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**УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(ЧАСТЬ 3)**

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УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (ЧАСТЬ III)

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Учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов 2-го курса, обучающихся по различным специальностям и направлениям подготовки неязыкового вуза. Пособие состоит из 9 уроков, два из которых находятся в приложении, предназначенном для групп с продвинутым уровнем подготовки. Каждый урок включает аутентичный текст, активный словарь с транскрипцией, вопросы для проверки понимания текста, грамматический справочник, упражнения на развитие лексико-грамматических и коммуникативных навыков. Учебное пособие является частью УМК дисциплины «Иностранный язык», включающего также учебные пособия для 1, 2, 4-го семестров, комплект аудио- и видеоматериалов для каждого из разделов УМК, тесты промежуточного и итогового контроля, тестологическую базу АСТ.

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UNIT

1



A CAR ACCIDENT

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text



Read and translate the text

A CAR ACCIDENT



Two cars **were going** down Second Street in Lawrence, Kansas. A middle-aged lady **was driving** a Chevrolet. Right behind her a teenage student **was driving** an old Ford. The lady **was driving** slowly and carefully. She **wasn't speeding**. The student **was driving** carelessly. He **was thinking** about his classes. He **was doing** badly in Spanish and Physics. He **was worrying** about his final exams, so he **wasn't paying** attention to the road.

The traffic light was green. A young woman **was walking** down the street. A cat **was sitting** on the corner near the traffic light. A dog **was sitting** on the opposite corner. The dog **was thinking** about a bone.

Suddenly the dog saw the cat and ran across the road. The lady saw the dog and quickly put her foot on the brakes. But the student didn't have the time to slow down and the Ford crashed into the Chevrolet. The young woman saw the accident. She called the police. The police and an ambulance came immediately.

II. NOTES

Lawrence ['lɔ:r əns]	Лоренс
Kansas ['kænzəs]	Канзас
Chevrolet [ʃevr ə'leɪ]	Шевроле
Ford [fɔ:d]	Форд

III. VOCABULARY

1. to go down the street to walk [wɔ:k] down the street Two cars were going down the street.	ехать/ идти по улице идти по улице Две машины ехали вниз по улице.
2. to drive [draɪv] to drive a car to drive slowly ['sləʊli] / fast [fɑ:st] to drive carefully ['keəfəli] / carelessly ['keələsli] The middle-aged lady was driving slowly and carefully. The teenage student was driving fast and carelessly. driver ['draɪvə]	ехать водить машину ехать медленно/быстро вести машину осторожно/ невнимательно Леди средних лет ехала медленно и осторожно. Студент-тинейджер вел машину быстро и невнимательно. водитель
3. middle-aged ['mɪdl ,eɪdʒd] A middle-aged lady was driving a Chevrolet.	средних лет Леди средних лет вела Шевроле.
4. behind [bi'hænd] Right behind her a teenage student was driving an old Ford.	позади, сзади. Прямо за ней ехал студент-тинейджер на старом форде.
5. to speed [spi:d] The lady wasn't speeding.	ехать с превышением скорости Леди не превышала скорости.
6. to worry ['wəri] about smth He was worrying about his final ['faɪnəl] exams.	волноваться/ переживать о ч-л Он переживал по поводу выпускных экзаменов.
7. to do badly in smth to do well in smth He was doing badly in Spanish and Physics ['fɪzɪks].	плохо учиться по хорошо учиться по Он плохо учился по испанскому языку и физике.
8. attention [ə'tenʃn] to pay attention to smth to pay attention to the road	внимание обращать внимание на ч-л следить за дорогой

He wasn't paying attention to the road.	Он не следил за дорогой.
9. traffic light ['træfɪk laɪt] The traffic light was green.	светофор Горел зеленый свет светофора.
10. corner ['kɔːnə] at the corner (Br E)/ on the corner (Am E) at/ on the corner of the street in the corner in the corner of the room the opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] corner	угол на углу на углу улицы в углу в углу комнаты противоположный угол
11. bone [bəʊn] The dog was thinking about a bone.	кость Собака мечтала о косточке.
12. across the road [ə'krɒs ðə rəʊd] Suddenly ['sʌdnli] the dog saw the cat and ran across the road.	на противоположной стороне улицы Внезапно собака увидела кошку и побежала через дорогу.
13. brakes [breɪks] She quickly put her foot on the brakes.	тормоза Она резко затормозила.
14. to crash [kræʃ] into smth The Ford crashed into the Chevrolet.	врезаться во ч-л Форд врезался в Шевроле.
15. to slow down [sləʊ daʊn] The driver didn't have the time to slow down.	снизить скорость, притормозить У водителя не было времени, чтобы снизить скорость.
16. car accident [kɑː 'æksɪdənt] The young woman saw the car accident.	ДТП, авария Молодая женщина увидела автомобильную аварию.
17. police [pə'liːs] to call the police	полиция позвонить в полицию
18. ambulance ['æmbjʊləns] to call [kɔːl] the ambulance The police and an ambulance came immediately [ɪ'miːdiətli].	скорая помощь позвонить в скорую помощь Полиция и скорая помощь прибыли немедленно.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What were the two cars doing?
2. Who was driving a Chevrolet?
3. Who was driving an old Ford?
4. In what manner was the middle-aged lady driving?

5. In what manner was the student driving?
6. Why wasn't the student paying attention to the road?
7. Who was walking down the street?
8. What was the cat doing?
9. What was the dog doing?
10. What was the dog thinking about?
11. Why did the dog run across the road?
12. Why did the lady put her foot on the brakes?
13. Why did the Ford crash into the Chevrolet?
14. Who called the police?
15. Who came to help?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Two cars were going down Second Street in Washington, D.C.
2. The middle-aged lady was driving a Ford.
3. The teenage student was driving a new Ford in front of the woman.
4. The student was driving carelessly.
5. The student was driving slowly.
6. The student was doing well in Spanish and Physics.
7. The lady was paying attention to the road.
8. The young woman was riding a bike.
9. The cat was sitting on the corner of the street.
10. The dog was thinking about his final exams.

V. GRAMMAR: THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

1. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ:

1. действий, происходивших в определенный момент в прошлом

Момент может быть выражен:

а) точным указанием на время при помощи обстоятельств (at 5 o'clock yesterday, (at) this time last year (в это же время в прошлом году) и др.)

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon they were washing the dog.

Вчера в 3 часа дня они мыли собаку.





*This time last week she **was playing** tennis.
В это же время на прошлой неделе она
играла в теннис.*

б) другим действием в **Past Simple**, которое является более коротким

*Tom **was driving** home when Peggy **called**.
Том ехал домой, когда позвонила Пегги.*



*Dan **broke** his arm while he **was playing** hockey.
Дэн сломал руку, когда играл в хоккей.*

2. двух параллельно протекавших действий в прошлом (маркер while [waɪl] в то время как)

*She **was cooking** dinner while [waɪl] he **was watching** TV.
Она готовила ужин, пока он смотрел телевизор.*



3. действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом (маркеры all day, the whole [həʊl] day весь день, from 9 to 10 с 9 до 10)



*They **were discussing** this problem from 10 to 12 yesterday.
Вчера с 10 до 12 они обсуждали эту проблему.*

4. действий, описывающих обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события повествования



Mr. Patrick came to the park, sat down on a bench and looked around.

The sun was shining and the birds were singing. Two ladies were talking, their children were playing.

М-р Патрик пришел в парк, сел на скамью и посмотрел по сторонам.

Солнце сияло и птицы пели. Две дамы беседовали, их дети играли.

2. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS имеет следующие формы:

Лицо / число	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
1 л. ед. ч.	I was working	I was not working	Was I working?
2 л. ед. ч.	You were working	You were not working	Were you working?
3 л. ед. ч.	He was working	He was not working	Was he working?
	She was working	She was not working	Was she working?
	It was working	It was not working	Was it working?
1 л. мн. ч.	We were working	We were not working	Were we working?
2 л. мн. ч.	You were working	You were not working	Were you working?
3 л. мн. ч.	They were working	They were not working	Were they working?

3. СТРУКТУРА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В PAST CONTINUOUS

СТРУКТУРА УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

П → Ск → Доп → Об-во

He was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday.

СТРУКТУРА ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

П → Ск → Доп → Об-во

всп.гл. → not → смысл. гл.

He was not watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday.

СТРУКТУРА ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС

Всп. → П → Ост/ч → Доп → Об-во
гл. Ск
Was he watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday?

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВОПРОС

(ко всем членам предложения кроме подлежащего)

Вопр. → Всп. → П → Ост/ч → До → Об-во
сл. гл. Ск п
What was he watching – at 7 o'clock yesterday?

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВОПРОС К ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕМУ

Вопр.сл. → Ск → Доп → Об-во
Who was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday?

VI. EXERCISES

1. Define the meaning of Past Continuous in each sentence.

1. What **were** they **doing** at 10:30. 2. Edna **was driving** home when Adrian phoned. 3. While Bill **was cleaning** the car Melissa **was shopping** with a friend. 4. I fell asleep while I **was watching** TV. 5. It **was snowing** all day yesterday. 6. Mr. Murphy entered the office. The radio **was playing** soft music. The secretary **was sitting** at her desk. His assistant **was consulting** a client. 7. We saw an accident while we **were waiting** for a bus. 8. She **was cleaning** her apartment from 10 to 12. 9. While Jim and Peter **were playing** cards Jack Sarah **was listening** to music.



2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: She was watching TV at 4 o'clock. – *She was not watching TV at 4 o'clock. Was she watching TV at 4 o'clock.*

1. Bob was jogging from 8 to 9 in the morning.
2. Harry was talking to his friend when he heard the doorbell.
3. It was raining when I went out.
4. Sue was carrying a bag when I saw her.
5. John was reading a newspaper when the phone rang.

6. Lily was working from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.
7. Nick was crossing the road when the accident happened.
8. Mary was sitting in her office at 10 in the morning.
9. Paul and Jim were having a meeting at 8 o'clock last night.
10. Clair and Philip were travelling at this time last year.
11. Carol was writing a report when I called her.
12. Margaret was typing a letter when the light went out.
13. William and Nick were listening to the radio when the battery went out.
14. Clair was driving when the car ran out of petrol.

3. The following people were in the living room last night. What were they doing? Ask and answer questions using the prompts below.

Example: Mr Scott and Grandpa/ play chess -

- *What were Mr Scott and Grandpa doing?*

- *They were playing chess.*

1. Mrs Scott/ watch TV
2. Grandma/ knit
3. Liza/ write a letter
4. Tom and Paul/ play their toys
5. The cat/ sit by the fire.



4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.

1. Tom and Jim (play) tennis at 10.30 yesterday.
2. I saw Jane in the park. She (read) a book, she (not talk) to anyone.
3. I (have) lunch when you called.
4. It (snow) when I got up.
5. Ann was at home at 4 o'clock. She (watch) television.
6. It (rain), so we didn't go out.
7. They (work) hard all day yesterday.
8. He (clean) his room at 11.30 yesterday.
9. When I woke up yesterday the sun (shine) and the birds (sing).
10. Cora (read) a letter when Jimmy phoned her.
11. Andy (come) out of the restaurant when he saw Jenny.
12. When Margaret opened the door the phone (ring).
13. I (walk) home when it started to rain.
14. The students (play) a game when the professor arrived.
15. When Don arrived we (have) coffee.
16. She (not cry) when I saw her.
17. Peter still (lie) in bed when he heard the doorbell.
18. I (look for) some photos when you rang.
19. My friends (not wait) for me when I arrived at the station.
20. She (swim) in the sea when I saw her.
21. When we (drive) home from the theatre the police stopped us.
22. You (work) in a restaurant when I first met you?
23. They (watch) TV when I arrived.
24. When I saw Jim he (talk) to Sheila.
25. Paul still (get through) the traffic when the party started.
26. What you (do) when you heard the news?
27. What they (do) when the fire started?
28. What he (do) when the war started?
29. What they (do) when the parcel arrived?
30. They (cook) dinner when the house caught fire.



5. Mrs. Rose's house was robbed at 10.30 yesterday. The police questioned all the neighbors. Tell what each person was doing between 9.30 and 11.30 a.m. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.

1. The man next door (watch) TV.
2. Two teenage boys next door (play) ping-pong.
3. The woman and man across the street (work) in the backyard.
4. The woman down the street (take) a bath.
5. The man up the street (shop).
6. The man and his son on the corner (listen) to the radio.
7. The children in the back of her (study).
8. The woman in the back of her (jog) in the park.
9. The babysitter across the street (watch) the children in the backyard.
10. The girl up the street (practice) the piano.



6. A group of people were staying in a hotel. One evening the fire alarm rang. Use the prompts to say what everyone was doing at that time.

Example: Ann/ write a letter/ in her room. – *Ann was writing a letter in her room.*

1. George/ get ready to go out.
2. Carol and Dennis/ have dinner.
3. Tom/ make a phone call.
4. Liza/ have a shower.
5. Ronald/ watch a football game.
6. John and his wife/ scream at each other.
7. Bob/ sleep/ in his bed.
8. Max/ talk to his girlfriend.
9. Billy and Sally/ play computer games.



7. Yesterday Paul called all his friends to invite them to his party. Say what each of them was doing when Paul called. Begin your sentences with "When Paul called".

Example: Ben/ study *When Paul called Ben, he was studying.*

1. Jackie/ cook
2. Jim/ sleep
3. Peter/ iron
4. Cindy/ wash her hair
5. Barbara and Bruce/ work in the yard
6. Alice/ water the plants
7. John/ take a shower
8. Dorothy and Leo/ wash the car
9. Carmen/ practice the piano

8. Paul's parents went away for the weekend. Paul invited some friends to the house. However his parents' car broke down so they had to come back home. Look at the picture and the list of words. Say what everyone was doing at the time Paul's parents entered the house.



<i>wash the dog</i>	<i>sleep on a sofa</i>	<i>play cards</i>
<i>listen to music and dance</i>	<i>hold a glass of Cola</i>	<i>smoke a cigarette</i>

Example: At the time Paul's parents entered the house Ben *was washing the dog*.

1. At the time Paul's parents entered the house Jackie ...
2. At the time Paul's parents entered the house Jim and Peter ...
3. At the time Paul's parents entered the house Sarah ...
4. At the time Paul's parents entered the house Cindy ...
5. At the time Paul's parents entered the house Paul ...

9. Make complex sentences. Use Past Continuous for a longer, continuing action. Use Past Simple for the action that interrupts the continuing action.

Example: He read the newspaper. The telephone rang. – *When he was reading the newspaper the telephone rang.*

1. He talked on the phone. The accident happened.
2. He watched TV. His friend came over.
3. He relaxed on the patio. It began to rain.
4. She cooked dinner. The baby started to cry.
5. He ate dinner. He heard a loud noise.
6. He studied. The doorbell rang.
7. He took a bath. Mary called.
8. He read a book. The dog started to bark.
9. He drove his car. He got a flat tire.

10. You are asking your group mate about his/her activities yesterday. Use the prompts to ask and answer the questions.

Example: 7 a.m. / have a bath -

Student A: *What were you doing at 7 a.m.?*

Student B: *I was having a bath.*

1. 9 a.m. / walk down the street
2. 12.30 p.m. / eat lunch
3. 3 p.m. / shop
4. 5 p.m. / talk on the phone
5. 7 p.m. / cook dinner
6. 10 p.m. / read the newspaper
7. midnight / sleep

11. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or the Present Continuous Tense.



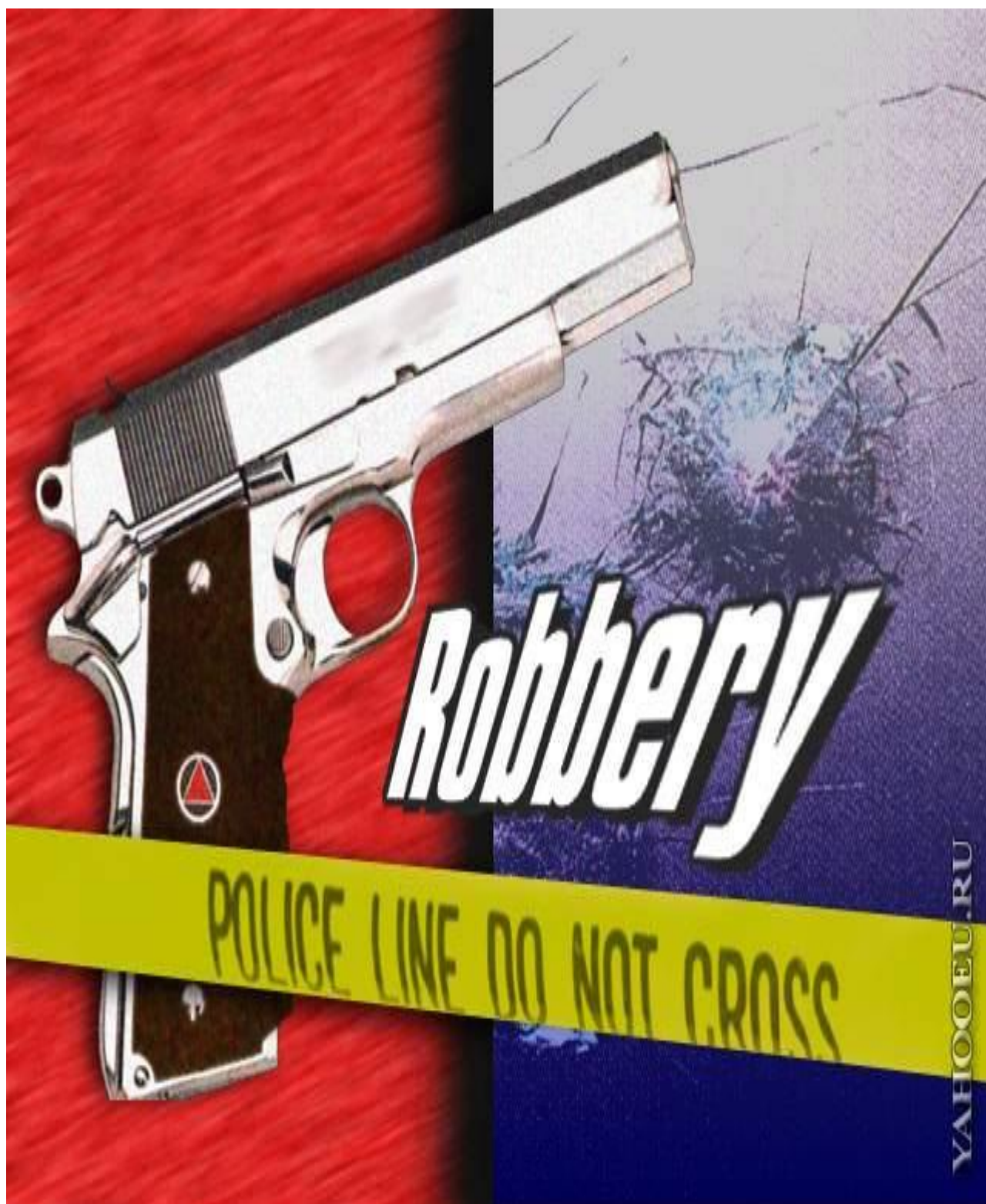
1. My little sister (to sleep) now. 2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 3. I (to write) an English exercise now. 4. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. I (to enjoy) my holiday now.

12. Translate the sentences.

1. Я переходил улицу, когда увидел аварию. 2. Он ехал невнимательно, когда врезался в другую машину. 3. Вчера я весь вечер играл в компьютерные игры. 4. Когда я ехала домой, начался дождь. 5. В воскресенье в 10 мы играли в теннис. 6. Мы играли в футбол с 10 до 12 в субботу. 7. Что ты делал, когда я пришел? 8. Мы не путешествовали в это время в прошлом году. 9. Я не спал, когда зазвонил телефон. 10. Вчера он весь день волновался по поводу экзаменов.

UNIT

2



A ROBBERY

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text



Read and translate the text

A ROBBERY

Mr. Murphy's shop was robbed this morning. A policeman is asking Mr. Murphy what everyone was doing at the time of the robbery.



Policeman: What **was happening** in the shop at the time of the robbery?

Mr. Murphy: Well, it was a quiet Saturday morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**. I **was sitting** at my desk, drinking a cup of coffee and reading my morning newspaper. I **wasn't talking** to anyone. I **was listening** to the radio. It **was playing** soft music. Some of the staff **were putting** goods onto the shelves. The cashier **was sitting** behind the cash desk and **counting** the change. Several customers **were doing** their shopping.

Policeman: Can you tell me anything about the robbers? What **were** they **wearing**?

Mr. Murphy: Yes. They **were wearing** black masks and **holding** their guns. And they **were shouting**. They took all the cash we had in the shop.

Policeman: Did anyone else see the robbery?

Mrs. Murphy: Yes, the lady from the post office. She **was cycling** up the street at the time of the robbery. She called the police while everyone else **was recovering** from the shock.

Policeman: How did the robbers get away? **Weren't** you **following** them?

Mr. Murphy: Well, I **was following** them when they suddenly ran into the cinema.

Policeman: Why didn't you follow them into the cinema?

Mr. Murphy: I was going to, but I have already seen the film twice.

Policeman: Thank you very much.

II. NOTES

Murphy ['mɜ:fi]	Мэрфи
-----------------	-------

III. VOCABULARY

1. policeman [pə'li:smən]	полицейский
2. to rob [rɒb] robber ['rɒbə] robbery ['rɒbəri] What were you doing at the time of the robbery?	грабить грабитель ограбление Что вы делали в момент ограбления?
3. to happen ['hæpən] What was happening in the shop at the time of the robbery?	случаться Что происходило в магазине в момент ограбления?
4. to listen ['lɪsən] to the radio ['reɪdiəʊ] He was listening to the radio when the battery ['bætəri] ran out.	слушать радио Он слушал радио, когда у него села батарея.
5. shelf [ʃelf] (shelves [ʃelvz]) The staff were putting the goods onto the shelves while the radio was playing soft music.	полка (полки) Персонал раскладывал товар по полкам, а по радио играла негромкая музыка.
6. cash [kæʃ] cash desk [kæʃ desk] cashier [kæ'ʃɪə] The cashier was sitting behind the cash desk.	наличные касса кассир Кассир сидел за кассой.
7. change [tʃeɪndʒ] to count [kaʊnt] the change The cashier was counting the change.	мелочь, сдача считать мелочь Кассир пересчитывал мелочь.
8. to hold [həʊld] to hold a gun [gʌn] When the police arrived the robbers were holding guns.	держать держать в руках оружие Когда прибыла полиция, в руках грабителей было оружие.
9. else [els] what else [wɒt els] who else [hu: els] everyone else ['evri,wʌn els]	еще что еще кто еще все остальные
10. to cycle ['saɪkl] She was cycling up the street when the accident happened.	ехать на велосипеде Она ехала по улице на велосипеде, когда произошла авария.

11. while [waɪl] While the students were having a test the professor was sleeping at his desk.	пока; в то время, как Пока студенты писали тест, профессор дремал за столом.
12. to recover [rɪˈkʌvə] from smth to recover from an illness ['ɪlnəs] to recover from a shock	выздоровливать, приходить в себя от ч-л выздоровливать от болезни приходить в себя, отходить от шока
13. to follow ['fɒləʊ] He was following the robbers while they were getting away.	преследовать, следовать за Он преследовал грабителей, в то время как они пытались скрыться.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Why is the policeman asking Mr. Murphy questions?
2. What was happening in the shop at the time of the robbery?
3. What time of the day was it?
4. What was the weather like?
5. What was Mr. Murphy doing at the time of the robbery?
6. What kind of music was the radio playing at the time of the robbery?
7. What were the staff doing?
8. What was the cashier doing?
9. What were the customers doing ?
10. What were the robbers wearing?
11. What were they holding in their hands?
12. Who else saw the robbery?
13. What was the woman from the post office doing at the time of the robbery?
14. How did the robbers get away?
15. Why didn't Mr. Murphy follow the robbers into the cinema?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. A policeman is asking Mr. Murphy what everyone was doing at the time of the robbery.
2. The weather was horrible at the time of the robbery.
3. Mr. Murphy was writing a letter.
4. Mr. Murphy was talking on the phone.
5. The radio was playing hard rock music.
6. The cashier was drinking coffee.

7. Several customers were putting goods onto the shelves.
8. Some staff were reading their morning newspapers.
9. The robbers were wearing black masks and holding flowers.
10. The robbers were shouting.
11. The woman from the post office called the police while everyone else was following the robbers.
12. Mr. Murphy was going to follow the robbers but changed his mind.

V. EXERCISES

1. Put questions to the words in italics.

1. Nick was sitting *in his office* when he heard a fire alarm.
2. *A teenage student* was driving an old Ford.
3. They were sitting *in their garden* at lunchtime.
4. I was talking to *a customer* from 5 to 6 last evening.
5. The radio was playing *soft music* when I fell asleep.



6. They were wearing *black masks* at the time of the robbery.
7. While the students were having a test the professor *was sleeping at his desk*.
8. Brian was following *the robbers* while they were getting away.
9. The lady *was cycling* up the street when she saw an accident.
10. When the police arrived the robbers were holding *guns*.

2. Put questions to the missing parts of the sentences.

1. Jim ... TV from 7 to 9 yesterday.
2. Mary was watching ... at 5 yesterday.
3. The students were ... when the professor arrived.
4. ... was sleeping while his mother was cooking breakfast.
5. Will was writing ... from 9 to 10.30.
6. The robbers were ... when the police arrived.
7. I was cycling down to the post office at
8. She was watering ... while her husband was planting an apple tree.
9. ... was crying when I saw her.
10. ... were playing football when a storm began.



3. Match the sentences.

1. While/when he was working in the garden	a. we saw a car accident.
2. While/ when I was skiing	b. I burnt my finger.
3. While/ when I was cooking	c. he hurt his back.
4. While/ when she was crossing the street	d. she burnt her dinner .
5. While/ when he was doing an exercise	e. he met his old school friend .
6. While/ when we were driving to work	f. he made a mistake .
7. While/ when he was walking to his office	g. I fell down and broke my leg .
8. While/ when she was dreaming about her boyfriend	h. the traffic light turned red .

4. Match the sentences using *while* or *when*.

1. John was listening to the radio	a. he was crossing the road.
2. Peter was swimming	b. he was shopping.
3. He slipped on ice	c. her pen broke.
4. The robbers stole his car	d. the professor was giving a lecture.
5. Helen was writing a letter	e. the battery ran out.
6. The students were playing computer games	f. his sister was sunbathing.

5. Use the verbs in brackets to answer the questions. Use Past Simple and Past Continuous.

Example: When did he cut his face? (shave) – *He cut his face when he was shaving.*

1. When did she hurt her back? (move furniture)
2. When did you cut your finger? (work in the yard)
3. When did you fall down? (cycle)
4. When did he burn his hand? (cook)
5. When did she have an accident? (drive)
6. When did he break his leg? (play football)
7. When did he lose his wallet? (shop)
8. When did you see your old friend? (go to the University)
9. When did he buy the newspaper? (go home)



6. Translate the sentences.



1. Пока он читал газету, по радио играла музыка.
2. Пока он катался на лыжах, он сломал ногу.
3. Когда он сидел в офисе, начался пожар.
4. Когда он шел в университет, он встретил друга.
5. Пока Майкл смотрел телевизор, он уснул.
6. Пока она писала письмо, у нее сломался компьютер.
7. Что вы делали в момент ограбления?
8. Пока жена смотрела телевизор, муж готовил ужин.
9. Пока студенты писали тест, профессор спал за столом.
10. Пока он работал, его девушка ходила по магазинам.

VI. TEST

I. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ.

1. At 5 o'clock yesterday he **was watching** TV.

- A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
- B) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
- C) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
- D) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
- E) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

2. Bill **was reading** a newspaper while his wife **was cooking** dinner.

- A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
- B) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
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- E) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

3. They **were having** a lecture from 10 to 12 last Monday.

- A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
- B) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
- C) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
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- E) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

4. It **was raining** when I **went out**.

- A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)
- B) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)
- C) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом
- D) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом
- E) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

5. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**. I **was driving** through the forest.

- A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)

В) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)

С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом

Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом

Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

6. Mary was having a shower when I called her.

А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)

В) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)

С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом

Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом

Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

7. Harry went out of the house. It was raining and the cold wind **was blowing**.

А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)

В) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)

С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом

Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом

Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

8. The girls were dancing while he **was playing** the guitar.

А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)

В) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)

С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом

Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом

Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

9. Our friends were travelling at this time last year.

А) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)

В) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)

С) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом

Д) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом

Е) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

10. I **was working** in a restaurant from 9 to 5 yesterday.

A) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен точным указанием времени)

B) действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом (момент обозначен другим действием в Past simple, которое является более коротким)

C) два параллельно протекавших действия в прошлом

D) действие, которое продолжалось в течение некоторого отрезка времени в прошлом

E) действие, описывающее обстановку, на фоне которой происходили события

II. ПОСТРОЙТЕ ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС И ОТРИЦАНИЕ.

1. The radio **was playing** soft music all morning yesterday.

2. The students **were having** a test when the alarm rang.

3. An old lady **was crossing** the road.

4. The secretary **was typing** a letter when her boss arrived.

5. They **were dancing** from 8 to 12 last night.

III. ЗАДАЙТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ ЧАСТИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.

1. She was driving to **New York** when she had an accident.

2. Laura was cleaning **the windows** when it started to rain.

3. **Mr. Show** was walking from his office when somebody attacked him.

4. He **was writing his exercises** at five o'clock.

5. Granma **was knitting** while Grandpa and his friend were playing chess.

IV. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ.

1. He ... a newspaper when the phone rang.

A. read

B. was reading

C. reading

2. At three o'clock yesterday we ... the dog.

A. was washing

B. washing

C. were washing

3. While Tina was cooking she ... herself.

A. burn

B. was burning

C. burnt

4. What ... at six o'clock yesterday?

A. was you doing

B. you did

C. were you doing

5. At nine o'clock yesterday morning Jane ... from London to New York.

A. was flying

B. flied

C. flew

6. The student was listening carefully while the professor ... the rule to him.

A. was explaining

B. explaining

C. explained

7. Simon was ... when he fell and hurt his leg.

A. dancer

B. danced

C. dancing

8. Why ... all through your history class yesterday?

A. did you laugh

B. you were laughing

C. were you laughing

9. It ... while I was waiting for the bus.
 A. was raining B. raining C. rained
10. While the teacher ..., the students were listening to him.
 A. spoken B. spoke C. was speaking
11. Dad was repairing the TV while Mum ... dinner.
 A. was cooking B. cooked C. is cooking
12. He ... tea at five o'clock yesterday.
 A. drank B. was drunk C. was drinking
13. What is that noise? – James ... his bike at the moment.
 A. was repairing B. is repairing C. repaired
14. I ... when the dog suddenly began to bark.
 A. was studying B. study C. studied
15. She ... home from work when it began to snow.
 A. am walking B. walked C. was walking
16. He ... down the street when he saw an accident.
 A. cycled B. was cycling C. were cycling
17. She wasn't speeding when the accident
 A. happened B. was happening C. is happened
18. I ... across the road when I saw my old school friend.
 A. walked B. was walking C. were walking
19. What ... at the time of the robbery?
 A. was you doing B. you were doing C. were you doing
20. Why ... when I ... her yesterday?
 A. she was crying; saw B. was she crying; was seeing C. was she crying; saw

V. ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ПЕРЕВОД СКАЗУЕМОГО.

1. Father **мыл** the car, while the boys **играли** in the garden.
2. It was a quiet evening. The children **спали**. Grandmother **делала** a cake.
3. They **ехали** home, when the storm **начался**.
4. When I **вышел** into the garden, the sun **светило**, and the birds **пели**.
5. I looked out of the window: the people **бежали** to the harbor.
6. This time last week she **не путешествовала**.
7. He **преследовал** the robbers, when they suddenly **вбежали** into the cinema.
8. What **происходило** in the shop during the robbery?
9. I **читала** a magazine, when you **позвонил** me.
10. The dog **сидела** at the corner and **мечтала** about the bone.

UNIT

3



BURGLARY

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text



Read and translate the text

BURGLARY



Mr. and Mrs. Johnson went away for a holiday. When they got home they saw that someone **had left** the front door open. They were sure that they **had locked** the door the morning they left. Mr. Johnson wondered what on earth **had happened**.



Mrs. Johnson was shocked when she noticed that someone **had made** a lot of footprints in the flowerbed. Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone **had smashed** the window. They guessed that a burglar **had broken in**.

They went into the sitting room and saw that the clock on the wall **had gone**. The burglar **had not had** time to take everything because they came home. After they **had looked** around the house they phoned the police. Mr. Johnson told them exactly what the burglar **had taken**.



The police said that they **had done** the right thing because they **hadn't touched** anything. They hoped that the damage **had not been** too serious. After Mr. Johnson **had finished** the phone call he made two cups of tea – one for himself and the other one for his wife. They were glad the burglar **hadn't taken** the kettle!

II. NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson [dʒɒnsən]

М-р и миссис Джонсон

III. VOCABULARY

1. holiday to go away for a holiday Mr. and Mrs. Johnson went away for a holiday.	отпуск, каникулы уехать в отпуск Мистер и миссис Джонсон уехали в отпуск.
2. to leave the door open They saw that someone had left the front door open.	оставить дверь открытой Они увидели, что кто-то оставил открытой входную дверь.
3. to lock [lɒk] the door They were sure that they had locked the door the morning they left.	закрыть дверь на замок Они были уверены, что закрыли дверь на замок в то утро, когда уезжали.
4. to wonder ['wʌndə]	интересоваться; задаться вопросом
5. on earth [ɜːθ] Mr. Johnson wondered what on earth had happened.	же, всё-таки (разг, усилит.) М-р Джонсон задался вопросом о том, что же все-таки произошло.
6. footprint ['fʊtprɪnt] to make a footprint	след, отпечаток (ноги) оставить след
7. to notice ['nəʊtɪs] She noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed. ['flaʊəbed].	замечать, обращать внимание Она заметила, что кто-то оставил множество следов на клумбе.
8. to smash [smæʃ] Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone had smashed the window.	разбивать; крушить М-р Джонсон пришел в ужас от того, что кто-то разбил окно.
9. to guess [ges]	догадаться
10. burglar ['bɜːglə] burglary ['bɜːgləri]	вор-домушник квартирная кража со взломом
11. to break in They guessed that a burglar had broken in.	взломать дверь, проникнуть Они догадались, что в дом проник грабитель.
12. to look around the house After they had looked around the house they phoned the police.	осмотреть дом После того, как они осмотрели дом, они позвонили в полицию.
13. exactly [ɪg'zæktli] He told them exactly what the burglar had taken.	в точности; именно Он рассказал им, что именно взял грабитель.

14. to touch [tʌtʃ] smth The police said that they had done the right thing because they hadn't touched anything.	(при)касаться к ч-л Полицейский сказал, что они поступили правильно, потому что ни к чему не прикасались.
15. damage ['dæmɪdʒ] serious ['sɪərɪəs] damage They hoped that the damage had not been too serious.	ущерб, урон серьезный ущерб Они надеялись, что ущерб не был очень большим.
16. kettle ['ketl] to put a kettle up to boil [bɔɪl]	чайник поставить кипятить чайник

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What did Mr. and Mrs. Johnson see when they got home?
2. Why was Mrs. Johnson shocked?
3. Why was Mr. Johnson horrified?
4. What did they see in the sitting room?
5. When did they call the police?
6. What did the police say?
7. What did Mr. Johnson do after he had finished the phone call?
8. Why were Mr. and Mrs. Johnson glad?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson got home they saw that someone had left the window open.
2. They were sure that they had left the door open.
3. Mrs. Johnson was happy when she noticed that someone had made a lot of footprints in the flowerbed.
4. Mr. Johnson was horrified to see that someone had stolen all the flowers from the flowerbed.
5. They guessed that their neighbors had visited the house.
6. They went into the sitting room and saw that their coffee service had gone.
7. The burglar had had time to take everything.
8. After they had looked around the house they phoned the police.
9. The police said that they had done the right thing because they had touched everything.
10. After Mr. Johnson had finished the phone call he made two cups of coffee – one for himself and the other one for his wife.
11. They were glad the burglar hadn't taken the clock!

V. GRAMMAR: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (ПРОШЕДШЕЕ СОВЕРШЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ)

1. УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ PAST PERFECT

PAST PERFECT УПОТРЕБЛЯЕТСЯ ДЛЯ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ:

1. действия, которое совершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом

Момент может быть выражен: указанием на время при помощи обстоятельства с предлогом **BY** [bai] – к (by 5 o'clock yesterday, by that time и др.)



*By 8 o'clock the children **had** already **gone** to school.*

К восьми часам дети уже ушли в школу.

2. действия, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

*Frank **had** never **played** rugby ['rʌgbɪ] before he went to university.*

Фрэнк никогда не играл в регби, до того как поступил в университет.



*When Mike arrived Dan **had** already **mended** the computer.*

Когда Майк приехал, Дэн уже починил компьютер.



*Tom thought he **had** **left** his wallet ['wɒlɪt] on the bus.*

Том думал, что оставил бумажник в автобусе.

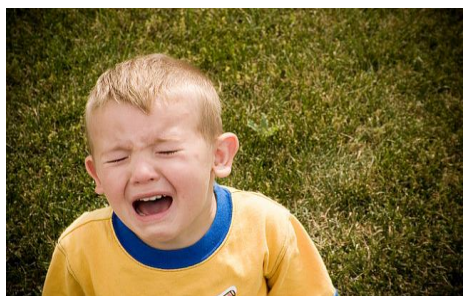




*He was angry. He **had not had** lunch.
Он был сердит. Он не пообедал.*

VI. EXERCISES

1. Define the meaning of Past Perfect in each sentence.



1. The little boy was crying because he **had lost** his mother. 2. When I got home, I found that someone **had broken** into my apartment and **had stolen** my fur coat. 3. He **had broken** his leg, so he couldn't walk. 4. They **had sat down** for dinner by 8 pm. 5. When I arrived at the party Tom **had already gone** home. 6. The bank **had closed** by the time I got there. 7. I wasn't hungry. I **had just had** lunch. 8. The house was very quiet when I arrived. Everyone **had gone** to bed. 9. When we went into the cinema, the film **had already begun**. 10. I didn't recognize him. He **had changed** a lot. 11. She could not answer the phone because she **had lost** her voice. 12. I **had finished** work by 9 pm last Friday. 13. He **had fixed** the old armchair. It looked brand new.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. He **had written** his new play by the end of 2010. 2. Nancy **had spent** all her money on clothes by the time the shopping center closed. 3. Sue and Jack **had arrived** at the theatre by the beginning of the performance. 4. I **had finished** my report by the coffee break. 5. Mrs. Burton **had cooked lunch** by noon. 6. Monica **had passed** all her exams by Christmas holidays. 7. They **had renovated** the school by September.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Perfect and translate the sentences.

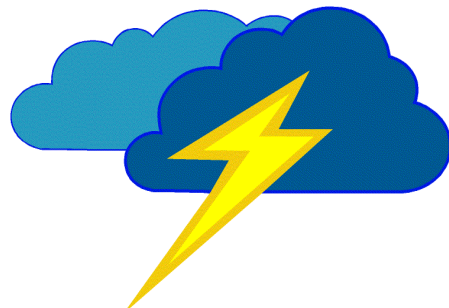
Example: Jason ...*had returned*... (return) home before the storm broke out.

1. Lucy (pack) her suitcase by the time I called her.

2. The children (finish) doing their homework by nine o'clock.

3. Julie (type) the letters by the time her boss came to the office.

4. I.....(not /finish) my lunch when uncle Bill came.



5. After Sarah (do) the shopping, she had coffee with her friends at a cafe.
6. When I got to the garage, the mechanic(not/repair) my car.
7. The boys were nervous because they(not/be) on a plane before.

4. Match column A with column B to make 5 correct sentences. Which is the first action in each pair?

Column A	Column B
1 By the time he reached the airport	a her husband had forgotten her birthday.
2 Mary was angry because	b after we had bought the tickets.
3 The bank robbers had escaped	c the plane had already taken off.
4 We went to the theatre	d after she had won the prize.
5 The actress gave an interview	e before the police arrived.

5. Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: She cleaned the house. Then, she watched TV. (after) - *After she had cleaned the house, she watched TV.*

- 1 I found a solution to my problem. Then, I felt happier, (when)
- 2 The boys finished their homework. Then, they went out to play, (before).....
- 3 He locked the door. Then, the phone rang, (after)
- 4 Sarah washed the dishes. Then, her husband arrived, (by the time).....
- 5 The concert finished. Then, the fans left the stadium, (when).....
- 6 The play started. Then, Henry arrived at the theatre, (already. when).....

6. It was Marie's birthday yesterday and she gave a party for her friends. What had she done before the day of the party? Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

Example: - What had Marie done before the day of the party?
- She had prepared the food.



7. Speak to your friend and find out what she/he had done by the time of his/her birthday party.

8. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Магазин закрылся к тому времени, когда я туда пришел. **2.** Когда Джек пришел на день рождения, Луиза уже ушла. **3.** Я был голоден, потому что не пообедал. **4.** В доме было тихо. Все уехали за город. **5.** Я не знал, что случилось. **6.** Мэри была сердита, потому что Кевин забыл о ее дне рождения. **7.** Она потратила все деньги на одежду к тому времени, когда торговый центр закрылся. **8.** Джейсон вернулся домой до того, как начался дождь. **9.** Она сделала домашнюю работу к 9 часам. **10.** Я не позавтракал, когда пришел дядя Билл. **11.** Люси упаковала чемодан, когда я ей позвонил. **12.** После того, как Моррис отремонтировал машину, он пошел домой. **13.** Дети ушли в школу к 8 утра.

UNIT

4



A SAD STORY

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text



Read and translate the text

A SAD STORY



Once upon a time, a handsome prince met a poor village girl and they fell in love. His name was Richard and her name was Rose. They had to keep their romance in secret from the King and Queen.



Richard gave Rose a gold ring with a large diamond. She gave him a silver ring with a small emerald which her mother had given her just before she died.



One day Rose was walking through the village when she saw Gloria, the innkeeper's daughter. She couldn't believe her eyes! Gloria was wearing her mother's silver ring.

There was a simple explanation. Earlier that day prince Richard **had left** the ring by an open window before he went hunting with his father. A magpie **had seen** the ring sparkling in the sunlight. The magpie **had flown** down and **taken** the ring. Later, the magpie was frightened by the hunters, and dropped the ring just outside the village inn. Gloria found it a few minutes later.



Rose thought that the prince **had given** Gloria the ring. She left the village that afternoon with a broken heart.

When Richard returned from hunting he went to his room. The ring **had gone!** He ran to the village to tell Rose, but she **had** already **left**. Richard never saw her again. They both lived unhappily ever after, though they were both rich, because Rose sold the gold ring that the prince **had given** her.

II. NOTES

Richard ['rɪtʃəd]	Ричард
Rose [rəʊz]	Роза
Gloria ['glɔːrɪə]	Глория

III. VOCABULARY

1. once upon a time [wʌns ə'pɒn]	давным-давно
2. handsome ['hænsəm] handsome prince [prɪns]	красивый (о мужчине) прекрасный принц
3. village ['vɪlɪdʒ] village girl	деревня деревенская девушка
4. to fall in love with smb They fell in love with each other.	полюбить, влюбиться в к-л Они полюбили друг друга.
5. to keep smth in secret ['siːkrət] from smb They had to keep their romance [rə'mæns] in secret from the King and Queen [kwiːn].	держат ч-л в тайне от к-л Они вынуждены были держать в тайне свой роман от короля и королевы.
6. ring [rɪŋ] a gold ring with a large diamond ['daɪəmənd] a silver ['sɪlvə] ring with a small emerald ['emərəld]	кольцо золотое кольцо с большим бриллиантом серебряное кольцо с маленьким изумрудом
7. innkeeper ['ɪnˌkiːpə]	хозяин постоялого двора
8. through [θruː] One day Rose was walking through the village when she saw Gloria, the innkeeper's daughter ['dɔːtə].	по, через Однажды Роуз шла по деревне, когда увидела Глорию, дочь хозяина постоялого двора.
9. explanation [ˌeksplə'neɪʃn] There was a simple explanation.	объяснение Этому имелось простое объяснение.
10. to go hunting ['hʌntɪŋ]	ходить на охоту
11. magpie ['mæɡpaɪ]	сорока
12. to sparkle ['spɑːkl] A magpie had seen the ring sparkling in the sunlight.	сверкать Сорока увидела, сверкающее на солнце кольцо.
13. to be frightened ['fraɪtənd] by smb The magpie was frightened by the hunters.	испугаться к-л Сорока испугалась охотников.

14. to drop [drɒp] The magpie dropped the ring just outside the village inn.	ронять Сорока выронила кольцо рядом с постоялым двором.
15. with a broken heart [hɑːt]	с разбитым сердцем
16. both [bəʊθ]	оба, обе
17. though [ðəʊ] They both lived unhappily ever after, though they were both rich.	хотя Они оба были несчастны всю жизнь, хотя оба были богаты.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Who did prince Richard fall in love with?
2. What was her name?
3. What did Richard give Rose?
4. What ring did Rose give Richard?
5. Who did Rose see one day when she was walking through the village?
6. What was Gloria wearing?
7. Where had Richard left the ring before he went hunting with his father?
8. What bird had seen the ring?
9. What had the magpie done?
10. How did the magpie drop the ring?
11. Where did it drop the ring?
12. Why did Rose leave the village?
13. What did Richard do after he returned from hunting?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Once upon a time, a handsome prince met a rich village girl and they fell in love.
2. They had to keep their romance in secret from the villagers.
3. Richard gave Rose a gold bracelet with a large diamond.
4. She gave him a silver ring with a small emerald which she had found just outside the village inn.
5. Rose couldn't believe her eyes! Gloria was wearing her mother's gold ring.
6. Earlier that day prince Richard had left the ring in the dining hall before he went hunting with his father.
7. A flamingo had seen the ring sparkling in the sunlight.
8. Later, the magpie was frightened by the hunters, and dropped the ring just outside the village inn.
9. Rose left the village that afternoon with a light heart.

V. EXERCISES

1. Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets. You went back to your home town after many years; and you found that many things were different.

Example: Most of my friends were no longer there. - They. ... *had left*.....(leave).

1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He..... (go) away.
2. The local movie theater was no longer open. It..... (close) down.
3. Mr. Johnson was no longer alive. He..... (die).
4. I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. She..... (change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He..... (sell) it.

2. Look at the picture. It's the day after Christmas. Last night the Dicksons had a party at their house. Ask and answer questions as in the example.



Example: (they / open / all the presents) - Had they opened all the presents? Yes, they had.

1. (they / drink the lemonade)
2. (they / eat / all the cake)
3. (they / let / the cat in)
4. (they / eat / the turkey)
5. (they / tidy the room)

3. Make sentences using the words in brackets.

Example: I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch) - ...*I had just had lunch.* ...

1. Tom wasn't home when I arrived, (he / just / go / out)
2. We arrived at the theater late, (the movie / already / begin)

.....

3. They weren't eating when I went to see them, (they / just / finish / their dinner)

.....

4. I invited Ann to dinner last night, but she couldn't come, (she / already / make plans / to do something else)

5. I was very pleased to see Diane again after such a long time. (I / not / see / her for five years)

4. Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

Example: Sue/pack/her suitcase call/a taxi

a) After/When Sue had packed her suitcase, she called a taxi.

b) Sue had packed her suitcase before she called a taxi.

First

1. Bob/eat/the meal

2. Mary/read/the contract

3. the boys/watch/the match

4. Peter/borrow/some money

Then

pay/the bill

sign/it

turn off/the TV

buy/a car

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or Past Simple to make the order of events clear.

Example: When he (make) his decision he (go) to talk to the manager. - *When he **had made** his decision he **went** to talk to the manager.*

1 He (work) at the company for ten years when he (retire)

.....

2 He (not get) into his flat because he (forget) his keys

.....

3 I (not eat) since the morning so I (be) really hungry by eight o'clock

.....

4 When she (wash and change) she (call) a taxi.....

.....

5 She (want) to visit Rome because she (read) a lot about it

.....

6 They (arrive) late because they (miss) the bus.....

.....

6. Complete the sentences, using Past Perfect.

Example: I was broke because I ... (spend/money / clothes) - *I was broke because I **had spent** all my money on clothes.*

1. Jane was furious ... (oversleep and miss the bus)

.....



2. Mary was very disappointed with her son. He ... (fail / his exams)
.....
3. Brian was sent to prison for three years. He ... (steal money / a bank)
.....
4. I was very nervous. I ... (never / fly / before)
.....
5. Jack wanted a new challenge in his work. He ... (have / same job / ten years)
.....
6. I didn't know his name, but his face was familiar. I ... (see / somewhere / before)
.....
7. Mick was now poor. He ... (his business / collapse; lose/everything)
.....
8. When I got home, I was starving. I ... (not have/ anything to eat all day).....
.....

7. Put the verbs into Past Simple or Past Perfect.



1. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the students already (to open) their books. 10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 13. The teacher (to understand) that Emily (not to do) her homework. 14. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 15. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 16. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) last summer. 17. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

8. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

Last Monday Angie 1)...*got up*... (get up) for work as usual and 2)(go) to the kitchen to have some breakfast. But when she 3)(open) the fridge, she 4)(find) that her flatmate Lucy 5)(drink) all the milk - not a good start to the day! So she 6)(have) a quick cup of black coffee, 7)(get) dressed and 8)(go) out to the car. There she 9)(find) that she 10)(forget) to put the cover on the car the night before and there 11)(be) thick frost all over the windscreen. She 12)(scrape) it all off and 13)(get) into the car. However, when she 14)(turn) the key, nothing 15)(happen)! Someone 16)(leave) the headlights on and the battery 17)(go) flat. She 18)(be) furious as Lucy 19)(use) the car last and it

20).....(be) her who 21)(forget) to switch off the lights. Angie 22)
(head) for the bus stop to wait in the freezing cold.

9. Translate the sentences into English.



1. Когда мы приехали в театр, спектакль уже начался. 2. К полуночи они выпили весь лимонад и съели весь торт. 3. Я не узнал Майкла. Он сильно изменился 4. Мне было жаль Энн. Она потеряла ключи. 5. М-р Блэк был сердит на своего секретаря. Она не позвонила м-ру Уайту. 6. Сэлли навела порядок в доме перед тем, как пошла на прогулку. 7. Я не помнил, куда я положил свой фотоаппарат. 8. Он был счастлив, потому что завершил проект. 9. Денни думал, что его отец уже пришел домой. 10. Кейт сказала, что посмотрела интересный фильм. 11. Мы не знали, что он потерял свой паспорт. 12. Я был уверен, что видел его где-то раньше. 13. Она открыла холодильник и увидела, что Люси выпила все молоко. 14. Когда она пришла с работы, он уже вернулся домой.

VI. TEST

I. ВЫБЕРИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ.

1. I **had passed** the exam by 10 o'clock.

A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом

B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

2. The teacher was angry, because he **hadn't had** lunch.

A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом

B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

3. I **had never played** rugby before I went to University.

A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом

B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

4. When I arrived somebody **had** already **fixed** the computer.

A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом

B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

5. I didn't recognize her. She **had changed** a lot.

A. действие, которое совершилось к определенному в прошлом

B. действие, которое совершилось до другого действия в прошлом

II. ПОСТРОЙТЕ ОБЩИЙ ВОПРОС И ОТРИЦАНИЕ.

1. I **had finished** work by 9 pm last Friday.

2. Nancy **had spent** all her money on clothes by the time the shopping center closed.

3. They **had renovated** the school by September.

4. The plane **had** already **taken off** by the time Frank reached the airport.

5. Tom **had returned** from the cinema by 5 o'clock..

III. ЗАДАЙТЕ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ К ВЫДЕЛЕННОЙ ЧАСТИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.

1. Tom had gone **home** by that time.

2. My father had visited **10 different countries** by the year 2000.

3. Mrs. Burton **had cooked** lunch by noon.

4. **She** had cooked dinner by 5 o'clock.

5. The police said that **we had done the right thing**.

IV. ВЫБЕРИТЕ ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВАРИАНТ.

1. When I ... home the program

A. had got; had already started B. got; already started C. got; had already started

2. They invited her to the show because she ... a bestseller book.

A. wrote B. had written C. was written

3. Mother asked who ... the vase.

A. broken B. had broken C. broke

4. They ... late for classes because they had missed the train.

A. were B. had been C. was

5. Nick looked happy because his favorite team ... the match.

A. had won B. had wonned C. won

6. The boss had worked for the company for 30 years before he
A. had retired B. retired C. was retired
7. I wanted to visit England because I ... a lot about it.
A. had heard B. heard C. was heard
8. It was my first driving lesson and I was very nervous because I ... before.
A. never drove B. has never driven C. had never driven
9. When I arrived the house was very quiet. Everyone ... to bed.
A. has gone B. had gone C. went
10. By the end of the show I ... asleep.
A. fell B. fall C. had fallen
11. The secretary was sure that she ... the letter three days ago.
A. posted B. had posted C. posts
12. John said he ... three miles.
A. had walked B. had walk C. walked
13. By the time I ... the party
A. had arrived; had already finished B. arrived; already finished
C. arrived; had already finished
14. He went to the kitchen and ... a sandwich.
A. had made B. maked C. made
15. After she ... the leg she called an ambulance.
A. broke B. had broken C. was broken
16. He ... two weeks in Scotland a year ago.
A. has spent B. spent C. had spent
17. Hetell me that hea message from Ann.
A. didn't ; had received B. hadn't; received C. hasn't; received
18. When sheall her money, she ...home.
A. spent; had gone B. has spend; went C. had spent; went
19. He opened his eyes and tried to remember what ...
A. happen B. had happened C. happened
20. She ... very hungry because she anything since the morning.
A. was ; had not eaten B. had been; didn't eat C. has been; hadn't eaten

1. Tom had finished his work by 10 o'clock.
2. When we came to the shop it had already closed.
3. The local theatre had closed by that time.
4. The burglar had not had time to take everything because they came home.
5. Mr. Johnson wondered what had happened.

1. Он уже написал статью, когда я позвонил ему.
2. К тому времени дети уже ушли в школу.
3. Он не мог ходить потому, что сломал ногу.
4. Вчера к 9 вечера я уже закончил домашнюю работу.
5. Магазин закрылся к тому времени, когда я туда пришел.

UNIT

5



THINGS GO BETTER WITH COCA-COLA

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text



Read and translate the text

THINGS GO BETTER WITH COCA-COLA



Coca-Cola **is enjoyed** all over the world. It is a soft drink that **is sold** in stores, restaurants, and vending machines. It **is produced** by the Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and **is often called** Coke.

Coca-Cola is over a hundred years old but its recipe remains a secret. The recipe is kept in a special security vault in a bank in the United States. Only a few people know the formula of Coca-Cola. The concentrate **is made** centrally, and then **exported** to more than 900 bottling plants all around the world. The plants **are strictly controlled** by the Coca-Cola Company.

So, how **is** the most widely recognized product in the world **made**?

The manufacture of Coca-Cola **is carried** out by a set of processes called continuous flow production. First, new and returned bottles **are sorted** into various sizes before they **are cleaned**. After that they **are washed** and **rinsed**. Each bottle **is then passed** through an electronic inspection.

After that, Coca-Cola syrup **is mixed** with water and carbon dioxide **is added** to it. The clean bottles **are filled** and **passed** to the capping machine. The filled bottles **are then inspected** again. Finally, the bottles **are placed** into crates. They **are stored** in a warehouse before they **are transported** to numerous stores.

Over 10 thousand soft drinks from the Coca-Cola Company **are consumed** every second of every day. Probably that is why today Coca-Cola is the second most widely understood term in the world after “OK”.

II. NOTES

Coca Cola ['kəʊkə 'kəʊlə]	Кока-Кола
Atlanta [ət 'læntə]	Атланта
Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒiə]	Джорджия
Coke [kəʊk]	Кока-Кола
security vault [sɪ 'kjuərəti vɔ:lt]	сейф, хранилище

III. VOCABULARY

1. machine [mə'ʃi:n] vending machine [vendɪŋ mə'ʃi:n] Coca-Cola is often sold in vending machines.	машина, автомат торговый автомат Кока-Кола часто продается в торговых автоматах.
2. recipe ['resəpi] The recipe of Coca-Cola remains a secret.	рецепт Рецепт Кока-Колы остается секретом.
3. formula ['fɔ:mjələ] Only a few people know the formula of Coca-Cola.	формула Всего несколько человек знают формулу Кока-Колы.
4. to keep It is kept in a bank.	хранить Он хранится в банке.
5. concentrate ['kɒnsən'treɪt] The concentrate for Coca-Cola is exported [ɪk'spɔ:tɪd] all around the world.	пищевой концентрат Пищевой концентрат Кока-Колы экспортируется по всему миру.
6. to recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] to be widely recognized How is the most widely recognized product in the world made?	признавать иметь широкое признание Как изготавливается самый узнаваемый в мире напиток?
7. manufacture [ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃə] 	производство, изготовление
8. to carry out ['kæri aʊt] The manufacture of Coca-Cola is carried out in many parts of the world.	осуществлять, выполнять Изготовление Кока-Колы осуществляется во многих частях света.
9. process ['prəʊses] a set of processes	процесс набор процессов
10. production [prə'dʌkʃn] flow [fləʊ] production continuous [kən'tɪnjʊəs] flow production	производство, изготовление поточное производство непрерывное поточное производство
11. to rinse [rɪns] The bottles are washed and rinsed.	ополаскивать Бутылки моют и ополаскивают.
12. inspection [ɪn'spekʃn] electronic inspection to be passed through electronic inspection	контроль, проверка электронный контроль проходить через электронный контроль
13. to inspect [ɪn'spekt] Then the bottles are inspected again.	осматривать, проверять Затем бутылки снова проверяют.

14. syrup ['sɪrəp] Coca-Cola syrup is mixed with water and carbon dioxide ['kɑːbən daɪ 'ɒksaɪd] is added to it.	сироп Сироп Кока-Колы смешивают с водой и добавляют к нему углекислый газ.
15. to fill [fɪl] The bottles are filled and passed to the capping machine ['kæpɪŋ mə'ʃiːn].	наполнять, заполнять Бутылки наполняют и отправляют на машину для укупоривания колпачками.
16. to place [pleɪs] The bottles are placed into crates.	помещать, размещать Бутылки помещают в ящики.
17. to store [stɔː] The bottles are stored in a warehouse ['weə, haʊs].	хранить Бутылки хранятся на складе.
18. to transport [træns'pɔːt] The bottles are transported to numerous ['njuːmərəs] stores.	перевозить, доставлять Бутылки доставляются во множество магазинов.
19. to consume [kən'sjuːm] A lot of Coca-Cola is consumed in the USA.	расходовать, потреблять В США потребляется большое количество Кока-Колы.
20. term [tɜːm] Coca-Cola is a widely ['waɪdlɪ] understood term.	слово, термин Слово Coca-Cola знают повсюду.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is Coca-Cola? Where is it sold?
2. What company is it produced by?
3. How old is the product?
4. Where is the original recipe of Coca-Cola kept?
5. How is the concentrate made of Coca-Cola made?
6. How is the manufacture of Coca-Cola carried out?
7. How are the bottles sorted before they are cleaned?
8. What is each bottle passed through?
9. What is the Coca-Cola syrup mixed with? What is added to it then?
10. What machine are the filled bottles passed through?
11. Where are the bottles placed? Where are they stored?
12. Why is Coca-Cola the second most widely understood term in the world?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Coca-Cola is enjoyed only in the USA today.
2. Coca-Cola is a strong drink that is sold in stores, restaurants, and vending machines.
3. Coca-Cola is often called Coke.
4. The recipe of Coca-Cola is widely known all over the world.
5. The production of Coca-Cola is carried out by a set of processes.
6. Only new bottles are used in the production process.
7. Each bottle is checked electronically.
8. The syrup is mixed with water and oxygen is added to it.
9. People consume over 10 thousand soft drinks from the Coca-Cola Company every second of every day.
10. Coca-Cola is the first most widely understood term in the world.

V. GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

В английском языке глаголы имеют два залога: **действительный** (The Active Voice) и **страдательный** (the Passive Voice)

Глагол в действительном залоге показывает, что действие совершается лицом или предметом, выраженным подлежащим.

Глагол в страдательном залоге показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенный подлежащим, **испытывает воздействие или находится в определенном состоянии в результате такого воздействия.**

Употребление страдательного залога в английском языке гораздо шире, чем в русском. Кроме того, в письменной речи его можно встретить чаще, чем в устной.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью **вспомогательного глагола to be** (в нужном времени и в форме, соответствующей лицу и числу подлежащего) и **причастия II смыслового глагола:**

TO BE + PARTICIPLE II

is	+	chosen
was	+	built
will be	+	given

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

Мы употребляем пассивный залог, когда хотим показать, что действие важнее, чем лицо, совершающее его.



*A lot of new blocks of flats **are built** in our city every year.*

Много новых многоквартирных домов строится в нашем городе каждый год.

Лицо, совершающее действие, не упоминается, когда оно неизвестно, очевидно или неважно:

*Champagne **is made** in France.*

Шампанское изготавливается во Франции



В английском языке глагол в настоящем простом времени страдательного залога (Present Simple Passive) может выражать как сам процесс воздействия, так и состояние, наступившее в результате этого воздействия.



*Tables **are often made** of wood.*
Стол часто делают из дерева.

*The table **is made** of wood.*
Стол сделан из дерева.

ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:

При возникновении необходимости назвать лицо совершающее действие, употребляется предлог **by**:

*The Great Pyramids **are visited** by millions of people each year.*

Великие пирамиды посещают миллионы туристов каждый год.



Однако, инструмент, с помощью которого совершается действие, вводится с помощью предлога **with**:



*Elephants in Africa **are shot** with automatic weapons.*

В Африке слонов убивают автоматическим оружием.

ФОРМЫ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА В PRESENT SIMPLE

Утвердительная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	I am trained.	Меня обучают.
2 л. ед. ч.	You are trained.	Тебя обучают.
3 л. ед. ч.	He is trained. She is trained. It is trained.	Его обучают. Ее обучают. Его обучают.
1 л. мн. ч.	We are trained.	Нас обучают.
2 л. мн.ч.	You are trained.	Вас обучают.
3 л. мн. ч.	They are trained.	Их обучают.

Отрицательная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	I am not trained.	Меня не обучают.
2 л. ед. ч.	You are not trained.	Тебя не обучают.
3 л. ед. ч.	He is not trained. She is not trained. It is not trained.	Его не обучают. Ее не обучают. Его не обучают.
1 л. мн. ч.	We are not trained.	Нас не обучают.
2 л. мн.ч.	You are not trained.	Вас не обучают.
3 л. мн. ч.	They are not trained.	Их не обучают.

Вопросительная форма

1 л. ед. ч.	Am I trained?	Меня обучают?
2 л. ед. ч.	Are you trained?	Тебя обучают?
3 л. ед. ч.	Is he trained? Is she trained? Is it trained?	Его обучают? Ее обучают? Его обучают?
1 л. мн. ч.	Are we trained?	Нас обучают?
2 л. мн. ч.	Are you trained?	Вас обучают?
3 л. мн. ч.	Are they trained?	Их обучают?

VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the predicate. Translate the sentences.



1. Lots of tulips are grown in Holland. 2. A lot of wine is produced in France. 3. This room is cleaned every day. 4. English is not spoken here. 5. What is tiramisu [ˌtɪrəmi'su:] made from? 6. This salad is made of tomatoes, cucumbers and onions. 7. Many newspapers and magazines are published every day. 8. I am never invited to parties. 9. Oil is exported from Saudi Arabia. 10. The "Lord of the Rings" is based on the books written by John Tolkien. 11. This furniture is made of wood. 12. A lot of bananas are exported from Ecuador. 13. What things are exported from your country? 14. My shoes are made of leather. 15. The Great Pyramids of Egypt are visited by millions of people each year.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: Houses are built very quickly now. – *Are houses built very quickly now?*
Houses are not built very quickly now.



1. Olive oil and wine are made in Greece. 2. Apples are grown everywhere. 3. Bananas are exported to many countries. 4. The room is cleaned every day. 5. I am often invited to parties. 6. Oranges are imported into Britain. 7. English is spoken all over the world. 8. Stamps are sold in a post office. 9. Greece is located in Europe. 10. A lot of rice is eaten in India. 11. Coca-Cola is produced in the USA. 12. Champagne is made in France. 13. Dinner is cooked every day. 14. He is paid a lot of money for the job.

3. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Passive Voice. Make true sentences.

1. Ferrari cars (make) in Italy. 2. Space shuttles (launch) from Florida. 3. Parmesan cheese (produce) in Italy. 4. Berlin (locate) in Spain. 5. Natural gas (export) from Russia. 6. Penguins (find) in Africa. 7. Honey (make) by bees. 8. Volkswagen cars (make) in Great Britain. 9. Snails (eat) in France. 10. Bananas (import) to Russia. 11.

Coffee (grow) in Brazil. **12.** English (speak) in many countries. **13.** Elephants (find) in the Antarctic. **14.** Soup (eat) with a knife. **15.** The word “*french*” (write) with a small “f”.

4. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Passive Voice.

About 2,500 varieties of apples (grow) in all 50 states of the USA. However, the state of Washington (know) for its apples. Usually they (grow) in fields or orchards. In the spring, the apple trees (cover) with white flowers. The apples (pick) in the autumn. Then, they (pack) into large wooden boxes. The best apples (transport) to stores. They (sell) at supermarkets. Millions of apples (consume) each year. Often apples (eat) raw, but can also (find) in many prepared foods and drinks. Some (use) for making apple juice. Many (use) for baking.



5. Translate the sentences. Then ask what these things are made of. Put questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.

Example: Rings are made of *gold*. – What are rings made of?

1. These machines are made of *steel*. **2.** Raincoats are made of *polyester*. **3.** Stockings are made of *nylon*. **4.** Panama hats are made of *straw*. **5.** Jewelry is made of *silver and gold*. **6.** T-shirts are made of *cotton*. **7.** Tables are made of *wood*. **8.** Gloves are made of *leather*. **9.** Scarves are made of *silk*. **10.** Blankets are made of *wool*.

6. Put questions to the italicized words.

Example: Apples are picked *in autumn* (2). – What is picked in autumn? When are apples picked?

1. Bread is baked *in an oven for forty five minutes* (2).
2. *This* juice is made *from oranges* (2).
3. *The pyramids* are visited by *millions of people* each year (2).
.....
4. *This cathedral* is visited by *a lot of tourists*. (2).
5. *A lot of trees* are cut down every year (1).
6. *A lot of Coca-Cola* is drunk *in the USA* (2).
7. *Pineapples* are grown *in Hawaii* (2).
8. *Rolls Royce cars* are made *in England* (2)
9. *The hamburger* is eaten around the world (1).
10. *About a thousand people* are employed *in that factory* (2).
.....
11. *Elephants* are killed *for ivory* (2).
12. *Ramadan* is celebrated by *Muslims* (2).
13. *This monument* is visited by *millions of people every year* (3).
.....
14. *A lot of cotton* is grown *in Uzbekistan* (2).....

7. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: People speak English all over the world. – *English is spoken all over the world.*

1. Nick does not use this car. 2. Many people speak English today. 3. I always invite them to my parties. 4. Every Christmas they give Sandy a present. 5. People eat bread every day. 6. We water these flowers every evening. 7. An international company publishes these books. 8. Cats eat mice. 9. We do not speak German here. 10. They produce good cars in Sweden. 11. They clean the rooms every day. 12. Millions of people use the Internet every day. 13. They make bottles of glass. 14. They grow rice in China. 15. They make Rolls Royce cars in England.



8. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: People look after babies with great care. – *Babies are looked after with great care.*

1. People often talk about him. 2. They always look at this picture. 3. They never speak to this man. 4. They never sleep in this bed. 5. They never listen to her. 6. We always wait for him. 7. They never laugh at her.

9. Choose the right variant.

1. Many newspapers and magazines ... in Russia every day.

A. publish B. are published C. is published

2. These books ... from the library.

A. are took B. take C. are taken

3. The study of theory is accompanied ... practical training.

A. by B. with C. –

4. Every University ... by the President.

A. head B. is headed C. are headed

5. Students ... the equipment by a lab assistant.

A. are usually shown B. are usually showed C. usually show

6. Butter is made ... milk.

A. from B. by C. out of

7. I ... to parties.

A. is never invited B. am never invite C. am never invited

8. How often ... these rooms cleaned?

A. are B. is C. be

9. She has a very good job. She ... £3000 a month.

A. pays B. paid C. is paid

10. ... bananas ... while they are green?

- A. Is ... picked B. Were ... picked C. Are ... picked
11. Today paper ... in many countries.
A. recycle B. recycles C. is recycled
12. This movie is much talked about.
A. Об этом фильме много рассказали.
B. Об этом фильме много говорят.
C. Этот фильм говорит о многом.
13. How many languages are spoken in India?
A. На скольких языках говорят в Индии?
B. На скольких языках говорят об Индии?
C. Сколько языков обсуждают в Индии?
14. Manufacturing technologies are constantly improved.
A. Производственные технологии постоянно улучшаются.
B. Производственные технологии постоянно улучшались.
C. Производственные технологии постоянно ухудшаются.
15. The term "Coca-Cola" is widely known all over the world.
A. Слово "Coca-Cola" широко используется во всем мире.
B. Слово "Coca-Cola" широко известно во всем мире.
C. Напиток "Coca-Cola" широко употребляется во всем мире.

10. Open the brackets. Put the verbs in Present Simple Active or Present Simple Passive.

Catching a Plane



When you (to arrive) at an airport, you should go straight to the check-in desk where your ticket and luggage (to check). You (to keep) your hand luggage with you but your suitcases (to take) to the plane on a conveyor belt. If you are at international flight, your passport (to check), and then you and your bags (to x-ray) by security cameras. Sometimes you (to give) a body search and your luggage (to search) by a security officer. You (to wait) in the departure lounge until your flight (to call) and you (to tell) which number gate to go. Finally you (to board) your plane and you (to show) your seat by a flight attendant.

11. Translate the sentences.

1. На английском языке говорят по всему миру. 2. Эти часы производят в Швейцарии. 3. Меня никогда не приглашают на вечеринки. 4. Моему брату всегда дарят много подарков. 5. Вам часто задают этот вопрос? 6. Яблоки собирают осенью? 7. На скольких языках говорят в Индии? 8. В Россию импортируется много фруктов. 9. В Китае едят много риса. 10. Эти автомобили не производятся в Германии.

UNIT

6



THE HISTORY OF THE HAMBURGER

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text



Read and translate the text

THE HISTORY OF THE HAMBURGER



The hamburger **is** the most **eaten** food in the whole world. The first hamburgers **were made** and **sold** in Connecticut in 1895 by an American chef called Louis Lassen. Louis called them hamburgers because he **was given** the recipe by sailors from Hamburg in Germany.

Hamburgers became a favorite in America in the early part of the 20th century. Their popularity grew even more after the Second World War, when they **were bought** in large quantities by teenagers who preferred fast food to family meals.

In 1948 two brothers, Dick and Mac McDonald opened a drive-in hamburger restaurant in San Bernardino, California. Now 35 million McDonald's hamburgers **are eaten** every day in 115 countries from India to the Arctic Circle.

II. NOTES

Connecticut [kə'netɪkət]	штат Коннектикут
Louis Lassen ['lu:ɪs 'læsən]	Луи Лэссен
Hamburg ['hæmbə:g]	Гамбург
McDonald [mæk 'dɒnəld]	МакДональд
San Bernardino [ˌsən' bə:nədɪ:nəʊ]	Сан Бернардино
California [ˌkælɪ'fɔ:nɪə]	Калифорния
India ['ɪndɪə]	Индия
The Arctic Circle ['ɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kl]	Северный полярный круг

III. VOCABULARY

1. hamburger ['hæm,bɜ:gə] The hamburger is the most eaten food in the whole [həʊl] world.	гамбургер Гамбургер едят больше всего в мире.
2. to sell [sel] The first hamburgers were sold in Connecticut in 1895.	продавать Первые гамбургеры были проданы в Коннектикуте в 1895 году.

3. sailor ['seɪlə] The chef [ʃef] was given the hamburger recipe by sailors from Hamburg.	моряк Повару дали рецепт гамбургера моряки из Гамбурга.
4. to become a favorite [feɪvrət] Hamburgers became a favorite in America in the early part of the 20 th century.	стать любимой едой Гамбургеры стали любимой едой в Америке в первой половине 20 века.
5. popularity [ˌpɒpjʊˈlærəti] The popularity of hamburgers grew.	популярность Популярность гамбургеров росла.
6. quantity ['kwɒntəti] in large quantities Hamburgers were bought in large quantities by teenagers.	количество в больших количествах Гамбургеры раскупались подростками в больших количествах.
7. to prefer [prɪˈfɜː] Many teenagers preferred fast food to family meals.	предпочитать Многие подростки предпочитали фаст фуд домашней еде.
8. drive-in restaurant [draɪv ɪn ˈrestɒrənt]	ресторан, где владельцы автомобилей покупают еду, не покидая машины
9. worldwide [ˌwɜːldˈwaɪd] Today hamburgers are eaten worldwide.	во всем мире Сегодня гамбургеры едят во всем мире.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What is the most eaten food in the world?
2. Where were the first American hamburgers made and sold?
3. Whom by were the first American hamburgers made?
4. Why were they called “hamburgers”?
5. When did hamburgers become a favorite in America?
6. When did their popularity grow even more?
7. Who were they bought by in large quantities?
8. Where and when was the first drive-in hamburger restaurant opened?
9. Who was it opened by?
10. How many hamburgers are eaten today worldwide?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. The hamburger is the most eaten food in the world.
2. The first hamburgers were made and sold in Great Britain.

3. Louis Lassen called them hamburgers because they were made of ham, bread and vegetables.
4. The popularity of hamburgers grew before the Second World War.
5. Hamburgers were preferred by teenagers to family meals.
6. The first drive-in hamburger restaurant was opened in California.
7. Today 35 million McDonald's hamburgers are eaten in America daily.

V. GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА В PAST SIMPLE

Утвердительная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	I was met.	Меня встретили.
2 л. ед. ч.	You were met.	Тебя встретили.
3 л. ед. ч.	He was met. She was met. It was met.	Его встретили. Ее встретили. Его встретили
1 л. мн. ч.	We were met.	Нас встретили.
2 л. мн.ч.	You were met.	Вас встретили.
3 л. мн. ч.	They were met.	Их встретили.

Отрицательная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	I was not met.	Меня не встретили.
2 л. ед. ч.	You were not met.	Тебя не встретили.
3 л. ед. ч.	He was not met. She was not met. It was not met.	Его не встретили. Ее не встретили. Его не встретили.
1 л. мн. ч.	We were not met.	Нас не встретили.
2 л. мн.ч.	You were not met.	Вас не встретили.
3 л. мн. ч.	They were not met.	Их не встретили.

Вопросительная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	Was I met?	Меня встретили?
2 л. ед. ч.	Were you met?	Тебя встретили?
3 л. ед. ч.	Was he met? Was she met? Was it met?	Его встретили? Ее встретили? Его встретили?
1 л. мн. ч.	Were we met?	Нас встретили?
2 л. мн.ч.	Were you met?	Вас встретили?
3 л. мн. ч.	Were they met?	Их встретили?

VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the predicate. Translate the sentences.



1. The telephone was invented by Bell in 1876.
2. Two pictures were stolen from the museum last night.
3. When was the first hamburger made?
4. Where was the first McDonald's restaurant opened?
5. Maria was asked to sing another song.
6. Australia was discovered by Captain Cook.
7. In the 16th century tobacco was brought to Europe from America.
8. A lot of trees were

cut down to build that house. 9. When was this hospital closed? 10. Where were you born?

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: These flowers were brought from Holland. – *Were these flowers brought from Holland? These flowers were not brought from Holland.*

1. This house was built a hundred years ago.
2. The car was produced in Germany.
3. My friend was born in Texas.
4. The office was cleaned last week.
5. The article was published last week.
6. Four people were killed in the accident yesterday.
7. We were woken up by the noise.
8. The room was painted last month.
9. This film was made in 1949.
10. The door was opened with a key.

3. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Past Simple Passive. Then match column A with column B to make correct sentences.

Column A	Column B
1. America (discover) by	A. the French.
2. London (found) by	B. the Japanese.
3. The Statue of Liberty (present) to Americans by	C. John Tolkien.
4. President Lincoln (kill) by	D. Christopher Columbus.
5. "Star Wars" (direct) by	E. Bill Gates and Paul Allen.
6. Walkman cassette players (develop) by	F. the Romans.
7. "Sunflowers" (paint) by	G. an actor.
8. "The Lord of the Rings" (write) by	H. the Chinese.
9. Paper (invent) by	I. Vincent van Gogh.
10. Microsoft Corporation (start) by	J. George Lucas.

4. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Past Simple Passive and Present Simple Passive.

SUGAR



1. Sugar cane (grow) in India thousands of years ago. 2. In Roman times it (know) in Europe as a great luxury. 3. In 1493 a sugar plant (take) by Columbus to the West Indies, where it grew so well that huge plantations (start) by Europeans. 4. The plantations (work on) by slaves. 5. The slaves (ship) across the Atlantic from Africa on a journey that took six weeks. 6. The sugar (carry back) to Europe in empty ships. 7. So much money (make) that sugar (know) as “white gold”.

TOBACCO

1. For thousands of years tobacco (use) by the American Indians. 2. In the 16th century it (bring) to Europe. 3. This early tobacco (mix) with soil. 4. It (chew) or (smoke) in pipes only by men. 5. It first (grow) commercially in America in the 17th century on plantations. 6. In the 18th century the first cigarettes (produce). 7. Nowadays smoking (ban) in many places.



5. Put questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.

Example: *Jim's car was stolen last night* (2). – *Whose car was stolen last night?*
When was Jim's car stolen?

1. The bank robbers were punished *for their crimes* (2).
2. “*Oliver Twist*” was written *by Charles Dickens* (2).
3. *The telephone* was invented *by Alexander Bell* (2).
4. *The photocopier* was repaired *last week* (2).
5. *These flowers* were sent *to me yesterday* *by one of my friends* (3).
6. *My bicycle* was stolen *last night* (2).
7. *Tobacco* was first brought *to Europe* *in the 16th century* (3).
8. *Sugar cane* was grown *in India* *thousands of years ago* (3).

.....
9. This *novel* was translated *into English last year* (3).
.....

.....
10. My friend was promoted *two weeks ago* (3).....
.....

.....
6. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: They nominated this film for an Oscar. – *This film was nominated for an Oscar.*



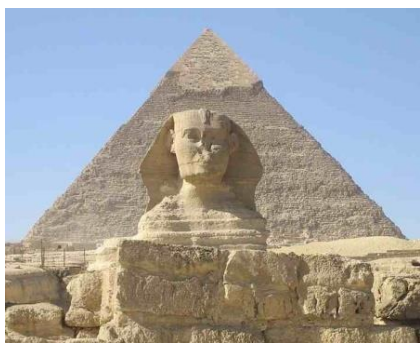
1. Madonna recorded a new CD last month. 2. The grandchildren often visited the old couple. 3. They brought my luggage to the hotel. 4. They offered me a job in Spain. 5. Somebody broke into my house when I was on holiday. 6. The waiter brought me my tea. 7. I'm sure they told me the truth. 8. A huge shark attacked the diver. 9. People heard some voices in the hall last night. 10. George

Orwell wrote "Animal Farm". 11. The Egyptians built the Great Pyramids. 12. They used a computer to do that job. 13. Yesterday a dog bit him. 14. Somebody told her the bad news. 15. Fire destroyed the building.

7. Insert the right preposition (by, with, of).

1. *Macbeth* was written ... Shakespeare. 2. He was knocked down ... a lorry. 3. The window was broken ... a hammer. 4. The lion was shot ... a rifle. 5. That novel was written ... Lawrence. 6. The garden was dug ... a spade. 7. The city was attacked ... the enemy. 8. The table was made ... wood. 9. The house was built ... bricks.

8. Open the brackets to put the verbs into Past Simple Passive or Present Simple Passive.



1. The Great Pyramid (build) in Egypt about 5, 000 years ago. 2. It (construct) to the west of the River Nile. 3. This area (call) "The Land of the Dead". 4. The Great Pyramid (make) from huge blocks of limestone (известняк). 5. The wheel (not use) then so the blocks of stone (pull) by hundreds of men on a path of wooden logs. 6. The pyramid (design) with a solid core (твердое ядро) of limestone with four sides, and gaps

(leave) for corridors and various rooms. 7. Today it (not know) exactly what the pyramids (use) for. 8. Probably they (design) to help the Pharaoh's spirit to rise up to the sun after death. 9. The pyramids (visit) by millions of people each year.

9. Choose the right variant.

1. The car ... last week.

- A. is repaired B. was repaired C. repaired

2. The local bank ... this morning.

- A. robbed B. was rob C. was robbed

3. Hamlet was written ... Shakespeare.

- A. with B. from C. by

4. The door was locked by me ... a key.

- A. with B. by C. –

5. London ... by the Romans more than 20 centuries ago.

- A. was found B. was founded C. was based

6. I was bitten ... a huge dog yesterday.

- A. with B. by C. –

7. Bad weather ... our flight yesterday.

- A. was delayed B. delayed C. delay

8. Four people ... in the accident last night.

- A. was injured B. are injured C. were injured

9. Much of the city was destroyed by an earthquake.

A. Небольшая часть города была разрушена землетрясением.

B. Большая часть города была разрушена землетрясением.

C. Большая часть города была разрушена пожаром.

10. He was much talked about.

A. Он много говорил.

B. О нем много говорили.

C. О нем никогда не говорилось.

10. Translate the sentences.



1. Где был открыт первый ресторан McDonald's? 2. Когда был изготовлен первый гамбургер? 3. Телефон был изобретен Александром Беллом в 1876 году. 4. Мой учитель родился в Англии. 5. Этот дом был построен 100 лет тому назад. 6. Книгу не опубликовали на прошлой неделе. 7. Мою машину угнали вчера ночью. 8. Стол был сделан из дерева. 9. Этот город был основан много веков тому назад. 10. Письмо было написано вчера?

UNIT

7



A REAL BARGAIN

I. LISTENING AND READING



Listen to the text

Read and translate the text

A REAL BARGAIN

Jessica Collins is looking for a new house. She is with the realtor now.

Realtor: Well, Ms. Collins, this is the house that I told you about: 341 Sunlake Drive. The owners are away but I have the keys.

Jessica: When was the house built?

Realtor: It was built in 1936.

Jessica: Who was it built by?

Realtor: I have no idea. Is it important?

Jessica: No, I guess not. Is that a new roof? It looks new.

Realtor: It's pretty new. It was put on two years ago. The house is in very good condition. The previous owner was a builder.

Jessica: I'm worried about the electrical wiring. When was it rewired last?

Realtor: It was done five years ago. The house was completely renovated then. New central heating and air conditioning were put in, and last year a new garage was built. It's a very solid house. It is built of brick with a tiled roof.

Jessica: I have a little boy in elementary school. Does a school bus pass by here?

Realtor: Yes, right here on Sunlake Drive. The children are picked up at eight o'clock, and they are brought home by three thirty.

Jessica: The house is really not expensive. I've seen a lot of similar houses and they are more expensive.

Realtor: Oh, yes. It's a real bargain.

Jessica: Are there any plans for new construction in this area?

Realtor: Excuse me? New construction? Well, uh, yes, a new hospital will soon be built about six blocks north of here.

Jessica: Anything else?

Realtor: Well, a new highway will be built next year. You'll be able to get to the city in half the time.

Jessica: Where exactly will the highway be built?

Realtor: Uh, it will be built just down the street. Sunlake Drive will be used as the main exit for the city. It will be interesting. You will be able to see the traffic.



II. NOTES

Jessica Collins ['dʒesikə 'kɒlɪnz]	Джессика Коллинз
Sunlake Drive ['sʌn leɪk draɪv]	проезд Санлейк

III. VOCABULARY

1. owner ['əʊnə] The previous ['pri:vɪəs] owner was a builder ['bɪldə].	хозяин, владелец Предыдущий владелец был строителем.
2. roof [ru:f] tiled [taɪld] roof	крыша черепичная крыша
3. to put smth on A new tiled roof was put on two years ago. to put smth in Air conditioning [eə kən'dɪʃənɪŋ] was put in last year.	устанавливать ч-л Новая черепичная крыша была установлена два года назад. устанавливать ч-л (внутри помещения) В прошлом году были установлены кондиционеры.
4. condition [kən'dɪʃn] to be in good condition to be in bad condition The house is in very good condition.	состояние быть в хорошем состоянии быть в плохом состоянии Дом находится в очень хорошем состоянии.
5. wiring ['waɪərɪŋ] electrical wiring I'm worried about the electrical wiring. to wire ['waɪə] to rewire [ˌri:'waɪə] The house was rewired five years ago.	проводка электропроводка Я беспокоюсь по поводу электропроводки. прокладывать проводку менять проводку В доме поменяли проводку пять лет тому назад.
6. to renovate ['renəveɪt] The house was completely renovated.	ремонтировать Дом полностью отремонтировали.
7. air conditioning [eə kən'dɪʃənɪŋ] New central heating and air conditioning were put in.	кондиционер, система кондиционирования Было установлено новое центральное отопление и кондиционеры.
8. garage ['gær ɑ:dʒ] [gæ'r ɑ:dʒ] Last year a new garage was built.	гараж В прошлом году был построен новый гараж.
9. solid ['sɒlɪd] It's a very solid house.	прочный Это очень прочный дом.

10. brick [brɪk] The house is built of brick.	кирпич Дом построен из кирпича.
11. to pass by [pɑ:s baɪ] Does a school bus pass by here?	проходить, проезжать (мимо ч-л) Здесь проходит школьный автобус?
12. to pick up [pɪk ʌp] The children are picked up at eight o'clock.	подбирать, забирать Детей забирают в восемь часов.
13. bargain ['bɑ:gɪn] It's a real bargain.	удачная, выгодная покупка Это очень удачная покупка.
14. construction [kən'strʌkʃn] Are there any plans for new construction in this area?	строительство В этом районе планируется какое-нибудь новое строительство?
15. block [blɒk] A new hospital will soon be built in this block.	квартал В этом квартале скоро будет построена новая больница.
16. highway ['haɪ,weɪ] A new highway will be built next year.	автомагистраль, шоссе На следующий год будет построена новая автомагистраль.
17. exit ['eksɪt] the main exit for It will be used as the main exit for the city.	выезд, проезд, въезд основной выезд из ч-л Он будет использован в качестве основного выезда из города.
18. traffic ['træfɪk] heavy ['hevi] traffic You will be able to see the traffic.	движение, транспорт интенсивное движение Вы сможете наблюдать за движением.

IV. COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Why is Jessica Collins talking to a realtor?
2. What is the address of the house?
3. When was the house built?
4. Who was it built by?
5. When was the new roof put on?
6. What was the previous owner's job?
7. When was the house rewired?
8. When was the house renovated?
9. What is the house built of?
10. When are the children picked up by the school bus? When are they brought back home?
11. Where will the hospital be built?
12. What else will soon be built in the area?
13. Do you agree that this house a real bargain?

2. SAY IF THE SENTENCES ARE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE ONES

1. Jessica Collins is talking to the owner of the house.
2. The house is in very bad condition.
3. The previous owner was a realtor.
4. The garage was completely renovated last year.
5. The house is built of wood with a tiled roof.
6. A school bus passes by Sunlake Drive every morning.
7. All the similar houses are cheaper.
8. A new highway will soon be built about six blocks north of there.
9. Jessica will be able to get to the city in half the time when the highway is built.
10. She will be able to see the traffic.

V. GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА ВО FUTURE SIMPLE

Утвердительная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	I will be told.	Мне скажут.
2 л. ед. ч.	You will be told.	Тебе скажут.
3 л. ед. ч.	He will be told. She will be told. It will be told.	Ему скажут. Ей скажут. Ему скажут.
1 л. мн. ч.	We will be told.	Нам скажут.
2 л. мн.ч.	You will be told.	Вам скажут.
3 л. мн. ч.	They will be told.	Им скажут.

Отрицательная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	I will not be told.	Мне не скажут.
2 л. ед. ч.	You will not be told.	Тебе не скажут.
3 л. ед. ч.	He will not be told. She will not be told. It will not be told.	Ему не скажут. Ей не скажут. Ему не скажут.
1 л. мн. ч.	We will not be told.	Нам не скажут.
2 л. мн.ч.	You will not be told.	Вам не скажут.
3 л. мн. ч.	They will not be told.	Им не скажут.

Вопросительная форма

1 л. ед.ч.	Will I be told?	Мне скажут?
2 л. ед. ч.	Will you be told?	Тебе скажут?
3 л. ед. ч.	Will he be told? Will she be told? Will it be told?	Ему скажут? Ей скажут? Ему скажут?
1 л. мн. ч.	Will we be told?	Нам скажут?
2 л. мн.ч.	Will you be told?	Вам скажут?
3 л. мн. ч.	Will they be told?	Им скажут?

VI. EXERCISES

1. Point out the predicate. Translate the sentences.



1. A new hospital will be built here soon. 2. You will be told what to do. 3. A new construction will be carried out in this area. 4. When will the building be renovated? 5. Where will these letters be sent? 6. All the rooms will be cleaned tomorrow. 7. My bicycle will not be repaired by the mechanic. 8. I hope a new medicine for AIDS will be discovered soon. 9. When will the restaurant be closed? 10. When will the baby be born? 11. Many languages will be spoken at the conference. 12. That book will be read by all children.

2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

Example: A new helicopter will be constructed in Russia soon. – *A new helicopter will not be constructed in Russia soon. Will a new helicopter be constructed in Russia soon?*



1. The children will be taken to the theatre on Sunday. 2. This car will be produced in Germany. 3. This professor will probably be awarded a prize soon. 4. The office will be cleaned next week. 5. A new book by this writer will be published next year. 6. The pop singers will be welcomed by their fans. 7. Large quantities of goods will be produced by this company. 8. The room will be painted next month. 9. The students will be examined in January. 10. This project will be completed by the end of the year. 11. A new movie-theatre will be designed by a famous architect. 12. The exercises will be checked by the teacher at home. 13. The children will be picked up by a school bus next morning. 14. A new bridge will soon be constructed in the town. 15. These papers will be signed next morning.

3. Put questions to the italicized parts of the sentences.

Example: *Your luggage will be brought to the hotel later this evening (2).* – *Whose luggage will be brought to the hotel later this evening? When will your luggage be brought to the hotel?*

1. *Three new factories will be built next year (2).*
2. *The dogs will be soon taken for a walk (3).*
3. *The walls will be painted green (2).*
4. *He will be invited to the wedding (1).*
5. *She will be offered a better job (2).*
6. *Patrick will be helped with his essay (3).*
7. *She will be given a car for her birthday (3).*
8. *The tables will be covered with white cloths (2).*
9. *My friend will be interviewed next week (2).*
10. *A letter from the bank will be sent to her next month (2).*
11. *They will be served dinner in a restaurant (2).*
12. *These houses will be renovated in a month (2).*
13. *A new highway will be built just down the street (2).*
14. *The children will be brought home at three thirty (3).*
15. *The floor will be cleaned tomorrow (2).*

4. Turn the sentences from Active into Passive. Omit the agent if it can be omitted.

Example: Somebody will show me around the office. – *I will be shown around the office.*

1. The company will organize a sales meeting on September, 10.
2. We will hold the meeting at the Manor Hotel
3. We will provide transportation to the meeting
4. We will expect all sales people to attend.
5. We will discuss sales from nine to eleven.
6. Someone will give sales report from eleven to twelve.
7. We will serve lunch from twelve to one.
8. We will divide people into two groups from two to four.
9. We will give a cocktail party at five.
10. The hotel will serve dinner at eight.



5. Translate the sentences.

1. В нашем городе скоро будет построен новый театр.
2. Дом будет отремонтирован в следующем году.
3. Детей заберут в школу в восемь часов
4. Конференция будет проводиться в апреле.
5. В офисе уберут завтра.
6. Тебе скажут об этом.
7. Ей вскоре предложат новую работу.
8. Моему другу на день рождения подарят машину.
9. Новая фабрика будет построена в следующем году.
10. Этот автомобиль будет производиться в Германии.

6. Open the brackets to put the verbs into the correct form. Use Present Simple, Past Simple, or Future Simple, active or passive.

A. FASTER THAN THE SPEED OF SOUND



Concord, the world's fastest passenger plane, (develop) by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane and the project (start) in 1962. £1,5 billion (spend) on developing Concord and it (test) for over 5,000 hours, which makes it the most tested plane in history. The first passenger plane (introduce) by British Airways and Air France in 1976. Concord holds many world records, including the fastest crossing of the Atlantic from New York to London, which (achieve) in 2 hours 45 seconds! Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time (reduce) by half, which is why the Concord flight between London and New York (use) a lot by business people and film stars – you can leave Britain at 10.30 and arrive in New York an hour earlier!

B. NYLON, THE FIRST MAN-MADE FIBRE



Nylon (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists (work) with his invention and finally on 27th October 1938, Nylon (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (become) successful, especially in the making of women's stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women (be) a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon (use) to make parachutes and tyres. Today, nylon (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It (play) an important part of our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it (manufacture).

7. Complete the questions.

Example: Concord was developed in the 1960s. – When was *Concord* developed?

1. £1,5 billion was spent on its development. – How much ... ?
2. The Houses of Parliament were built in the 19th century. – When ... ?
3. Twenty people were hurt in the plane crash. – How many ... ?
4. Champagne is produced in France. – Where ... ?
5. School teachers are paid £25,000 a year. – How much ... ?
6. Our post will be delivered tomorrow. – When ... ?
7. Three teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday. – Why ... ?
8. Our school is equipped with a language laboratory. – What ... ?
9. My house will be decorated next month. – When ... ?
10. German and French are spoken here. – What languages ... ?

8. Which of the sentences sounds better to you?

1. These shoes were very expensive.
A. Someone made them of leather. B. They are made of leather.
2. The Taj Mahal is in northern India.
A. Someone built it between 1632 and 1649.
B. It was built between 1632 and 1649.
3. This champagne is marvelous.
A. It was bought in France by us. B. We bought it in France.
4. More people speak Chinese than English.
A. But people speak English in more countries.
B. But English is spoken in more countries.

5. Leonardo da Vinci was born in Italy.

A. He painted the Mona Lisa.

B. The Mona Lisa was painted by him.

6. I've got a Ford.

A. They made it in Spain.

B. It was made in Spain.

9. Choose the right variant.

1. The hotel in the picture ... in 1841.

A. will be built

B. is built

C. was built

2. Eagles ... sometimes ... in the mountains.

A. are ... seen

B. is ... seen

C. was ... seen

3. Nylon ... in the early 1930s.

A. is invented

B. was invented

C. invented

4. A lot of bananas ... from Ecuador.

A. exported

B. be exported

C. is exported

5. The university is equipped ... a language laboratory.

A. with

B. by

C. in

6. Coca-Cola ... all over the world.

A. is enjoyed

B. are enjoyed

C. enjoyed

7. When will the post ...?

A. deliver

B. delivered

C. be delivered

8. English is not spoken here.

A. Здесь не говорится на английском.

B. Здесь говорят по-английски.

C. Здесь не говорят по-английски.

9. Ann's car ... last night.

A. stole

B. was stolen

C. was stole

10. Who was this castle built ...?

A. by

B. with

C. –

11. When ... television ...?

A. was ... invent

B. was ... invented

C. is ... invented

12. The exhibition ... by the company's president tomorrow.

A. will open

B. will be opened

C. was opened

13. She ... by a loud noise in the street last night.

A. frightened

B. was frightened

C. will be frightened

14. The company ... him to Europe next month.

A. will send

B. will be sent

C. is sent

15. The house was destroyed ... an enemy ... a bomb.

A. with ... by

B. by ... with

C. by ... by

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Значение
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	бить
become [bɪ'kʌm]	became [bɪ'keɪm]	become [bɪ'kʌm]	становиться
begin [bɪ'gɪn]	began [bɪ'gæn]	begun [bɪ'gʌn]	начинать(ся)
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	дуть
break [breɪk]	broke [brəʊk]	broken ['brəʊkn]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	жечь, гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	взорваться
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kæʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen [tʃəʊzn]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стоить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drəʊv]	driven ['drɪvn]	везти
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть, кушать
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать (себя)
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [fləʊn]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtən]	забывать
forgive [fə'grɪv]	forgave [fə'geɪv]	forgiven [fə'grɪvən]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frəʊz]	frozen ['frəʊzən]	замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать;
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvən]	давать
go [gəʊ]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти; ехать
grow [grəʊ]	grew [gru:]	grown [grəʊn]	расти, выращивать
have [həv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdən]	прятать
hold [həʊld]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	причинять боль
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать

know [nəʊ]	knew [nju:]	known [nəʊn]	знать
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учиться; узнавать
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	разрешать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	делать, создавать
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить, иметь в виду
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать(ся)
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	платить
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	класть, ставить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raɪd]	rode [rəʊd]	ridden [ˈrɪdn]	кататься
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звонить
rise [raɪz]	rose [rəʊz]	risen [ˈrɪzən]	подниматься
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бежать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	сказать; говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
sell [sel]	sold [səʊld]	sold [səʊld]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	отправлять
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃʊk]	shaken [ˈʃeɪkən]	трясти
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]	показывать
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
smell [smel]	smelt [smelt]	smelt [smelt]	нюхать, пахнуть
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spəʊk]	spoken [ˈspəʊkn]	говорить, разговаривать
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить; проводит
steal [sti:l]	stole [stəʊl]	stolen [stəʊln]	украсть
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken [ˈteɪkn]	брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить, обучать
tell [tel]	told [təʊld]	told [təʊld]	сказать, рассказать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	бросать
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]	понимать
wake [weɪk]	woke [wəʊk]	woken [wəʊkn]	просыпаться
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить (одежду)
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	побеждать
write [raɪt]	wrote [rəʊt]	written [ˈrɪtn]	писать

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