоретического содержания курса с незначительными пробелами; несформированность некоторых практических умений, навыков при применении знаний в конкретных ситуациях, низкое качество выполнения учебных заданий (не выполнены, либо оценены числом баллов, близким к минимальному); низкий уровень мотивации учения;</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» выставляется при следующих условиях – отсутствует знание и понимание теоретического содержания курса; не сформированы практические умения и навыки.</p>
7	Контрольная работа		- оценка 5 «отлично» выставляется, если студент выполнил работу без ошибок и недочетов, либо допустил не более одного незначительного недочета;

			<p>- оценка 4 «хорошо», если студент выполнил работу полностью, но допустил в ней несколько несущественных недочетов;</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно», если студент правильно выполнил не менее половины работы;</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно», если студент не выполнил работу, либо выполнил менее половины работы, либо выполнил всю работу но с существенными недочетами, не позволяющими засчитать выполнение работы, что свидетельствует о неосвоении знаний, несформированности навыков и умений.</p>
Промежуточная аттестация			
8	Дифференцированный зачет		<p>- оценка 5 «отлично» выставляется студенту, глубоко и прочно усвоившему программный материал, исчерпывающе, грамотно и логически стройно его излагающему, в свете которого тесно увязывается теория с практикой. При этом студент не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении задания, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами контроля знаний, свободно владеет навыками устной и письменной речи; переводит тексты без ошибок; свободно отвечает на заданные вопросы</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» выставляется студенту, твердо знающему программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагающего его, который не допускает существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет правила грамматики при устных и письменных ответах, переводит тексты с допущением небольших неточностей; достаточно хорошо понимает устную речь и отвечает на вопросы;</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который имеет знания только теоретического лексико-грамматического материала, но не усвоил его детали, и испытывает трудности в выполнении практических заданий; переводит тексты с допущением большого количества ошибок, с трудом понимает устную речь и затрудняется с формулированием ответов на поставленные вопросы;</p> <p>- оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не усвоил значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большим затруднением решает практические задачи.</p>

2. Фонд оценочных средств

2.1 Вопросы и задания для проведения текущего контроля

2.1.1 Задания по темам

Тема 1.1 Kinds of Art

Практическое занятие № 1

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Topic “Kinds of Art”

To suffice the term ‘art’ in a word, it is defined as ‘time’, simply because, it has been in existence for thousands of years and will always be there in the future. Right from primitive cave scrawlings to the sophisticated and contemporary varieties, we have art present around us in different forms. It is infinite yet definitive, since it takes several forms to reveal its beauty. The power of art can easily be viewed in an individual’s creativity and imagination through its display. You can see artists using pastels, oil paints, pen and ink, pencils, collage, and acrylic paints to come up with impressive paintings, sculptures, drawings, ceramics, and prints. These are just a few styles of common art that we usually see in our daily life. Though this may not be an exhaustive list, we present you with some of the types of arts in the following lines. Take a look!

Painting

One of the most common and familiar forms of art is painting. It is a form wherein you apply different pigment types to a medium, particularly on canvas, paper, wall, wood panel, and so on. Nonetheless, painting itself is a broad category which is further classified into different sub-categories. Depending upon the materials used, painting can be grouped into acrylic painting, watercolor painting, mural painting, etc. Also, there are various subjects that are portrayed through painting, such as nature, people, living beings, objects, events, places, and so on.

Sculpture

Monuments, statues, and carvings are not new to any one of us. All these fall under the category of sculptural art. It is a 3-dimensional kind of artwork made from different materials, like rock, wood, clay, plastic, stone, and others. In general, there are two different ways of making sculptures: carving the sculpture from a single piece and assembling different pieces to form one full sculpture. Similar to painting, sculptures, too, are segregated into different types. These include free-standing sculptures, light sculptures, sound sculptures, relief sculptures, and jewelry.

Photography

Photography is one such art form that most of us have been connected with since years. Clicking snaps and pictures are a passion for some people which is reflected through their willingness to take up this art form as a career. The best

pictures are clicked using different light patterns that are emitted or reflected from various angles. Aerial photography, black and white photography, fashion photography, glamour photography, portrait photography, wedding photography, astrophotography, digital photography, fine art photography, nature photography, and still life photography are some types of photography.

Digital Art

With the development in technology, art has also undergone several changes and modifications. As such, digital art, or computer art, is a kind of modern art that is mostly used in creating websites, video games, clip arts, and templates. The latest buzzword in the field of digital art is animation, especially 3D animation. It is extensively used in making films, TV commercials, and web advertising.

Movie Making

Though movie making, or film making, is one of the modern visual art types, it is a broad category that includes several other art forms. Scriptwriting, music, lyrics, dialogues, cinematography, and others are some forms that converge into movie making. Further, by including audio and video into movie making, it offers the audience a complete picture.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Use the proper form.

1. Nouns:

1. Both my (*brother-in-law*) work in a bank which is situated on the (*outskirt/outskirts*) of town.
2. Look! Two (*aircraft*) are flying in the dark sky.
3. My (*grandmother*) favourite TV series (*be*) 'Santa Barbara'.
4. When (*be*) the latest news on TV? - (*It, They*) (*be*) at 9 a.m.
5. Two kilometres (*be*) a long way to go on foot.
6. The police (*be*) after the escaped prisoners.
7. Oh dear. Measles (*be*) quite a serious illness.
8. My (*sister-in-law*) family is not very large.
9. Cambridge University was exclusively for (*man*) until 1871 when the first (*woman*) college was opened.

2. Articles:

10. My uncle was operated yesterday. He is still in ... hospital. I'm going to ... hospital to see him.
11. ... life will be very different in ... future.
12. ... villages-in this part of ... country near ... Thames are very beautiful.
13. ... Nightingales belonged to ... highest social class of ... England.
14. What do you call ... people of ... China? - ... Chinese.
15. ... man must do everything possible to save ... environment and ... life on ... planet of Earth.
16. ... English language was brought onto ... British Isles in ... middle of ... fifth century by ... Angles, Saxons and Jutes who came there from ... North of ... Germany.

17. Near ... British Museum you can see the tall building of ... University of London.
 18. ... Statue of Liberty was ... gift of friendship from ... France to ... United States.

3. Tenses in the Active and Passive Voice. The Sequence of Tenses:

19. I never (*read*) a story that (*interest*) me so much as the one I (*read*) last night.
 20. When we (*go*) to see them last night, they (*play*) chess, they (*say*) they (*play*) since six o'clock.
 21. You (*go*) with us to the Zoo tomorrow if you (*be*) a good boy.
 22. No sooner we (*finish*) the translation of the text than the bell (*ring*).
 23. Why you (*not, make, do*) an effort to improve your life? I wish you (*make*) an effort to change everything.
 24. If I (*be*) you, I (*think*) twice before accepting his invitation.
 25. I wish you (*discuss*) this (*serious, seriously*) tomorrow. It isn't funny.
 26. All the doors and windows (*lock*) before we went on holiday, but the house (*break into*) when we (*return*) home.
 27. Our house (*surround*) by a beautiful garden. The garden (*plant*) by my grandfather many years ago.
 28. The Cambridge Folk Festival very well (*organize*), and there are never (*any, some*) of the serious problems which can (*cause*) by large crowds.
 29. The oldest college in Cambridge University is Peterhouse, which (*found*) in 1284, and the most recent is Robinson College which (*open*) in 1977.
 30. I'd like to know who Australia (*discover*) by? - Ask the teacher about it, ...?
 31. Dan said that he (*call*) you (*tomorrow*). - If he (*call*) me in the evening, I (*be*) very busy. I wish he (*call*) me in the morning.
 32. We thought that the parcel (*deliver*) in time, but the postman (*not, come*) yet.
 33. The furniture (*rearrange*) today, and the flat (*look*) very cozy now.

4. Modal verbs:

34. Let's discuss this over lunch, ...? - OK. We (*can, had to, may*) discuss this (*later, lately*).
 35. Cambridge (*can, must, may*) be one of the best-known towns in the world and (*may, can, must*) (*find*) on most tourists' lists of places to visit. You (*should, have to, might*) go there yourself to see this town. I (*mustn't, can't, needn't*) do it, I (*be*) there several times.
 36. Everyone (*can, should, might*) pay taxes to the government.

5. Pronouns and Prepositions:

37. (*Some, any, few*) beautiful roses (*give*) (*on, to, for*). Jane (*to, by, at, for*) Patrick (*by, at, on*) (*her, hers*) birthday.
 38. The house was small and there (*be*) not (*many, much, little, a little*) rooms in it.
 39. (*What, how*) is Rob like? - He is generous and kind.
 40. The secretary just (*sign*) (*this, these, that*) letters (*of, on, by*) behalf (*on, for, at, of*) the manager.

6. Adjectives and Adverbs:

41. (*Old*) she gets, (*forgetful*) she becomes. (*A, the, -*) elderly and (*at, an, the, -*) old (*be*) often forgetful.
 42. I think the American version of 'War and Peace' was (*little*) interesting than (*our, ours*).

43. For (*far*) information, please write to the above address.

44. Now there (*be*) about 12,000 students in Oxford, and the University and the town live (*happy, happily*) side by side.

45. Mr. Smith is much (*old*) than his wife but they are (*happy*) couple I ever (*meet*).

7. Choose the right variant:

46. Are you going (*on, to, in*) holiday this year?

a) I'm afraid not. b) Yes, please, c) You are welcome. 47. I didn't go to the party last night.

a) So did I. b) Neither I did. c) Neither did I.

48. Let's go to the beach today, ...?

a) Why not? It's a lovely day. b) Yes, we would. c) Don't worry.

49. Sorry to keep you waiting.

a) Don't say so. b) Don't mention it. c) That's OK.

50. Could you pass me the salt, please?

a) Yes, I could. b) Yes, I will. c) Here you are.

Тема 1.2 Health (практическое занятие № 2)

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общественная тематика)

Healthy lifestyle

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tense. People live under the pressure of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties. To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. There are several ways to do it. The state of your body depends on how much time you spend doing sports. At least everybody must do morning exercises every day. The most healthy kinds of sports are swimming, running and cycling. Healthy food is also a very important factor. Overeating causes many dangerous diseases. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, milk product, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc. On the other hand modern diets are very popular especially among women. Diets may be harmful, if they are used in the wrong way. To be healthy, people should get rid of their bad habits. It's necessary to stop smoking and drinking much. Everyone should remember that cigarettes, alcohol and drugs destroy both body and brain. Besides according to statistics most of crimes are committed by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol. In addition it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine. Certainly it's hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses.

Sports and a healthy way of life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions. Other people like sports too, but

they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports. Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have got physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basket-ball at the lessons. There is a sportsground near our school and school-children go in for sports in the open air. A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't catch cold. Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly. There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volley-ball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in. There are summer and winter sports. My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. But I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there. My friend Kostya goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use my bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.

23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.

24.... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.

Н-р: Bob **can't** dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob **couldn't** dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

1. You **must** show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...

2. We **can't** buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...

3. Mike **may** take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...

4. Victor **has to** call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...

5. You **don't need to** paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...

6. She **is to** be at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...

7. You **must not** tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

3. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в будущее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to.

Н-р: The baby **can** talk. (Малыш умеет разговаривать.) – Soon the baby **will be able to** talk. (Скоро малыш сможет разговаривать.)

1. He **can't** get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...

2. You **may** use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...

3. I **am to** wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...

4. You **must** tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...

5. I **have to** take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...

6. I **can** read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

4. Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Постарайтесь вспомнить русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.

1. A man **can** do no more than he **can**.

2. Anyone who **has to** ask the price **cannot** afford it.

3. People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones at their neighbours.

4. You **must** learn to walk before you **can** run.

5. He who falls today **may** rise tomorrow.

6. A bird **may** be known by its song.

7. He who laughs at crooked men **should need to** walk very straight.

8. Talk of the devil and he **is to** appear.
 9. A tree **must** be bent while young.
 10. The wind **can't** be caught in a net.
5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол **should**. (Возможны несколько советов.)
- Н-р: My eyes are tired. (Мои глаза устали.) – You **should** go to bed. (Тебе следует поспать.)
1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
 2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
 3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
 4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)
 5. I've caught a cold. (Я простудился.)
 6. Somebody has stolen my purse. (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)
6. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.
- Н-р: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I **don't have to** answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)
1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
 2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
 3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
 4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
 5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
 6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
 7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
 8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
 9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
 10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
 11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
 12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
 13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
 14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
 15. needn't / you / complain.

Тема 1.3 Summer holidays Практическое занятие № 3

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общественная тематика) Summer Holidays

Summer is my favourite season of the year because hard and busy school time is over and long holidays are waiting for me. I always plan a lot of wonderful things to do during my summer vacation.

Almost each year I spent my holidays in the country at my grandparents'. I adore that place for its landscape. There is a nice river and the woods where my friends and I

can gather berries and mushrooms. We also enjoy swimming in the river and sunbathing when the weather is fine. Apart from this, I'm always ready to help my grannies around the house or in the garden watering plants and gathering fruit and vegetables. I like going fishing with my grandpa and cooking the fish over the fire. And one more thing which is worth saying is that I have a chance to breathe fresh country air and forget about the dust and the smokes of the city. Indeed I have a great time in the country with my lovely grandparents. I wish I could visit them more often. Last summer I spent my holidays at the seaside with my family. It was for the first time and I couldn't even imagine such excellent holidays. We were there in August and were lucky to have sunny weather and warm sea all the time. It was so pleasant to have a rest doing nothing except taking sunbathes and swimming. There were different kinds of entertainment but best of all I liked water scooters and discos. I was also playing with my little sister on the sand and taught her to swim. Besides, I made some new friends and we had a lot of fun together. We went on several field trips. The one I will never forget was riding a jeep across numerous rivers in the mountains. Unfortunately the time passed very quickly and we had to return back home. However, there were still two more weeks left before school. I spent that time reading books, listening to music, watching TV, playing computer games and going out with my friends.

In conclusion I want to say that I'm usually happy to get back to school as I can meet my friends and teachers again but I always look forward to having summer holidays.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом “and – but – or – so – because” (возможны несколько вариантов).

1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.
5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.
7. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.
11. We opened the window. It was too hot inside.
12. The sea was cold. We didn't go swimming.
13. I was so tired. I went to bed.
14. Tim doesn't like Moscow. It is very noisy and big.
15. It was a difficult exam. I passed it.
16. They wanted to eat sushi. There wasn't any Japanese restaurant nearby.
17. Gordon worked hard. She could make a lot of money.
18. Joanna is fond of tennis. She plays really well.
19. To get to town you can take any bus. You can just walk.
20. I needed some help with French. I took private lessons.

2. Поставьте but или so.

1. We were late, ... we missed the train.
2. I live in Oxford, ... I work in London.
3. The film was too long, ... it was quite interesting.
4. He lost his laptop, ... he went to the police station.
5. The hotel is very expensive, ... only rich people stay there.

3. Выберите подходящий союз.

1. Some of my friends have found the work ... (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, ... (since – although – before) I don't think it's quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth ... (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
4. Let's go home ... (after – before – while) it starts raining.
5. The storm started ... (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.
6. Give this book to Sam ... (since – when – until) you see him.
7. He has ridden a horse ... (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
8. The first jeans were designed for workers, ... (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
9. The sun is quite warm today, ... (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
- 10.... (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.

4. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.

9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

7. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

8. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.
3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?

10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Тема 1.4 Travelling

Практическое занятие № 4

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Text 1

The best way to break the monotony of our life and learn a lot about different places and cultures in the world is travelling. I think that our modern life is impossible without travelling. People get tired of their daily routine, they need to change the surroundings. So they go to a travel agency, buy tickets to some nice place, pack their suitcases and set off on a journey.

Travelling has a great educational value because it is a chance to meet new people, visit museums and ancient sights, discover different ways of life, taste national cuisines and practice foreign languages. It makes us more appreciative of other cultures. The best way to study geography is to go to distant countries and cities.

We can travel by different means of transport: by plane, by ship, by train, by car and even on foot. It depends on our plans and preferences. Plane is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport. Travelling in a modern train can be very comfortable and enjoyable. We can admire picturesque landscapes from the window and communicate with our companions. When we travel by car we don't have to buy any tickets or book a hotel, we can stop wherever we want and stay there as long as we like. Travelling on foot (or hiking) is quite popular among young people. It's really exciting to walk in the countryside enjoying the beauty of hills and valleys, lakes and forests.

My parents spend their holidays travelling too. I was only 4 years old when they first took me to Turkey. That was an unforgettable holiday by the sea. We swam and sunbathed, went sailing and fishing. And we took plenty of beautiful pictures there.

Travelling is great! It can give you a great deal of pleasant emotions and memories. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. People often return home with a fresh outlook on life and a fantastic zeal to do something good. And they usually say: "East or West – home is best."

Text 2.

Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller. It is possible to book a holiday to a

seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea. We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers. People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular. Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling. 6 If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through; one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries. Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful. There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

TEXT WORK

1. Comprehension questions:

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?

10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

2. Find the words in the text and give their Russian equivalents: overseas majority to seem to book resorts straight a tropical beach to breathe to hitchhike advantage to explore to climb restriction indeed curious inquisitive leisure jet-air liner security variety city-dweller to take pictures castle waterfall to remind picturesque to broaden one's mind to take part in negotiations exhibition in order to to push the goods achievement successful advantages and disadvantages according to 8 T

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

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

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

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

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

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

9. Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen.
(Кавендиш открыл, что вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.)

10. Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida. (Алиса и Генри сказали, что они родом из Флориды.)

3. Выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

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

4. Выберите подходящий конец для разделительных вопросов. Переведите разговор.

haven't you – aren't you – won't I – don't they – isn't it – can you

Mark: You are going to Madrid next Friday, ? (1)

Anna: Yes, I am going there by train.

Mark: Madrid is in Italy, ? (2)

Anna: No, it's the capital of Spain, Mark.

Mark: Sorry. You have been to Spain before, ? (3)

Anna: Yes, I've been there twice.

Mark: And you can't speak Spanish, ? (4)

Anna: I can speak it a little.

Mark: I think Spanish people speak English too, ? (5)

Anna: Unfortunately they speak only their native language.

Mark: It's a pity. Well, I will see you before Friday, ? (6)

5. Закончите разделительные вопросы, обращая внимание на форму глагола в основной части.

Н-р: The film **starts** at 7 p.m., ? – The film starts at 7 p.m., **doesn't it**?
(Фильм начинается в 7 вечера, не так ли?)

Ronald **won't come**, ? – Ronald won't come, **will he**? (Роналд не придет, не так ли?)

1. Your sister isn't married, ?

2. You found my keys, ?
3. I am very smart, ?
4. Jack didn't pass his exams, ?
5. Our love will last forever, ?
6. You have never been to China, ?
7. Sandra has already got up, ?
8. My coffee and croissants are not cold, ?
9. They won't spend all their money, ?
10. Tim is fond of table tennis, ?
11. This palace was built in the 16th century, ?
12. Her son often rides a horse in the country, ?
13. The waiters were not polite, ?
14. You prefer seafood, ?
15. The students don't speak French, ?
16. She can't play the violin, ?
17. They can see the mountains from the window, ?
18. Your boyfriend doesn't earn much, ?
19. We must talk to our neighbors, ?
20. The train must not arrive late, ?

Практическое занятие № 5

Контрольная работа № 1

Вариант 1

- I. Образуйте множественное число существительных:**
 1. a passer-by
 2. a roof
 3. a leaf
 4. a child
 5. a rose
 6. a lock
 7. a city
 8. a bench
- II. Напишите данные словосочетания в притяжательном падеже:**
 2. the friends of my parents
 3. the ear of Alice
 4. the portrait of King Charles
 5. the book of Tom Jones
- III. Перепишите предложения, определите, какой частью речи являются слова с окончанием «s» и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. является ли оно:**
 - 1) показателем 3^{го} лица единственного числа глагола;
 - 2) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
 - 3) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного;

Предложения переведите.

1. I have a lot of friends in Moscow.
2. My best friend's name is Sergey.
3. Does he have to cook by himself?

IV. Перепишите предложения, переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод конструкции *there is/are*:

1. There is a large table in my room.
2. How many textbooks are there on the tablet
3. There's no time for it today.

V. Напишите предложения во множественном числе:

1. My brother isn't a student.
2. This is my best friend.
3. She is listening to music downstairs.

VI. Перепишите предложения, вставив *is*, *am* или *are*, переведите их.

1. How much ... this sweater?
2. It ... rainy in summer.
3. I ... not at home on Sundays.
4. Mag and her sister ... in Rome.
5. he rich?

VII. Напишите следующие предложения, употребив глагол в прошедшем неопределенном времени, переведите их:

1. It is cold today.
2. How often do you listen to music?
3. He works at a chemical plant.

VIII. Письменно переведите текст:

My parents have got a flat in the new district. There is a living-room, a bedroom, a kitchen und a bathroom in their flat. The living room is larger than the bedroom. It is a nice and comfortable room, it is light and airy. There are beautiful curtains on the windows. There is a table and four chairs, a sofa and two armchairs there too. There is a colour TV-set in the comer of the room. There is a nice green carpet on the floor. My parents have got a lot of Russian and English books. They are in the bookcase and on the shelves.

The bedroom is smaller than the living room. There is not much furniture there. There are two beds, a dressing table and a wardrobe in the bedroom.

The kitchen is not very large. There is a kitchen-table, two chairs, a cupboard and a big fridge in it.

I like to go to my hometown when I am on holiday. My parents are always happy to see me.

IX. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Is the district old or new?
2. How many rooms are there in the flat?
3. What is there on the floor of the living room?
4. Is there much furniture in the bedroom?
5. Is the kitchen small?

Вариант 2**I. Образуйте множественное число существительных:**

1. a baby
2. a pencil
3. a man
4. an umbrella
5. a boy
6. a fox
7. money
8. a potato

II Напишите данные словосочетания в притяжательном падеже:

1. the text-book of Liz
2. the roof of the house
3. the cage of the rabbits
4. the speeches of the chairmen

III. Перепишите предложения, определите, какой частью речи являются слова с окончанием «s» и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. является ли оно:

- 1) показателем 3^{го} лица единственного числа глагола;
- 2) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- 3) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного;

Предложения переведите.

1. This engineer works at our plant.
2. The boys play different games in the gym.
3. Is it that boy's ball?

IV. Перепишите предложения, переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод конструкции *there is/are*:

1. There is a mistake in the sentence.
2. There are a lot of new words in the text.
3. Is there a cinema in the street?

V. Напишите предложения во множественном числе:

1. That is her book.
2. She likes to study English.
3. Listen! He is speaking English.

VI. Перепишите предложения, вставив *is*, *am* или *are*, переведите их.

1. Where ... you from?
2. I ... glad to see you. How ... you?
3. The dog ... in the garden.
4. Tom's parents ... travel agents.
5. Your money ... in your handbag.

VII. Напишите следующие предложения, употребив глагол в прошедшем неопределенном времени, переведите их:

5. My mother always cooks dinner well.
6. I am very busy.

7. Does your brother live in Moscow?

VIII. Письменно переведите текст:

Mr. Johnson is the President of a foreign trade firm.

In the morning he gets up at about 6.30. His wife and children get up later. He goes to the bathroom to take a bath. Then he has breakfast. For breakfast he has some eggs, coffee and sandwiches. He leaves for work at eight o'clock. His office hours begin at 9 o'clock but he usually comes earlier to get ready for work.

In the morning the secretary brings him letters and cables. He reads the mail and sends answers to foreign firms. He often receives foreign businessmen at his office. They usually come to discuss prices and other business points. Sometimes he goes abroad on business to have talks with foreign customers. Mr. Johnson can speak two foreign languages.

At 12.30 Mr. Johnson has lunch. He finishes work at 6 o'clock in the evening, but if there is some urgent business he stays at the office later.

Mr. Johnson usually has dinner at home.

IX. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

8. What does Mr. Johnson do?
2. Has he got a family?
3. When do his office hours begin?
4. How many languages does he speak?
6. Has he got a secretary?
7. Where does Mr. Johnson usually have

Задания для проведения зачета

1. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

1. Переведите предложения, используя будущее время глаголов.

1. Я поеду домой в начале декабря.
2. Вечером мой брат напишет письмо своему другу в Америке.
3. В пятницу наш офис будет закрыт.
4. Мы будем сдавать экзамен по истории на следующей неделе.
5. Ты найдешь свой подарок под новогодней елкой.
6. Песни твоей сестры будут очень популярными.
7. Я уверен, что Ник скоро передумает.
8. Мы не останемся в этом дешевом отеле.
9. Мэри никогда не забудет свою первую любовь.
10. Завтра не будет облачно. Мы не будем брать зонт.
11. Доктор не разрешит Инне выходить на улицу.
12. Вы пообедаете со мной? – Да. Пойду, помою руки. – Что вы будете: мясо или рыбу? – Я буду рыбу.
13. Что мы купим на папин день рождения? – Мы подумаем об этом завтра утром.
14. Во сколько начнется твоя любимая телепередача? – Она начнется через полчаса.

15. Ты выйдешь за меня замуж? – Да!

2. Посмотрите на записи в ежедневнике Ани. Напишите, чем она займется на следующей неделе

Н-р: She will buy a new bicycle on Monday. – Она купит новый велосипед в понедельник.

Monday	buy a new bicycle (покупать новый велосипед)
Tuesday дедушкой)	visit my grandparents (навестить бабушку с
Wednesday	go to the gym (сходить в тренажерку)
Thursday	tidy my apartment (убраться в квартире)
Friday	wash the car (помыть машину)

3. Прочитайте текст о том, как проводит свой обычный день известный актер. Замените форму глаголов в настоящем времени на будущее и напишите, что будет происходить с актером завтра

Н-р: Tom **gets up** very late. (Том встает очень поздно.) – Tom **will get up** very late. (Том встанет очень поздно.)

Tom gets up very late. He goes jogging in the park. Then he takes a shower and has a toast and a cup of coffee. He makes some phone-calls. He drives to his studio and works there. Then he has lunch in a restaurant. Tom spends evenings with his partners and fans. He watches TV news before going to bed.

4. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

7. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They_____football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She_____emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____you_____English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother_____fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____Ann_____any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother_____in an office. (to work)
- 7) She_____very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____they_____the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife_____a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____Elizabeth_____coffee? (to drink)

8. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она будет занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не буду занят.

3. Вы будете заняты?
4. Они будут дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не будет дома.
6. Я не буду знать.
7. Они будут знать?
8. Она не будет знать.
9. Кто будет знать?
10. Никто не будет знать.
11. Он будет читать английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не будут читать. (never / to read)
13. У неё будет квартира? (to have a flat)
14. У него ничего не будет.
15. Кто это будет?

Тема 2.1 Mass Media

Практическое занятие № 6

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Text 1.

It has always been impossible to imagine our life without the mass media. The most ancient mass media are books. Nowadays the most important mass media are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the Internet.

All mass media are supposed to inform, educate and entertain people. Subconsciously they influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. They even help to mould public opinion.

Let us consider the advantages and disadvantages of different mass media.

On the one hand, radio, television and the press are valuable because they *help to get the latest news*, including the weather forecast. We can *get information* from the Internet in a few minutes. Besides, listening to the radio, watching films on TV, reading the press or navigating the Internet is *a good way to relax*.

On the other hand, the mass media usually *focus on negative information*. Watching news programs we primarily learn about war, crimes, disasters, and accidents. Negative information *causes stress and bad mood*. Some children may become aggressive if they watch violent programmes. What is more, *there is a lot of gossip in the press and on TV*. The latter is also abounds in *stupid chat shows, endless daily soap operas and terrible action films*.

Some people are complaining that nowadays *the media are full of violence and advertising*. On the whole, it is true. But nobody makes you to watch it. You have a choice and you are free to choose.

The situation is the same with the Internet, which is considered to be *the newest kind of mass media*. It's a powerful means of communication and a great source of information which helps in school studies. As for me, I use the Internet for finding information and for communicating with my mates. I also download music and films.

To sum up, the mass media are an essential part of modern society. We are able to benefit from their advantages and have to cope with their disadvantages.

Text 2.

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for education and entertainment. They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

Of course, not all newspapers and TV programs report the events objectively, but serious journalists and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with reliable information.

It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news seems to be bad news. But people aren't interested in ordinary events. That is why there are so many programs and articles about natural disasters, plane crashes, wars, murders and robberies. Good news doesn't usually make headlines. Bad news does.

Some people say that journalists are given too much freedom. They often intrude on people's private lives. They follow celebrities and print sensational stories about them which are untrue or half-true. They take photos of them in their most intimate moments. The question is — should this be allowed?

The main source of news for millions of people is television. People like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. And that's an important advantage. Seeing, as we know, is believing. Besides, it's much more difficult for politicians to lie in front of the cameras than on the pages of newspapers.

Still, many people prefer the radio. It's good to listen to in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, but they usually provide us with extra detail, comment and background information.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

Questions

1. Do the media play an important part in your life?
2. Do you think that the media influence our life?
3. Millions of people get most of their news from television. What about you?
4. Do you read newspapers?
5. When do you usually listen to the radio?
6. Do you agree that most news we get from the media is bad news?
7. Do you think it would be nice if all news printed in newspapers and shown on TV was good news?
8. Do you think that journalists are given too much freedom?
9. If people have died in a plane crash, should their bodies be shown on TV?
10. How do paparazzi earn their living?
11. Are you interested in politics? Don't you think that some politicians use the media to influence their voters (избиратели)?
12. What is the main advantage of the Internet?

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Найдите пары: слова из первого столбика и соответствующие цифры из второго.

Н-р: 1 - d

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. seventy-two | a) 31 |
| 2. thirteen | b) 11 |
| 3. fifty-six | c) 660 |
| 4. eighty | d) 72 |
| 5. eighteen | e) 315 |
| 6. twenty-three | f) 100 |
| 7. eleven | g) 13 |
| 8. ninety | h) 49 |
| 9. twelve | i) 925 |
| 10. twenty | j) 18 |
| 11. nineteen | k) 80 |
| 12. forty-nine | l) 504 |
| 13. one hundred | m) 217 |
| 14. thirty-one | n) 410 |
| 15. four hundred and ten | o) 90 |
| 16. six hundred and sixty | p) 56 |
| 17. five hundred and four | q) 23 |
| 18. nine hundred and twenty-five | r) 20 |
| 19. two hundred and seventeen | s) 19 |
| 20. three hundred and fifteen | t) 12 |

2. Решите пример и напишите ответ словами.

Н-р: twenty + fifty-eight = seventy-eight (20+58=78)

- sixty-two + fourteen = ...
- fifteen + two hundred and forty-six = ...
- ninety + ten = ...
- thirty-one + nineteen = ...
- seventy-three + eighty-two = ...
- three thousand one hundred and twelve + ninety-nine = ...

3. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

- two
- eighty-three
- seven hundred and sixteen
- twelve
- eleven

6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

4. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Н-р: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. My son was born on (02.12.2000).
2. Our dog was born on (21.08.2008).
3. My granddad was born on (23.06.1900).
4. My granny was born on (18.02.1910).

5. Напишите дроби словами.

Н-р: $5/6$ – five sixths, $2/3$ – two thirds

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5. $\frac{9}{10}$ |
| 2. $\frac{5}{8}$ | 6. $\frac{11}{12}$ |
| 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ | 7. $\frac{2}{5}$ |
| 4. $\frac{4}{7}$ | 8. $\frac{3}{4}$ |

6. Choose correct letter.

1. I ___ go to see the doctor last week because I was very ill.
(a) must (b) must to (c) had to
2. I could ___ bought that car but I didn't have enough money to pay for the petrol.
(a) had (b) have (c) have to
3. I ___ go now because I am already late for my class.
(a) must (b) had (c) have
4. I may ___ able to come to your party if I have the time.
(a) be (b) being (c) being to
5. Do you ___ clean the house every day or every week?
(a) must (b) have (c) have to
6. I ___ speak French without a problem now because I have had many lessons.
(a) may (b) can (c) have
7. They ___ do their homework today because it is a holiday at the school.
(a) must not (b) don't have (c) don't have to
8. I ___ help you with your shopping because you have a lot of bags.
(a) ought (b) ought to (c) thought

9. When will you ___ come and see us in our new house?

(a) can (b) be able to (c) must

10. I may ___ go to Kiev next week because there is a very big exhibition there.

(a) have (b) have to (c) had

7. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. ... you (have) a big family?
10. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When ... this accident (happen)?
12. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

8. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

1. ... your girlfriend Italian?
2. I ... afraid of spiders.
3. There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
4. Peter ... in Africa next winter.
5. We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
6. I ... 70 years old in 2050.
7. She ... my neighbor last year.
8. It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
9. I ... born in September.
10. My parents ... doctors.

9. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

10. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. This coat belongs to Jane.

2. I drive to Moscow once a month.
3. Your boss is very impudent.
4. The car stopped near the bank.
5. The soup was delicious.
6. The concert will start at 7 p.m.
7. Her shoes are dirty.
8. I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
9. I am a football fan.
10. Their wedding will be in spring.

Тема 2.2 Hobbies

Практическое занятие № 7

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Text 1

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste - you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. Hobbies are divided into four large classes : doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to traveling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies. It is well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is becoming more and more popular. Making thing includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts and others. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments.

President Bill Clinton, for example, plays on the saxophone. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life : stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches and other things. Some collection have not real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and art galleries. Many world famous collections started in a small way with one or two items . People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art object. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them. No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning thing can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby. So I think that everyone should have a hobby, it is liked the target of your life.

Text 2

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Найдите и исправьте ошибки в видо-временной форме глаголов.

1. My wife and I are happy together: we are married since 1985.
2. We usually have had our lunch before 2 p.m.
3. I never do eat Japanese food.
4. Sam often going to the movies.
5. She is the laziest person I ever meet.
6. They will go to the zoo last weekend.
7. You are knitting this sweater for a month already!
8. Did she brought the money yesterday?
9. Nick studied at the library next Friday.
10. Does Jane has a car?
11. Ricky didn't cooked anything for you.
12. Mary is wearing jeans every day.
13. I had eaten roast turkey many times.
14. The boy broke the window before we came here.
15. Your dog barked the whole evening yesterday.
16. She was talking on the phone while I ate sushi.
17. Fred has many jobs during his life.

18. She will watch her favourite soap-opera at 10 o'clock tonight.
19. Our plane leave in 2 hours.
20. He don't read the instructions yet.
21. The situation will change by Thursday.
22. How long are you learning to rollerblade?
23. I have planted twenty rose bushes last Sunday.
24. When we woke up in the morning the rain has already stopped.
25. Renata is wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.

2. Найдите в тексте ошибки в форме глаголов и поставьте правильную.

I am afraid my daughter became a chocoholic. There was a time when she eat just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she is wanting only chocolate. Chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these is her favourite foods. She constantly eat sweets. I already notice some changes in her figure.

When I came home last night she is eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she ate five of them before I came. And that was the first time she ate so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He works as a doctor for 10 years and I often asking him to give a good advice. I am thinking he is the best doctor I ever met. So Henry asked us to came to his office. So at this time tomorrow we'll visit him and discuss this problem.

I'm sure that by next spring my daughter will give up her bad habit, and in a couple of months' time she will eat healthy food only. But, please, not tell it to anyone. You are the only person who is knowing it.

3. Поставьте глагол to study в необходимую форму для каждого случая, не переводя всего предложения.

to study

1. Он изучает древнюю историю в колледже.
2. Он изучает историю России в данный момент.
3. Он учил историю вчера.
4. Вчера с 6 до 9 вечера он учил историю.
5. Он изучает историю уже два года.
6. Он только что выучил тему по истории.
7. Завтра он выучит пять тем.
8. Когда я позвонила ему, он уже выучил две темы.
9. Когда я позвонила ему, он учил историю уже полтора часа.
10. Завтра к 6 часам я выучу все темы.
11. Завтра в 6 часов он будет учить историю Греции.
12. К тому времени, как придет отец, я уже несколько часов буду учить историю.

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

- What you (to do) here? - I (to wait) for my friend. I (to stand) here since 10,

but he (not to come) yet. If he (not to appear) in some minutes I (to go) home.

- What you (to like) to read? - Detective stories. This one, I (to read) now, is very interesting. - It (to take) from the library? - No, my friend (to bring) it to me some days ago after he (to read) it himself.

It is summer now. The exams (to take) by the pupils. After all the exams (to pass) there (to be) holidays!

- What you (to do)? - I am a teacher. - When you (to start) working? - I (to begin) working as a teacher after I (to graduate) from the University. Next year I (to teach) for 10 years already!

- Your hands (to cover) in ink! - I (to write) grammar exercises. - You (to write) all of them? - Not yet. I (to have a rest) now. When all exercises (to write) I (to translate) the text.

- What you (to do) in the evening yesterday? I (to call) you several times, but nobody answered. - From 5 to 7 I (to clean) my flat. When everything (to do) I (to go) for a walk. I think I (to leave) already when you (to phone) me.

- You (to appoint) to the new post? - Not yet. When I (to phone) them yesterday my documents still (to check). I (to inform) after everything (to check).

Many houses (to build) in our town every year and now a new house (to build) not far from ours. The town (to change) greatly for the last few years.

- I (to see) you yesterday in the library. What you (to do) there? - I (to read) for the coming exam. I (to sit) for 3 hours there when you (to come) in. - Everything (to read) for the exam now? - Not yet. But I (to do) everything by the beginning of the week.

- You (to look) tired, what's the matter with you? - I (to run) at the stadium. - You (to train) for a sport competition? - Yes, I (to go) to take part in the competition next month.

- Good luck! I think you (to be able) to win the first prize if you (to train) hard.

- What you (to do) in the kitchen all morning? - I (to make) pies. Apple pies (to be) ready, strawberry ones (to bake) now. After all pies (to make) I (to clean) the kitchen. You (to help) me?

- Where you (to carry) your dog? - To the local vet. - What (to happen) to him? - There (to be) something wrong with his ear I'm afraid, he (to scratch) it for some days already!

- Never mind, the vet certainly (to prescribe) the right medicine after your dog (to examine).

- Where you (to go)? - To the cinema. The film (to begin) in half an hour. - You (to buy) the tickets yet? - No, usually we (not to buy) them beforehand. The tickets (to buy) when we (to come) to the cinema. - You (to go) with your friends? - Yes, they (to wait) for us at the cinema now.

- What (to be) your mother? - She (to work) as a doctor. - She (to like) her profession? - Of course, she (to work) at the hospital for 20 years already! - You (to want) to be a

doctor like your mother? - I (not to think) so. I (to try) to enter the Law Academy when I (to finish) school.

Yesterday we (to have) a very busy day! We (to clean) our flat the whole morning. I (to dust) the furniture while my sister (to clean) the carpet with the vacuum-cleaner. When the parents (to come) everything (to do) and we (to go) to the shop. We (to have) to buy some products because the guests (to invite) to us.

- You (to look) tired! - I (to work) at the library. - You (to prepare) for the exams now? - Yes, and I (to be) very busy now. - You (to pass) any exams yet? - Biology (to pass) yesterday, now I (to prepare) to Mathematics. When all the exams (to pass) I (to have) a rest).

- What you (to read) all evening? - An English book in the original. It's very difficult and I (to read) only half of it. When the whole book (to read) I (to retell) its content to our English teacher. - She often (to give) you such tasks? - Quite often. We (to read) three English books this year.

- My cat (to be) seriously ill! - Why you (to think) so? - She constantly (to sleep)! She (to sleep) the whole day yesterday and she (to sleep) since morning today! - How old is your cat? - Fifteen years old. - What you (to want) from her then? She is too old to be active! Anyway you may show your pet to a vet, many animal diseases (to treat) today.

- What you (to do) in the park at 7 o'clock yesterday? I (to see) you when I (to walk) with my dog. - I (to wait) for my friend, we (to be) to go to the library. I (to stand) in the park for half an hour already when my friend (to come) at last.

- What (to be) the results of the tests? - I (not to know). Our works still (to check). Only two works (to check) already. Your group (to write) this test yet? - Yes, it (to write) yesterday. By the end of the week all groups (to do) this task.

- Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano. - Oh, it's Kate, our neighbor. - She (to play) very well! - No wonder, she (to play) the piano for 5 years already. - She (to teach) at the music school? - Yes, she (to want) to get music education after she (to finish) secondary school.

- The child (to be) very dirty! - He (to play) in the sand. We always (to walk) at this time of the day. We just (to come) home and I (not to wash) him yet. He (to wash) as soon as the water (to heat). Oh, the water (to boil), it (to seem), I (to go) to the kitchen now.

- What you (to do) here? - I (to wait) for my turn to get my foreign passport. - How long you (to be) here? - I (to wait) since morning, you see, the queue is very large! - When I (to come) here yesterday my documents still (check) and now they (not to check) yet! I hope, by the evening I (to get) my passport at last!

- Listen, somebody (to knock) on the door! You (to wait) for anybody? - It's my friend, we (to read) for the exam the whole evening! - I was sure you (to pass) all the exams! - I (to pass) my exams this week, but my friend – not, he (to need) my help. He (to have) problems if I (not to help) him!

- Where you (to go) with your dog yesterday? I (to see) you when you (to cross) the road. - I (to take) her to the veterinary clinic. She (to refuse) to eat for two days and I (to suppose) she (to be) unwell. It (to turn out) she (to swallow) a small ball and (to need) an

operation. - She (to operate) yesterday? - Yes, the vet (to say) she (to feel) much better soon.

- What (to be) your plans for the coming holidays? - Oh, I (to look forward) to them and (to plan) everything already! When all the exams (to pass) my friends and I (to go) to the South. I (to dream) to swim in the sea since my childhood and very soon my dream (to come) true!

- You (to look) tired! What you (to do) in the kitchen all morning? - I (to cook). - You (to go) to have guests? - Yes, my friends (to invite) to come to me in the evening. - What you (to cook) for them? - Now I (to cook) a salad. - You (to bake) a cake? - It (to bake) already. I think I (to prepare) dessert. You (to help) me? - OK, I (to help) you as soon as I (to do) my homework.

- What (to be) you? - I (to work) as a doctor. - You (to like) your work? Oh, yes, I (to work) for five years already, they say I am a born doctor! - When you (to decide) to become a doctor? - Long ago, I (to want) to help people and (to be) good at Biology at school. After I (to finish) school I (to enter) the Medical Academy.

- Your dress is wet! - I (to clean) my room and (not to change) my wet clothes yet. - What else you (to go) to do about the house? You (to need) my help? - Well, the flowers (to water), the floor (to clean), the dinner (to cook), the cat (to feed) already, the linen (to wash) in the washing-machine now... Oh I (not to walk) with the dog! Look, he (to wait) for someone to go for a walk with him! - All right I (to be) ready to go in several minutes.

5. Переведите с русского на английский:

- Что ты здесь делаешь? Уже стемнело, почему ты не идешь домой? Родители, должно быть, ищут тебя! - Я потеряла котенка, я ищу его с утра! - Не переживай, твой котенок не ходит гулять, поэтому боится улицы, значит, он сидит в каком-нибудь тихом месте! Если ты позовешь его, он прибежит к тебе! Помнишь моего пропавшего кота? Он был найден через несколько часов, после того, как был потерян!

- У тебя на столе так много книг! - Я их читала весь день! - Готовишься к экзамену? - Да, я сдаю литературу через три дня. - Это твои собственные книги? - Не все, эта - моя, а эти - взяты в библиотеке на прошлой неделе. Я верну их, как только сдам экзамен. - Ты уже что-то сдала? - Да, математика и английский были сданы на прошлой неделе.

- Куда твои родители ходили вчера так поздно? Я видела их вечером, когда гуляла с собакой. - Они навещали бабушку, которая заболела. - Что случилось? Что-то серьезное? - Видишь ли, у бабушки проблемы с сердцем последнее время. Боюсь, если не будет лучше, ее положат в больницу. - Ну, это не так плохо, в больнице ей будут уделять больше внимания, она будет под постоянным контролем врачей!

- Твоя собака промокла! - Она гуляла, мы только что пришли. - Не следует гулять в такую погоду! - Я не знала, что погода так быстро изменится. Когда мы вышли из дома, светило солнце. Мы гуляли около часа, когда начался дождь. К тому времени мы ушли слишком далеко, чтобы вернуться быстро и промокли до нитки.

- Выглядишь усталой! - Я работаю в саду сегодня целый день, но еще не все сделано! - Я приехал, чтобы помочь тебе, что мне делать? Полить цветы? - Нет, они уже политы. - Копать грядки? - Они были вскопаны на прошлой неделе. - Покрасить забор? - Его сейчас красит мой папа. Ты можешь подмести дорожки, у нас никогда не бывает времени привести наш сад в порядок!

- Пойдем гулять! - Не слишком хорошая идея, посмотри в окно – идет дождь, дождь идет с утра, поэтому на улице слишком сыро, боюсь, нам придется остаться дома. - Но сегодня выходной, я не хочу сидеть дома весь день! - Ладно, я пойду в магазин, как только дождь кончится, можешь пойти со мной, потом мы сможем погулять, если не будет слишком сыро и грязно.

- Что ты здесь делаешь? - Ищу работу. - Есть какие-то вакансии в этой организации? - Есть одна, подходящая для меня, я уже отправил документы и сейчас они проверяются, мне сообщат, как только все будет проверено. - Почему ты оставил свою прежнюю работу? - Мне пришлось, слишком много работы и слишком мала зарплата.

- Что ты читаешь? - Английскую книгу в оригинале. - Просто для удовольствия? - Если бы! Это задание по домашнему чтению. Я читаю уже целую неделю, но прочитала еще только половину. - Есть ли какое-нибудь задание к этой книге? - Да, как только вся книга будет прочитана, я буду составлять пересказ. Надеюсь, к концу месяца домашнее чтение будет сдано!

- Сколько лет ты работаешь в этой компании? - Дай подумать. После того, как я закончила университет, я работала 2 года секретарем, затем я пришла сюда, так что здесь я работаю уже 5 лет. - Ты довольна своей работой? - В общем да, хотя она требует много времени и знаний. Проект, над которым мы работаем сейчас, очень сложный. Вчера в 5 часов, когда все уже ушли, я все еще работала.

- Почему ты здесь сидишь? Кого-то ждешь? - Нет, я села отдохнуть, я ходила по магазинам несколько часов и очень устала. - Ты купила все, что хотела? - Да, все куплено, осталось только молоко. Мама сказала, что купит его, когда пойдет домой с работы. - Понятно, ты долго собираешься здесь сидеть? Я иду домой, можем пойти вместе.

- Чем ты был занят вчера вечером? Я думала, ты мне позвонишь, но ты не звонил! - Прости, не было времени. С 4 до 6 я работал в читальном зале. Когда все, что нужно, было прочитано, я пошел домой. Я ужинал, когда позвонила мама и попросила поехать в сад помочь ей. Мы работали оставшийся вечер, а когда я вернулся домой, было слишком поздно звонить тебе. Я подумал, ты уже спишь.

- У тебя счастливый вид! - Я гуляла с друзьями, мы решили поехать на юг летом! - Здорово! - Ты была когда-нибудь на море? - Еще нет, но я была на Кавказе в прошлом году. - Когда вы собираетесь ехать? - Мы поедем, как только все экзамены будут сданы. - Кстати, а давно вы уже сдаете экзамены? - Первый экзамен был сдан на прошлой неделе, мы только что сдали письменные работы, они сейчас проверяются, сказали, что мы получим результаты завтра, так что остались 2 экзамена. Надеюсь, к концу следующей недели все будет сдано!

- Наконец, мы все сделали и можем пойти погулять! - Давай еще раз проверим, все ли сделано. Так, пол вымыт, посуда тоже. - А продукты? - Были куплены вчера. - А ужин? - Его сейчас готовит моя сестра. Мы не накормили собаку, посмотри она сидит у своей тарелки и смотрит на нас! - Давай посмотрим, есть ли что-нибудь для нее в холодильнике. Так, остался суп и две котлеты. - Хорошо, мы возьмем собаку с собой гулять, когда накормим, она не гуляла с утра!

- Привет, я звоню тебе из Лондона. - Из Лондона? Не может быть! Что ты там делаешь? - Я там учусь, есть такая программа по обмену студентами. - Ясно, и давно ты уже там? - Три недели. - Уже видела какие-нибудь достопримечательности? - Конечно, прямо сейчас я стою на Трафальгарской площади, ее посещают многие туристы, а вчера я видела здания парламента и Биг Бен, я никогда не видела такой красоты раньше! Когда у меня будет больше свободного времени, я пойду посмотреть Букингемский дворец. - А какая погода в Лондоне? Говорят, погода в Англии быстро меняется. - Это правда. Например, сегодня с утра светит солнце, а вчера в это время шел дождь, как только дождь закончился, начался ветер, а потом выглянуло солнце, трудно сказать, какая погода будет через несколько минут!

- Что за животное сидит у тебя в клетке? - Это наш новый питомец, морская свинка. - Давно она живет у вас? - Она была куплена месяц назад в качестве подарка для моего ребенка. - Трудно за ней ухаживать? - Я бы не сказала. Свинку нужно кормить и чистить клетку несколько раз в неделю. - А что она ест? - Специальный корм, купленный в магазине, и разные овощи. Морковь, которую она ест сейчас, была выращена в нашем саду, так что с кормом проблем нет. - Я бы тоже хотела питомца, но не знаю, кого выбрать. Видишь ли, мы никогда не держали животных в доме. Что ты думаешь о собаке? - Хороший вариант, при условии, что у тебя много времени, потому что с собакой нужно гулять 2-3 раза в день. Мы держали собаку много лет, прежде чем купили морскую свинку, проблем хватало. - Может быть, тогда лучше кошку? - Кошку сейчас держат мои родители. Жалеют, что взяли ее, она исцарапала всю мягкую мебель! На твоём месте я бы не стала брать котенка, ваша квартира только что отремонтирована. Купи какого-нибудь грызуна в клетке. - Я так и сделаю, как только ремонт будет окончательно сделан.

- Давай проверим еще раз, все ли готово для поездки в деревню. Моя сумка уже упакована, я уверена, что ничего не забыла. - А я собираюсь с утра, но у меня еще не все собрано. - Похоже, ты берешь слишком много вещей, а наша поездка всего на несколько дней. Подумай, можно ли что-нибудь оставить. - А ты взяла купальник? - Да, если погода будет хорошей, мы будем купаться. - А одежду для леса? - Нет, разве ты не помнишь, вся одежда была оставлена в деревне, когда мы уезжали в прошлый раз. - Ах да, но я со вчерашнего дня ищу корзину и не могу найти. - И не найдешь! Мама сказала, что взяла ее в сад, а зачем она тебе? В деревне их несколько. - Хорошо, а когда мы купим билеты на автобус? Мне купить их заранее? - Нет, не нужно, мы купим их завтра, как только придем на автовокзал.

Тема 2.3 Education

Практическое занятие № 8

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Education in Russia

Secondary education is mandatory in Russia. Children start school at the age of 6 and finish at 17. As a rule, a child attends the school located in the neighborhood, the one which is the closest to home. However, there in big cities there are also so-called "special" schools, offering more in-depth studies of the major European languages (English, French, or German), or the advanced courses in physics and mathematics, and children attending one of these may have to commute from home. There are no school buses in Russia. The first stage of education is elementary school for grades 1 through 4. The second is secondary school for grades 5 through 9. Upon graduation from secondary school (which is not the equivalent of having completed their secondary education), students are given the choice of either continuing to attend the same school (high school; grades 10 and 11), or entering a vocational school or trade school. Both vocational school and trade schools are meant to provide one, long with the certificate of secondary education, with a number of useful skills (e.g., those of an electrician, technical, or computer operator). One attends the former for two years, and the latter for three or four. Having completed one's secondary education, one can either become part of work force or go on to college ("institution of higher learning"). There are universities and so-called "institutes" in Russian. The former stress a more theoretical, fundamental approach to education, while the latter are more practice oriented. There are no medical schools or departments within the structure of Russian universities. Future doctors attend medical institutes. There are no degrees in Russian equivalent to those of bachelor's or master's. Students spend approximately five years in college or six in a medical institute. To be admitted to an institution of higher learning, one has to pass a series of oral and written tests. Grades in the certificate of secondary education are also taken account. Entry to higher education is quite competitive. Some college departments (philologist, foreign languages-especially English, law, journalism) have dozens of applicants for one prospective student's position. The same is true of medical and theatre institutes. Up to the present, neither college students nor schoolchildren have had any say in the selection of courses they had to take. Everyone has studied according to uniform series of guide lines approved by the Ministry of Higher Education. Evidently, this situation is going to change in the near future. Education in Russian has until recently been free on all levels. College students with good grades were rewarded with a modest stipend. All institutions of higher learning were subsidized by the government. Now that the country is changing to a market-place economy, the system of education is also bound to undergo profound changes. The first private schools, gymnasiums and lycees, have already been founded in Moscow and St. Petersburg, in an attempt to revive the pre-1917 traditionals of Russian educational system with its high standards of excellence.

Education system in GB, the USA and Russia

If all good people were clever and all clever people were good, the world would be nicer than ever. I think that education is a key to a good future. And schools are the first step on the education-way. Schools help young people to choose their career, to prepare for their future life, they make pupils clever and well-educated. They give pupils the opportunity to fulfil their talent. Education in Britain developed by steps. The first step was the introducing of two kinds of school: grammar schools and secondary modern schools. Grammar schools offered a predominantly academic education and in secondary modern schools education was more practical. The second step was the introducing of a new type of school, the comprehensive, a combination of grammar and secondary modern, so that all children could be continually assessed and given appropriate teaching. These school were co-educational and offered both academic and practical subjects. However, they lost the excellence of the old grammar schools. Then after 1979 were introduced the greatest reforms in schooling. They included the introduction of a National Curriculum making certain subjects, most notably science and one modern language, compulsory up to the age of 16. The National Curriculum aims to ensure that all children study essential subjects and have a better all-round education. Pupils' progress in subjects in National Curriculum is measured by written and practical tests. More ambitious pupils continue with very specialized studies in the sixth form. They remain at school for two years more. Pupils sit for exams leaving secondary school and sixth form. They sit for the General Certificate Secondary Education at the end of the 5th-years' course. A-level or AS-levels are taken after two years of study in the sixth form. They are the main standard for entrance to university or other higher education. Some parents prefer to pay for their children to be educated at independent schools. This private sector includes the so-called public schools, some of whose names are known all over the world, for example Eton. It provides exceptionally fine teaching facilities, for example in science, languages, computing and design. Its students are largely from aristocratic and upper-class families. The Government's vision for the education system of the 21st century is that it will neither be divisive nor based on some lowest denominator. Diversity, choice and excellence will be its hallmarks in this century. The public educational system in Russia includes pre-schools, general schools, specialised secondary and higher education. So-called pre-schools are kindergartens in fact. Children there learn reading, writing and maths. But pre-school education isn't compulsory - children can get it at home. Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age. The main branch in the system of education is the general schools which prepare the younger generation for life and work. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specialising in a certain subject, high schools, gymnasiums and so on. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others. After 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school or going to professional school. Pupils who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving

them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specialisations. The American system of education differs from the systems of other countries. There are free public schools which the majority of American children attend. There are also a number of private schools where a fee is charged. Education is compulsory for every child from the age of 6 up to the age of 16 except in some states, where children must go to school until the age of 17 or 18. Elementary or primary and secondary or high schools are organized on one of two basis: 8 years of primary school and 4 years, or 6 years of primary, 3 years of junior high school and 3 years of senior high school. The junior high school is a sort of halfway between primary school and high school. The high school prepares young people either to work immediately after graduation or for more advanced study in a college or university. An important part of high school life is extra-curricular activities, they include band or school orchestra, sports and other social activities. There is no national system of higher education in the United States. Instead, there are separate institutions ranging from colleges to universities. They may be small or large, private or public, highly selective or open to all.

Why do we learn the English language

It is necessary to learn foreign languages. That's why pupils have got such subject as a foreign language at school. Everybody knows his own language, but it is useful to know foreign languages. I learn English, because I understand that I can use it. For example, if I do to England I'll be able to speak English too. English is used not only in England, but also in other countries. I learn English because I want to read foreign literature in the original. I know and like such English and American writers as Charles Dickens, Mark Twain and others. I understand that I must learn English. If I know English well, I'll be able to go to the library and take books by English and American writers in the original. I like to travel. But it is difficult to visit countries, when you don't know the language of these countries. If I know the language of the country, where I am going to, it will be easy do travel there. If I want to ask something, I can do it in English. I like to read books. And I like to read newspapers, too. If I know, for example, English I'll be able to read English newspapers and magazines. Knowledge of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship among them. For example, we have a foreign exhibition in Moscow. If is easy for me to visit this exhibition. You can see a lot of advertisement, signboard, names in the streets. They are in foreign languages. Very often they are in English. If you know English, you can read and understand them. Now we buy many clothes from other countries. If you know English well, you can read something about the size of this or that thing. It is clear for you what it is made of. There are a lot of films in foreign languages. If you know them, you can understand films without any help. There are international friendship camps in the world. If you can speak foreign languages, it will be easy for you to visit such camps and speak with the boys, girls, men, women who do not know Russian. In short, I understand that I have to learn English in a proper way and I try to do it.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.

1. We don't have many food in the house.
2. I can't give you many information about the company.
3. I need much apples for the pie.
4. How many people are there in your office?
5. There is much wine in the
6. She doesn't have many luggage.
7. My son earns much money now.
8. They saw many snow in the mountains.
9. I have tried diving many times in my life.
10. John will have much exams next year.

2. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?».

1. How ... days?
2. How ... sugar?
3. How ... cigarettes?
4. How ... work?
5. How ... petrol?
6. How ... children?
7. How ... theatres?
8. How ... juice?

3. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении. Переведите.

1. We met interesting people at the party.
2. I ate fish for lunch.
3. She bought nice shoes for the next summer.
4. They have problems in their business.
5. There is water in the bath.

4. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на «a little» или «a few».

1. Would you like some cheese?
2. Would you like some mineral water?
3. Would you like some strawberries?
4. Can I offer you some black coffee?
5. Can I offer you some bread?
6. Shall I bring you some biscuits?
7. Shall I bring you some plums?
8. Would you like some meat?

5. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)

3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)
5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.)
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn. (Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.)
10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле.)

Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

1. Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know. – Ник – самый счастливый мальчик, которого я знаю.
2. Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best). – Из шести машин мне нравится серебристая больше всего.
3. Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine. – Ноутбук Джейн дешевле, чем мой.
4. This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had! – Это самый вкусный чизкейк, который я пробовала!
5. This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one. – Этот книжный шкаф красивее, чем тот.
6. Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday? – Ты чувствуешь себя лучше сегодня, чем вчера?
7. I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world. – Думаю, что моя кошка – самая красивая кошка в мире.
8. Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak. – Стив Джобс более известен, чем Стивен Возняк.
9. This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week. – На этой неделе погода жарче, чем на прошлой неделе.
10. Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one. – Наш новый дом дороже, чем старый.
11. Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys. – Девочки обычно более чистые, чем мальчики.
12. Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school. – Химия была самым трудным предметом в школе.

2. Дайте степени сравнения прилагательных.

Н-р: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

1. big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный) 5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important (важный) 9. sunny (солнечный) 10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый)

3. Составьте из данных слов предложения и переведите их.

1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful – is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is – worst – the – player – in.

4. Выбери нужное слово.

1. The 1-st of September isn't the_(longest/ long) day.
2. The mouse is_(smaller/ smallest) than the cat.
3. It is a very_(funniest/ funny) English book.
4. He is a_(nicest/ nice) boy.
5. My hands are_(cleaner/ clean) than your hands.
6. Russia is the_(larger/ largest) country.
7. In the city the rivers are_(dirtier/ dirty) than in the country.
8. Ted is the_(worse/ worst) pupil in our class.

5. Переведи и запиши пропущенные слова.

1. Miss Chatter is_(выше) than Mary.
2. Tim is_(умнее) than Tom.
3. In the country rivers are_(чище) than in the city.
4. Moscow isn't the_(самый большой) city.
5. He is the_(лучший) teacher in my school.
6. It is the_(самый холодный) day today.
7. John is a_(хуже) singer than me.
8. This is the_(самая смешная) story I know,

6. Подбери ответы к вопросам и запишите их.

Winter. Grass. A giraffe. Russia. Fish. Dolphins.
Whales. February. A pig. A camel.

1. What is the farm animal?
2. What is the tallest animal in the world?
3. What is the coldest season in a year?
4. What do horses eat?
5. What animals live in the sea?
6. What is the shortest month of the year?
7. What is the largest country in the world?
8. What animal can carry things?

7. Заполни таблицу.

long longer the longest
the best
smaller
large
happier

the nicest
bigger
short
the worst

8. Раскрой скобки, поставив прилагательное в нужную форму.

1. The ocean is ___ than the sea. (large)
2. I think this book is ___ than your book (interesting)
3. My brother is the ___ pupil in his class (good)
4. I think monkeys are ___ animals the in the Zoo. (funny)
5. Ann is the ___ girl in class. (beautiful)
6. Camels are ___ than horses. (strong)

9. Поставь суффикс -er или -ier.

- 1) Parrots are small... than hens.
- 2) Monkey's tail is long... than pig's tail.
- 3) Cows are fat... than horses.
- 4) Granny is short ... than Grandpa.
- 5) Apples are tasty... than carrots.
- 6) Elephants are the ... bigg ... animals.
- 7) My brother is old... than me.
- 8) Monkey are the clever... animals.
- 9) Cliff is the strong... boy in our class.
- 10) Giraffe's neck is the long

10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.
3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
4. This man is (tall) than that one.
5. Asia is (large) than Australia.
6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.
7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow?
8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals.
10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.
11. She speaks Italian (good) than English.
12. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"?
13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga.
14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
15. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
16. Spanish is (easy) than German.
17. She is not so (busy) as I am.
18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
19. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is.
20. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
21. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.

22. January is the (cold) month of the year.
23. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
24. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
25. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? :
26. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

Тема 2.4 Scientific and technological progress

Практическое занятие № 9

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our co-operation with nature.

Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the trivial things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones, what not.

They would seem miracles to them that made our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, as it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Завершите предложения утвердительной формой глагола в прошедшем времени.

Например: She didn't have ten cats, she ... four cats. – She didn't have ten cats, she had four cats. (У нее не было 10 кошек, у нее было 4 кошки.)

1. Tom didn't go to Milan, he ... to New York.
2. They didn't meet Ann, they ... Alice.
3. He didn't lose his driving license, he ... his passport.
4. We didn't buy a notebook, we ... a tablet.
5. Mother didn't drink wine, she ... orange juice.
6. I didn't know the price but Bob ... the price.
7. Jane didn't visit the museum, she ... the theatre.
8. We didn't speak Italian, we ... Spanish.

2. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам, обращая внимание на форму глаголов в прошедшем времени.

Например: Shakespeare wrote plays. (Шекспир писал пьесы.) – What did he write? (Что он писал?)

1. Harry celebrated his birthday yesterday. (Гарри праздновал свой день рождения вчера.)
2. They went skiing in the Alps last winter. (Они катались на лыжах в Альпах прошлой зимой.)
3. My favourite football team won last night. (Моя любимая футбольная команда победила вчера ночью.)
4. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. (Александр Флеминг открыл пенициллин.)
5. We stayed at home because of the terrible weather. (Мы остались дома из-за ужасной погоды.)
6. The waiter served delicious shrimps. (Официант подал вкусные креветки.)
7. She sent 500 \$ to charity. (Она послала 500 долларов на благотворительность.)
8. Jack paid a big fine at the court. (Джек заплатил большой штраф в суде.)
9. The tickets were rather cheap last week. (Билеты были достаточно дешевыми на прошлой неделе.)
10. Mary performed on the stage once a month. (Мэри выступала на сцене раз в месяц.)

3. Маленькой девочке Николь — 4 года, и она очень любит проказничать целыми днями. Напишите, чем она занималась вчера, используя данные глаголы в прошедшем времени.

Например: She raced around the house. (Она носилась по дому.)

race around the house – paint on the fridge (рисовать на холодильнике) – throw tomatoes out of the window (бросать из окна помидоры) – pull the cat's tail (дергать кота за хвост) – turn the light on and off (включать и выключать свет) – eat the cat's food (есть кошачью еду) – add salt in her tea (добавлять в свой чай соль) – tear up books (рвать книги)

4. Дополните биографию певицы Мадонны подходящими глаголами в прошедшем времени (некоторые имеют отрицательную форму).

Например: She was born in 1958. (Она родилась в 1958 г.)

be born (родиться) – act (сниматься в кино) – not finish (не закончить) – become (стать) – study (учиться) – work (работать) – adopt (усыновить) – release

(выпускать) – get married (жениться) – have (иметь) – give birth (рожать) – not like (не любить) — sell (продавать) – die (умирать) – move (переехать)

Madonna is a famous American singer, dancer and actress. She ... in 1958. Her mother ... from cancer when the girl was only five years old. When her father ... again, the girl ... her new stepmother. Madonna ... her college and ... to New York. First she ... as a waitress there and ... modern dance. She ... famous when she ... her first album “Madonna” in 1983. The singer ... 300 million records with her songs. Madonna also ... in a dozen of films, including “Dick Tracy” and “Evita”. The singer ... to 2 children: a girl and a boy. She also ... 2 children from Africa.

5. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Past Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.

8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

8. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They_____football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She_____emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____you_____English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother_____fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____Ann_____any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother_____in an office. (to work)
- 7) She_____very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____they_____the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife_____a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____Elizabeth_____coffee? (to drink)

9. Вставьте глагол "to be" в требуемой форме Past Simple.

1. I ... a student.
2. My father ... not a shop-assistant, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your aunt a nurse? - Yes, she
4. ... they at home? - No, they ... not. They at school.
5. ... you an engineer? - Yes, I....
6. ... your friend a photographer? No, she ... not a photographer, she a student.
7. ... your brothers at school? - Yes, they
8. ... this her watch? - Yes, it
9. Max.... an office-worker.
10. We.....late, sorry!

10. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy)
2. Я не был занят.
3. Вы были заняты?
4. Они были дома? (to be at home)
5. Его не было дома.
6. Я не знал.
7. Они знали?
8. Она не знала.
9. Кто знал?
10. Никто не знал.
11. Он читал английские книги? (to read English books)
12. Они никогда не читали. (never / to read).

Практическое занятие № 10 Контрольная работа № 2.

I. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. When do pupils take their "O" level exam?
2. How many "A" levels are enough to go to university?

"O" LEVEL AND "A" LEVEL EXAMINATIONS

1. Pupils at secondary schools in England (that is, pupils between the age of twelve and eighteen) have two main exams to worry about. They take the first one when they are about fifteen. It's called "O" (ordinary) level.

2. Many pupils take "O" level in about seven or eight different subjects. There are a lot of subjects to choose from carpentry to ancient languages.

3. For a lot of jobs it's quite enough to have four or five "O" levels and usually these include English and Maths.

4. Some pupils leave school when they are fifteen. But if they stay at school, they go to the sixth form and start working for the second main exam: "A" (advanced) level. It's a difficult exam, so pupils don't usually take it in more than three subjects.

5. Three "A" levels are enough to go to university. But if they want to go to such universities as Oxford and Cambridge they take special exams as well. If you don't want to go to university, you get a good job with two or three "A" levels.

II. Переведите письменно абзацы 1, 2, 4.

III. Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. History (*is, was, will be*) my favorite subject at school.
2. Private schools (*are, were, will be*) expensive.
3. We (*are, were, will be*) engineers in five years

IV. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. They have secretarial courses this year.
2. This teacher had two lectures yesterday.
3. You will have three exams next term.

V. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время):

1. The course of study (*to last*) five years.
2. He (*to graduate*) from the university last year.
3. They (*to take*) five exams last term.

VI. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонках, и переведите их на русский язык:

There is	many students	at the lecture
There are	modern equipment	in our town
	only one private	in our language

school

laboratory

VII. Заполните пропуски предложениями по смыслу. Переведите на русский язык:

1. English was difficult ... me in the first term.
2. There are three terms ... a school year.
3. Usually our lessons begin ... 9 o'clock.

Задания для проведения зачета по итогам семестра

I. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. When do students get degrees of Bachelor of Science?
2. When do students get a master's degree?

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE USA

1. Young people in the USA get higher education in colleges and universities. Students choose "major" subject and make many courses in this subject.

2. After four years of study students get the degrees of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), Bachelor of Philosophy (B. Phil.) or Bachelor of Arts (B.A., if they study Greek or Latin). After a year or two of further study they get a master's degree. If they go on in their study and research, they will get a still higher degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.).

3. Higher education trains people to become teachers, engineers or to do other professional work.

4. College students often continue their study at universities. Not all the students get grants. The minimum period of study is two years (in this case they don't get the degree of Ph. D.), three or even four years.

5. Many cities have colleges and universities that hold evening classes as well as daytime classes. People who work in the daytime can get higher education attending evening classes.

II. Переведите письменно абзацы 1, 2, 4.

III. Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. School education in the USA (*is, was, will be*) free.
2. They (*are, were, will be*) second-year students last year.
3. History (*is, was, will be*) the first lesson tomorrow.

IV. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. They have five lessons every day.
2. We had four exams last term.
3. Students will have a lecture on history tomorrow.

V. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время):

1. He (*to get*) a degree in chemistry last year.

2. I (*to pass*) my entrance exams successfully a few days ago.
3. They (*to read*) many books on management last term.

VI. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонках, и переведите их на русский язык:

There is	2,600 universities	in the USA
There are	many students	at the university
	a large library	

VII. Заполните пропуски предложениями по смыслу. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There are three terms ... a school year.
2. University classes start ... September.
3. In America all children from 6 to 16 go ... school.

Тема 3.1 Famous scientists
Практическое занятие № 11

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Russian scientists

Russia's contribution to the world's science can hardly be overestimated. People all over the world know the names of Russian scientists, Nobel prize winners and authors of important discoveries and inventions. Russia's first world-famed scientist was Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765). Eager to get an education, he left his home village Kholmogory and walked to Moscow on foot. The son of a poor fisherman became the first Russian professor of Chemistry at St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1745. In XX century Moscow State University was named after M. Lomonosov to commemorate his scientific achievements and efforts to establish the system of higher education in Russia. Another eminent Russian Scientist is Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907) - a famous chemist who arranged the 63 known elements into a periodic table based on atomic mass. Today every student is familiar with this table that bears the name of Mendeleev. The legend says that Mendeleev saw the periodical system in his dream. He was also able to predict the discovery of several elements that were not known at his time and have been discovered recently.

Among famous Russian scientists who contributed to world's science one should not forget Sofia Kovalevskaya (1850-1891) who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world.

One can also remember outstanding scientists from different fields of knowledge. Thus Alexander Popov (1859-1905) invented radio, Academician Ivan Pavlov (1854-1929) became the first Russian Nobel Prize winner in Medicine, the work by Nikolai Basov (1922-2001) led to the invention of the laser. But this list is not over. Russian scientists, physicists, chemists, psychologists, surgeons and those who work in other spheres make new discoveries and breakthroughs. We can be proud of our scientists of the past and of the scientists who work today.

Vocabulary:

Academy of Science - Академия Наук

achievements - достижения
 arrange - размещать
 breakthrough - научный прорыв
 chemist - химик
 chemistry - химия
 commemorate - почтить память
 to contribute - вносить вклад
 contribution - вклад
 discovery - открытие
 eager - сильно желающий
 effort - усилие, попытка
 establish - учреждать, устанавливать
 to be familiar with - быть знакомым с
 invention - изобретение
 lead (led) - приводить
 nobel prize - нобелевская премия
 outstanding - выдающийся
 overestimate - переоценивать
 periodic table - таблица Менделеева
 scientist - ученый
 to predict - предсказывать
 to be proud of - гордиться
 surgeon - хирург
 world-famed - всемирно известный

Answer the questions

1. Who is Russia's first world-famed scientist?
2. What is he famous for? What famous places were named after him?
3. What is D.Mendeleev famous for?
4. How did he make his discovery according to the legend?
5. Who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world?
6. Who was the first Russian Nobel Prize winner? What studies did he make?
7. What is the name of the Russian inventor of the radio?
8. In what sphere did N.Basov work?

10 most famous scientists of the world

They think soda volcanoes and potato batteries are good introduction to science.

These people took it a little further. Welcome to watch.mojo.com and today we're counting down our picks for the top 10 influential scientists. For this list we're focusing on people who had a lasting or significant influence on both science and daily life.

NUMBER TEN. CHARLES DARWIN.

Charles Darwin's 1859 book on the Origin of Species created a sensation that still reverberates throughout the world. Darwin's theory of evolution outraged many religious leaders and challenged assumptions about the world. But its principles are now accepted as fact and born out by scientific inquiry. Modern evolutionary theory had itself evolved but its roots are clearly recognizable in Darwin's brilliant theory.

NUMBER NINE. THE WRIGHT BROTHERS.

While there may be other aviation pioneers who also deserve recognition Orville and Wilbur Wright are generally hailed as the first to successfully create a manned flying machine. This accomplishment made possible the development of the entire aviation industry. The world was made smaller by the airplane as people and goods could travel great distances in a short amount of time. The world economy, tourism and the defense industry were never the same.

NUMBER EIGHT. MARIE CURIE.

The word "radioactivity" was conceived by Marie Curie. And her work in that field is what she is chiefly remembered for. She created the theory of radioactivity and developed techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes. The first woman awarded a Nobel Prize which she won for both physics and chemistry. Curie also discovered the elements polonium and radium and helped develop the X-ray.

NUMBER SEVEN. NIKOLA TESLA.

Thomas Edison gets all the glory for his work in electricity. And while he was a good scientist, Nikola Tesla was even more important. Tesla's groundbreaking work led to the alternating current electric power system which was crucial in industrial development. Among many interests Tesla also made significant contributions to the field of robotics, nuclear physics ballistics, electro mechanical engineering, radar, radio, theoretical physics and computer science.

NUMBER SIX. LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Although more celebrated as an artist Leonardo da Vinci also had an outstanding scientific mind. For example, his man drawing is an example of ideal human proportions. He also made numerous designs of such items as flying machines, tanks, calculators and plant studies. He even created an early basic theory of what is now called plague tectonics. Who knows how science would have been altered if more for scientific work has been published during his lifetime.

NUMBER FIVE. ARCHIMEDES.

The greatest mathematician of ancient times and one of the greatest of all-time. Archimedes was also a physicist, inventor, astronomer and engineer. He created the principal by which the volume of an irregularly shaped object can be determined which had enormous influence down through the ages. Some of his designs have been disproved including one which outlined a way to set a ship on fire using mirrors. But much of his work stands the test of time.

NUMBER FOUR. JOHANNES GUTENBERG.

Many the scientists on this list spent their lives devoted to scientific exploration. Johannes Gutenberg is here because of one major invention. Gutenberg came up with the concept a mechanical movable type printing which at one fell swoop (одним махом) altered the world of printing and with it the dissemination

(распространение) of information. Mass production of printed material suddenly became our reality and remained the biggest advance in communications until mass media and the Internet.

NUMBER THREE. ISAAC NEWTON.

The story about apple hitting Sir Isaac Newton on the head and the scientist all of a sudden discovering the lot of gravity is oversimplified. But hey! It's a good story. Newton's accomplishments include the Principia which many considered the most influential book in scientific history and which laid out the famous three laws of motion. Modern physics and engineering owe him a huge debt of gratitude.

NUMBER TWO. ARISTOTLE.

Famous Greek philosopher Aristotle is equally renowned as a scientist. Indeed many consider him history's first genuine scientist. Geology, biology, physics, medicine, psychology and meteorology were among his many passions. Although many of his conclusions do not stand up to modern science, his efforts made important groundwork that influence scientific belief through the Renaissance and into the Enlightenment. Modern science would not be where it is today without his early contributions.

Before we reveal our top pick here are a few honorable mentions.

Max Planck — an originator of quantum theory.

Alan Turing — the father of theoretical computer science and artificial intelligence.

Galileo Galilei – the «father of observational astronomy», the «father of modern physics» and the «father of science» (Renaissance, 16-17 centuries).

Enrico Fermi — an Italian physicist, who created the world's first nuclear reactor.

Louis Pasteur — a French chemist and microbiologist renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination and pasteurization.

NUMBER ONE. ALBERT EINSTEIN.

With his rumpled (мятая) clothes and whacked out hair Albert Einstein may be the most lovable scientist on our list. But he's number one because of his accomplishments. His theory of relativity revolutionized the field a physics and his discovery of a photo electric effect led to what we now know as quantum theory. Practically everyone knows Einstein 's famous “E equals MC squared” ($E=MC^2$) equation, even if we can't really explain it. We just know that it changed the world we live in.

Do you agree with our choices? What other scientific geniuses should be added to this list?

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

Н-р: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I **have never been** to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – **Has he passed** the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)
 2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)
 3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)
 4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)
 5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)
 6. They ... (do) the shopping today. (Они сделали покупки сегодня.)
 7. Tom ... ever (visit) Disneyland? (Том когда-либо посещал Диснейленд?)
 8. I just ... (see) a horror film. (Я только что посмотрела фильм ужасов.)
 9. She ... (not find) her coat. (Она не нашла свое пальто.)
 10. The cat already ... (eat up) the fish. (Кошка уже доела рыбу.)
2. Посмотрите на план подготовки к свадьбе. Напишите о том, что уже сделано, а что - еще нет. Используйте глаголы в Present Perfect и наречия already (уже) и yet (еще не).
- Н-р: We haven't talked to the priest yet. (Мы еще не поговорили со священником.)
- We have already booked the restaurant. (Мы уже зарезервировали ресторан.)
1. talk to the priest (-)
 2. book the restaurant (+)
 3. send the invitations (+)
 4. buy the rings (-)
 5. choose the food (+)
 6. confirm the hotel (-)
 7. book the wedding procession (+)
 8. find the photographer (-)
3. Расставьте слова по порядку. Переведите получившиеся предложения.
1. have – Britain – several – I – to – times – been
 2. Spain – since – she – lived – in – 1994 – has
 3. five – married – have – they – years – been – for
 4. I – coffee – made – already – for – have – you
 5. never – Bob – a bike – has – had
4. Поставьте наречия из скобок в нужное место.
1. Have you washed your hands? (already)
 2. We have phoned the doctor. (just)
 3. Has she ridden a horse? (ever)
 4. I have danced the tango. (never)
 5. The train hasn't arrived. (yet)
5. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect, используя for (в течение) или since (с тех пор как).
- Н-р: I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)
1. We – know – him – six months.
 2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.
 3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.

4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.
5. My Dad – work – as a builder – three years.

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

1. The pupils are writing the dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10 You are putting the dishes on the table.

7. Составьте словосочетания, используя since и for. Придумайте предложения с некоторыми из них.

1. last summer. 2. ... 1995. 3. ... a long time; 4. ... last month; 5. ... two weeks; 6 2 March; 7. ... two hours; 8. ... 1975; 9. ... six days; 10 a month;
11. two years; 12. ... three days; 13. ... ten minutes; 14. ... three hundred years; 15. ... Wednesday; 16. ... seven days; 17. ...three o'clock. 18. ... 18 September; 19 my last birthday; 20. ... a cetury; 21 2001.

8. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect.

1. John (write) his name. 2. I (draw) a picture. 3. Tom (blow out) the light. 4. The cat (drink) its milk. 5. The tree (fall) across the road. 6. John (give) his bicycle to his brother. 7. You (make) a mistake. 8. We (eat) our dinner. 9. The train just (go). 10. I just (tell) the answer. 11. George never (be) in Australia. 12. John and Richard just (go away). 13. The baker (sell) all his cakes. 14. I (read) this book.

9. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными

1. Jack has washed the dog. 2. Father has already cleaned his car. 3. Mr Snowdon has made a speech at the conference. 4. Granny has bought me some cakes. 5. They have paintedtheir old house. 6. Liz has bought some flowers. 7. My sister has just cooked breakfast for the family. 8. The cat has already eaten fish. 9. Mrs Gracy have gone to London. 10. I have never been to India. 11. She has just broken a vase. 12. We have cleaned the room. 13. Cris has phoned his friend. 14. The train has just arrived. 15. It has just started to rain. 16. Kelly has gone to America. 17. We have left our books to school. 18. The stree has changed a lot. 19. You have worked here for a long time. 20. Mandy has been to Greece.

10. Напишите третью форму данных глаголов.

write, win, sell, try, read, play, find, visit, stop, study, die, do.

11. Составьте вопросы по образцу, используя данные слова: (you / ever / be / to Italy) - Have you ever been to Italy?

1. You ever / be / to South America?
2. You / read / any English books?
3. You / live / in this town all your life?

4. How many times / you / be / in love?
5. What's / the most beautiful country / you /ever / visit?
6. You ever / speak / to a famous person?

Тема 3.2 Theatre

Практическое занятие № 12

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

English theatres

Visiting theatres is a very popular activity among British people, as Britain has a long dramatic tradition and incredible playwrights, actors and directors. London is a center of the theatrical life, but other cities also have wonderful companies and theatres. There are more than 50 theatres only in London, so you can imagine their number around the country. The first theatre of England appeared in 1576 and was called “The Blackfries”, while several years later in 1599 a famous theatre “The Globe” was opened and it is considered that William Shakespeare used to work there.

Nowadays there is hardly any city without a theatre, but mostly all of them do not have any permanent staff, as the company of actors works together until they draw audience to the theatre. When the performance stops attracting people, theatres look for another company or group of actors. One more peculiarity is the possibility to choose between two kinds of seats. The first ones can be reserved in advance, while **the others** are unbookable, so the earlier you come the better seat you get.

Another unique peculiarity of London is Theatreland, a theatre district with approximately forty venues situated near the West End. They usually **stage comedies, classics or plays** and musicals. Most of the theatres date back to Victorian and Edwardian times and nowadays they are private. The most long-running shows are Les Misérables, Cats and The Phantom of the Opera. Annually Theatreland is attended by more than 10 million people and it represents a very high level of the commercial theatres.

If to speak about non-commercial theatres, you can see them outside Theatreland. They are very prestigious and focus on dramatic, classical plays and modern works of leading playwrights. There are three most prominent venues in the UK including The Royal National Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company and the Royal Opera House. All of them **impress by their greatness** and development of art.

The Royal National Theatre was founded in 1963 basing at the Old Vic theatre. In 1976 it moved to a new building, where three stages are located. Each of the stage has its own theatre: Olivier, Lyttelton and Dorfman theatres. They have a varied programme suggesting usually three performances in repertoire. Olivier Theatre **is the main open stage theatre** for more than 1000 people with the ingenious ‘drum revolve’ and multiple ‘sky hook’. It gives a nice view of the stage from every audience’s seat and allows to facilitate great scenery changes. Lyttelton Theatre is the one with the proscenium-arch design and accommodating about 900 people. Dorfman Theatre is the smallest enhanced dark-walled theatre with the capacity of 400 people. The National Theatre itself is a famous area for backstage tours with a theatrical

bookshop, exhibitions, restaurants and bars. It also houses a learning center, numerous dressing rooms, a studio, a development wing etc.

The Royal Shakespeare Company is a theatre company with the annual production of about twenty shows. It comprises two permanent theatres: The Swan Theatre and The Royal Shakespeare Theatre. In November, 2011 the last one was opened after the transformation and celebrated its fiftieth birthday. It is situated in Stratford-upon-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare and got his name in 1961 to commemorate his talent of a playwright and poet. It also promotes a positive **attitude to poet's works**, organizes festivals and expands its influence in many other industries.

Covent Garden is also a place associated with theatrical performances. There you can find The Royal Opera House. It centers on ballet and opera. Its building experienced disastrous fires and was last reconstructed in 1990s. It has enough seats for more than 2000 people and consists of an amphitheater, balconies and four tiers of boxes. It has got some unique facilities including Paul Hamlyn Hall, a great iron and glass construction hosting some events, the Linbury Studio Theatre, **the second performance stage** located below ground level, and High House Production Park, a scenery-making place, a training center and a new technical theatre.

Theatres in Great Britain are rather various and continue to thrive, as the English are a theatrical nation and many tourists also can not omit visiting magnificent performances. They have appeared in England due to the Romans. **First themes were connected with folk tales and religion, but everything changed during the reign of Elizabeth I, when drama flourished**. Many talented playwrights were and still are English. You can't help mentioning William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde etc. Andrew Lloyd Webber is a British prolific composer, whose musicals have dominated on either English stages or in American Broadway shows. So now it is obvious that theatres are an indispensable part of the British culture and they will continue to develop the traditions and cultural background of the whole country.

2. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

1 Выбери правильный вопрос к предложению:

1. The boy has got a cat. a) Have the boy got a cat? b) Has the boy got a cat?
c) Have a boy a cat?
2. Pat has got a computer. a) Has Pet got a computer? b) Have Pet got a computer? c) Have Pet a computer?
3. I have got a rabbit and a tortoise. a) Has I got a rabbit and a tortoise?
b) Have I got a rabbit and a tortoise?
4. We have cassettes. a) Have we cassettes? b) Has we cassettes?
c) Has we got cassettes?
5. My aunt has got a camera. a) Have my aunt a camera? b) Has my aunt got a camera? c) Have my aunt got a camera?
6. They have books. a) Has they books? b) Have they books?

c) Has they got books?

7. Peter has got two parrots. a) Has Peter got two parrots? b) Have Peter got two parrots? c) Have Peter two parrots?

8. You have got bags. a) Have you got bags? b) Has you bags?

c) Has you got bags?

2 Выбери правильно составленное предложение:

1. a) I gold fish a have. b) I have a gold fish. c) Gold fish a have I.

2. a) He bananas two has got. b) Bananas he has got two. c) He has got two bananas.

3. a) My uncle has a bicycle. b) My a bicycle has uncle. c) Uncle my has a bicycle.

4. a) We two cages have parrots'. b) We have two parrots' cages. c) Two parrots' we cages have.

5. a) Have got many cassettes you. b) You cassettes have got many. c) You have got many cassettes.

6. a) Has my mother a book? b) My mother book has? c) A book has my mother?

7. a) Two boys five hamsters have got. b) Two boys have got five hamsters. c) Five hamsters have got two boys.

3 Выбери правильный ответ на вопрос:

1. Have you got a computer? a) Yes, I have got a sofa. b) No, I haven't got a computer. c) No, I haven't got a parrot.

2. Has she got a dog? a) Yes, she has got a dog. b) No, she hasn't got a cat. c) Yes, she has got a book.

3. Have we cassettes? a) No, we haven't newspapers. b) Yes, we have a cassette-recorder. c) No, we haven't cassettes.

4. Has he a tortoise? a) Yes, he has a tortoise. b) No, he hasn't got a tortoise. c) Yes, he has a gold fish.

5. Have they bicycles? a) No, they haven't got a computer. b) Yes, they have got bicycles. c) No, they haven't got a cassette.

6. Has Peter a gold fish? a) Yes, he has got a dog. b) No, he hasn't got a gold fish. c) Yes, he has got a cat.

7. Have they sisters? a) No, they haven't brothers. b) No, they haven't books. c) Yes, they have sisters.

4 Подбери к русскому предложению английский перевод:

1. У меня есть два хомяка. a) The girl has an umbrella.

2. У моей сестры есть фотоаппарат. b) Peter has a cassette-recorder.

3. У него есть попугай и черепаха. c) My sister has a camera.

4. У девочки есть зонтик. d) My parents have got a walkman.

5. У моих родителей есть плеер. e) He has got a parrot and a tortoise.

6. У котят есть корзинка. f) The parrot has a cage.

7. У попугая есть клетка. g) I have got two hamsters.

8. У Петра есть магнитофон. h) The kittens have got a basket.

5. Перепишите предложения, используя конструкцию “have something done”. Обратите внимание на временную форму глагола.

Н-р: She didn't cut her hair herself. (Она не стригла свои волосы сама.) – She **had her hair cut**. (Она подстриглась.)

1. Tim didn't clean the windows himself. (Тим не мыл окна сам.)
2. Mary doesn't usually deliver the food to her house herself. (Обычно Мэри не приносит продукты домой сама.)
3. Fred hasn't washed his car himself. (Фред не мыл машину сам.)
4. My husband isn't testing his eye-sight himself. (Мой муж не проверяет свое зрение сам.)
5. I won't check my blood pressure myself. (Я не буду сам измерять свое кровяное давление.)
6. Jane didn't service her car herself. (Джейн не обслуживала свою машину сама.)
7. They will not mend the roof of the house themselves. (Они не будут сами ремонтировать крышу дома.)
8. She isn't making the curtains herself. (Она не шьет шторы сама.)
9. I didn't remove this coffee stain from the suit myself. (Я не сам выводил пятно от кофе с костюма.)
10. We don't X-ray our chests ourselves. (Мы не сами делаем рентгеновский снимок грудной клетки.)

6. Используйте глагол из скобок в конструкции “have something done” в необходимой временной форме. Добавьте необходимые слова. Переведите предложения.

Н-р: I think I can afford to ... (my house/paint). – I think I can afford to **have my house painted**. (Думаю, я могу себе позволить, чтобы мне покрасили дом.)

1. Fred ... (the meat/cut) into small pieces at the butcher's now.
2. You must ... (your grey boots/repair).
3. I forgot to ... (the oil level and tyres/check) in my car.
4. Bob ... (his new watch/mend) almost every month.
5. We are going to ... (our flat/decorate) next weekend.
6. Sheila ... (that lovely dress/make) by Mrs. Stewart yesterday.
7. They just ... (central heating/install) in the house.
8. You should go and ... (your photograph/take) for a new passport tomorrow.
9. My daughter wants to ... (her ears/pierce).
10. My dad ... (his tooth/pull out) two days ago.

7. Напишите о неприятных событиях, используя конструкцию “have something done”.

Н-р: The singer's concert was cancelled because of bad weather. (Концерт певца был отменен из-за плохой погоды.) – The singer **had his concert cancelled** because of bad weather.

1. Fred's glasses were broken. (Очки Фреда были разбиты.)
2. Sam's bike was stolen from the garage. (Велосипед Сэма был украден из гаража.)

3. My driving license was taken away by the police. (Мои водительские права отняли полицейские.)
4. His wallet was stolen in the crowd. (Его бумажник украли в толпе.)
5. Harry's nose was broken in a fight. (Нос Гарри был разбит в драке.)
6. Sarah's hat was blown off by the wind. (Шляпу Сары унесло ветром.)

Тема 3.3 Environment Практическое занятие № 13

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Environmental problems

In recent years the number of environmental problems has increased greatly. One of the most dangerous problems for our planet is global warming which means that most climates all over the world are changing and getting warmer. It happens because we burn too much petrol resources, such as oil and coal, and the Earth heats up. This process can cause melting of the polar ice and the sea level rising in the future. If the climate changes there will be floods, heavy storms or severe droughts in different areas of the world. Cutting down on exhaust fumes from vehicles could help solve this serious problem.

Our planet is overpopulated, that's why we are using up our natural resources – they are not endless. So the scientists have started looking for some alternate forms of energy such as water, wind, sunlight and even tides. These resources are clean, natural and unlimited. I'm glad that modern automobile industries make hybrids which use electric or solar energy instead of petrol. It would definitely help protect our environment from pollution.

There are different kinds of environmental pollution: air pollution, water pollution, land pollution. Sadly, not all human beings realize or admit that we are the ones who cause these problems and we should be the first to stop them and protect our environment. Because of the industrial revolution the air is polluted with awful chemicals; seas and oceans are poisoned with oil spills. Many rare species of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction.

We should be proud to live on our wonderful planet and understand that the consequences of pollution might be terrible and affect us and our children later. We should start recycling things made of glass, paper, plastic and aluminium. We should stop smoking and plant as many trees as we can because they can give us more oxygen. We need to drive less and use public transport in order to reduce fuel burning. We are responsible for the situation.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Опишите маленький английский городок, используя обороты There is/There are. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения.

Н-р: a theatre (+) – There is a theatre in the town. (В городе есть театр.)

1. two cinemas (+)

2. a lake (-)
3. four castles (+)
4. ten restaurants (-)
5. a zoo (+)
6. 5-star hotels (-)
7. three banks (+)
8. many tourists (+)

2. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения. Дайте правильный ответ.

Н-р: There are 50 minutes in one hour. (В одном часе 50 минут.) – No, there aren't.
There are 60 minutes in one hour. (Нет. В одном часе 60 минут.)

1. There are 10 planets in the Solar system.
2. There are 7 days in a week.
3. There are 20 months in a year.
4. There are 7 fingers on one hand.
5. There is one nose on the face.

3. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

1. a market – is – the river – there – near
2. TV – there – a good film – on – is
3. any – in the sky – there – clouds – aren't
4. in my coffee – is – sugar – any – there ?
5. sailors – are – in the boat – five – there

4. Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
4. В корзине нет клубники.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?
6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
7. В этом парке нет туалета.
8. В нашем саду много цветов.
9. Под столом зеленый мяч.
10. За дверью никого нет.

5. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

1. There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)
2. There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)
3. There is some fish on the plate. (What ... ?)
4. There are no cars in the car park. (Are ... ?)
5. There are ancient walls around the city. (What ... ?)

6. Переведите пословицы и поговорки.

1. There is no place like home.
2. Where there is love there is life.
3. There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.
4. There are plenty of other fish in the sea.

5. There are two sides to every question.

7. Вставьте is или are.

There _____ two cups of tea on the table. There _____ some milk in the cup. There _____ an orange in the salad. There _____ six balls in the box. There _____ some cheese on the plate. There _____ a blue chair at the door. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom. There _____ a big window to the left of the door. There _____ three rooms in our country house. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table? _____ there a carpet on the floor? There _____ no cats in the sitting room. There _____ a cat on the table. There _____ 3 dogs in the box. There _____ 4 hens in the house. There _____ a pot on the table. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen? _____ there four rooms in the house? _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

8. Напиши каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

There are many pupils in the classroom.

There is some meat on the plate.

There are four parks in the city.

9. Составь и запиши предложения.

1. pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .

2. aren't / pupils / there / classroom / in the / .

3. an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?

4. on the / there / a / cat / chair / is / white / .

5. a turtle / on / there / isn't / farm / this / .

6. at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

Тема 3.4 Youth problems Практическое занятие № 14

Наименование оценочного средства

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Youth is a period of life which is of utmost importance in the life of man. First, man's entire life is rooted in his early years. The morals and beliefs, range of interests, education, health and habits are all laid in childhood and youth, the personality is shaped. Second, youth is a time when a person is trying to find his place in the world. This period is usually associated with problems: young people 'struggle' to fit themselves into society. Difficult decisions and adjustments face young people in today's society. There are several problems the young generation face. They are the eternal problems of choosing a career and getting education, the problem of independence and money, the problem of unemployment of young people, the generation gap. Young people have many problems of emotional and personal character which may look silly and unimportant in the eyes of grown-ups but appear to be extremely important to the young. They are the problems of friendship and loneliness, as well as the problem of the first love.

Probably the most vital problem is choosing a career, which is really difficult. One thing that makes it so difficult is the responsibility you have to take on — it is widely known that your future life depends on the choice made early in life when your personal experience is not so great. Sometimes you may even be not quite certain about the field of knowledge you are interested in. The second reason is that to make this choice you have to get some idea of the labour market and job opportunities. Third, there are parents who usually have their own idea of your future career and, in many cases, try to make their child choose the career path they prefer.

Perhaps one of the most fundamental problems faced by young people today is unemployment. Young people today have certain needs and aspirations. Because of the universal downturn in the economy combined with technology when particular jobs and skills are made obsolete, many youths today are experiencing problems in obtaining jobs. Unemployment means financial worries, frustration and discouragement. To solve the problem of unemployment, young people should strive for higher education. Then they would be qualified for skilled labour required by industrialized society.

Another problem facing young people today is the tension which exists between parents and children, or the 'generation gap'. In their eagerness to achieve adult status and live their own life, young people may resent any restrictions. They believe that their parents are overanxious and overprotective, which usually creates tension. The 'generation gap' problem is really inevitable. Firstly, every generation is unique in its experience, and young people have always rejected or at least questioned the values of their parents. They have always wanted to learn from their own experience, not from their parents' standards. Secondly, every younger generation tends to be more educated and better-informed than the previous one; they grow more quickly and enjoy freedom more. Thirdly, parents tend to aggravate the situation: they try to impose their ideas upon their children. It results in young people's revolt against adult authority. Parents should exercise control over young people, and try to overcome the differences but with sympathy and understanding.

An area which poses a problem for young people and their parents is love and dating. Some parents today are prepared to give their children some freedom, others are overprotective, restricting their children from going out with the opposite sex. Thus, many young people today can't get the valuable experience of adjusting to other people.

Many youths may not be mature enough to cope with such problems, that is why they go in the direction of crime, drugs, vandalism, drinking etc. Often young people are forced either consciously or unconsciously to become involved in those antisocial activities by people of their own age group. Moreover, they compensate for their feelings by revolting against society and adult authority.

The second one is the problem of friendship. Youth is the time when a person is vulnerable to opinions of different people, especially to the opinions of his peer group. Another problem is problem of love and dating. Some parents are democratic in this respect, and allow their children considerable freedom in their relations with the opposite sex. Others are overprotective and forbid their teenage children to go out with people they like, which, in my opinion, can result in many psychological

problems as they prevent their children from getting an experience of communicating with representatives of the opposite sex, and this can lead to serious family problems later.

Grown-ups should work together with young people to help them solve these problems. We must remember that the young people are the leaders of tomorrow.

2. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.
to arrive

1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already ...
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

4. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
5. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.
6. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

7. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
8. She ... more than 10 pictures already.
9. I wondered if they ... the room.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

3. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.

9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
- 10.... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

4. Дополните предложения, используя глаголы в Present Perfect.

Образец:

1. Jill is in London. She has been in London since Monday.
2. I know George. I have known him for a longtime.
3. They are married. They *** married since 1983.
4. Brian is ill. He *** ill for a week.
5. We live in this house. We *** here for ten years.
6. I know Tom very well. I *** him for a long time.
7. We are waiting for you. We *** waiting since 8 o'clock.
- 8 Alice works in a bank. She *** a bank for five years.
9. I'm learning English. I *** learning English for six months.
10. She has a headache. She *** a headache since she got up.

5. Пользуясь опорными словами, а также словами for и since составьте предложения в Present Perfect.

1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

6. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя The Present Perfect Tense.

A.

1. Ты показал друзьям свою работу? — Нет, она еще не готова.
2. Я посмотрел этот фильм. А ты? — Да, это интересный фильм.
3. Моя сестра закончила институт иностранных языков и преподает в школе.
4. Я прочитал эту книгу на английском языке и советую вам сделать это.
5. Анна получила новую квартиру. Ты видел ее? — Да, я был там на той неделе.
6. Посмотри, он написал новые слова на доске.
7. Где журналы? — Я взял их домой.

8. Ты видел этот фильм по телевизору? — Нет, у меня мало времени. Я сейчас много работаю.

9. Он повторил правила 5-го урока? Он знает их?

10. Ты был в этом парке? — Да.

В.

1. Она только что вернулась.

2. Я уже перевела эти предложения на французский.

3. Вы были когда-нибудь в Болгарии? — Да, это очень красивая страна.

4. Он всегда хотел иметь хорошую библиотеку дома.

5. Я никогда раньше не видела этого человека.

6. Вы уже поговорили с друзьями об этом?

7. Мы еще не сделали упражнение на странице 13.

8. Ты можешь подождать? Мы еще не поужинали.

9. Что делает ваш сын? — Он только что пришел и играет с отцом в шахматы.

10. Где Николай? — Он уже лег спать.

11. Возьмите эти журналы. Я уже прочитала их.

12. Ты уже сделал уроки? — Нет еще.

13. За последнее время я выучил много новых французских слов.

14. Мы еще не видели центра вашего города. Мы только что приехали.

15. Он написал две статьи за последнее время.

16. Где ваша дочь? — Я уже отвела ее в детский сад.

17. Я еще не был в новом театре.

18. Она никогда раньше не переводила такие трудные статьи.

С.

1. В этом году мы купили новый телевизор.

2. Ты видел Петра сегодня? — Да.

3. На этой неделе я звонил ему несколько раз.

4. Сегодня я получил письмо от брата.

5. В этом году моя сестра закончила школу.

6. Мы не были у них сегодня.

7. Ты был в театре на этой неделе? — Нет, не был.

8. Сегодня он уехал в Киев.
9. На этой неделе мы закончили работу.
10. В этом году он прочитал несколько книг Джека Лондона.

Задания для проведения зачета по итогам семестра

1. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect, используя for (в течение) или since (с тех пор как).

Н-р: I – not – meet – George – last month. – I haven't met George since last month. (Я не встречала Джорджа с прошлого месяца.)

1. We – know – him – six months.
2. Jack – not – play – hockey – last winter.
3. Mary – be – a real friend – our childhood.
4. They – live – in Tokyo – a long time.
5. My Dad – work – as a builder – three years.

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

1. The pupils are writing the dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. She is telling them an interesting story. 5. Kate is sweeping the floor. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table.

3. Составьте словосочетания, используя since и for. Придумайте предложения с некоторыми из них.

1. last summer. 2. ... 1995. 3. ... a long time; 4. ... last month; 5. ... two weeks; 6. 2 March; 7. ... two hours; 8. ... 1975; 9. ... six days; 10. a month; 11. two years; 12. ... three days; 13. ... ten minutes; 14. ... three hundred years; 15. ... Wednesday; 16. ... seven days; 17. ... three o'clock. 18. ... 18 September; 19. my last birthday; 20. ... a century; 21. 2001.

4. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect.

1. John (write) his name. 2. I (draw) a picture. 3. Tom (blow out) the light. 4. The cat (drink) its milk. 5. The tree (fall) across the road. 6. John (give) his bicycle to his brother. 7. You (make) a mistake. 8. We (eat) our dinner. 9. The train just (go). 10. I just (tell) the answer. 11. George never (be) in Australia. 12. John and Richard just (go away). 13. The baker (sell) all his cakes. 14. I (read) this book.

5. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными

1. Jack has washed the dog. 2. Father has already cleaned his car. 3. Mr Snowdon has made a speech at the conference. 4. Granny has bought me some cakes. 5. They have painted their old house. 6. Liz has bought some flowers. 7. My sister has just cooked breakfast for the family. 8. The cat has already eaten fish. 9. Mrs Gracy have gone to London. 10. I have never been to India. 11. She has just broken a vase. 12. We have cleaned the room. 13. Cris has phoned his friend. 14. The train has just arrived. 15. It has just started to rain. 16. Kelly has gone to America. 17. We have left our books to school. 18. The street has changed a lot. 19. You have worked here for a long time. 20. Mandy has been to Greece.

6. Напишите третью форму данных глаголов.

write, win, sell, try, read, play, find, visit, stop, study, die, do.

Тема 4.1 Famous people/celebrities

Практическое занятие № 15

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общественная тематика)

Celebrities people

Celebrities don't have the privacy an ordinary person has. The most personal details of their lives are splashed all over the front pages of the National Enquirer and the Globe. Even a celebrity's family is hauled into the spotlight. When celebrities try to do things normal people do, like eat out or attend a football game, they run the risk of being interrupted by thoughtless autograph hounds, or mobbed by aggressive fans.

One of the biggest disadvantages of being a celebrity is that personal details about you get spread around the world. It doesn't matter if the details are from your past or present, critics exaggerate those details, and make them known to the world. The information that gets spread tends to make people form strong opinions on the celebrity. For example Cameron Diaz was caught before she became famous in her younger years, on a nude beach, taking her clothes off. Of course she was taking her clothes off, it was a nude beach, and anyway who should really care about something like that. Well critics do, and the newspaper love printing things like that. Critics, and newspapers can definitely hurt one's image, especially when trying to go somewhere in the entertainment world. I believe if critics got as wrapped up in their own worlds as they do celebrities, they would be better people. They might not feel the need to spread one's secrets to the world.

I think it is too bad that a celebrity's family gets dragged into the spotlight. All though they might be Julia Roberts' mother, or George Clooney's daughter, they are still people. They do become a celebrity in some way just by being related to one, but they might not want to be one. The spotlight seems to shine most on family when the celebrity has a secret, is getting married, is having a baby, or is doing something critics do not approve of. Even though it is not a good reason to bother a celebrity.

Topic: Bill Gates

There are no such people, who use computers and have not heard of Microsoft. The word "Windows" has become a prototype of computer software and is an international word understandable for everyone. Nowadays we use a variety of computer software never thinking of who created it. But there are numerous programmers, who spend their lives in front of the screens in order to produce a useful and popular software program. Bill Gates used to be one of such ordinary programmers, though in modern world his name is associated with incredible wealth

and expensive purchases. Little do people know who he is and how he has earned his money, but his presence in the Forbes list results in rumors and gossips about his life.

William Henry "Bill" Gates III is his full name, but it does not give a full understanding of who he is. Bill is a person of great intelligence and known to the world as a business magnate, a programmer, an inventor and an investor. Being a founder of a well-known Microsoft company he is the richest man of the world, though a father of three children and a philanthropist.

He was born in Washington and his parents earned their living as a prominent lawyer and a director of a bank system. His grandfather used to be a national bank president. He was the fourth child and it was meant for him to become a lawyer. He visited the Lakeside School, where at the eighth grade he took interest in programming and created his first program – a game “Tic-tac-toe” against the computer. He became one of four students finding bugs in one computer corporation and wrote a computer program of the school schedule. After the graduation from the school he easily entered Harvard College and invented a solution the record of which could not be beaten for more than 30 years. He invented his company together with Paul Allen dropping out the university. They cheated a famous company MITS so that to attract its interest and managed to hold it creating the first minicomputer and later their partnership called “Micro-Soft”. They were first to take payment for their development of software and personally reviewed all the products of their company. They also have written the BASIC interpreter for the first IBM personal computer and were the developers of the most widely spread operating system under the title Microsoft Windows. Since that time he has become a President of the company and also the Chairman of the Board.

What kind of person could reach such a success? Bill is regarded to be a smart and intelligent person with an incomparable sense of humor. He is always ready for any kind of job for his business to flourish. Apart from managing and programming he also appeared in several commercials, runs a charitable foundation, wrote two books and started several companies dealing with the nuclear reactor, social networking and investment. He pays little attention to his family being busy at work. His wife, Melinda, hooked this one of the most eligible bachelors in 1994 and the couple gave birth to three children. They live in a luxurious house overlooking a lake and have a lot of property including houses, gyms, a collection of writings and many other valuable things. His life is built according to eleven rules of being a successful person and he shared these rules with high school students.

Bill Gates is an example of a person, who is exactly a self-made billionaire. Being a workaholic during all his life he managed to build a magnificent family and create all necessary conditions for their life. He is a person, who even raising such a big amount of money does not forget about people surrounding him helping either with money or with his deep knowledge and great experience. He is a real man worth admiration and taking an example of.

2. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

1. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.

- a) can't
- b) couldn't have
- c) hasn't been able to

2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.

- a) could
- b) am able to
- c) can

3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.

- a) couldn't, could
- b) can, was able
- c) can, couldn't

4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.

- a) were to
- b) had to
- c) could

5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.

- a) can't
- b) have to
- c) needn't

6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.

- a) needn't
- b) mustn't
- c) can't

7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.

- a) must
- b) should
- c) need to

8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

- a) can
- b) has to
- c) must

9. You ... smoke so much.

- a) would
- b) can't

c) shouldn't

10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.

- a) must
- b) needn't
- c) should

2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.
6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
11. Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
12. Я не уверен, но возможно он неправ.
13. Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
14. Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.

3. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?
3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?
4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

4. Перефразируйте предложения, используя модальный глагол might.

Например: Perhaps the children will be naughty tonight. – The children might be naughty tonight. (Возможно, дети будут капризничать вечером.)

1. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.
2. Perhaps I'll travel to the islands for my holiday.
3. Perhaps he won't send the flowers to her.
4. Perhaps you'll get a brand new car for your birthday.
5. Perhaps she'll be late because of a traffic jam.

5. Поставьте модальные глаголы have to, has to или had to. Переведите предложения.

1. I can't see you quite well. I ... put on my glasses.
2. In London we ... drive on the left side.

3. Jack ... wear a suit and a tie to school.
4. Yesterday I ... stay at work till midnight.
5. She ... go now or she'll miss the train.
6. If I lose my job, I will ... sell my diamonds.
7. She doesn't ... buy an expensive present.

6. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол в скобках.

1. You ... (don't have to/must not) go to school if you have a high temperature.
2. The exam is next week. So you ... (must/can) study hard.
3. I will cook everything for the party, so you ... (don't have to/mustn't) bring any food.
4. He needs more exercise, he ... (should/can) go to a gym.
5. Women ... (are allowed to/have to) cover their heads in a church.
6. I ... (can't/can) speak Italian very well because I didn't learn it at school.
7. We ... (could/couldn't) sleep last night because of the storm.
8. Sam ... (must/had to) leave the party early because his wife disappeared.
9. If you train more you ... (could/will be able to) run faster.
10. I was ... (ought to/able to) buy a dishwasher with my credit card.
11. You ... (ought/can) to apologize.
12. We ... (needn't/mustn't) book a room in advance. They always have some vacant rooms.
13. Your hair looks awful. You ... (can/should) get it cut.
14. I am exhausted. I ... (am able to/need to) get some rest.
15. When they were rich they were ... (able to/allowed to) travel abroad every month.
16. Visitors of our hotel ... (may/can) use the car park.
17. Dogs ... (aren't allowed to/aren't able to) get inside.
18. I'm not sure but Bob ... (could/must) be in England now.
19. ... (Must/May) I use your mobile phone?
20. Tom doesn't answer the phone. His car ... (should/must) be in a tunnel now.

7. Расставьте слова в предложениях с модальными глаголами по порядку.

1. chairs – have – to – many – you – did – buy – so – why?
2. after – to – you – tree – have – look – this – carefully – very.
3. have – doesn't – my – correct – she – to – mistakes.
4. invite – wedding – should – our – we – cousins – the – to.
5. shouldn't – today – without – an – outside – go – she – umbrella.
6. socks – the – wash – must – every – their – boys – evening.
7. mustn't – son – lighter – my – play – with – a.
8. I – off – can – day – have – a?
9. aren't – in – you – shout – the – to – allowed – museum.
10. could – to – have – station – he – gone – the.

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общественная тематика)

Text 1 Shops and Shopping

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop window we see what is sold in the shop.

Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the shoeshop. We buy books at the bookseller's and jewellery and watches at the jeweller's.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the price. He gives us the bill. At the cashdesk we give the money and the bill to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. The salesman wraps up the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. They are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called self-service shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

Text 2 Shops and shopping

Going shopping is a part of our everyday life. For some people it's a pleasant pastime while for others it's an everyday routine. Some people like doing shopping and they are happy if they can pick up a bargain in the sales, for others yawn while walking along the shelves in a shop. But whether you like shopping or not you have to do it because it's a necessity.

I'd like to say that at present shopping has become more exciting than it used to be several decades ago. Today people do a lot of shopping or at least window-shopping every day, because all necessary facilities are provided for them. In large cities and even in small towns there are all kinds of shops and stores as well as supermarkets.

Supermarkets are big self-service food shops (and not only food nowadays) where one can buy a lot of goods cheaper than at local grocer's. When people go to supermarkets or other large food stores they are often looking for bargains. By the way these shops are brightly lit and usually well laid out; pleasant music is always playing while you are walking along the shop. The goods are tidily arranged on trays and long endless shelves on which various prices are clearly marked. The shelves are well stocked with a wide selection of attractively packed goods. Everything from

quick-frozen food to washing powder, from shoe-polish to new-laid eggs, from tinned fish to tooth paste can be bought there. All these things are displayed in such a way that people are often tempted to purchase things they don't need. It's a so called marketing trick; that's why it's better to make shopping list before going to a shop. With shopping list you can avoid several costly mistakes like impulse purchases that will run up your grocery bill and extra trips to the store. A shopping list can also help you to avoid overbuying perishables so that you can eliminate wasteful spoilage. After a person has found everything he needs he takes his trolley and goes to the cash desk where a cashier reckons up bills on a cash register. There are often long queues there, but they do not spoil the general pleasure of visiting such shops.

If you are going to buy some clothes, electrical appliances, souvenirs and so on, the best place to visit is a department store. A department store is a store which sells many different kinds of goods, each in a separate department. Modern department stores serve the needs of the entire family. Usually people enjoy buying goods in such shops as they can make all their purchases under one roof. A typical department store occupies a large building with separate departments, located on a number of floors. Some departments provide special services among them there can be a travel agency or a chemist's for example. These stores started in America more than 50 years ago, and then the idea was brought to European countries. And today we can hardly imagine our life without these stores; people really enjoy shopping there.

Besides supermarkets and department stores every sizeable town has a market where local people sell spare potatoes and carrots from their gardens and where larger traders arrive in big trucks that are overloaded with melons, oranges, bananas, etc in order to sell them. One can find dried fruit, cheese, nuts, honey, cereals and other food in the markets as well. Markets are nice places to visit even if you don't need to buy anything; go there early in the morning for the liveliest scenes and you can also certainly bargain a bit over prices.

If you don't want to spend a lot of money you can watch newspaper sales ads or you may go to different sales: semi-annual-sales and annual sales, half-price sales, clearance sales and many others.

Certainly some people dislike shopping and place their orders by the phone or order goods on the Internet (it's becoming more and more popular). Today you can buy everything on the Internet starting with books and finishing with clothes, but it's really not easy to find a store with the best prices and more convenient delivery hours because today there are so many stores and companies on the Internet. When you make a request they send you a courier or if you order a present for instance for you friend they can deliver it directly to his or her house. From time to time they offer a small gift or a free delivery. Another reason why people prefer to use the Internet today to buy this or that thing is that it's time-saving, because at present we want to save as much time as possible. In addition usually it's cheaper to buy things on the Internet, you won't face long waiting lines in each register, endless queues and deal with intrusive shop assistants. For all these reasons shopping on the Internet is a great relief for many people.

As for me, my experience of a shopper is very limited. As a rule I go shopping to the nearest shop to buy some bread, milk, yogurt, cheese, tea, etc. But even the idea of doing this little shopping drives me mad thought I like delicious meals. When I return home it often turns out that I have forgotten to buy something my mother needs to prepare a dinner; even a shopping list doesn't help, because I usually leave it on my table.

If I need to buy some clothes and shoes I prefer to do it with my mum or friends. And the worst shopping experience I had when I went shopping with my dad. It's a well known fact that women are not very quick shoppers while men usually are. Women on the other hand seem less decisive when shopping; they enjoy spending hours walking around the shopping mall. Men are much more decisive; they don't like to shop for a long time. Men usually know exactly what they want and go out to buy it, then come home and use it. Men tend to enjoy more doing than looking. So due to different shopping habits of men and women sometimes shopping together can become very challenging. It really happened so when I went shopping with my father. He wanted me to buy the first thing that I tried on and he became very nervous when I was saying that this or that thing was not suitable for me. So after an hour of shopping he became very tired and we returned home having bought nothing. Woman's indecisiveness while shopping is nerve-wracking for men. Women tend to look at all of the choices and discuss all of them, but men just buy something and move on. So shopping habits are different for men and women and it should be taken into consideration.

And in the end I'd like to say that more often shopping is both a must and a pleasure; and certainly it's an unavoidable thing!

2. *Выполнение грамматических упражнений*

1. Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present, present progressive)

1. I love London. I (probably / go) there next year.
2. Our train (leave) at 4.47.
3. What (wear / you) at the party tonight?
4. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I (find) something nice in my mom's wardrobe.
5. This is my last day here. I (go) back to England tomorrow.
6. Hurry up! The conference (begin) in 20 minutes.
7. My horoscope says that I (meet) an old friend this week.
8. Look at these big black clouds! It (rain).
9. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow be (dry) and sunny.

2 Read parts of the sentences and match them with their meaning.

I am going to the cinema tonight. – I will join you!
It's Jane's birthday today. – I'll call her!

We are going to watch a football match tomorrow.
I am going to have lunch with my parents on Monday.
You will marry an attractive, intelligent person!
Personal TVs will be as small as watches.
Hurry up! The train leaves in ten minutes.
The TV show starts tonight.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужную форму (Future Simple, Present Simple, Present Continuous, be going to):

1) A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: (I/watch) the news.

2) A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. (I/lend) you some.

3) A: I've got a headache.

B: Have you? Wait there and (I/get) an aspirin for you.

4) A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: (I/wash) the car.

5) A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour (you/paint) it?

6) A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?

B: Yes, (I/buy) something for dinner.

7) A: I don't know how to use this camera.

B: It's quite easy. (I/show) you.

8) A: What would you like to eat?

B: (I/have) a sandwich, please.

9) A: Did you post that letter for me?

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. (I/do) it now.

10) A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?

B: No, it looks as if (it/fall) down.

4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple или используя конструкцию going to:

а) К со-жа-ле-нию, он не может нас встре-тить. Он со-би-ра-ет-ся на-ве-стить свою по-дру-гу в боль-ни-це.

б) Я уве-ре-на, учи-тель нам все объ-яс-нит.

в) Кто-то зво-нит по те-ле-фо-ну. Ты от-ве-тишь?

г) Я не знаю, когда он при-дет.

д) Обе-щаю, что верну тебе день-ги как можно ско-рее.

е) Ка-жет-ся, будет дождь. На небе столь-ко туч!

ж) Ты по-мо-жешь мне сде-лать го-стям чай?

з) Они все ре-ши-ли. Они едут в от-пуск на сле-ду-ю-щей неде-ле.

д) Их поезд при-ез-жа-ет в 5 утра.

5. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper Tense. Remember that you should use the Future Simple Tense if you speak about the action or succession of actions which will take place in future; if you speak about the action which will be in progress in some moment in future you should use the Future Continuous Tense. You can also use the Present Tenses.

... you (to go) to the booking office to buy the tickets? – No, I (to phone) them.

I am sure he (to be busy) when you (to come). – What makes you think so? – He (to pack) his luggage for the trip. – Really? ... he (to go) anywhere?

I am going to visit you in July! I really want to see Jimmy – I haven't seen him for ages! – Don't even hope. When you come Jimmy (to travel) in a month-long cruise over Europe.

6. Complete the sentences.

When he arrives at St. Petersburg ...

He will buy the tickets for the express train when ...

When his parents come at his place ...

When you come at his place next Friday your visit will be quite out of place because he...

They will be going sightseeing when ...

When he waits at the railway station tomorrow ...

He will be hiking when ...

When the summer comes ...

7. Translate into English.

Когда придет лето, он будет путешествовать на корабле по Средиземному морю.

Ты пойдешь меня провожать? – Конечно! С какого вокзала ты уезжаешь? – С главного. Поезд 12, вагон 7. Хорошо! Я не опоздаю!

Ты знаешь, что к тебе собирается Олег? – Да, это не слишком удачно: когда он придет, я как раз буду собирать чемоданы.

Куда ты поедешь на каникулы?

8. Describe step by step how you hurriedly pack your things and something disturbs you from this. Don't forget that you can use such phrases as "to be about to", "to be going to" when you speak about the immediate future.

The pattern: "I am going to pack my things. I am just about to write a list if things when I realize I have no pen. ..."

9. You and your friends are going travelling at approximately the same time but to different places. Discuss what you are going to take with you, how you are going to spend the time there, give each other pieces of advice.

10. Translate into English.

Ты уже знаешь, где ты проведешь лето? – Да, я поеду на море, как и в прошлом году. – Ты собираешься набрать столько же чемоданов? – Нет, в этот раз постараюсь быть осторожнее с багажом. А куда едешь ты? – Мой маршрут прост: сначала мы с друзьями пойдем в поход, а потом я поеду к родственникам в деревню – буду плавать в речке и загорать на солнышке в деревенской глуши. Муж, жена и четверо их детей провели уикенд в деревне. Вечером, возвращаясь, они решили взять такси. «За сколько вы довезете нас до Ленокс-Стрит?» – спросил муж. «Вас и жену за два доллара; детей возьму бесплатно» – ответил водитель. «Отлично, ребята» — сказал отец, — «Вы поезжайте домой, а мы с мамой поедem на метро».

Пассажир самолета спрашивает стюардессу: «А вы будете раздавать нам парашюты?» – «Конечно, нет» — «Но ведь на кораблях дают спасательные круги!» – «Но ведь мы же не в море!» — «Да, но количество лиц, умеющих плавать, гораздо больше, чем количество лиц, умеющих летать!»

11. Describe your plans for the summer.

12. What will travelling be like in future, from your point of view? Describe it according to the following plan:

reasons for travelling;

season and longevity of travelling;

means of transport;

places to stay in;

sightseeing; entertainment.

Тема 4.3 Seasons

Практическое занятие № 17

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

THE SEASONS

Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons. It is spring now. March, April and May are spring months. In spring it is warm. The weather is fine. You can see flowers in the fields.

It is summer. June, July and August are summer months.

In summer it is hot. The weather is fine. The days are long and the nights are short. The fields and the trees are green.

It is autumn. September, October and November are autumn months.

In autumn it is cool. The weather is bad.

The trees are yellow and red. You can see apples in the trees.

It is winter. December, January and February are winter months.

It is cold in winter. The weather is cold. The days are short and the nights are long.

The streets, the trees and the fields are white with snow.

Answer the questions.

1. How many seasons has a year?
2. What are they?
3. Which are the summer months?
4. Is it cold in summer?
5. What is the weather like in summer?
6. When are the days long?
7. Are March, April and May winter months?
8. Which are the winter months?
9. Is it cold in winter?
10. Can you see snow in winter?
11. What is the weather like in winter?
12. What colour are the fields in winter?
13. Is the weather fine in winter?
14. Is it cool or warm in autumn?
15. What colour are the trees in autumn?
16. When can you see apples in the trees, in spring or in autumn?
17. What can you see in the fields in spring?

Seasons (2)

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Every season is beautiful in its own way.

When spring comes nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The days become longer and the nights become shorter. The ground is covered with emerald-green grass and the first flowers. The air is fresh, the sky is blue and cloudless, and the sun shines brightly. The trees are in full blossom. The nightingale begins to sing its lovely songs, and sweet melodies may be heard from every wood and park. The days are warm and everything is full of life and joy.

Spring is followed by summer. The weather is usually fine in summer, but it can be very hot, especially in July. Sometimes there are storms with thunder and

lightning. In summer people try to go away from the city noise and spend more time in the open air. They pick mushrooms and berries in the forest, swim in the rivers and lakes, go fishing and boating. Most people prefer to have their holidays in summer.

Autumn begins in September. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The leaves turn yellow» red and brown and fall to the ground. Most birds fly away to warm countries. There is a short spell of dry sunny weather in September, which is called "Indian Summer". It is a beautiful time when the sky is cloudless, the trees around are golden, the air is transparent and it is still warm. But gradually it gets colder and colder. It often rains in October and November which makes autumn an unpleasant season.

In winter the sun sets early and rises late. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. Everything is covered with snow. Some* times it is very cold, about 25-30 °C below zero. Going out in such weather isn't very pleasant. Winter is a good time for sports. People go in for skating and skiing. Tobogganing is also popular, not as a kind of sports, but rather as a fun.

THE SEASONS AND WEATHER

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Every season is beautiful in its own way.

When spring comes nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The days become longer and the nights become shorter. The ground is covered with emerald-green grass and the first flowers. The air is fresh, the sky is blue and cloudless, and the sun shines brightly. The trees are in full blossom. The nightingale begins to sing its lovely songs, and sweet melodies may be heard from every wood and park. The days are warm and everything is full of life and joy.

Spring is followed by summer. The weather is usually fine in summer, but it can be very hot, especially in July. Sometimes there are storms with thunder and lightning. In summer people try to get away from the city noise and spend more time in the open air. They pick mushrooms and berries in the forest, swim in the rivers and lakes, go fishing and boating. Most people prefer to have their holidays in summer.

Autumn begins in September. The days become shorter and the nights become longer. The leaves turn yellow, red and brown and fall to the ground. Most birds fly away to warm countries. There is a short spell of dry sunny weather in September, which is called 'Indian Summer'. It is a beautiful time when the sky is cloudless, the trees around are golden, the air is transparent and it is still warm. But gradually it gets colder and colder. It often rains in October and November which makes autumn an unpleasant season.

In winter the sun sets early and rise late. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. Everything is covered with snow. Sometimes it is very cold, about 25-30 °C below zero. Going out in such weather isn't pleasant. Winter is a good time for sports. People go in for skating and skiing. Tobogganing is also popular, not as a kind of sports, but rather as a fun.

As for me, I like all the season, but I think there is nothing like late spring.

Task 1. Answer my questions.

QUESTIONS

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. When does nature awaken from her long winter sleep?
3. Why do we like spring so much?
4. Why do people try to spend more time in the open air in summer?
5. Is summer the best season for tourism?
6. Where did you go last summer?
7. Do you like 'Indian Summer'? Why?
8. Do you like late autumn?
9. What do you usually do on a nasty rainy day?
10. What is the weather like in winter?
11. Do you go in for skating or skiing?
12. Were you fond of playing snowballs and making snowmen when you were a child?
13. Most people prefer summer to any other seasons of the year. What about you?
14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each season?

2. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

1. Образуйте отрицательные предложения с конструкциями *used to* или *be used to*.

Н-р: He used to live in France. (Когда-то он жил во Франции.) – He didn't use to live in France.

We are used to working at nights. (Мы привыкли работать по ночам.) – We aren't used to working at nights.

People used to make their own cheese and butter. (Бывало, люди готовили свой собственный сыр и масло.)

My sister used to wear jeans. (Когда-то моя сестра носила джинсы.)

I am used to rude neighbours. (Я привыкла к грубым соседям.)

Jill used to eat raw fish. (Бывало, Джилл ела сырую рыбу.)

Tom is used to cycling to school. (Том привык ездить в школу на велосипеде.)

2. Раскройте скобки, используя конструкцию *used to*, и напишите о том, что люди делали раньше, но не делают сейчас. Переведите предложения.

Ann ... (buy) white bread, but now she buys brown bread.

Susan ... (drink) black coffee, but now she drinks white.

Henry ... (smoke) a pipe, but now he doesn't smoke at all.

My dad ... (run) 5 km every day, but now he doesn't run.

My wife ... (spend) much money on clothes, but now she spends it on travelling.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив один из глаголов в форму Past Simple, а другой – с использованием конструкции *used to*.

H-p: He ... (live) in New York before he ... (enter) Oxford University. – He used to live in New York before he entered Oxford University. (Когда-то он жил в Нью-Йорке, пока не поступил в Оксфордский университет.)

I ... (earn) enough money, but then I ... (lose) my job.

Bob ... (not like) football, but then he ... (change) his mind.

My mum ... (drive) a lot before she ... (have) that accident.

This telephone ... (work) well before my son ... (drop) it.

Mary ... (work) in a hotel, but then she ... (get) married.

He ... (play) basketball before he ... (break) his leg.

4. Выберите верный вариант и переведите.

Jack ... (used to/is used to) cooking for himself when he comes home from work.

I remember how we ... (used to/are used to) listen to rock-n-roll music all the time.

Pam ... (used to/is used to) spend hours in front of the mirror when she was a teenager.

They ... (didn't use to/are not used to) eating Japanese food.

Our town ... (used to/is used to) be an industrial centre.

My son ... (didn't use to/isn't used to) going to bed so early.

We ... (used to/are used to) meet him every day.

I ... (didn't use to/am not used to) driving on the left.

Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму:

1) I've just got my first job. It's exciting but I'll have to (be used to/ get used to) working late.

2) It's difficult for Tom to drive in England. He (be used to/ get used to) driving on the left-hand side of the road.

3) People from India usually find our food tasteless. They (be used to/ get used to) eating spicy food.

4) English has become international. Businessmen (be used to/ get used to) speaking English at international meetings.

5) I still have a few problems using my new iPhone, but I (be used to/ get used to) it.

переведите на английский язык, используя обороты be used to, get used to или used to:

а) Он привык жить один.

б) Вся наша семья надеется, что мы сможем привыкнуть к постоянным вечеринкам наших соседей.

в) Мой брат не привык вставать в 6 утра.

г) После проведенного года в Лондоне я привык к влажному климату.

д) Раньше ей нравился кофе, но теперь она предпочитает горячий шоколад.

е) Когда Марта жила у бабушки, у нее вошло в привычку спать на полу.

ж) Раньше его сестра была блондинкой.

з) Я не привыкла, когда мне говорят что делать!

и) В детстве у меня был велосипед, но мама отдала его соседским мальчишкам.

Упражнение 1. Используйте правильную форму глагола.

When I was a child...

I used to go/used to gone on a hike with my mum and dad every weekend.

I used not to visit/didn't use to visit any faraway places.

I didn't used to read/didn't use to read fantasy.

We use to spent/used to spend summer in the country.

Children used to wear/used to wore ugly uniforms at school.

I used disliked /used to dislike sightseeing.

Children use to were/used to be friendlier.

Упражнение 2. Перепишите предложения, используя used to в нужной форме.

Example: She was a Science teacher. She isn't now. — She used to be a Science teacher.

1. We didn't have a dishwasher when I was little. 2. Jim played in the team last year. He doesn't play anymore. 3. I knew few famous people. Now many of them are my friends. 4. My granny enjoyed knitting. Now she prefers outdoor activities. 5. My skin looked pale in spring. Now I'm sun-tanned. 6. My sister doesn't live with us anymore. She got married and moved to Paris.

Упражнение 1. Дополните интервью следующими фразами:

use to work, used to laugh, use to like, used to hate, used to be, used to work

Interviewer: Where did you grow up?

Bianka: West London. And it wasn't such a nice place at that time. There (1) _____ lots of factories around that made the place look ugly. It's changed a lot since then.

Interviewer: Did you go to school there?

Bianka: No, I didn't. My school was ten kilometres away. I had to ride a bike.

Interviewer: What lessons did you (2) _____?

Bianka: Believe it or not, I (3) _____ Music. I always sang too loudly and everybody (4) _____ at me. My favourite lessons were Maths and PE.

Interviewer: Did you (5) _____ after school or on holidays?

Bianka: I did. I (6) _____ at one of the music studios in the area. Just making tea and coffee, you know. Then one day one of the studio bosses heard me singing in the kitchen and they decided to give it a try!

Упражнение 4. Составьте вопросы из слов.

1. you like What use did look to?

2. did What like you to use?

3. do you use didn't to What?

4. you did to use What about dream?

5. games to did you What play use?

Упражнение 5. Прочтите истории людей о своем детстве, переведите предложения с used to.

I used to think that the orange and green tic-tacs gave you special powers. The orange ones would make you stronger and the green ones would make you faster. So I used to eat some green ones and run around my room as fast as I could, then eat the orange ones and try to pick up the sofa. I wish it were true! Chuck

I used to believe that butterflies could eat your nose. Kate G.

I used to believe that if I dug a hole big enough in beach sand, I would reach China and meet a China boy. McKenzie

I used to believe that my stuffed animals would get lonely and sad when I was gone. I had to leave them at least in pairs so they had a friend to talk to. Julie

I was 14 years old and my mother was talking about Veterans Day coming up. I looked at her and said, "Ya know, mom, I have never understood why they have a day to celebrate Veterinarians... I mean it's great that they take care of animals but why is it so special to everyone?" My mom started laughing so hard I thought she was going to go rolling on the ground. When she finally could gather herself she looked at me and said, "Is that what you have thought your whole life?" and then started laughing again. Took her about 30 minutes before she would explain that I was wrong... I felt like an idiot! Nikkie

Тема 4.4 Friends and friendship **Практическое занятие № 18**

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Friends

Everyone needs friends, and you probably have always had at least one. A friend is defined as a person you know well and regard with affection, trust, and respect.

As you get older, some of your friendships will start to change, and some may grow deeper. You might also begin to know many more people, although not all of them will be your close friends.

Chances are, you will also start to spend more time with your friends, and maybe talk on the phone more. Changes in relationships are natural but not always easy.

Making and keeping friends can be particularly tough if you are shy or unsure of yourself. The best way to make new friends is to be involved in activities at school and in the community where there are other people your age.

Another way to make friends is to be friendly and helpful to other people. Talk to people, get to know them, and find out if you have something in common with them.

Peer pressure can play a major role in friendships. If someone is vulnerable to peer pressure, the relationship is not balanced.

Remember that you have the right and duty to stand up for what you believe is right. Express yourself with your friends. You have the freedom to say "no" if you disagree. If you are scared of losing a friendship by standing up for what you believe is right, then you are in an unstable friendship.

True friends listen to and respect each other's opinions.

Standing up for yourself may cause tension in a friendship, but it is OK as long as you have the skills to handle the situation. Remember to communicate your ideas while respecting your friend's opinion. By mutually supporting each other, whether or not you agree, your friendship will be more stable.

Below are tips for keeping friends.

Be supportive.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP

According to the dictionary friendship is a feeling and behavior that exists between friends, but what these feelings are and what this behavior is, one should decide for himself. I think that friendship is a gift from the God. A friend should be faithful and sincere. Everybody has friends, because every person needs communication and contacts. But people are unique creatures of nature, all of them have their own habits, opinions, judgements which differ from others. That's why it is hard to find common interests. But we have a wonderful notion "friendship" and one more "friends". You are interested in your friend with all his bad and good traits of personality. It is so, because he is your real friend and something helps you to communicate with each other; something more important than incompatibility of your tempers. Your friend can understand everything and forgive you. If your friend believes you he will always listen to your advice and follow it thinking it is right.

You shouldn't tell a lie to your friend, there mustn't be hypocrisy in your speech and even in thoughts. Before telling something to your friend, before doing any work, you should think a lot and guess what kind of influence it will render on him and on his life.

Friendship can be compared to a tree. Its seed should find good soil and under good conditions it will grow into a tree. As the years go by the tree stands firmer and firmer on the ground. And if it is strong enough, it will survive all the storms and winds. But to help it, we should take care of it and love it.

The most important feeling that exists between friends is trust. It never appears by itself, it's the result of a long friendship and this feeling is very valuable. Respect and tolerance are also very important; it means that you don't criticize your friend's way of living, but try to understand him, discuss problems with him and explain to him what you think is good and what is bad. A friend is a person who can help you in no time, lend you any sum of money for a long period of time without any percent, whom you can wake up in the middle of the night just to say you feel worried or who

is eager to do everything for you waiting nothing in return, who supports you in all your beginnings and who will never betray you.

Lucky are those people who have friends. I'm happy to have lots of friends, too. Some of them are very close, some are less. But all of them make my life interesting and enjoyable.

I appreciate friendship. It's a special thing. It makes happiness grow brighter and grief less painful, because we have friends to share it with. When we doubt our ability to fulfill our aspiration or to reach our secret goal it is our best friend who gives us a spark of assurance. And we trust our friends and we are grateful to them. Friendship is a bridge between loneliness and fellowship, frustration and confidence, despair and hope, setbacks and success. That's why a true friend is a priceless gift. They are rich who have true friends, says a proverb and I agree.

And as I told before, I'm lucky, because I have a lot of friends.

I would like to tell you some words about my best friend Olga. She is 15 years old. We study at the same school, at the same class, and we seat at the same desk. And we are close friends.

She is of average height. Olga is a slender girl with curly hair and hazel eyes. I think that she is very attractive.

Olga has a lot of hobbies. But most of all she prefers to read various books (from detectives to love stories), to play computer games and to go on walking tours. She likes to dream. And sometimes we attend cinema and theatre together.

Olga is a very amazing girl. She is never boring, she is always smiling and laughing. And I like her radiant smile very much. She is very enthusiastic, responsive and fair. Such people as she can be characterized as honest, generous and kind-hearted. I trust her all my secrets and I'm sure that only me and she know about them. Olga has a good sense of humour. And it is always cheerful to spend time with her. I like too communicate with Olga. We can talk for hours. She always understands and supports me. She is very clever, skillful and diligent. Her study is good. She is interested in such subjects as English, Russian, Literature and History.

But like other people she isn't an ideal. Sometimes she can be lazy, stubborn or impatient.

But I like her with all her positive and negative features of character. Our friendship is strong, because we trust each other, we always share the same joys and troubles together, we don't tell a lie and support each other at difficult times.

Be encouraging.

Do not tease or belittle.

Cooperate.

Compromise.

Be considerate.

Talk openly about disagreements.

Apologize when you hurt them.

2. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

Упражнение 1. Соотнесите предложения 1 - 8 с правилами употребления пассивного залога а - е.

1 – b/e, 2 - ? ...

Smoking is not allowed in the reception room.

Talks will be held in Stockholm next week.

Fees must be paid in advance.

The kidnappers have been arrested.

Cars left here will be towed away.

The research was carried out last year.

The check must be signed.

All the documents have been stolen.

неизвестно, кто выполняет действие.

неважно, кто выполняет действие.

из контекста ясно, кто выполняет действие.

газетный заголовок (название статьи), привлекающий внимание к происходящим событиям,

описание процесса в инструкциях, научных работах, собственно инструкции, правила

Упражнение 2. Подумайте, какое из предложений лучше использовать – в активном залоге или в пассивном.

There's going to be a big art exhibition.

a) A lot of visitors will be attracted to it

b) It will attract a lot of visitors.

2. Telephone is an apparatus with which people can talk to each other over long distances.

a) The telephone was invented by A. Bell.

b) A. Bell invented the telephone.

3. Alexander Bell is a British inventor who went to live in Canada and then in the USA.

a) The telephone was invented by A. Bell.

b) A. Bell invented the telephone,

4. We've bought a new computer.

a) It can do the job much more quickly.

b) The job can be done much more quickly.

Упражнение 3. Напишите нужную форму глагола do.

The work_____at the moment.

The work_____by 2 o'clock tomorrow.

The work_____by the time you come home.

The work_____by the time he came home.

The work_____yet.

The work_____just_____.

The work_____while I was getting ready for classes.

The work_____two weeks later.

The work_____when I entered the room.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужном времени пассивного или активного залога.

The College 1_____officially_____ (open) last week. The college campus 2_____ (build) around a main square. This is the heart of the college as

all the paths and walkways lead out from this point. Car parking 3 _____ (limit) and, in fact, students 4 _____ (not encourage) to come by car as the college 5 _____ (serve) by a new bus service. The college 6 _____ (situate) outside the city that's why it 7 _____ (be) necessary to include major facilities like banks, shops and post office.

There 8 _____ (be) already two open days and a third open 9 _____ (plan) for next week. So whether you want to start studying or not why don't you go out to Hardacre and see everything it has to offer.

Упражнение 5. Преобразуйте предложения из активного залога в пассивный.

They are now building new hospitals in the provinces.

Will they publish her new novel next year?

They will have completed the new petrol station by winter.

The police have just arrested Jimmy on suspicion of murder.

They cut the gas off because Mr. and Mrs. Green hadn't paid their bill.

They will open a new hotel next week.

Our managers discuss important matters every Tuesday.

The government closed the plant last year.

Упражнение 6. Преобразуйте предложения из пассивного залога в активный, добавив лицо либо предмет, совершающего действие, где это необходимо.

Return tickets should have been reserved two weeks ago.

Two single rooms had been booked for the friends by their travel agent.

The pyramids are being ruined by the tourists.

The new sofa will have been delivered by noon.

When will Molly be told the time of his arrival?

Why hasn't my car been repaired yet?

An ancient settlement has been uncovered by archaeologists.

Hundreds of rare birds are killed every day.

The picnic was ruined by bad weather.

Who were these roses planted for?

Упражнение 7. Заполните пропуски предложениями with или by.

In his childhood Tom used to be beaten _____ a stick.

My parents were married _____ a priest.

Molly's bedroom wall was covered _____ posters.

The house was surrounded _____ flowerbeds.

His shorts were covered _____ mud.

Tom had been stabbed _____ a penknife.

The deer was shot _____ a hunter _____ rifle.

Soup is eaten _____ a spoon.

The new swimming pool has been just opened _____ the mayor.

During the robbery, the manager was hit _____ a baseball bat.

Extra training was provided _____ the company.

This story was written _____ Agatha Christie.

The bear was shot _____ a gun.

Trained dogs are used_____the police.

The hall was decorated_____pink and purple balloons.

University laboratories are equipped_____up-to-date devices.

Rare books, issued_____British publishers, are being shown at the exhibition.

1. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

The roads (cover) with the snow. – Дороги покрыты снегом.

Chocolate (make) from cocoa. – Шоколад изготавливается из какао.

The Pyramids (build) in Egypt. – Пирамиды были построены в Египте.

This coat (buy) four years ago. – Это пальто было куплено 4 года назад.

The stadium (open) next month. – Стадион будет открыт в следующем месяце.

Your parents (invite) to a meeting. – Твои родители будут приглашены на собрание.

Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment. – Где твоя машина? – В данный момент она ремонтируется.

The books already (pack). – Книги уже упакованы.

The castle can (see) from a long distance. – Замок можно увидеть издалека.

The guests must (meet) at noon. – Гости должны быть встречены в полдень.

2. Измените предложения по образцу:

Н-р: Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet". (Шекспир написал «Ромео и Джульетту».) – "Romeo and Juliet" was written by Shakespeare. («Ромео и Джульетта» была написана Шекспиром.)

Popov invented radio in Russia. (Попов изобрел радио в России.)

Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. (Каждые 4 года народ выбирает нового президента в США.)

The police caught a bank robber last night. (Полиция поймала грабителя банка прошлой ночью.)

Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park. (Извините, но мы не допускаем собак в наш сафари парк.)

The postman will leave my letter by the door. (Почтальон оставит мое письмо у двери.)

My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. (Мама приготовила вкусный вишневый пирог на ужин.)

George didn't repair my clock. (Джордж не отремонтировал мои часы.)

Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. (Подожди немного, мой сосед рассказывает интересную историю.)

My son can write some more articles about football. (Мой сын может написать еще немного статей о футболе.)

You must clean your bedroom tonight. (Ты должен убраться в своей спальне сегодня вечером.)

3. Превратите предложения в отрицательные и переведите.

Ann was bitten by a homeless dog.

The zoo is being reconstructed at the moment.

The luggage must be checked at the customs.

Souvenirs are sold everywhere.

The job will be finished at 3 o'clock.

4. Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы.

Are the Olympic Games held every 10 years? (Олимпийские игры проводятся каждые 10 лет?)

Is bread made from flour or potatoes? (Хлеб готовят из муки или картофеля?)

Was the Eiffel Tower built in Moscow? (Эйфелева башня была построена в Москве?)

Will the final exams be taken in summer or in winter? (Выпускные экзамены будут сдаваться летом или зимой?)

When is Christmas celebrated in Europe? (Когда празднуется Рождество в Европе?)

Практическое занятие № 19

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the highest building in Washington?
2. What is the most interesting museum in Washington?

WASHINGTON

1. Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. Washington is not the largest city in the United States but in the political sense it is the most important city.

2. Washington has one major business and that business is government. Many people living in Washington work for the federal government. At 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue there is the White House where the President lives and has his office.

3. The Capitol, with its great Hall of Representatives and the Senate, is the highest building in Washington. There is low against building structures more than 90 feet high in the capital. With its beautiful buildings and its tree-lined avenues Washington attracts a lot of visitors.

4. The capital has world-known art galleries museums and monument. One of the most interesting museums in Washington is the National Art and Space Museum. The museum has aircraft and spacecraft that were important in aviation history. There are even rocks that the astronauts brought to the Earth after their Moon landing.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4.

3. а) Назовите номер абзаца, в котором Participle I (причастие I) является определением. Выпишите это предложение и переведите его на русский язык.

б) В каких функциях употреблено причастие I в приведенных ниже предложениях? Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The Library of Congress contains millions of: books and manuscripts, including personal papers of the US presidents.

2. Living in Washington you can meet people of almost all nationalities.

3. Millions of emigrants cross the ocean, hoping to find a better life in the USA.

4. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Past Continuous Tense (прошедшее длительное время), и переведите это предложение на русский язык:

1. Many people visit the Lincoln Memorial every year.
2. They are visiting the Lincoln Memorial now.
3. We met our friends when they were visiting the Lincoln Memorial.

5. Назовите номер предложения, в котором Participle II (причастие II) является определением, и переведите его на русский язык:

1. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington, which is known as an American city without skyscrapers.
2. Many important events have taken place at the Lincoln Memorial.
3. Washington named after the first American President is situated on the Potomac River.

6. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), и переведите это предложение на русский язык:

1. Many people visited the Lincoln Memorial last year.
2. A group of tourists has just visited the Lincoln Memorial.
3. Millions of people visit the Lincoln Memorial every year.

7. Назовите номер предложения, эквивалентного данному русскому предложению:

Вашингтон стал крупным культурным и научным центром.

1. Washington is a centre of culture and science.
2. Washington has become a great cultural and scientific centre.
3. Washington became the centre of science and culture in the nineteenth century.

8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. Washington is one of (*beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful*) capitals in the world.
2. The population of New York is (*great, greater, the greatest*) than the population of Washington.
3. Pennsylvania Avenue is (*long, longer, the longest*) street in Washington.

Задания для проведения зачета по итогам семестра

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the highest building in New York?
2. What is the longest street in New York?

NEW YORK

1. New York is one of the largest cities in the world. It is situated on the Hudson River. In 1626 the Dutch Trade Company bought Manhattan Island from the

local Indians for twenty-four dollars. At present Manhattan Island is the centre of New York and its business section.

2. New York is the city of skyscrapers. The highest skyscraper is the Empire State Building. It has 102 storeys and its height is 380 metres. Not far from the Empire State Building is Rockefeller Centre. Rockefeller Centre houses all kinds of offices, enterprises, theatres and music halls.

3. Wall Street is the financial heart of the USA. The National Bank and large offices are situated there. Broadway is the longest street in the city. It is 29 kilometers long. Broadway is the street of the best known theatres and cinemas.

4. The Statue of Liberty greets everybody who comes to New York by sea. Millions of emigrants from all parts of the world cross the ocean, hoping to find a better and happier life there.

2. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 2, 4.

3. а) Назовите номер абзаца, в котором Participle I (причастие I) является определением. Выпишите это предложение и переведите его на русский язык.

б) В каких функциях употреблено причастие I в приведенных ниже предложениях? Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Feeling not well she decided not to go to the party.
2. Many people running in Central Park try to get slim.
3. Playing in Central Park children are away from fast cars and busy streets.

4. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Past Continuous Tense (прошедшее длительное время), и переведите это предложение на русский язык:

1. The children were playing in Central Park when we met them.
2. Many children play in Central Park.
3. The children are playing in Central Park.

5. Назовите номер предложения, в котором Participle II (причастие II) является определением, и переведите его на русский язык:

1. Most skyscrapers are situated in the lower part of Manhattan.
2. The Empire State Building constructed in 1931 is the highest building in New York.
3. Many skyscrapers are made almost entirely of glass.

6. Назовите номер предложения, глагол-сказуемое которого стоит в Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), и переведите это предложение на русский язык:

1. They built a new bridge last year.
2. The workers have built a new bridge this year.
3. The workers are building a new bridge.

7. Назовите номер предложения, эквивалентного данному русскому предложению:

Я никогда не был в Нью-Йорке.

1. I didn't go to New York last year.
2. I have never been to New York.

3. I wasn't in New York when it happened.

8. Заполните пропуски прилагательными в соответствующей степени сравнения:

1. The subway in New York is (*cheap, cheaper, the cheapest*) means of transport.
2. Wall Street is (*important, more important, the most important*) banking centre in the world.
3. New York is (*large, larger, the largest*) than Washington.

Тема 5.1 My favourite holiday Практическое занятие № 20

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Выразительное чтение текста (общебытовая тематика)

Public holidays and celebrations in Great Britain

There are only 6 public holidays in Great Britain. Those are days on which people need not go to work. These days are: Christmas Day, Boxing day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday. Most of these holidays are of religious origin, though it would be right to say that for the great part of the population they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, drink and make merry. All public holidays, except Christmas day and Boxing day observed on December 25th and 26th respectively, are movable, that is don't fall on the same day each year. Christmas day observed on December 25th is the most popular public holiday of the year in all parts of Great Britain except Scotland. On Christmas Eve offices and public buildings close at one o'clock, but the shops stay open late. Most big cities, especially London, are decorated with Christmas trees and colored lights across the streets. Everybody wants to be at home for Christmas. At homes there's a great air of expectation. The children are decorating the tree, housewives are busy in the kitchen getting things ready for the next day's dinner. The Christmas food, nowadays usually turkey, is being prepared and stuffed. The chief Christmas tree is usually placed on Trafalgar Square, in front of the national Gallery, and it has become a tradition that the tree is a present from the people of Oslo. December 26th is called Boxing day because traditionally it was the day for people still give a "Christmas box" to the postman and milkman, but it's usually some money. This is the day when one visits friends, goes for a drive or a long walk or just sits around recovering from eating too much food. In the big cities and towns, tradition on that day demands a visit to the Christmas pantomime where one is entertained by the story of Cinderella, or Puss in Boots or whoever it may be. Easter is a religious holiday and Easter Monday is a bank holiday. Certain old traditions are observed, whenever it's celebrated as the start of spring or a religious festival. London greets the spring with a spectacular show, Easter Parade in Batter Sea Park on Easter Sunday each year. It is sponsored by the London, Tourist Board and is usually planned around a central theme related to the history and attractions of London. During the Easter Holidays the attention of the progressive people in Britain

and indeed throughout the world stays focused. First and foremost on the Easter Peace Marches, which took place for the first time in 1958 and have since become traditional. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend on Easter Sunday, which falls on the 1st Sunday after a full Moon on or after March 21st. The Spring Bank Holiday falls on the last Monday of May or on the 1st Monday of June, while the Late Summer Bank Holiday comes on the last Monday in August or on the first Monday in September, depending on which of the Monday is nearer to June 1st and September 1st respectively. Besides public holidays, there are other festivals, anniversaries and simply days, for example Pancake Day and Bonfire High on which certain traditions are observed.

Russian traditions

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world. They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fire in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow the traditions concerning food and meals. We know much about English traditions and customs but now I'd like to say a few words about the traditions of my native land - Russia.

To my mind, the main traits of their characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.

Besides these great names in literature and music, our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Suominio and Khokhloma in the Nizhniy Novgorod Province. On the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters. The reviving of old crafts is connected with the reviving of the traditional arts of all peoples inhabiting our big country. There are 100 of them. They revive their culture, costumes, dances and language. It is the revival of our souls. Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas.

Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeny, kurnik, kvas.

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

Holidays in Armenia. Vardavar.

Imagine you are walking along one of the streets in a modern capital and a group of children or teen-agers come up to you and throw buckets of water over you. You become so confused and embarrassed without knowing what to do. Whether to call the police or protest or begin to cry? It's quite difficult to answer this question when you are in France or Germany or Russia or in some other country. But when you are in Armenia the answer is simple: you have nothing to do but smile and laugh a lot as it's a national holiday called Vardavar which is celebrated on 14th Sunday followed after the Easter. Vardavar is one of the beloved, joyful and memorable holidays of Armenia. According to an ancient legend in pagan era it was devoted to Atghik, a pagan goddess of love and water. Some experts assert that the holiday is connected with the Flood and Noah who orders his sons to spray water to each other in commemoration of the flood. Today Vardavar is devoted to the great event of Christ's transformation. It's a well-spread tradition to spray water to each other in Vardavar which is still maintained. Since morning both the old and the young water each other with buckets. No one gets offended with one another. People are very kind and happy that day whereas for the young and the children it's the most expected and favourite holiday of the year.

Customs and traditions of english speaking countries

Every country and every nation has its own traditions and customs. It's very important to know traditions and customs of different people. It will help you to know more about the history and life of different nations and countries. One cannot speak about England without speaking about its traditions and customs. They are very important in the life of English people. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. There are six public holidays a year in G.B.. Christmas day is one of their favorite holidays. It's celebrated on the 25th of December. There are some traditions connected with it. One of them is to give presents to each other. It is not only children and members of family. It's a tradition to give Christmas presents to the people you work with. Another tradition is to send Christmas cards. All these cards are brightly and coloured. Most of big cities of G.B., especially London, are decorated with coloured lights and Christmas trees. On Trafalgar Square, in the center of London stands a big Christmas tree. It is a gift from the people of Oslo. It is over 50 feet high. Many families celebrate Christmas day in the open air near the Christmas tree in order to catch the spirit of Christmas. Children find Christmas presents in their stockings. The traditional English dinner on Christmas is turkey and pudding. Other great holidays are: Father's day, Mother's day, Halloween and other.

July 4 th — Independence Day

On July, 4, 1776, a group of Americans representing the thirteen British colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America signed a document stating that these colonies had the right to be free and independent. This document is known as the

Declaration of Independence. July 4 is celebrated by Americans as a national holiday — Independence Day. There is a building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is called Independence Hall. Here the Declaration was signed. On the building there is the famous Liberty Bell which rang to tell people in the streets that a new country had been born. But Britain did not recognise this fact until 1783, when the American colonists were victorious in the war of Independence with Britain. June, 14 is Flag Day in the USA. On that day in 1777, the Americans adopted their own flag. No one really knows who sewed the American flag but many Americans believe that it was made by Betsy Ross in her own home. You can see Betsy Ross sewing the flag on an American stamp.

2. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

1. Choose the correct variant.

I. ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.

a) ... b) The c) A

2. He knows how to work on ... computer.

a) a b) an c) ...

3. She was the first woman to swim across ... English Channel.

a) a b) ... c) the

4. Go down ... Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.

a) the b) a c) ...

5. I don't like milk in ... tea.

a) ... b) the c) a

6. At the end of... busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.

a) the b) a c) ...

7. We'll go for a walk if ... weather is fine.

a) a b) ... c) the

8. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?

a) the b) ... c) a

9. ...war is a terrible thing.

a) The b) ... c) A

10. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.

a) the b) a c) ...

2. Fill in the correct article.

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".

2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.

3. I have no ... car.

4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.

5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.

6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.

7. Would you like ... apple?

8. This is ... treetree is green.

9. I can see three ... children..... children are playing in ... yard.

10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has nocar.

3. Fill in the articles in the proverbs if necessary.

1. ... apple ... day keeps ... doctor away.
2. ... appetite comes with eating.
3. ... good beginning makes ... good ending.
4. ... bird in ... hand is worth two in ... bush.
5. Among ... blind ... one-eyed man is king.
6. ... brevity is ... soul of wit.
7. ... cat has nine lives.
8. ... charity begins at ... home.
9. ... clothes make ... man.
10. ... curiosity killed ... cat.

4. Поставьте артикли a или an.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yesterday I bought ... pair of ... shoes. Unfortunately ... shoes are too tight. (Вчера я купила пару туфель. К сожалению, туфли слишком узкие.)

We had ... dinner in ... restaurant ... last night. – What is ... name of ... restaurant? (Вчера ночью мы ужинали в ресторане. – Как называется ресторан?)

Tony has two children: ... boy and ... girl. They are ... twins. ... girl is in ... France now. (У Тони двое детей: мальчик и девочка. Они близнецы. Девочка находится сейчас во Франции.)

Would you like another piece of ... cake? – No, ... cake is too fat for me. (Хотите еще один кусок торта? – Нет, для меня торт слишком жирный.)

His office is on ... Floor 5. And I live on ... tenth floor. (Его офис находится на этаже 5. А я живу на десятом этаже.)

Little Mike leaves for ... school very early because ... school is quite far from ... his home. (Маленький Майк уходит в школу очень рано, потому что школа довольно далеко от его дома.)

Lara saw ... letter under ... door. She read ... letter and started crying. (Лара увидела под дверью письмо. Она прочитала письмо и начала плакать.)

Did you enjoy ... food at ... party ... last Friday? (Тебе понравилась еда на вечере в прошлую пятницу?)

Roger is ... scientist, he works for ... government. (Роджер – ученый, он работает на правительство.)

We go to ... gym twice ... week. (Мы ходим в спортзал дважды в неделю.)

7. Поставьте артикли там, где необходимо.

I come to ... work by ... bus. Today ... bus was a bit late. (Я езжу на работу на автобусе. Сегодня автобус немного опоздал.)

... Jack is ... youngest but ... cleverest boy at ... school. (Джэк – самый младший, но самый умный мальчик в школе.)

It rained, so I stayed at ... home in ... evening. But today ... sun is shining brightly in ... sky. (Шел дождь, поэтому я остался дома вечером. Но сегодня ярко светит солнце в небе.)

On ... Monday ... kids were tired and they went to ... bed very early. (В понедельник дети устали и пошли спать очень рано.)

My wife is ... best woman in ... world and I'm ... happiest husband! (Моя жена – лучшая женщина на свете, а я самый счастливый муж!)

They are having ... test on ... third of December. (У них будет тест третьего декабря.)

What ... beautiful painting! ... artist is such ... talented person. (Какая красивая картина! Художник – такой талантливый человек.)

Robin Hood robbed ... rich and helped ... poor. (Робин Гуд грабил богатых и помогал бедным.)

David is ... old friend of mine. He plays ... guitar perfectly. His sister has been playing ... tennis since ... age of ten. (Давид – мой старый друг. Он отлично играет на гитаре. Его сестра играет в теннис с 10 лет.)

... Jacksons live in that lovely cottage with ... fantastic garden. (Семья Джэксонсов живет в том милом коттедже с фантастическим садом.)

Sam used ... drugs and was sent to ... prison in ... August. What ... shame! (Сэм применял наркотики и был отправлен в тюрьму в августе. Какой позор!)

... Harrisons are not religious and they never go to ... church. (Семья Гаррисонов не религиозна, и они никогда не ходят в церковь.)

He has been in ... hospital for ... month. (Он лежит в больнице в течение месяца.)

... English are very fond of ... gardening. (Англичане очень увлекаются садоводством.)

I've tried to learn ... Japanese many times. (Я пробовал изучать японский язык много раз.)

She is ... famous actress and she often appears on ... TV. (Она – известная актриса и часто появляется на телевидении.)

It's such ... original idea! Besides you've got ... good sense of humour. (Это такая оригинальная идея! Кроме того, у тебя хорошее чувство юмора.)

On ... rainy day ... castle looks like ... prison. (В дождливый день замок выглядит как тюрьма.)

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

... Cairo is ... capital of ... Egypt. (Каир – столица Египта.)

It was so picturesque in ... Crimea ... last summer. (В Крыму было так живописно прошлым летом.)

... London stands on ... Thames. (Лондон стоит на Темзе.)

I had ... my holiday in ... northern Italy ... last year but I'm going to cross ... Atlantic ocean and visit ... USA ... next year. (Я провел отпуск в северной Италии в прошлом году, но в следующем году я собираюсь пересечь Атлантический океан и посетить США.)

... Moon moves round ... Earth. (Луна движется вокруг Земли.)

... Great Patriotic war started in 1941. (Великая Отечественная война началась в 1941 году.)

... Volga is ... longest river in ... Russia. (Волга – самая длинная река в России.)

... Ukraine and ... Turkey are separated by ... Black sea. (Украину и Турцию разделяет Черное море.)

My friend usually goes to ... Alps in ... spring by ... plane. (Мой друг обычно ездит в Альпы весной на самолете.)

... Urals are lower than ... Caucasus. (Уральские горы ниже Кавказа.)

... Great Britain is situated on ... two large islands. (Великобритания расположена на двух больших островах.)

... Christmas and ... Easter are my favourite holidays. (Рождество и Пасха – мои любимые праздники.)

It takes about ... hour to get from ... Domodedovo airport to ... Lenin street. (Требуется около часа, чтобы добраться от аэропорта Домодедово до улицы Ленина.)

What's ... weather like today in ... Australia? (Какая сегодня погода в Австралии?)

... Colorado river flows through ... Grand Canyon. (Река Колорадо протекает через Большой Каньон.)

My English friend took me to see ... National gallery, ... Houses of ... Parliament and ... Tower bridge. (Мой английский друг взял меня посмотреть Национальную галерею, Здания Парламента и Тауэрский мост.)

... Statue of ... Liberty was ... present from ... French people. (Статуя свободы была подарком от французского народа.)

... Galaxy where we live is called ... Milky Way. (Галактика, в которой мы живем, называется Млечным путем.)

Тема 5.2 My day off Практическое занятие № 21

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Чтение и перевод текста (общебытовая тематика)

Text 1

Hello, my name is Maria, all my relatives and friends call me just Masha. I'm 14 years old and I go to school 6 days a week. So I've got only one day off. The whole week I study intensely at school, so I look forward to my only free day. I generally try to make plans for this day in advance, but sometimes I just prefer to spend it with a book or TV and make it a real lazy day. Well, on Sunday I usually wake up a bit later than on weekdays. On Sundays my older brother walks our dog, so I don't need to wake up at 7 am. I love to have breakfast with the whole family, because on other days we all have breakfast at different time. Very often my mom bakes extremely delicious pancakes, I like to eat them with jam or honey, and we drink green tea.

Thereafter we go to visit my grandparents, they live in a country house not far from our town. We bring them food and home stuff, because there is no market in their small village. We help them in the garden and I clean their house, because they

are quite old. On warm days my dad makes barbecue and we have our lunch outside enjoying fresh air. I like to spend time there — my granny knows a lot of exciting stories – about times when she worked as a geologist, visited many countries and met many interesting people. In the evening we go home. If I don't have much homework to do for Monday, I prefer to meet with my friends. We go to a cafe or cinema. Last Sunday we watched the movie “Arrival” at the cinema, I was so impressed by it.

But every Sunday I remember that the next day I have to go to school and count days till next day off.

Text 2

I study intensely at school all week long, that is why I look forward to my days off. I always plan in advance what I am going to do on Saturday, Sunday.

I like to sleep, so on weekend I get up later than usually. I make my bed, then wash and make my breakfast: an omelette or some cocoa with a sandwich. If the parents haven't had breakfast, I can brew them coffee with milk.

Sometimes on Saturday I visit my grandparents. They reside at the far end of my town, and I see them on rare occasions. My grandpa and granny live in a separate house and it is onerous for them to do the housekeeping. When I come there, I try to help them with something: to do some shopping, to clean their house, to wash up etc.

I meet my friends in the evening. We can go to the picture palace or play football. Sometimes we arrange computer game competitions. It is a lot of fun to spend time with my kith.

I come home late, have tasty supper, take a relaxing shower and go to bed.

On Sunday I also like to sleep longer. But I do not get up very late. Although it is a day off, I have a lot to do. I have breakfast with my parents in the morning. Then we go to a store or a market. We always have many purchases on Sunday, and therefore we go by car. My father is always at the wheel. He has been driving a car for more than twenty years and he is sure-footed on the road.

Shopping takes much time and energy. We come home tired. When I need some rest, I turn on a TV-set or a computer and watch an interesting film.

On Sunday evening I gird myself up for a new working week. I do homework, prepare copy-books and textbooks for Monday. I am always in a hurry in the morning, therefore I make everything ready the previous day.

I try to go to bed not late on Sunday as I understand that tomorrow I need to wake up bright and early. Usually last thing at night I listen to tranquil music and only then I fall asleep.

As you see I have much to do on my weekend. Unfortunately, I don't always manage to cope with everything I have planned. However, I have plenty time for rest, and on Monday I begin studies with renewed vigour.

Questions:

1. How many day offs do you have?
2. When do you get up on Sunday?
3. What do you usually do during weekends?
4. What do you do if the weather is sunny?
5. Do you spend a lot of time with your friends?

6. Do you watch TV a lot?
7. What time do you go to bed?
8. Do you like weekends?

Vocabulary:

lucky — удачливый
 early riser — человек, встающий рано
 to enjoy — наслаждаться
 to hurry — торопиться
 tasty — вкусный
 pie — пирог
 gloomy — мрачный
 relative — родственник
 take a nap — вздремнуть
 exhibition — выставка
 nasty — противный
 to gain — приобретать

1. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом “and – but – or – so – because” (возможны несколько вариантов).

1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.
5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.
7. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.
11. We opened the window. It was too hot inside.
12. The sea was cold. We didn't go swimming.
13. I was so tired. I went to bed.
14. Tim doesn't like Moscow. It is very noisy and big.
15. It was a difficult exam. I passed it.
16. They wanted to eat sushi. There wasn't any Japanese restaurant nearby.
17. Gordon worked hard. She could make a lot of money.
18. Joanna is fond of tennis. She plays really well.
19. To get to town you can take any bus. You can just walk.
20. I needed some help with French. I took private lessons.

2. Поставьте but или so.

1. We were late, ... we missed the train.
2. I live in Oxford, ... I work in London.
3. The film was too long, ... it was quite interesting.

4. He lost his laptop, ... he went to the police station.
5. The hotel is very expensive, ... only rich people stay there.
3. Выберите подходящий союз.
 1. Some of my friends have found the work ... (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
 2. I agree with the idea, ... (since – although – before) I don't think it's quite practical.
 3. You should brush your teeth ... (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
 4. Let's go home ... (after – before – while) it starts raining.
 5. The storm started ... (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.
 6. Give this book to Sam ... (since – when – until) you see him.
 7. He has ridden a horse ... (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
 8. The first jeans were designed for workers, ... (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
 9. The sun is quite warm today, ... (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
 - 10.... (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.
4. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. _____ the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.

- ☐ although
- ☐ in spite of
- ☐ despite
- ☐ because of

2. Kate might phone tonight. I don't want to go out _____ she phones.

- ☐ because
- ☐ because of
- ☐ in case
- ☐ if

3. A dog ran out in front of the car _____ we were driving along the road.

- ☐ in case
- ☐ as
- ☐ if
- ☐ when

4. _____ they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.

- ☐ unless
- ☐ if
- ☐ providing
- ☐ provided

5. I drew a map for her in case she _____ the house.

- ☐ can't find
- ☐ couldn't find
- ☐ won't find
- ☐ don't find

6. I'll give you my phone number _____ you need to contact me.

- ☐ because
- ☐ because of
- ☐ in case
- ☐ if

7. I used to live near the sea _____ I was a child.

- ☐ as
- ☐ while
- ☐ when
- ☐ during

8. The doorbell rang _____ we were asleep.

- ☐ as
- ☐ just as
- ☐ when
- ☐ while

9. After the interruption, the speaker went on talking _____ nothing had happened.

- ☐ as
- ☐ as if

- ☐ like
- ☐ without

10. We usually go out at weekends, but we don't often go out _____ the week.

- ☐ while
- ☐ for
- ☐ unless
- ☐ during

11. Please, don't interrupt me _____ I'm speaking.

- ☐ while
- ☐ until
- ☐ till
- ☐ during

12. I felt really ill last week. I could hardly eat anything _____ three days.

- ☐ white
- ☐ for
- ☐ unless
- ☐ during

13. We'll buy some more food in case he _____.

- ☐ come
- ☐ comes
- ☐ will come
- ☐ came

14. When we asked Kate to help us, she agreed immediately, _____ I knew she would.

- ☐ like
- ☐ as
- ☐ how
- ☐ as if

15. I'm moving into my new flat next week. I'm staying with my friend_____then.
- ☐ by
 - ☐ until
 - ☐ before
 - ☐ for
16. My mother once had a part-time job_____a tourist guide.
- ☐ as
 - ☐ like
 - ☐ how
 - ☐ the way
17. You can phone me at the hotel_____you need to contact me.
- ☐ because
 - ☐ because of
 - ☐ in case
 - ☐ if
18. My feet are really cold. They're_____blocks of ice.
- ☐ like
 - ☐ as
 - ☐ how
 - ☐ as how
19. I don't watch TV_____I've got nothing else to do.
- ☐ provided
 - ☐ unless
 - ☐ as long as
 - ☐ so long as
20. Kate got married_____she was 23.
- ☐ when
 - ☐ during
 - ☐ as
 - ☐ just as

21. My father is a terrible driver. He drives _____ he were the only driver on the road.

- ☐ as
- ☐ like
- ☐ as if
- ☐ how

22. I'm playing tennis tomorrow _____ it's raining.

- ☐ if
- ☐ unless
- ☐ providing
- ☐ provided

23. I didn't get the job _____ I had all the necessary qualifications.

- ☐ although
- ☐ in spite of
- ☐ despite
- ☐ because

24. We are going to have a picnic tomorrow _____ it's no training.

- ☐ unless
- ☐ providing
- ☐ in case
- ☐ in spite of

25. I'll phone you tomorrow _____ usual, OK?

- ☐ how
- ☐ like
- ☐ as
- ☐ for

Тема 5.3 Books
Практическое занятие № 22

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Чтение и перевод текста (общебытовая тематика)

Books in Our Life

Text 1

"Books and friends should be few but good," says an English proverb. "Except a living man there is nothing more wonderful than a book! They teach us and open their hearts to us as brothers," wrote Charles Kingsley, an English writer of the 19th century. The book is certainly one of the greatest human inventions. It is a friend and a teacher. We learn many things by reading books. Books teach people to live. After reading some books it is easy to understand what should be done and what must not be done. One can learn a lot by reading books.

There are a lot of libraries in our country, where we can choose any book we need. Everyone has the right to use public libraries. The librarian is always ready to help you to find a book on any subject, even if you do not know the title of the book you want. Those who know how to use the library catalogue can find the books without consulting the librarian.

Talks, exhibitions and other events take place in libraries. Book lists are prepared beforehand to awake a new interest among the visitors. Except reading special and scientific literature it is a great pleasure to read belles-lettres.

Different people like to read different kinds of books. It depends on one's taste and character. Some people prefer detectives or science fiction. Others like historical books. Girls and women prefer love stories. Children like comics very much.

As for me, I prefer ... My favourite book is ... It is very interesting and exciting. The main character of the book is ... He (she) is a real personality. He (she) is clever (kind, courageous, strong, merry). I wish to be like him (her).

Text 2

Nowadays it's almost impossible to imagine our life without books. Perhaps, there are more books on our planet than men alive.

Long before the invention of printing people valued books as treasure troves of the human knowledge and experience. Hand — written manuscripts took months of writing and were collected by and kept in monasteries with utmost care. We can distinguish books between three classes of them.

Firstly, books on different branches of knowledge, works by brilliant minds of mankind. Secondly, textbooks, reference books and numerous dictionaries. And at last, books of all kinds and genres to read at leisure.

Classics should be taken a little at a time. One's understanding of books by Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, Mopassan and Balzac depends on one's age and experience.

Serious books are to be read conscientiously and maybe more than once. To a thinking reader they will provide new food for thought every time he rereads it. Many people indulge in reading science fiction, fantasy or detective stories. Of course, there are some advantages and disadvantages of this kind of literature, often referred to as «easy reading».

As for me, good science fiction and fantasy develop imagination, logical thinking, broader one's outlook.

The same could be said in favour of detective stories. They reveal such minute details of everyday life in this or that particular country that are of greatest interest for a curious reader. The masterpieces of this genre by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Agatha

Christie and others, show the depths of psychological analysis, the insight into the human nature.

As an old saying goes, man cannot live on bread alone. Books are the source of knowledge and the means of self — perfection. Sometimes it is difficult to solve some problems in life. I think that books can help us. Books must be our friends during all our life.

Top 10 Greatest Russian Writers of All Time

One of greatest gifts that Russia has given to the world is its Literature. Names like Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekov and Fyodor Dostoevsky are among the most famous Russian writers that have become household names across the globe. Their writings have been translated in several languages, and, today their novels and short stories occupy a special place in the world of classics. Given below is a handpicked list of the top 10 greatest Russian writers of all times. Read on to know them!

10. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn:

Historian, novelist, and dramatist, Aleksandr, was a Russian writer who created awareness about the Gulag, the Soviet Union government agency that administered the labor camps, and the suppression of people living in such camps throughout the Soviet Union. Two of his most famous works include ‘The Gulag Archipelago’ and ‘One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich’.

9. Ivan Turgenev:

A contemporary with Leo Tolstoy and Alexander Pushkin, Ivan Turgenev remains widely acclaimed for his novel ‘Father and Sons’. He was also a short story writer and play writer. One of his most cherished short story collections is ‘Sportsman’s Collection’. Initially his work, Father and Son was denounced by people in Russia, which also led to his leaving the country, but today, it is considered as one of the best classics of all time.

8. Vladimir Nabokov:

Vladimir Nabokov, most famously known for his novel ‘Lolita’, wrote in both Russian and English. His first 9 novels were in Russian, thereafter, he became more popular around the world, and so started writing novels in English. He wrote Lolita in English, and only after its huge success in Paris, he translated the book in Russian. One of the most seemingly controversial, and out of line novels, Lolita eventually attained the status of a classic and presented Nabokov as one of the greatest Russian writers of all time.

7. Mikhail Bulgakov:

One of the most controversial writers of his time, Mikhail Bulgakov, practiced medicine as early career but when he moved to Moscow, he discovered the writer in him and soon became famous for his satires on the social conditions of people in the Soviet Union. He displeased the administration with his work and that’s why all of his plays were banned, and his unpublished work confiscated.

6. Anton Chekhov:

Anton Chekov, a physician by profession, was more inclined toward writing. He initially began to write only for financial gains but soon he became more

ambitious about writing seriously, while also pursuing his medical practice. To the surprise of many, this shy lad, eventually conquered the world of short stories and even today his works are taught all over the globe.

5. Alexander Pushkin:

Alexander Pushkin rocked the Russian literary scenes with this romantic poets and novels. His first poem came at the tender age of 15, and soon he became a famous name in the Russian literature corridors. Being an emotional and sensitive person, he often gave into fights and duels. His fought almost 27 duels during his life. It was during one such duel against Georges Charles, who was

4. Ivan Bunin:

The first Russian writer to be awarded with the Nobel Prize for Literature, Ivan Bunin was rightly considered by many as the heir to the legacy of realism by Tolstoy and Anton Chekov. His mostly widely acclaimed work includes short novels 'The Village' and the 'Dry Valley'. His autobiographical account given in the novel 'The Life of Arseniev' was another of his works that became legendary and still inspire people all around the globe.

3. Nicolai Gogol:

The Ukrainian born dramatist, short story writer and novelist, Nicolai Gogol is best known for the portrayal of real life characters in all his writings. He started his writing career with short stories, and later got immensely fascinated with the history of Ukrainian. Ultimately he obtained all the requisite information from the department of history, Kiev University. Counted among one of the greatest Russian writers of all time, he also translated his learning later into a novel, Taras Bulba.

2. Fyodor Dostoevsky:

Dostoevsky, one of the greatest writers from Russia, wrote novels and short stories that explore aspects of human psychology. Graduated as a military engineer, he resigned in 1844 and joined a group of utopian socialists. He was later captured by the police and sent to Siberia. This is where the real writer was born. He described his time spent in the prison in three different novels, 'The House of Dead', 'The Insulted and the Injured,' and 'Winter Notes on Summer Impression'. Apart from this, his most famous work includes 'The Idiot' and 'Crime and Punishment'.

1. Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy:

Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy or most often known as Leo Tolstoy in the Anglophone world, remains one of the best writers of all time. He began his carrier as a novelist and short story writer, but later in life he also wrote some plays and essays. His most celebrated works include 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karenina'. During different phases of his life, Tolstoy lived paradoxically. In his last days, he left home and became an ascetic, but soon died of pneumonia.

2 Выполнение грамматических упражнений

1. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water

– air – spoon – mustard – egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture – friend

Исчисляемые:

Неисчисляемые:

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

Н-р: a bag of sugar – пакет сахара

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

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

Н-р: egg – milk (some – 20)

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

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

4. Поставьте How many? или How much?

1. ... salt do you usually put in the soup?
2. ... cups of tea shall I bring?
3. ... films did you see?
4. ... friends has he got?
5. ... free time do we have?

6. ... juice is there in the fridge?
7. ... money did they spend?
8. ... tomatoes are there in the bag?
9. ... kilos of potatoes did you buy?
10. ... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

4. Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.

Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много мела, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много мальчиков, много девочек, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы, много воздуха, много птиц, много машин.

5. Вставьте *much* или *many*.

1. A don't eat ... mangoes. 2. He does not eat ... fish. 3. She ate so ... dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache. 4. That man drank so ... wine, and he smoked so ... cigarettes that he has a terrible headache today. 5. Mary must not eat too ... food because she has a weight problem. 6. My mother says I eat too ... French fries and drink too ... beer. She wants me to be healthy. 7. There is not too ... space in my flat. 8. There are not ... pictures in this room. 9. There are so ... teachers at our school, but not ... of them are men. 10. Not ... of these books are new. 11. Thanks awfully for the books you sent me yesterday. – Don't mention it, it wasn't ... brother. 12. ... of her advice was not useful at all. 13. He had got so ... pairs of socks. 14. Please don't put ... pepper on the meat. 15. There were too ... plates on the table. 16. I never eat ... bread with soup. 17. Why did you eat so ... ice cream? 18. She wrote us not very ... letters from the country. 19. ... of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary. 20. Do you drink ... coffee? – Yes, a lot. Do you watch TV ...? – No, not ... 21. Not ... of the answers were correct. 22. How ... money did you spend last Friday? 23. The students enjoyed the concert very

6. Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.

Мало домов, мало чая, мало чашек, мало яблок, мало окон, мало бумаги, мало кофе, мало статей, мало радости, мало супу, мало деревьев, мало травы, мало детей, мало игрушек, мало света, мало парт, мало колбасы, мало сока, мало книг, мало цветов, мало соли, мало друзей, мало двorcов.

7. Вставьте *much*, *many*, *little* или *few*.

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat. 3. His father didn't earn ... money, but he enjoyed his job. He loved teaching English very 4. There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday. 5. Does your sister read ...? – Yes, she does. And your brother? – Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... book, but he reads very 6. Do you have ... work to do today? – No, not very 7. Walk

quicker, please. We have very ... time. **8.** I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott. **9.** My brother is a young teacher. Every day he spends too ... time preparing for his lessons. **10.** I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I am reading. **11.** The pupils of our class ask so ... questions at the lesson. They want to know everything. **12.** You do not make ... mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard on it? – Oh, yes, I do, I work very **13.** He is lazy. He`s done very ... today. **14.** Very ... people can afford to own a plane. **15.** There is ... traffic on the roads this morning. I`m so glad.

8. Переведите на английский следующие пары слов.

Немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен, мало песен, немного веселья, мало веселья, мало мальчиков, немного воды, несколько человек, мало воды, мало воздуха, мало столов, несколько минут, несколько кошек, мало травы, немного удачи, несколько дней, мало работы, немного соли, несколько ложек, мало света, мало окон, несколько машин, немного сахара, мало яиц, мало сыра.

Практическое занятие № 23 **Контрольная работа № 4**

I. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What are the common English traditions?
2. Do they look like ours?

ENGLISH TRADITIONS

1. It is impossible to talk about England or English people without mentioning then traditions and national features. There is even a joke that Englishmen have no thoughts. instead they have traditions. Some of their traditions are common knowledge all over the world.

2. It comes to one's mind almost automatically that the English are very conservative, they like familiar things and take everything new with suspicion. But it is true mainly about older people. The younger generation is not like that. They welcome new trends and innovations and understand quite well that changes are necessary part of modern life.

3. Everybody knows that Englishmen are cool and reserved. It is a reality, but only by half. The English can be as friendly as people in any other country, yet it is not easy to make friends with an Englishman.

4. Everyone has heard of a very specific English sense of humor which is difficult to understand for foreigners. That can be explained by the fact that a lot of English jokes are based on other well-known English jokes or idioms, or on play on English words. If you don't know the English language very well, you will not take it. Here is an example of this kind:

mechanic: The battery in your car is flat.

driver: Really? And what shape should it be?

5. Englishmen are known for their love of tea. They are really great tea-drinkers. The English know how to make tea, and some of them drink (=have) tea for breakfast, in lunch time, after dinner and with supper.

6. The spirit of the English tradition of the 'Home' can't be translated exactly into any other language. The English are stay-at-home people. Family life goes first with them. They like to spend their days off at home with their families. The English like small houses for one family, especially with a small garden. They are fond of fire-places; in the countryside, many people still prefer the open fire to central heating.

7. Today, American influence is very strong upon the life-style in England. The famous English traditions are rapidly, becoming a decoration like the British monarchy and the Queen of Great Britain.

II. Переведите письменно абзацы 1, 2, 3, 4.

III. Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The lectures (*are, were, will be*) arranged for two o'clock yesterday.
2. To mention weather in conversation (*is, was, will be*) British tradition.
3. Don't worry, everything (*is, was, will be*) o'key tomorrow

IV. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

1. You have an excellent taste.
4. We had a good time in summer.
5. This professor will have a lot of students.

V. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время):

IV. It (*to take*) me a ten-minute walk to get to the university.

2. The symbol of Russia (*to be*) a three-colored flag.
3. She (*to live*) in London.

VI. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонках, и переведите их на русский язык:

There is	beautiful architectural	inside the Kremlin Wall
	masterpieces	
There are	a wonderful sense of history	in the Moscow
	many visitors	

VII. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу. Переведите на русский язык:

1. The United States is one ... the greatest countries of the world.
2. I shall be angry ... you.
3. The map is ... the wall.

Задания для проведения зачета по итогам семестра

I. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How large is the population of the United States?
2. What is Hollywood noted for?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The United States is one of the greatest countries of the world, the superpower. It is a federal union of fifty states and one independent district - the District of Columbia. Forty nine states, including Alaska, make up the continental part of the USA, and one state is separated from the continental part. It is located on the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean - the state Hawaii.

2. The continental United States is situated on the North America continent. It borders only on two countries - Canada and Mexico.

3. The USA is washed by two oceans: the Atlantic and the Pacific. Large sea-ports, such as New York and Boston have always played a very important part in economic and political development of the country.

4. The vast territory of the United States lies in a few climatic zones, so the climate of the country is different in different regions. The influence of the two oceans and of large mountain chains like the Appalachia and the Cordilleras makes the climate and the nature of the USA still more various. There are a lot of long rivers, deep lakes, wide valleys and deserts in this great country. The longest rivers are the Mississippi and the Missouri. The largest lakes are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.

5. The population of the United States is about 250 million people. Most of the people live in towns and cities or their suburbs. The main cities are situated at the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. New York, the largest city of the country, is located on Manhattan island; it is American business and financial center and the biggest sea-port. Chicago and Detroit are the biggest industrial centers of the USA. Hollywood is a center of the movie business. Among other large cities, Los Angeles, Dallas, San-Francisco and Boston must be mentioned but it is difficult to name all of them.

6. The capital of the country is Washington with the population of about 11 million people. It stands on the Potomac River which divides Washington into two parts.

7. The USA is a country with highly developed industry and agriculture. It is rich in natural resources, such as oil, gas, coal and others. Besides, it is a beautiful land with good people, interesting history and old traditions.

b. Переведите письменно абзацы 1, 4, 5.

c. Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be* и переведите предложения на русский язык:

IV. Hollywood (*is, was, will be*) a center of movie business.

2. On last Monday nobody (*is, was, will be*) impressed his speech.

3. It (*is, was, will be*) convenient for me to start in an hour.

d. Напишите предложения в вопросительной, а затем в отрицательной форме и переведите их на русский язык:

IV. We have many friends in the country.

2. Nobody has anything against your suggestion.

3. They will have five lessons tomorrow.

е. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Indefinite Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время):

IV. She (*to know*) some foreign languages.

2. The conference (*to begin*) at appointed time.

3. Many foreign students (*to study*) at Moscow University.

ф. Составьте три предложения, используя слова, данные в колонках, и переведите их на русский язык:

There is	many new words	in this sentence
There are	a mistake	in your dictation
	a lot of interesting ideas	

г. Заполните пропуски предлогами по смыслу. Переведите на русский язык:

IV. This piece of equipment can be used ... various purposes.

2. He advised me to give ... smoking.

3. They were particularly interested ... the history of the city

Тема 6.1 Computers in our life

Практическое занятие № 24

Наименование оценочного средства:

1. Чтение и перевод текста (общепрофессиональная тематика)

Computers in Our Life

Computer addicts are the minority of computer users but there is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. All the computer addicts are very intelligent. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age, and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

Usage of computers gives them confidence. They love debugging and solving problems, developing programs and love learning programming languages. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as of computer experts. A few spend their time "hacking" and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use them less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally "male" subjects.

Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school.

Parents also do not need to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people. It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact, what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skate-boarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

Today, the computer is used in every field and has made our day to day tasks very easy but there are some advantages and disadvantages of computers.

Advantages of Computer

Computer has made a very vital impact on society. It has changed the way of life. The use of computer technology has affected every field of life. People are using computers to perform different tasks quickly and easily. The use of computers makes different task easier. It also saves time and effort and reduces the overall cost to complete a particular task.

Many organizations are using computers for keeping the records of their customers. Banks are using computers for maintaining accounts and managing financial transactions. The banks are also providing the facility of online banking. The customers can check their account balance from using the internet. They can also make financial transaction online. The transactions are handled easily and quickly with computerized systems.

People are using computers for paying their bills, managing their home budgets or simply having some break and watching a movie, listening to songs or playing computer games. Online services like skype or social media websites are used for communication and information sharing purposes.

Computer can be used as a great educational tool. Students can have access to all sort of information on the internet. Some great websites like Wikipedia, Khan's Academy, Code Academy, Byte-Notes provides free resources for students & professionals.

Moreover, the computer is being used in every field of life such as medical, business, industry, airline and weather forecasting.

Disadvantages of computer

The use of computer has also created some problems in society which are as follows.

Unemployment

Different tasks are performed automatically by using computers. It reduces the need of people and increases unemployment in society.

Wastage of time and energy

Many people use computers without positive purpose. They play games and chat for a long period of time. It causes wastage of time and energy. Young generation is now spending more time on the social media websites like Facebook, Twitter etc or texting their friends all night through smartphones which is bad for both studies and their health. And it also has adverse effects on the social life.

Data Security

The data stored on a computer can be accessed by unauthorized persons through networks. It has created serious problems for the data security.

Computer Crimes

People use the computer for negative activities. They hack the credit card numbers of the people and misuse them or they can steal important data from big organizations.

Privacy violation

The computers are used to store personal data of the people. The privacy of a person can be violated if the personal and confidential records are not protected properly.

Health risks

The improper and prolonged use of computer can results in injuries or disorders of hands, wrists, elbows, eyes, necks and back. The users can avoid health risks by using the computer in proper position. They must also take regular breaks while using the computer for longer period of time. It is recommended to take a couple of minutes break after 30 minutes of computer usage.

Impact on Environment

The computer manufacturing processes and computer waste are polluting the environment. The wasted parts of computer can release dangerous toxic materials. Green computer is a method to reduce the electricity consumed and environmental waste generated when using a computer. It includes recycling and regulating manufacturing processes. The used computers must be donated or disposed off properly.

V. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

Exercise1.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. I don't know what's wrong with him but he's.....
of everything around him. | SUSPECT |
| 2. Be careful when you go for a walk in the forest. There
may be somesnakes around. | POISON |
| 3. We all agree that Orlando Bloom is very good looking | |

- but we can't say he's a brilliant..... ACT
4. Winning gold medals both in 1,500 and 5,000 metres was a great.....for the Moroccan athlete. ACHIEVE
5. Our team needs a.....manager to be DECIDE
.....in the Premier League. SUCCESS
6. Regular physical.....helps you lose weight in ACTIVE
a healthy way.
7. Everybody is talking about teenage.....nowadays. VIOLENT
8. I can't walk properly for a week because of a..... PAINFUL
in my knee.
9. My grandfather received a medal for his.....in BRAVE
World War II.
10. The young boy was badly.....in the accident. INJURY
The doctors are trying to keep him.....on LIVE
a life-support machine.

Exercise2.

1. In some countries, people throw parties to celebrate their.....RETIRE
2. Wales is part of the United Kingdom, so you can't really call it an.....country. DEPEND
3. Summer's here again, and sales of sunglasses, swimsuits and the like are a.....business. BOOM
4. I asked my sister to lend me her T-shirt;..... SURPRISE
she said "yes"!
5. After the war, many people had to live in..... CROWD
flats and houses.
6. Everyone asks Pauline for advice as she's the most EXPERIENCE
..... member of our staff.

Exercise3.

On a real safari.

Safari is a Swahili word meaning travel. It became part of the English language and showed peoples' 1..... FASCINATE with Africa. When 2. ADVENTURE explorers and 3.....HUNT traveled through the continent, people said they were "on safari".

Today the modern safari is very 4..... DIFFER from those old times. People still travel to Africa to see the wildlife or, 5.....SAD, to hunt. But now they do it after they have spent a 6..... COMFORT night in a huge bed with 24-hour 7.....SERVE.

However, this is not what you get with Safari Explorations. When you travel with them, it is not unusual to come within a very short 8.....DISTANT of a 9.DANGER animal. Instead of lodges, 10. ACCOMMODATE is mobile campsites, and 11COOK is done on open fires.

With Safari Explorations, you get a 12 FEEL for what safari really means.

Exercise4.

1. If you want to see this doctor, you have to get an official APPOINT
2. When Meg was in Rome last year, she went..... CLUB
every night.
3. She BEHAVIOUR in a very responsible way.
4. Last night we spent about two hours discussing the IMPORTANT
of politics in our life.
5. When you're camping, it's necessary to know which.....DIRECT
the wind is coming from.
6. Some members of the class refused toPARTICIPANT in the
discussion.

Exercise5.

1. She's so clever; she's.....of failing an exam. CAPABLE
2. Don't you know that it'sto travel without LEGAL
a ticket?
3. He was quite.....as a baby, but now he's very ATTRACTIVE
good looking.
4. That's a really rude thing to say! I didn't expect you to be so POLITE
5. Life is so.....! My parents blame me for everything! FAIR
6. My stepbrother is really.....because he cheats in tests HONEST
and tells lies.
7. I love all my brothers and sisters because they are never KIND
to me.
8. Don't talk about money; it's..... . We are fighting RELEVANT
about sharing a bedroom.

Exercise 6.

1. I'm hoping I'll getnext year after all this hard work. PROMOTE
2. He hasn't foundsince he got the sack last month. EMPLOY
3. You need to stay fit and do lots of different..... when ACT
you retire.
4. The.....of people like working. MAJOR
5. It's important to get some.....from your job. ENJOY
6. Being a pilot has lots of....., apart ATTRACT
from money and travel.

Exercise 7.

1. My dad is so handsome that he's the most..... ATTRACT
man I know.

2. My friend's new..... is very good to him and treats him very well. EMPLOY
3. It was your..... that got you the sack. Nothing else! LAZY
4. You can't put that in your composition- it's completely RELEVANT
5. Smoking in public places should be made... LEGAL
6. He must get a lot of..... from his job as an actor. ENJOY

Exercise 8.

1. I had great..... sleeping in the hotel because of the noise from the airport. DIFFICULT
2. I stopped being a holiday rep because the..... RESPONSIBLE was too much for me.
3. Their customs andare quite different from ours. BELIEVE
4. There were a lot of..... for the lifeguard's job. APPLY
5. I booked an adventure holiday because there was such a of things to do. VARY
6. My sister and I went on separate holidays because we..... AGREE about where to go.

Exercise 9.

1. That was a really silly film. The story was totally BELIEVE
2. My parents..... of me staying out late in the evening, so I'll have to leave early. APPROVE
3. That band plays so.....that I think I'm going deaf. LOUD
4. What a lovely film. It was really..... ENJOY
5. She's so.....that she can never choose which film to see DECISIVE
6. My mum doesn't like my new boyfriend. She says he is.....SUIT for me.

Exercise 10.

1. It's time you made a about which subject you want to study this year. DECIDE
2. Why do my parents..... of everything I do? APPROVE
3. I don't share her.....on crime and punishment. BELIEVE
4. I get on really well with my sister. We never.....AGREE about anything.
5. When you go on a job interview, you have to wear.....SUIT clothes.
6. He can never keep a job for long because he's so.....RESPONSIBLE

Exercise 11.

1. I'm showing my work in a new exhibition and I'm always rather on the opening night. ANXIETY
2. Now that he's sold some of his sculptures, his life is a bit more than it used to be. COMFORT
3. The art gallery is becoming very successful and I need some..... advice. FINANCE
4. The town council are having the most BELIEVE fight about whose statue to put in the town centre.
5. My parents wanted to buy a painting by a famous artist, but it was too..... EXPENSE
6. I've been feeling very..... lately, so I've decided to go CREATE to art classes.
7. I love that picture even though it's not very..... VALUE
8. Now that he's become rich and famous he's really changed. He's almost..... RECOGNISE
9. It's trying to teach me how to draw – I'm just USE not artist.
10. There's so much work to do! It seems! END

Exercise 12.

1. If you want to complain about the pollution in your town, write to your local..... POLITICS
2. Don't go into town today, the..... are ENVIRONMENT having a demonstration.
3. The Minister of Industry has been talking to PROTEST all morning about the new factory.
4. are working night and day to try and BIOLOGY find chemical substitutes for extinct species of plants.
5. The government has sent a team of.....to look INSPECT into the chemical spill.
6. It is us, the..... who can make a difference to VOTE the environment. Join the Green Party today!
7. We must become the..... of the planet because PROTECT there isn't anyone else.
8. The..... have been busy sending out newsletters CAMPAIGN to all the business in town.
9. The Nature Reserve has many.....from all over the world. VISIT

Exercise 13.

1. He doesn't have many friends at school, in fact he's very..... POPULAR
2. She's been very depressed ever since she became..... EMPLOY
3. We made anabout whose job it is to take AGREE

out the rubbish.

4. You should your exercise routine so that you don't get bored. VARIETY
5. The doctor wrote me a for some antibiotics. PRESCRIBE
6. the bus wasn't full and we found seats upstairs at the front. LUCK
7. She must be very rich – she's always so dressed EXPENSIVE
8. I can't put a price on your help. It's completely VALUE
9. If nobody has any , we'll finish the meeting tomorrow. OBJECT
10. She looks after her own business now. FINANCE
11. I'm sorry but there's no for your illness. TREAT
It will get better by itself in time.

Exercise 14.

Many people, perhaps even the 0. majority, are not particularly happy in their job. They go to work, get paid, and 1 ... for them is just a way of paying the bills. This leads to 2 ... at work and unhappy workers often don't show enough 3 ... to customers or 4 ... to their fellow workers. Many people feel that they have no chance of 5 ... and they are unhappy with the 6 ... conditions. If you want to get 7 ... from your work, make sure that it involves doing an 8 ... that you like. Ask yourself whether the job will have the same 9 ... after five years. A careful choice now can save you a lot of 10 ... in the future.

MAJOR
EMPLOY
LAZY
POLITE
KIND
PROMOTE
WORK
ENJOY
ACTIVE
ATTRACT
HAPPY

Exercise 15.

Love them or hate, 0 reality shows are very popular. Why are we so interested in the 1 ... and in the 2 ... of the ordinary people? It's because they are just like us. We all have strong 3 ... towards the people we live and work with. Often, we find it hard to get 4 ... on any problems we are having. By watching the 5 ... they make on our screens, we gain 6 ... about how people react to tense situations. It's almost like a 7 ... experiment. We can see when they are 8 ... and make the situation worse. This 9 ... helps us in our own lives. As always, TV is much more than just 10

REAL
RELATION
ARGUE
FEEL
ADVISE
DECIDE
KNOW
PSYCHOLOGY
SUCCEED
INFORM
ENTERTAIN

Exercise 16.

Dear Mr. Coco,

Thank you for your 0 application for the position of manager. I am afraid that after a long 1 ... we have decided to appoint someone else. We would like to explain our 2... .

All of us were a little surprised by your 3 ... when you came for the interview. "Dressed like a clown" was the 4 ... used by one of us. A great 5 ... of different people work for us, but we thought the red nose showed a lack of 6 We were all in 7... that many of our customers would have great 8 ... in taking seriously a manager in size 76 shoes.

We hope this 9 ... helps. I would like to finish by expressing my 10 ... that you will go far in business. Show business.

Yours faithfully,

Justine Carter,

Personnel Manager

APPLY
DISCUSS
CHOOSE
APPEAR
DESCRIBE
VARY
RESPONSIBLE
AGREE
DIFFICULT
EXPLAIN
BELIEVE

Exercise 17.

Street 0 performers, or "buskers", help make any city centre a place of 1 In any major city, you can find young, 2 ... people juggling, playing the guitar or even doing magic tricks for money. All they need is a 3 ... place to perform and a good crowd. Some people might 4 ... of busking, but most people agree that it's an 5 ... break to have an 6 ... show when you're out shopping.

Some young people, 7 ... to afford a luxury trip around the world, busk in order to travel. It's 8 ... , but it's cheap. Unless you are 9 ... , a few hours playing will pay for a bed. The 10 ... is that you need to have some talent or you might go hungry!

PERFORM
ENTERTAIN
EMPLOY
SUIT
APPROVE
ENJOY
EXPECT

ABLE
COMFORT
LUCK
ADVANTAGE

Exercise 18.

The key to being a 0 professional artist is to understand what the art world wants and then produce it. The 1 ... artist needs to have a 2 ... style and to make works of art that other people find 3 It takes an artist 4 ... practice to develop their own style but the 5 ... rewards can be amazing. People don't just want art. They want 6 ... art because they think that the more 7 ... a painting is, the better it is. Often, that is true, but sometimes bad art sells for an 8 ... price. Many 9 ... artists made very little money from their art, but now we can see how important their 10 ... really are.

PROFESSION
SUCCESS
RECOGNISE
DESIRE
END
FINANCE
EXPENSE
VALUE
BELIEVE
FAME
CREATE

Exercise 19.

Mass protest in city centre

Many 0 visitors to the city were surprised today to find the roads VISIT
 blocked by 1 Around ten thousand people took to PROTEST
 the streets to try to get 2 ... to take seriously recent POLITICS
 warnings from 3 They claim that unless something ENVIRONMENT
 is done about the 4 ... of our coasts, then many PROTECT
 5 ... species of bird will disappear. Among those DANGER
 facing 6 ... is the rare puffin, found only in a few areas. EXTINCT
 Some 7 ... say that it may already be too late for this SCIENCE
 bird, but immediate action is needed to ensure the 8 ... SURVIVE
 of other rare birds. The 9 ... of habitats all along our DESTROY
 shores and effects of 10 ... warming have been blamed. GLOBE

Exercise 20.

Celebrities

Would you like to be 1 ... ? Do you think you would enjoy FAME
 being rich and successful 2... ? Although it sounds CELEBRATE
 attractive, a lot of stars are more 3 ... than you would think. HAPPY
 Some feel 4 ... being in the public eye all the time. They're COMFORT
 often 5 ... even to go to the supermarket without being ABLE
 followed by the press. Many of them complain it's 6 ... to POSSIBLE
 have a private life. Others are terrified of becoming 7 POPULAR
 They're 8 ... about their future and worry that they'll lose CERTAIN
 their fame and career, and end up 9 It may be hard work EMPLOY
 getting to the top, but it's even 10 ... to stay there! HARD

2.2

Вопросы для проведения промежуточной аттестации

в форме дифференцированного зачета

1. Теоретические вопросы:

1. Понятие о причастии 2. Настоящее совершенное время
2. Выражение долженствования в английском языке. Модальные глаголы.
3. Сложносочиненные предложения: бессоюзные и с союзами and, but.
4. Образование и употребление глаголов в Future Simple/Indefinite
5. Согласование времен в сложных предложениях с дополнительными придаточными.
6. Разделительные вопросы.
7. Числительные.
8. Образование и употребление глаголов в Past, Future Simple/Indefinite.
9. Настоящее неопределенное время.

10. Утвердительная, вопросительная и отрицательная формы.
11. Количественные и порядковые числительные.
12. Неопределенные местоимения much, many, little, few.
13. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
14. Прошедшее неопределенное время Утвердительная, вопросительная и отрицательная формы.
15. Стандартные и нестандартные глаголы
16. Глагол to have и оборот have got.
17. Оборот there is \ are
18. Времена группы Perfect

2. Практические задания

A) Выполнить грамматическое упражнение

Task 1. Complete these sentences with the following words:

bureaucracy / exchange / inflation / interest / investment / labour / domestic / trade / unemployment / incentives

1. The fall in _____ rate will probably lead to more business investment.
2. Because of the euro-yen _____ rate, Japanese exporters lost huge amounts of money that year.
3. The number of people claiming benefit rose to 945,000, and the _____ rate climbed to 5.5%.
4. Prices went up again, and the country's _____ rate rose to 5.4% last month.
5. Exports have increased considerably, so now our balance of _____ is positive again.
6. Our country is now attracting production from companies looking for a highly skilled _____ force.
7. The chamber of commerce recommended giving tax _____ to boost private sector investment.
8. The gross _____ product is the standard measure of the overall size of the economy.
9. Too many rules and regulations and too much government _____ in general have a negative impact on trade.
10. The government is trying hard to revive the economy and attract foreign _____.

Task 2. Match the sentence halves to make meaningful sentences.

1. I'm in charge of Marketing
2. As soon as we get the figures we need,
3. We can't open a subsidiary in that country
4. While I'm head of this department,
5. Before you take up their offer,

a there will be massive investment in staff training.

- b until the security conditions have improved.
- c we'll complete the report.
- d you should ask for advice.
- e while our manager is away at the trade fair.

Task 3. Underline the correct form in italics.

1. If he *listens* / *listened* to all sides first, he would find it easier to resolve conflicts.
2. He *is* / *will be* / *would be* more popular if he treated people with respect.
3. Would you get involved if you *saw* / *would see* two colleagues having an argument?
4. If she *wins* / *will win* / *would win* this contract, she'll be promoted.
5. Do you think he *will* / *would* resign if he doesn't get a pay increase?

Task 4. Complete these sentences with answer a, b or c.

1. You _____ use a mobile phone on an aeroplane.
a. mustn't b. don't have to c. have to
2. He's tired. I think he _____ take a holiday.
a. must b. has to c. should
3. I'm sorry but I _____ agree with her on this one.
a. don't have to b. have to c. should
4. Anyone wishing to enter the country _____ apply for a visa first. It's illegal not to.
a. must b. mustn't c. should
5. You really _____ come out for dinner if you don't want to.
a. mustn't b. have to c. don't have to
6. It's badly paid. I _____ take the job if I were you.
a. shouldn't b. don't have to c/ .must

Task 5. Rewrite these as direct or indirect questions and statements.

1. What's your job?
I was wondering _____.
2. What time does the first one arrive?
I'd like to know _____.
3. Why has he gone so early?
Could you tell me _____?
4. Do you know where the interview room is?
Where _____?
5. Do you happen to know if they've finished?
Have _____?
6. I have no idea who she is.
Who _____?

Task 6. Underline the correct verb form in italics.

1. Would you mind *working* / *to work* late tonight?

2. He promised *reviewing* / *to review* my salary.
3. They suggested *investing* / *to invest* in new machinery.
4. I'm sorry but we can't afford *making* / *to make* mistakes like that.
5. Many jobs involve *doing* / *to do* the things you don't enjoy.
6. Would you like *playing* / *to play* golf next Sunday?
7. We stopped *checking* / *to check* so many items because of the expense.
8. We stopped *checking* / *to check* it when I noticed something was wrong.

Task 7. Complete each sentence with a verb from the box.

believe / deal / delegate
/ invest / respond

1. We _____ a lot in training courses for our employees. We know it's money well spent.
2. Our new manager can _____ with problems very effectively.
3. Don't try to do everything on your own. You should _____ tasks to your assistant more often.
4. Our previous manager didn't even try to _____ to our concerns.
5. When your employees feel that you _____ in their abilities, they often start to perform better.

Task 8. Complete each sentence with a preposition from the box.

for / on / to / with /
to

1. We need to agree _____ the date of the relaunch of our new series.
2. Tom apologised _____ making so many mistakes in his report.
3. A good manager should listen _____ suggestions from staff.
4. It was my mistake, I know. I have already apologised _____ the director.
5. I couldn't agree _____ the others that our suppliers were responsible.

Task 9. Choose the best phrase (a–h) to complete each gap in the conversation (1-8).

- a) I think
- b) I agree
- c) Perhaps we should
- d) I'm not sure I agree
- e) how about
- f) The next item on the agenda is
- g) Yes, that's right
- h) What do you mean

Chair: OK, let's move on. _____¹ publicity for our sales conference. Barbara, you've prepared something on this.

Barbara: Yes. Well, to start with, I've prepared a leaflet to send out to the agents. You've all received a copy. What do you think?

Ted: _____² it looks good – very colourful!

Beth: _____³ highlight the guest speaker's name a bit more. She's very well known, and her talk will attract a lot of people.

Barbara: _____⁴ by highlight the name more? I've put her name in large letters.

Beth: Yes – but _____⁵ putting it right at the top?

Ted: _____⁶. The title of the conference is more important, isn't it?

Dora: _____⁷ – the title of the conference must be at the top. But _____⁸ with Beth. The name should stand out more.

Task 10. Underline the correct word in *italics*.

1. OK. Let's get *down* / *up* / *through* to business.
2. Could you just hang *in* / *on* / *at* a moment, please.
3. Perhaps we could get *down* / *back* / *forward* to the main point.
4. I think we should move *out* / *on* / *up* now to the next point on the agenda.
5. Do you mind if we come *up* / *down* / *back* to that later on?
6. Hold *on* / *up* / *in*. we need to look at this in more detail.
7. OK. Let's go *under* / *out* / *over* what we've agreed.
8. How do you feel *of* / *about* / *on* that?
9. Right, to sum *up* / *down* / *back* then...

Task 11. Read parts of a presentation by a car manufacturer. Underline the correct word in *italics*.

1. Hello everyone, *hello* / *welcome* to my presentation.
2. I'm going to divide my presentation *by* / *into* three parts.
3. First, I'll *give* / *get* you an overview of the problem we faced.
4. After that, I'll *talk* / *say* about the ways we approached the new concept.
5. Then, we 'll *introduce* / 're *introducing* you to our new prototype.
6. I'll be glad to answer any questions at the *finally* / *end* of my talk.
7. Let's start *with* / *on* the background to this project.
8. *So* / *As* you know, our 1999 model had been successful but it was clear we needed new direction.
9. So to *sum* / *summarise* up, it took innovation, setbacks and pioneers to develop what is THE car for the twenty first century.
10. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for *to listen* / *listening* and here is...

Task 12 Complete these idioms with a, b or c.

1. We aren't getting anywhere with this. We're flogging a dead _____.
a. pig b. dog c. horse
2. In business, success is about keeping your eye on the _____.
a. ball b. goalposts c. game
3. It's all about change. The _____ are always moving.
a balls b goalposts c horses

4. To win, we need to stay ahead of the_____.
a. car b. horse c. game
5. In software, it remains a one horse_____.
a. race b. rider c. track
6. With the new policy of deregulation, it's become a level playing_____.
a. game b. field c. seat
7. At last we have a leader – someone who's in the driving_____!
a. race b. car c. seat
8. It's roughly neck and_____between us for market share.
a. race b. neck c. eye
9. My ambition is to_____the competition and become the sole supplier.
a. crush b. exceed c. match
10. We're only a small company but we're able to_____the biggest in the market.
a. compete b. regain c. rival
11. They'll always_____us on price but not on brand loyalty.
a. match b. compete c. overtake
12. We've_____all expectation with these results.
a. overtaken b. dominated c. exceeded

Task 13. Rewrite the sentences with inverted word order.

Model: The computer not only examines information but also performs logical operations.

Not only does the computer examine information **but** it **also** performs logical operations.

1. If you should make an error, it can be corrected easily.
2. Information is stored on a magnetic disk.
3. If he had been more careful, we would not have lost all those data.
4. The computer not only stores information but also distributes it.
5. Personal computers no sooner were invented than typewriters began to be replaced.
6. The impact of the computer has been strongly felt only recently.
7. The workings of the computer are inside the system unit.
8. The computer programs are fed into the computer.
9. If I had used a computer it would have been finished now.
10. If you should need the information, it will be in the computer.

3. Чтение и перевод отрывка текста

How to Stand up for an Academic Degree Instruction to Post-Graduate Students

It is no good writing a long thesis: it is not the novel "War and Peace" and you are not Leo Tolstoy. It is no use writing it briefly either: it either testifies to your great talent or lack of brains. Your opponents will forgive you neither.

Do not put on airs: it is not worth thinking that you alone are clever and all others are fools. Avoid using the arrogant first person singular: instead of saying “I assume”, “I suppose” use “It is assumed...” or “We suppose...”

Try the scientific value of your paper on your relatives and colleagues. If your paper is sophisticated enough, they will start yawning and fall asleep in no time, while listening to it or reading it.

The sections that cause fits of laughter or anxiety need rewriting.

Although you will enjoy listening to the compliments of experienced people, do not be deceived by their singing praises to you.

Avoid inviting young scholars as your would-be opponents: they are always glad to jump at the opportunity of showing off and discrediting others. It is always more practical to invite merited and older scientists because the older they become the kinder and lazier they get.

If you aim at achieving success, read your paper in front of a mirror even if you dislike doing it.

When on rostrum, try to behave properly. Even if you cannot help feeling excited, stop swinging the pointer over the heads of the listeners, keep from waving hands, abstain from shouting and blowing your nose loudly.

Control your voice: if you try to speak as monotonously as you can, the learned members of the Academic Board will start thinking of their affairs or dozing off. Proceed demonstrating slides, tables, graphs and you will succeed in hitting the target.

Summing up, express your appreciation and gratitude to all the people present, keeping strictly to the table of ranks.

When the formal procedure is over, providing you were a success, do not forget to invite everybody for refreshments and a cup of coffee or tea.

How To Write A Popular Scientific Article

J.B.S. Haldane

Most scientific workers desire to spread a knowledge of their subject and to increase their income. Both can be done by writing on science for the general public. In what follows I shall give some hints on how to do it.

The first thing to remember is that your task is not easy and will be impossible if you despise technique. For literature has its technique, like science, and unless you set yourself a very high standard you will get nowhere. So don't expect to succeed at your first, or even second attempt.

For whom are you writing? This is even more important than the choice of the subject. Moreover the length of the article will depend on where it is to be published. Now for the subject matter. You may take a particular piece of research work, or a particular application of science. Or you may choose some general principle, and illustrate it from different branches of scientific work. For example an interesting article could be written on fruitful accidents. Priestley broke a thermometer, and the fate of the mercury from it led him to the discovery of oxygen.

Probably you will do better to begin on some more specialized topic, unless you are a student of the history of science.

Whatever the subject matter, it is important to remember that you want to interest or even excite your readers, but not to give them complete information. A number of the articles which are submitted to me from time to time are far too like examination answers. They give the impression that the author has looked the subject up, and tried to give a condensed summary of it. Such a summary may be all very well in a textbook, but will not hold the attention of a reader of popular articles, who does not contemplate severe intellectual exertion.

This does not mean that you must write for an audience of fools. It means that you must constantly be returning from the unfamiliar facts of science to the familiar facts of everyday experience. It is good to start from a well-known fact, say, a cheese.

This will enable you to illustrate some scientific principle. But here again take a familiar analogy. If you know enough, you will be able to proceed to your goal in a series of hops rather than a single long jump.

If you try to write an article in this way, you will probably discover your own ignorance, especially of quantitative matters. It may take you twelve hours' reading to produce an intellectually honest article of a thousand words. In fact, you will have to educate yourself as well as your public.

When you have done your article, give it to a friend, if possible to a fairly ignorant one. Or put it away for six months and see if you still understand it yourself. You will probably find that some of the sentences which seemed simple when you wrote them, now appear very involved. Here are some hints on combing them out.

Can you get in a full-stop instead of a comma or a semi-colon? If so, get it in. It gives your reader a chance to draw his breath. Can you use an active verb instead of a passive verb or a verbal noun? If so, use it. Instead of "Open windows are often thought to be good for health", or "There is a widespread opinion that open windows are good for health", try "Many people think that open windows are good for health."

Try to make the order of the phrases in your sentences correspond with the temporal or causal order of the facts with which you deal. Instead of "Species change because of the survival of the fittest" try "The fittest members survive in each generation, and so a species changes."

Of course in the history of scientific discovery an effect is commonly known before its cause. And fairly often a mathematical theorem is known to be probably true before it is formally proved. If you enunciate your theorem before you prove it, you are apt to give the impression, as Euclid does, that you are producing rabbits from a hat.

Whereas if you lead up to it gently, you create less impression of cleverness, but your reader may find your argument much easier to follow. It's necessary for you to go slow and show him as many steps as you can in your arguments or causal chain even if, in your own thinking, you skip some of them or take them backwards.

When you have written the article it may seem rather gaunt or forbidding, a catalogue of hard facts and abstract arguments. A critic may say it needs padding. I object to padding for padding's sake. It is characteristic of writers who are more interested in their own style than their subject matter, but out of place in a scientific article.

On the other hand you must do what you can to help your reader to link up your article with the rest of his knowledge. You can do this by referring to familiar facts or to familiar literature. I think it is worth while to show the continuity of human thought. I consider it desirable to point out that many people before me had a theory on the subject. I think that popular science can be of real value by emphasizing the unity of human knowledge and endeavour, at their best. This fact is hardly stressed at all in the ordinary teaching of science, and good popular science should correct this fault, both by showing how science is created by technology and creates it, and by showing the relation between scientific and other forms of thought.

A popular scientific article should, where possible, include some news. I try, as a rule, to include one or two facts which will not be familiar to a student taking a university honours course in the subject in question, unless his teachers keep well up with the periodical literature. Of course some care is needed in appraising new work.

A very large number of alleged discoveries are not confirmed by subsequent workers.

If, like myself, the writer is actually engaged in research, and has seen a number of his own bright ideas go west, he is less likely to fall into this particular trap.

In the early stages of popular writing it is well to write out a summary of the article, though I rarely do so myself. Here is a possible skeleton for an article:

Introduction. A well-known fact.

Central theme. The process of manufacture.

Why it is important.

Connections with other branches of science.

Practical suggestions.

That is one way of doing it. I have only described one way, and I do not claim that is the only way, or even the best possible way.

4. Подготовка устного высказывания на одну из предложенных тем

1. My favourite kind of Art
2. A good health is about a wealth
3. My summer holidays
4. My dream is to travel to...
5. My hobby
6. A system of education in ...
7. The greatest inventors and their inventions
8. Theatre
9. The environmental problems
10. Youth problems
11. My favourite actor/singer
12. Computers in our life

2.3 Пакет экзаменатора для промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета

<p>Место (время) выполнения задания в учебном кабинете</p> <p>Максимальное время выполнения задания: 40 мин./час., ответ -10 мин</p> <p>Студент отвечает на один теоретический вопрос, выполняет 1 грамматическое задание, читает и переводит отрывок текста, подготавливает устное высказывание на предложенную тему и пишет деловое письмо. Также оценивается его устная и письменная работа на практических занятиях</p>		
Результаты освоения (объекты оценки)	Критерии оценки результата (в соответствии с разделом 1 «Паспорт фонда оценочных средств»)	Отметка о выполнении
Умение общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	<p>- оценка 5 «отлично» выставляется студенту, глубоко и прочно усвоившему программный материал, исчерпывающе, грамотно и логически стройно его излагающему, в свете которого тесно увязывается теория с практикой. При этом студент не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении задания, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами контроля знаний, свободно владеет навыками устной и письменной речи; переводит тексты без ошибок; свободно отвечает на заданные вопросы</p> <p>- оценка 4 «хорошо» выставляется студенту, твердо знающему программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагающего его, который не допускает существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет правила грамматики при устных и письменных ответах, переводит тексты с допущением небольших неточностей; достаточно хорошо понимает устную речь и отвечает на вопросы;</p> <p>- оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который имеет знания только теоретического лексико-грамматического материала, но не усвоил его детали, и испытывает трудности в выполнении практических заданий; переводит тексты с допущением большого количества ошибок, с трудом понимает устную речь и затрудняется с формулированием ответов на</p>	
Умение переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности		
Умение самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас		
Знание лексического (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности		

	<p>поставленные вопросы; - оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не усвоил значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большим затруднением решает практические задачи.</p>	
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3.2 Информационное обеспечение обучения

Перечень учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы

Основная литература

1. Стогниева, О. Н. Английский язык для ИТ-специальностей : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / О. Н. Стогниева. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 143 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-07972-2. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/473316>. Учебное пособие для СПО
2. Байдикова, Н. Л. Английский язык для технических направлений (В1–В2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Н. Л. Байдикова, Е. С. Давиденко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 171 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10078-5. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474887>. Учебное пособие для СПО
3. Полубиченко, Л. В. Английский язык для колледжей (А2-В2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / А. С. Изволенская, Е. Э. Кожарская ; под редакцией Л. В. Полубиченко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 184 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09287-5. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474378>. Учебное пособие для СПО

Дополнительная литература

1. Невзорова, Г. Д. Английский язык. Грамматика : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Г. Д. Невзорова, Г. И. Никитушкина. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 213 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09886-0. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/471267>. 2-е изд., испр. и доп. Учебное пособие для СПО
2. Иванова, О. Ф. Английский язык. Пособие для самостоятельной работы учащихся (В1 — В2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / О. Ф. Иванова, М. М. Шиловская. — Москва : Издательство

Юрайт, 2021. — 352 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09663-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475034>. Учебное пособие для СПО