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РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

# PART I. I AM AN ENGINEERING STUDENT

# Unit 1. About myself and my family

## LEAD IN

****

**Work in pairs and explain how you understand this quotation:**

*Family is not an important thing. It's everything.*

*- Michael J. Fox*

## Theme 1.1. Family and Friends

### KEY WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to introduce (v) | [ˌɪntrəˈdju:s] | знакомить, представлять |
| system analyst (n+n) | ['sɪstɪm'ænəlɪst] | системный аналитик |
| to work for a company (v+prep.+n) | [wɜ:k fɔ: ə 'kʌmpənɪ] | работать в компании |
| first-year student (n) | [fɜ:st ˈjɪə ˈstju:dənt] | студент-первокурсник |
| programmer (n) | ['prəugræmə] | программист |
| precious (adj) | [‘preʃəs] | драгоценный, любимый |
| understanding (n) | [ˌʌndəˈstændɪŋ] | понимание |
| support (n) | [sə'pɔ:t] | поддержка, помощь, опора |
| robotics engineer (n+n) | [rə(u)'bɔtɪks 'enʤɪ'nɪə] | инженер-робототехник |
| enterprise (n) | ['entəpraɪz] | предприятие |
| to follow the tradition (v+n) | ['fɔləu trə'dɪʃ(ə)n] | следовать традициям |
| Institute of Artificial Intelligence (n+adj.+n) | ['ɪnstɪtju:t ɔv ['ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃ(ə)lɪn'telɪʤ(ə)ns] | Институт Искусственного Интеллекта |
| to share smth with smb (v+prep.+n) | [ʃeə sʌmθɪŋ wɪð 'sʌmbədɪ] | делиться чем-то с кем-то |
| to solve problems (v+n) | [sɔlv 'prɔbləms] | разрешать проблемы |
| to go hiking (v+n) | [gəu 'haɪkɪŋ] | ходить в походы |
| jogging (n) | ['ʤɔgɪŋ] | бег трусцой |
| to take pictures (v+n) | [teɪk pɪkʧəz] | фотографировать |

### PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

**Exercise 1**

**Practise saying the key words and word combinations.**

**Exercise 2**

**Reading rules. Read the words paying attention to the reading rules.**

**Letter “A”**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [eɪ] | [æ] | [ɑ:] | [eə] |
| name | man | large | hair |
| make | family | task | fair |
| nature | travel | park | parents |

**Letter “E”**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [i:] | [e] | [ɜ:] | [ɪə] |
| me | let | her | here |
| week | rest | term | dear |
| see | tennis | nerve | year |

**Letter “I”**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [aɪ] | [ɪ] | [ɜ:] | [aɪə] |
| hiking | sister | girl | tire |
| enterprise | thing | first | fire |
| diving | consist | bird | liar |

**Letter “O”**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [əʋ] | [ɒ] | [ɔ:] | | [ʌ] |
| no | not | born | sports | love |
| hope | stop | port | more | company |
| most | jogging | for | before | become |

**Letter “U”**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ju:] | [ʌ] | [ɜ:] | [jʋə] |
| introduce | but | turn | pure |
| pupil | study | burn | cure |
| university | summer | hurt |  |

**Exercise 3**

**Read international words and translate them:**

school, tradition, student, university, lecture, seminar, problems, speciality, park, sport, football, basketball, character, organized, disciplined.

### VOCABULARY

**Exercise 4**

**Continue the list of words and give a general term to each group.**

Mother, father, sister, brother – family;

robotics engineer, computer programmer… - .

hiking, jogging,…. - .

**Exercise 5**

**Make all possible word combinations and translate them into Russian.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to be | 1. busy |
| 1. to work at | 1. four people |
| 1. to study at | 1. born |
| 1. to consist of | 1. a good time |
| 1. to have | 1. university |
|  | 1. enterprise |

### GRAMMAR I

**Study grammar rules on the use of the verb TO BE (see GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.45)**

**Exercise 6**

**Write the correct form of the verb ‘to be’.**

1. My name \_\_\_ Tom and I \_\_\_ born in London.
2. Our family \_\_\_ not large.
3. His mother \_\_ a writer.
4. We\_\_\_ first year students of the Russian Technological University.
5. We \_\_\_busy yesterday.
6. Mikhail Kalashnikov\_\_\_ a Soviet and Russian inventor and military engineer.
7. He\_\_\_\_a computer programmer in 5 years.

**Exercise 7**

1. **Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verb ‘to be’.**

A: Hello. What is your name?

B: Hello. My name \_\_\_\_\_Ivan.

A: And my name \_\_\_\_\_ Alina. \_\_\_\_ you a student of the Russian Technological University MIREA?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ a first-year student. And you?

A: I \_\_\_\_ a second-year student of the Institute of Artificial Intelligence. Where \_\_\_\_you from?

B: I \_\_\_\_ from Moscow, but I \_\_\_\_ born in Perm.

A: \_\_\_\_ your parents engineers?

B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_. My mother \_\_\_ a systems analyst and my father \_\_ a robotics engineer.

1. **Practise the dialogue with the partner.**

**Exercise 8**

**Rewrite the sentences below as questions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Yes/No-Question** | **Wh-Question**  **(What? When? Who? Why? Where?)** |
| 1. His name is Alex. | Is his name Alex? | What is his name? |
| 2. We are first year students. |  |  |
| 3. Olga is a second-year student. |  |  |
| 4. My father is a systems analyst. |  |  |
| 5. Her mother was born in Yekaterinburg. |  |  |
| 6. We will be computer programmers. |  |  |
| 7. My grandparents were engineers. |  |  |

**Exercise 9**

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. Our family is quite large by modern standards.
2. My mother is a systems analyst.
3. My family is the most precious thing for me, because this is where I find love, understanding and support.
4. My sister Ann is five years younger than me.
5. My dream is to become a computer programmer.
6. My grandparents were engineers.
7. He will be a robotics engineer.

### GRAMMAR II

**Study grammar rules on the use of VERB TENSES – ACTIVE VOICE (see GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.45)**

**Exercise 10**

**Give the infinitive form of the verb:**

studied, gave, did, went, found, chose, consisted, worked, decided, helped, took, read

**Exercise 11**

**Say that you did it before. Use the following word combinations:**

|  |
| --- |
| *yesterday morning (evening, afternoon); when I was…..; …days (years) ago; last night (week, year, month, Sunday)* |

1. I watch movies.
2. I study English at school.
3. I do my homework.
4. I go to the swimming pool.
5. I play football.
6. I have a lot of free time.
7. I take guitar lessons.
8. I give much time to exams preparation.

**Exercise 12**

**Read pairs of sentences. Choose the correct one.**

1. a. Where do you study?

b. Where you study?

2. a. She work at a big enterprise.

b. She works at a big enterprise.

3. a. Peter and Jane go hiking in summer.

b. Peter and Jane goes hiking in summer.

4. a. I don’t study at Moscow State University.

b. I no study at Moscow State University.

5. a. Alex liked when he was young jogging.

b. Alex liked jogging when he was young.

6. a. Did Ivan followed your family tradition?

b. Did Ivan follow your family tradition?

7. a. Do you play football every day?

b. You play football every day?

8. a. Will become you a computer programmer?

b. Will you become a computer programmer?

**Exercise 13**

**Make the sentences opposite.**

***Model:*** *I study at school. — I don’t study at school.*

*He did not know what to give his sister for her birthday. — He knew what to give his sister for her birthday.*

1. My family consists of five people.
2. My mother does not work at a big enterprise.
3. Egor did not decide to follow his family tradition.
4. Mary chose the profession of a systems analyst.
5. We will not study at Moscow State University.
6. My friend will work as a robotics engineer.

**Exercise 14**

**Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense form.**

1. Kate (to study) at the University next year.
2. My family (to consist) of four people.
3. I (to be born) in 2005.
4. Last year I (to go) to the swimming pool.
5. Egor often (to play) basketball with his friends.
6. She (to become) a computer programmer in a year.
7. Last summer we (to travel) a lot.
8. My sister (to enjoy) watching movies.

**Exercise 15**

**Rewrite the sentences below as questions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | ***Yes/No*-Question** | ***Wh*-Questions** |
| 1. His mother works as a systems analyst for the leading IT company. | Does his mother work as a systems analyst for the leading IT company? | Who works as a systems analyst for the leading IT company? Where does his mother work? |
| 2. He chose the profession of a robotics engineer. |  |  |
| 3. He will become a computer programmer. |  |  |
| 4. I play basketball every day. |  |  |
| 5. He does his homework at the University. |  |  |
| 6. Alex worked for the leading IT companythree years ago. |  |  |
| 7. We will go hiking next summer. |  |  |
| 8. My friend likes swimming. |  |  |

### READING

**Exercise 16**

**Read the text and find the names of the professions and adjectives describing people.**

MY FAMILY

Let me introduce myself. My name is Egor Petrov. I was born in Moscow in the family of engineers. My family is the most precious thing for me, because this is where I find love, understanding and support.

Our family is quite large. It consists of four people- my parents, my younger sister Ann and me. My mother works as a systems analyst for the leading IT company. My father is a robotics engineer. He works at a big enterprise. My sister Ann is a pupil.

After school I decided to follow the family tradition and chose a speciality in engineering. I am a first-year student at the Russian Technological University MIREA. I study at the Institute of Artificial Intelligence. My dream is to become a computer programmer.

During the week I am very busy preparing for lectures and seminars, so I like to relax at weekends. One thing I enjoy is our evening dinners with my family when we all gather together. We watch movies, talk, joke, laugh, and have a good time. We share our problems with each other, try to solve them, and my parents often give my sister and me good advice.

In summer we go hiking or travel and visit different places of interest for example, national parks. We love to see beautiful scenery. We also enjoy taking pictures of wildlife and nature around us.

I do sports. Tastes differ, some people like football, diving or jogging. But I adore playing basketball and swimming. My sister is a swimmer too. On Sundays we go to the pool together. Sport helps us to become strong. It helps us to build up our characters, to be more organized and disciplined in our daily activities.

I am very happy to have such a wonderful family!

**Exercise 17**

**Answer the questions.**

1. What does Egor Petrov think about his family?
2. Are there good relations in the Petrovs family? Why?
3. What family traditions do the Petrovs have?

**Exercise 18**

**Find in the text sentences with the following words. Determine what part of speech the words are. Translate them into Russian:** precious, understanding, love, support, quite, busy, leading, enterprise, talk, joke, share, organized, disciplined.

**Exercise 19**

**Find words in the text that mean:**

1. an institution of higher education;
2. a child or young person at school;
3. someone who goes to a university;
4. a person who is in his or her first year at university;
5. classes at the university;
6. a person skilled at analyzing data;
7. functioning in an orderly way or according to a plan.

**Exercise 20**

**Fill in the gaps using the prepositions:**

|  |
| --- |
| *in, of, at, for, on* |

1. Egor was born …. Moscow.
2. Our family consists … four people.
3. During the week he is very busy preparing \_\_\_\_\_ lectures and seminars, so he likes to relax \_\_\_\_ weekends.
4. My mother works as a systems analyst \_\_\_\_\_ the leading IT company.
5. His father works \_\_\_a big enterprise.
6. I chose a speciality \_\_\_\_ engineering.
7. \_\_\_\_ Sundays we go to the pool together.
8. I followed my family tradition and chose a profession \_\_\_ a computer programmer.

**Exercise 21**

**a. Finish sentences about Egor Petrov.**

1. Egor Petrov is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He studies at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. His dream is to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Petrov’s family is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. His parents are \_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. His sister Ann \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Egor plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Egor enjoys\_\_\_\_
9. In summer his family goes \_\_\_\_\_.
10. He is happy\_\_\_\_\_.

**b. Make up your own sentences about yourself and your family.**

### LISTENING

**Exercise 22**

**You are going to watch a video “Talking about your family” at <https://www.oxfordonlineenglish.com/talking-about-family> (**Accessed: 29 August 2023).

**a. BEFORE YOU WATCH. Answer the questions:**

1. Do you have a big family?
2. What do you like doing when you spend time with your family?

**b. WHILE YOU WATCH.**

**Listen to Parts 1—5 of the video lesson, guess the meaning of the words** *immediate**family* **and** *extended family***. Complete the sentences about your family.**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in my family.
2. I have a \_\_\_\_sister (brother).
3. My immediate family consists of\_\_\_\_ .
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my extended family.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together.

**c.Listen to Part 6 of the lesson and make notes which will help you to speak about your family.**

**d.AFTER YOU WATCH. Speak about your family traditions and the role of the family in your life using the plan of the lesson.**

**e.Work in pairs. Write out the questions of the speaker, think of the answers. Ask each other the questions and answer them.**

**There are some more questions to discuss:**

1. What is your favorite family tradition?
2. Who is the oldest member of your family?
3. What do you usually do when you spend time with your family?
4. What is your favorite memory with your family?
5. What is one thing that makes your family unique?

### SPEAKING

**Exercise 23**

**a.Study the table.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Introductory Phrases** | **Formulas of Agreement** | **Formulas of Disagreement** |
| As far as I know…  Насколько я знаю, … | I agree with you.  Я согласен с вами. | You are wrong.  Вы ошибаетесь. |
| I suppose …  Я полагаю… | Yes, you are right.  Вы правы. | I don’t think so!  Я так не думаю. Думаю, что нет. |
| As far as I remember … Насколько я помню, … | Quite so.  Совершенно верно. Вот именно. | You are mistaken.  Вы ошибаетесь. |
| I think …  Я думаю (считаю, полагаю), … | I am of the same opinion.  Я того же мнения. | Nothing of the kind.  Ничего подобного. |
| The way I see it……  На мой взгляд,… | That’s true / correct.  Вы правы/верно. | Far from it.  Сильно ошибаетесь!  Отнюдь нет. |

**b. Agree or disagree with the following statements about Egor Petrov (from the text “My family”) using formulas from a.**

***Model***: *Egor Petrov was born in the family of teachers. — That is not so. As far as I remember, he was born in the family of engineers.*

1. Egor decided to continue his parents’ career.
2. Egor is very busy during the week.
3. He likes playing basketball.
4. He often goes to the swimming pool with his sister.
5. Music makes people more organized.
6. Egor does not share his problems with his parents.

**Pair work. Make up 3 your own true / false statements about your groupmate and his/her family and ask him/her to agree or to disagree with them.**

***Model*:**

**A:** *As far as I know, you are a first-year student of Kazan Federal University.*

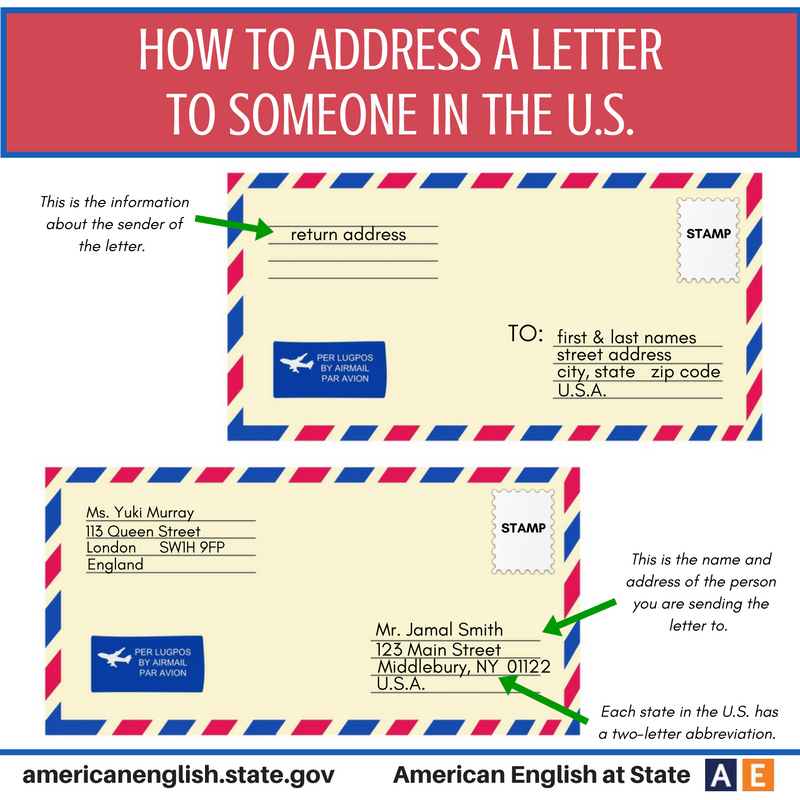
**B:** *You are wrong. I study at the Russian Technological University MIREA.*

### WRITING

**Exercise 24**

**a. Watch the video “How to address an envelope” at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8BSTLrX_lf4>**

**b.Study the essential information about signing envelopes:**

****

**Exercise 25**

**Match the information under a particular letter on the envelope (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) with what it indicates.**

|  |
| --- |
| (A) Cambridge School of Languages  119 (B) Mill Road  (C) Cambridge CB1 2 AZ  UK  (D) Newnham Language Centre  (E) 8 Grand Road  Oxford (F) OX 9DU  (G) UK |

1. The town the letter comes from
2. The Zip Code in the mailing address
3. The addressee’s house number
4. The country in the mailing address
5. The street name in the return address
6. The addressee
7. The sender

## Theme 1.2. Hobbies and Interests

### LEAD IN

**Work in pairs and explain how you understand this quotation:**

*“Try new hobbies. Develop new interests. Pursue new experience. When you expand your interests, you increase your opportunities for happiness”.*

*Richelle E.Goodrich.*

### KEY WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| hobby (n) | ['hɔbɪ] | хобби, любимое занятие |
| to enrich (v) | [ɪn'rɪʧ] | обогащать |
| to prefer (v) | [prɪˈfɜː] | предпочитать |
| inner world (adj+n) | [ˈɪnə wɜːld] | внутренний мир |
| pastime (n) | [ˈpɑːstaɪm] | приятное времяпрепровождение |
| to collect (v) | [kəˈlekt] | собирать |
| to have a passion (v+n) | [hæv ɑ pæʃn] | увлекаться чем либо |
| occupation (n) | [ɒkjʊˈpeɪʃn] | профессия, род занятий |
| fascinating (adj) | [ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ] | увлекательный, чрезвычайно интересный |
| entertainment (n) | [entəˈteɪnmənt] | развлечение |
| to be in high spirits (v+ adj+n) |  | быть в хорошем настроении |
| to bring happiness (v+n) | [brɪŋ ˈhæpɪnɪs] | приносить счастье |
| to look forward (v) | [lʊk ˈfɔːwəd] | ждать с нетерпением |
| to improve ( v) | [ɪmˈpruːv] | улучшать |
| to stay focused on (v+part.+ prep) | [steɪ ˈfəʊkəst ɒn] | сконцентрироваться на чем-то |
| to master (v) | ['mɑ:stə] | совершенствовать |
| benefits (n) | ['benɪfɪts] | преимущества |
| rewarding (adj) | [rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ] | приносящий внутреннее удовлетворение, дающий результат |
| skills (n) | [skɪls] | навыки, умения |
| sense of purpose (n+prep+n) | [sens ɒv ˈpɜːpəs] | целеустремленность |
| rare (adj) | [reə] | редкий |

### PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

**Exercise 1**

**Practise saying the key words and word combinations.**

**Exercise 2**

**a.Choose the words with the stress on the first syllable:**

hobby, to collect, to enrich, inner, to prefer, spirits,entertainment,improve

**b.Say what parts of speech the words with the stress on the second syllable are.**

### VOCABULARY

**Exercise 3**

**Word builing.**

**a. Form nouns from the given verbs.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun (suffix *-tion*)** |
| to motivate | motivation |
| to occupy |  |
| to collect |  |
| to satisfy |  |
| to translate |  |

**b. Complete the sentences with a noun formed from the verbs in (a):**

1. Hobby is a person's favorite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, something that he likes doing in free time.
2. One can find great\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a hobby.
3. Book lovers usually have large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of books.
4. Some students do not have the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to study.
5. He hopes his \_\_\_\_\_ skills will help to understand foreign cultures.

**c. Form nouns from the verbs using *-ing* and translate them into Russian.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun + (*-ing*)** |
| 1. to write | writing |
| 1. to learn |  |
| 1. to walk |  |
| 1. to collect |  |
| 1. to paint |  |
| 1. to watch |  |

**Exercise 4**

**Match the synonyms.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. pastime | 1. work |
| 1. purpose | 1. advantages |
| 1. occupation | 1. hobby |
| 1. benefits | 1. happiness |
| 1. well being | 1. goal |

**Exercise 5**

**Match the antonyms.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. important | 1. busy |
| 1. free | 1. outer |
| 1. inner | 1. widespread |
| 1. high | 1. old |
| 1. fascinating | 1. unimportant |
| 1. rare | 1. boring |
| 1. new | 1. low |

**Exercise 7**

**a. Make up all possible word combinations.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to have | 1. in high spirits |
| 1. to be | 1. happiness |
| 1. to improve | 1. a passion for |
| 1. to bring | 1. time |
| 1. to spend | 1. skills |
| 1. to master | 1. joy |
|  | 1. satisfaction |

**b. Complete the sentences with the word combinations from (a):**

1. Sport helps me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A hobby also gives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hobbies motivate us to learn more and \_\_\_\_\_\_our\_\_\_\_\_.
4. A person who likes computer games has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them.
5. This pastime \_\_\_\_me much \_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Hobbies help a person to feel happy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with pleasure.

**Exercise 8**

**a.Match the word combinations with their Russian equivalents.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to enrich the inner world | 1. сосредоточиться на целях |
| 1. to have a passion for learning languages | 1. коллекционировать редкие (необычные) вещи |
| 1. to become a harmoniously developed person | 1. увлекаться изучением языков |
| 1. stay focused on goals | 1. приносить счастье |
| 1. to collect rare items | 1. обогатить внутренний мир |
| 1. to bring happiness | 1. стать гармонично развитой личностью |

**b.Make your own sentences with the word cmbinations from a.**

### GRAMMAR I

**Study grammar rules on the use of the verb TO HAVE (see GRAMMAR REFERENCE pp.46-47)**

**Exercise 10**

**Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb “to have”. Translate the sentences.**

1. On weekdays I (don’t / doesn’t have) much free time.
2. My father (have / has) two sisters.
3. (Do / Does) your friend have any brothers or sisters?
4. First year students (have / has) lectures and seminars.
5. (Do / does) you have a hobby?
6. Does your sister (have / has) free time on Saturdays?

**Exercise 11**

**a. Make questions for the answers.**

1. I don’t have much free time on weekends.
2. Our University has a cyber zone.
3. Tom has a brother and two sisters.
4. We have relatives in Kazan.
5. My friend has a small dog.
6. I have a very rare hobby.

**b. Work in pairs. Ask your groupmates questions using the verb “to have”.**

### READING

**Exercise 12**

**Read the text and give it a title.**

Having a hobby is an important part of life. It is a way to relax, have fun and learn new things. A hobby can be anything that you enjoy doing in your free time. Some people like collecting things, such as stamps, books or coins. Others enjoy entertainments, like watching movies or listening to music. One is fond of extreme sports like snowboarding or parachuting.

There are many fascinating hobbies to choose from. Some people prefer gardening, while others have a passion for learning languages or playing computer games. Whatever you are interested in, there is always a hobby that suits you.

A hobby helps us to become harmoniously developed persons, enrich our inner world and bring happiness into our lives, and make friends sharing the same intrests.It is also a great way to spend our time productively and be in high spirits. Hobbies motivate us to learn more and improve our skills.

One great thing about having a hobby is that it can provide a sense of purpose. It gives us something to look forward to and helps us stay focused on our goals. Whether it's collecting rare items or mastering new skills, a hobby can be a rewarding occupation.

I believe hobby is essential for our well-being. It brings joy and satisfaction into our lives and helps us stay motivated. So why not to take a hobby that makes us happy and creative and start enjoying life benefits right now?

**Exercise 13**

**a.Answer the questions:**

1. Why is having a hobby important?
2. What hobbies do people usually enjoy?
3. Can a hobby help us stay motivated? If so, how?
4. What are the benefits of having a hobby?

**b.Find nouns in the text that are formed from the verb with *-ing*. Translate them into Russian.**

**c.Say what hobbies you have or would like to have.**

**Exercise 14**

**Finish the sentences using information from the text:**

1. Having a hobby is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some people like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Watching movies or listening to music are\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Snowboarding or parachuting are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Hobby helps us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A hobby is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 15**

**Prove the following statements using information from the text.**

1. Hobbies can be different.
2. Some people prefer entertainments.
3. Some hobbies are extreme.
4. You can always find a hobby you enjoy.
5. Having a hobby makes your life more organised.

### GRAMMAR II

**Study grammar rules on the use of the “VERB + -*ING* form” (see GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.47)**

**Exercise 16**

**a.Study the list of the activities. Say what you like or dislike doing. Give your reasons.**

***Model:*** *watching movies — I like watching movies.*

1. going to theatres
2. playing computer games
3. visiting other countries
4. eating out
5. reading
6. surfing the internet
7. having picnics

**b. Read the statements with synonyns for like and dislike. Agree or disagree with the statements (see theme 1.1. for phrases of agreement and disagreement)**

1. **I avoid** showing my feelings.
2. **I can't stand** cooking.
3. **I** **love** finding solutions to problems.
4. **I enjoy** helping people.
5. **I don’t mind** listening to people’s problems.
6. **I’m interested in** making websites.
7. **I dislike** writing letters.
8. **I hate** meddling with other people affairs.
9. **I’m keen on** playing volleyball.
10. **I’m crazy about** shopping.

**c.How do you feel about these things? Use phrases from b.**

***Model:*** haveparties — I love having parties.

|  |
| --- |
| *learn about computers, watch movies, listen to rock music, walk in a rainy weather, go clubbing, write letters, chat on the phone.* |

**d.Work in pairs. Make a list of your likes and dislikes and exchange information with your groupmates.**

### LISTENING

**Exercise 17**

**You are going to watch a video. It is a dialogue between two students about their hobbies at**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UX0X45sYe4> (Accessed: 31** August2023**).**

**BEFORE YOU WATCH. Answer the question:**

1. Do you have any interesting hobbies?
2. What kind of hobbies do you enjoy doing?
3. Why do you think it's important to have hobbies?

**b.WHILE YOU WATCH. Listen and complete the summaries of their talks. Use the following words and word combinations:**

|  |
| --- |
| *pastime; stamps; hobbies; science; to collect things; to go to those countries; to have a stamp; to read; all over the world; especially**like* |

I have several \_\_\_\_\_ . I do like \_\_\_\_\_ . I like to collect \_\_ . I collect stamps from \_\_\_ because I hope \_\_\_\_ from every country. I think I won’t be able \_\_\_ myself.

I like \_\_\_ a lot. I like to read about \_\_\_\_\_ . I \_\_\_\_ to read about nature and electronics. I think this …\_\_\_\_\_ exercises my brains.

**c.AFTER YOU WATCH. Make up your own dialogues using the expressions from the video.**

### GRAMMAR III

**Exercise 18**

**You are going to watch a video “Street talk with Emi K” at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijewO__atOc>**

**a.WHILE YOU WATCH. Listen and complete the summaries.**

1. Today'squestion is, what \_\_\_\_\_(1) you \_\_\_\_\_(2) these days?
2. I \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_a lot of thing these days.
3. I\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_to drive.
4. I\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_tennis lessons.
5. I \_\_\_also (5)\_\_\_\_\_a good book.
6. I\_\_\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_French.
7. I\_\_\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English here for a month.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a lot of great restaurants.
9. I\_\_\_\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_\_\_a lot of shopping,too.
10. I\_\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_ready for a trip to Brazil.

**What grammar construction does Emi and the people she interviews use? What does this grammar construction consist of?**

**Check your answer in Grammar Reference (see Grammar Reference p.47).**

**b.Review the rule for using the Present Progressive Tense, read the sentences. Match the sentences with grammar rules and explain the use of this construction to your groupmates. In case of difficulty, refer to the Grammar Reference.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. She is doing her homework while I am drinking coffee. | 1. A change that has started to happen. |
| 1. We are moving into a new house. | 1. The situation is temporary. |
| 1. He is staying in Kazan for three months. | 1. The action takes place now but is not limited to the present moment. |
| 1. Your English is getting better. | 1. Speech is emotionally coloured, the speaker is annoyed or displeased. |
| 1. Next week we are buying a new car. | 1. The action is happening right now, at the moment. |
| 1. You are always interrupting me! | 1. The action is planned and certain to take place in the near future. |

**c.Complete the rule for the Past Progressive and Future Progressive Tense.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Past** | **Future** |
| I/She/He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French.  We/they/you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English. | I/She/He/they/you/we \_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_ English. |
| I \_\_\_\_\_not\_\_\_\_French.  We\_\_\_\_\_not\_\_\_\_English. | I/She/He/they/you/we \_\_\_ not be \_\_\_\_\_ English. |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_English  What \_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? | \_\_\_\_ I/She/He/they/you/we be \_\_\_\_ French? |

**Exercise 19**

**a.Make sentences from the given words in 3 tenses (Present Progressive, Past Progressive, Future Progressive:**

to drive/ they/ to Moscow;

to watch/I/TV;

pizza/to cook/ Alex;

to rain/it;

to do homework/Helen;

Tom/hard/not/to work;

to learn/ French/I.

***Model:*** to drive/ they/ to Moscow.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present Progressive** | ***They are driving to Moscow right now.*** |
| **Past Progressive** | ***They were driving to Moscow yesterday.*** |
| **Future Progressive** | ***They will be driving to Moscow at this time tomorrow.*** |

**b.Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (Present, Past or Future Progressive):**

1. Please don’t make so much noise. I (to try) to work.
2. The first year students (not to write) a test next week.
3. Andrew started evening classes recently. He (to learn) Japanese.
4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening.
5. My family and I (to chat) on the phone tomorrow
6. The climate (to get) warmer.
7. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday.
8. While Alan (to work) in his room, his friends (to swim) in the pool.
9. She (to live) with her grandparents.
10. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not to listen).

**c. Ask questions to the sentences from b.**

**Exercise 20**

**Answer the questions:**

1. Are you having an English class?
2. When do you usually have English classes?
3. Are you learning to drive?
4. Is your best friend learning English?
5. Are you studying Engineering?
6. What are you reading at the moment?
7. Where were you living at the start of the year?
8. What will you be doing at this time tomorrow?

### SPEAKING

**Exercise 21**

**Make your own similar”Street talk” dialogues (see Ex.18) and present them with your partner.**

### WRITING

**Exercise 22**

**Writing informal letter.**

**a. Read Informal Letter sample.**

*INFORMAL LETTER SAMPLE*

|  |
| --- |
| *Address (1)*  *September 23,2023 (2)*  *Dear Alex (3),*  *(4)I am very happy to introduce myself to you. My name is Egor Petrov. I live in Moscow, Russia. Would you like to be pen pals with me? We can write letters to each other and practise Engish.*  *I am seventeen years old. My hobbies are swimming, basketball, and music. I study at the Russian Technological University MIREA and I am going to be a computer programmer. My father is a robotics engineer, and my mother is a systems analyst. I have one sister. She is a pupil at school.*  *Is your family large? Do you have any brothers or sisters? Are you a student? Do you have any hobbies? Please write and tell me about yourself. Maybe someday we can visit each other.*  *(5)Sincerely,*  *(6) Egor Petrov* |

**b. Study the rules of writing informal letters**:

In the informal letter format, your address, date, the closing, signature, and printed name are all indented to the right half of the page. Also the first line of each paragraph is indented.

1. Your Address: (Not needed if the letter is printed on paper with a letterhead already on it.): Write your street address on the first line and the city, state and zip on the second line.
2. Date: Put the date on which the letter was written in the format Month Day Year i.e. August 30, 2003. Skip a line between the date and the salutation.
3. Salutation: Start out with “Dear … and …”, or “Hi … and …”. Note: There is a comma after the end of the salutation (you can use an exclamation mark also if there is a need for some emphasis).
4. Body: The body is where you write the content of the letter; the paragraphs should be single spaced with a skipped line between each paragraph. Skip 2 lines between the end of the body and the closing.
5. Closing: Let the reader know that you finished your letter; end with “Sincerely”, “Sincerely yours”, “Thank you”, and so on. Note that there is a comma after the end of the closing and only the first word in the closing is capitalized.
6. Signature: Your signature will go in this section, usually signed in black or blue ink with a pen. Skip a line after your signature and the P.S.

(Adapted from: <https://www.studynlearn.com/blog/informal-letter-format/>)

**c. Use Informal Letter Sample from a. and write a letter to your friend.**

## Theme 1.3. Life Stories

### LEAD-IN

**Work in pairs. Choose the quote and explain how you understand it:**

1. *"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving."*

*Albert Einstein*

2. *“Everyone is necessarily the hero of his own life story.”*

*John Barth*

### KEY WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| acquired skills | [əˈkwaɪəd skɪlz] | приобретенные навыки |
| cheerful and positive attitude | [ˈʧɪəfʊl ənd ˈpɒzətɪv ˈætɪtjuːd] | радостный и позитивный настрой |
| contribute significantly | [kənˈtrɪbjuːt sɪɡˈnɪfɪkᵊntli] | сделать значительный вклад |
| equipment | [ɪˈkwɪpmənt] | оборудование |
| great sense of humor | [ɡreɪt sɛns əv ˈhjuːmə] | отличное чувство юмора |
| highest score | [ˈhaɪɪst skɔː] | высший балл |
| highly-educated | [ˈhaɪli-ˈɛʤʊkeɪtɪd] | высокообразованный |
| humanity | [hjuːˈmænəti] | человечность |
| merchant | [ˈmɜːʧᵊnt] | купец/торговец |
| native wit | [ˈneɪtɪv wɪt] | врожденное остроумие |
| secondary education | [ˈsɛkəndəri ˌɛʤʊˈkeɪʃᵊn] | среднее образование |
| staff | [stɑːf] | сотрудники |
| stringent requirements | [ˈstrɪnʤᵊnt rɪˈkwaɪəmənts] | строгие требования |
| to be engaged in | [tə bi ɪnˈɡeɪʤd ɪn] | быть вовлеченным в |
| to pass away | [tə pɑːs əˈweɪ] | скончаться |
| to surround | [tə səˈraʊnd] | окружать |
| transmitting and receiving information | [trænzˈmɪtɪŋ ənd rɪˈsiːvɪŋ ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃᵊn] | передача и получение информации |
| vivid example | [ˈvɪvɪd ɪɡˈzɑːmpᵊl] | живой пример |
| wealthy | [ˈwɛlθi] | богатый |
| wisdom | [ˈwɪzdəm] | мудрость |

### PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

**Exercise 1**

**Practise reading key words and word combinations.**

**Exercise 2**

**Read international words and translate them.**

|  |
| --- |
| *dissertation optimist extravert construction experiment seminary to demonstrate colleague laboratory talent gymnasium faculty to publish privilege* |

**Exercise 3**

**Match the word with their Russian equivalents.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. contemporaries | 1. бакалавриат |
| 1. talent of a good public speaker | 1. современники |
| 1. undergraduate course | 1. электромагнитные волны |
| 1. PhD degree | 1. ораторский талант |
| 1. electromagnetic waves | 1. степень кандидата наук |

**Exercise 4**

**a. Make up word combinations and translate them into Russian.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to make | 1. one’s passion for |
| 1. to get | 1. a thesis |
| 1. to be | 1. comfortable in new surroundings |
| 1. to awake | 1. ends meet |
| 1. to submit | 1. pretty easy to talk to |

**b. Complete the sentences with the words from a) using the necessary tense form.**

1. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars and mechanics.
2. What a pleasant young man! He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. They were poor and barely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I’m an extravert and it is easy for me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ivan is a postgraduate and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next summer.

### VOCABULARY I

**Exercise 5**

**Explain these personality traits.**

|  |
| --- |
| *experienced capable romantic passionate wise serious talented witty* |

***Model:*** A romantic person is the kind of person who enjoys dreaming and has a lot of ideas which don’t relate to the real life.

1. to give good advice and make good decisions.
2. to have some natural ability to do something.
3. to be able to do something effectively and skillfully.
4. to enjoy dreaming and have a lot of ideas which don’t relate to the real life.
5. to know many things about something.
6. to give things a lot of thought.
7. to dedicate one’s life to only one thing and do everything to achieve results.
8. to speak in a clever and amusing way.

**Exercise 6**

**Look at the adjectives for discussing people and match them to the definitions.**

1. Outgoing
2. Confident
3. Warm-hearted
4. Old-fashioned
5. Sarcastic
6. Boastful
7. Determined
8. Timid
9. Energetic
10. Single-minded
    1. usually talking about or making obvious your own abilities and achievements too proudly
    2. not modern; belonging to or typical of a time in the past
    3. lacking in courage or self-confidence
    4. openly friendly and responsive
    5. only doing things that relate to one activity or interest
    6. marked by ready affection, cordiality, generosity, or sympathy
    7. very active physically and mentally
    8. being certain of your abilities or having trust in people, plans, or the future
    9. wanting to do something very much and not allowing anyone or any difficulties to stop you
    10. having the character of sarcasm

**Exercise 7**

**a. Match these words with the words with similar meanings.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. trustworthy | a) reserved |
| 1. upbeat | b) reliable |
| 1. introverted | c) honest |
| 1. humble | d) cheerful |
| 1. sincere | e) modest |

**b. Give your own examples of similar adjectives.**

**c. Choose one adjective from (a) to describe each of the following people.**

**Exercise 8**

**a.Match these words with their opposites**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. introverted | a) unsociable |
| 1. shy | b) boring |
| 1. gregarious | c) quiet |
| 1. talkative | d) extraverted |
| 1. fun | e) friendly |

**b. Give your own examples of opposite adjectives.**

**c. Choose one adjective from (a) to describe each of the following people.**

***Model:*** Jack likes other people. He is always behaving in a pleasant and kind way towards them. – Jack is friendly.

1. Kate doesn’t like being alone. She likes visiting crowded places.
2. It is interesting to be around Jill. She knows many jokes and is always ready to try something new.
3. Boris doesn’t usually talk much.
4. Dorothy likes to talks to anyone who is ready to listen to her. It is very difficult to make her stop talking.
5. Keith avoids people. When he has to be with people, he feels uncomfortable.

### GRAMMAR REVISION. SIMPLE AND PROGRESSIVE TENSES

**Exercise 9**

**Choose the correct form in italics.**

1. My parents *are/is* visiting me next week.
2. He *listens/is listening* to music in his free time.
3. The movie *is starting/starts* in a few minutes.
4. I *have/has* a pet dog named Max.
5. My sister *is/am* reading a book in her room.
6. I *am wearing/was wearing* a blue shirt today.
7. He *works/worked* as a teacher.
8. The sun *is shining/shines* brightly.
9. We *often eat/are often eating* dinner together.
10. The movie *starts/will start* at 7:30.

**Exercise 10**

**Open the brackets and put the verbs into Simple or Progressive forms.**

1. He (to enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar.
2. He (not to listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listening to music while studying.
3. Cats (to sleep) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the couch at the moment?
4. She (not to walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to university every day.
5. I (not to watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV yesterday morning.
6. The store (to open) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 9 am?
7. My sister (to read) books before bed.
8. The bus (to arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late yesterday?
9. The sun (to rise) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the east.
10. I (to have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea.

**Exercise 11**

**Translate the sentences from Russian into English**

1. Чтобы видеть четко, я ношу очки.
2. Птицы не щебечут на деревьях.
3. Они пьют по утрам кофе?
4. Прямо сейчас она плавает в бассейне.
5. Автобус прибывает в 8 часов?
6. Он работает над новым проектом?
7. Сегодня магазин не закрывается рано.
8. Каждую субботу Том играет в футбол.
9. В этом месяце мои родители проживают во Франции.
10. Ей нравится плавать в океане?

### LISTENING

**Exercise 12**

**Watch the video on how people describe their personalities at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gMU9tk7fhQI>.**

**a. BEFORE YOU WATCH. Answer the preliminary questions:**

Is it easy to characterize yourself?

Is there any difference in how the other people see us and how we see ourselves?

**b. WHILE YOU WATCH. Listen to how three speakers characterize themselves. Fill in the gaps using the words from the video.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , I guess, some people would describe me as. I’m very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (honest). I will basically talk to anybody about anything, if they ask me.
2. [It] Takes me a little while to get comfortable in new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But then once I’m comfortable, I kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I’m OK.
3. They see me a little more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I feel inside. But overall, no, I think they see me as a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, trustworthy person.
4. I’m generally a happy person. I try to stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and not let that much get me down, and I’m very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talkative).
5. Just walking down the street you meet new people and friends, and things like that. So, yeah, pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (outgoing) in general.
6. I probably see myself a little bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than other people see me, but only in terms of, [be]’cause I know my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and people just see what they see, you know.
7. I am very outgoing. I’m . . . fun. I’m very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And . . . gosh . . . I’m . . . sometimes I can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. I think I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that an outgoing person would have, but I also have qualities that maybe a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person would have, so it kind of balances me out.
9. Sometimes it depends on the environment; sometimes I’m \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_, other times I’m a little more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**c. AFTER YOU WATCH. How would you characterize yourself? Tell your groupmates a couple of words about your personality.**

**Exercise 13**

**Watch the video about some colloquial English phrases used to describe personalities at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m1BsepAo854>.**

**a. BEFORE YOU WATCH. Answer the preliminary questions:**

Do you understand English slang? Internet slang? Do you encounter it often in your everyday life?

**b. WHILE YOU WATCH. Listen to Hannah and explain what these words from the video mean.**

1. Klutz
2. Homebody
3. Arrogant

**c. AFTER YOU WATCH. Try to remember what colloquial words or phrases you know. Share some useful words and phrases with your groupmates.**

### VOCABULARY II

**Exercise 14**

**Write the numbers. Read them aloud.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| two – 2 | 56 – | 14 – | 5 607 – |
| eleven – | 400 – | 601 – | 19 – |
| one thousand – | 342 – | 690 – | 509 – |
| 3 – three | 677 – | 212 – | 782 – |
| 17 – | eight hundred and twelve – | seven – | two hundred – |
| 67 – | sixty hundred and ninety-nine | eighty-seven – | two thousand one hundred and thirty-two |
| 12 – | two hundred and eleven – | zero – | a billion – |
| 29 – | three thousand and one – | 1 000 000 – | 1 005 – |

**Exercise 15**

**Number dictation. Work in pairs. Write down 10 numbers. Dictate them to your groupmate**

**Exercise 16**

**a. Read the dates. What happened on these dates?**

A. 2 November 1721

B. 27 June 1954

C. 12 April 1961

D. 9 May 1945

E. 25 December 1993

F. 6 June

**b. Make your own list of dates. Let your groupmates guess what happened on them**.

**Exercise 17**

**Some numbers and dates in the sentences are false. Correct them.**

1. A fly has 5 eyes.
2. Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov died on 17 December 1936.
3. They opened The Crimean Bridge for motor vehicles on 16 May 2018.
4. There are two suns in the Solar System.
5. Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow in 1147.
6. Dmitry Mendeleev presented the first variant of his Periodic Table on 27 March 1869.

**Exercise 18**

**a. Study the rule about prepositions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **at** | Time: 10:11, midnight, lunchtime  Holiday time: Christmas, Thanksgiving  Also: night, the weekend, the beginning/end, moment | **Used for times and special holiday periods** |
| **on** | Day: Tuesday  Part of specific day: Friday morning  Date: 14 July  Special day: Victory Day | **Used for specific days and parts of specific days** |
| **in** | Month: January  Year: 2022  Season: the winter  Part of the day: the morning, the evening | **Used for long periods of time** |

**b. Write *at/on/in***

1. Let’s meet \_\_ Monday!
2. My brother graduated \_\_ June.
3. Alexander I was born \_\_ 23 December 1777.
4. Parents gave him a present \_\_ Christmas Eve.
5. Do you attend your English classes \_\_ Sundays?
6. I went to Siberia \_\_ winter.
7. I love listening to music \_\_ Saturday evening.
8. I woke up \_\_ 8 o’clock \_\_ the morning.

### READING

**Exercise 19**

**Split into two groups. Group A reads Text A, Group B reads Text B. After reading, tell you groupmates from another group about a person from the text.**

*Text A*

*ALEXANDER STEPANOVICH POPOV, THE INVENTOR OF RADIO*

Alexander Stepanovich Popov was born on March, 16, 1859 in the village of Turinsky mines, named after the river Turya (in the Northern Urals).

The most exciting game for him and his friends was building constructions, similar to those that surrounded him in his childhood. Acquired skills from childhood to do everything with his own hands turned out to be useful later. As a student he liked installation work and then he himself made the necessary equipment for the experiments.

The Popovs had a large family with seven children. They barely made ends meet, so A. S. Popov attended a religious school (1869), and then a seminary, which gave a full course of secondary education, where he could study for free.

He received the highest score in all subjects and entered the St. Petersburg University on August 31, 1877 without exams. Due to his knowledge, as well as for the submitted thesis, he was found worthy of the PhD degree in Physics and Mathematics, awarded to him by the Council of the University on November 29, 1882.

In 1883 A. S. Popov started to work as a physics teacher in the Mine Officer Class in Kronstadt. Having become interested in Hertz’s experiments with electromagnetic waves, he perfected them by applying for transmitting and receiving information. On May, 7, 1895, he demonstrated his experiments publicly, that is why May, 7 is the birthday of radio.

His colleagues and contemporaries said that Alexander Popov was a brilliant and single-minded scientist. He spent all his spare time in his laboratory testing various theories and trying to make them better. He knew no rest and holidays. He was so passionate about what he did. Also, he was shy and timid, especially when he gave his public lectures. He lacked the talent of a good public speaker. He never promoted himself because of his inborn humbleness and modesty.

Alexander Stepanovich Popov died on January, 13, 1906. However, he had lived a short but amazing life of a scientist and an inventor, presenting his great invention – the Radio.

Blokhin A. V. Alexander Stepanovich Popov the Inventor of Radio / Blokhin A. V. // Ural Radio Engineering Journal. — 2017. — Vol. 1, No. 1. — P. 8-24.

*Text B*

*PROFESSOR ANDREI NIKOLAIEVITCH TIKHONOV*

Andrei Nikolaevitch Tikhonov was born on Tuesday, October 30, 1906, in the town of Gagarin (previously Gzhatsk), in Smolensk region (West Russia) into a wealthy family. His father was a merchant. His mother was warm hearted, capable and energetic. She took care of their two sons, who grew up together and got the best education.

In 1910 the Tikhonovs moved to Moscow, where the boys visited a city's gymnasium. When A. N. Tikhonov was 15 (in 1922), he went on to study at the Mathematics Department of Moscow State University of Faculty of Physics and Mathematics.

He published his first paper in 1925 while he was still 19, and in the middle of his undergraduate course. Tikhonov earned his PhD. in 1927 under the supervision of P. S. Aleksandrov, who was only ten years older.

After successfully defending his thesis in 1936, Tikhonov was appointed as a professor of Moscow State University. A year later, in 1937, he was appointed the head of the Department of Mathematics of the Moscow State University Faculty of Physics. Tikhonov and his team contributed significantly to establishing and developing important tools used in modern mathematical physics. Also, he was the founder and the Dean of the Faculty of Computational Mathematics and Cybernetics of the Moscow Lomonosov State University from 1970 through 1990.

Professor A. N. Tikhonov passed away on November 8, 1993. Tikhonov was a vivid example of a talented personality devoted to mathematics, physics, and science, and the development of research and his country. It was a privilege to work alongside him. His seriousness, determination, and at the same time, stringent requirements on science and the work of his staff created a very special atmosphere at the institute. He always spoke with a cheerful and positive attitude. At the same time, he had a native wit, wisdom, humanity, self-irony, and a great sense of humor.

Hayat Rezgui, "In Memory of Professor Andrei Nikolaievitch Tikhonov (1906-1993) on the 25th Anniversary of His Death," Journal of Humanistic Mathematics, Volume 8 Issue 1 (January 2018), pp. 332-349.

**Exercise 20**

**Answer the questions on the text A.**

1. Who was A. S. Popov? Where was he born?
2. What was his biggest passion when he was a child?
3. What can you say about Popov's family? How did it influence his education?
4. How did he enter the university?
5. Did he manage to get a PhD degree?
6. What did he invent?
7. How did the A. S. Popov’ s contemporaries characterize him?

**Exercise 21**

**Answer the questions on the text B.**

1. Who was A. N. Tikhonov? Where was he born?
2. What can you say about his family?
3. When did A. N. Tikhonov go to study at Moscow State University?
4. When did he publish his first paper?
5. How old was he when he got a PhD degree?
6. What big project did he participate in?
7. How did A. N. Tikhonov’s colleagues characterize him?

### SPEAKING

**Exercise 22**

**a. Look at the timeline and say what events in the life of A. S. Popov it reflects**

**b. Look at the timeline and say what events in the life of A. N. Tikhonov it reflects**

**c. Make a timeline about your life. Include one false thing. Use the following words and expressions:**

*was born, went to kindergarten, started school, met my best friend, went on holiday to…, won a competition, was admitted to…, started to attend*

**d. Work in pairs. Use your timeline and tell your partner about your life. Guess the false information.**

Model: A: I started school when I was 6

B: False.

A: True. I really started school when I was six. I am seventeen now.

### WRITING

**Exercise 23**

**Write a short biography of a famous person. Read it to your groupmates but do not mention the person’s name. Let the others guess the person you wrote about.**

# GRAMMAR REFERENCE

### THE VERB “TO BE”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present Simple** | **Past Simple** | **Future Simple** |
| **Positive** | **I am**  **He / she / it is We / you / they are** | **I / he / she / it**  **was**  **We / they / you**  **were** | **I / he / she / it / we / they / you will be** |
| **Negative** | **I am not**  **He / she / it is not We / you / they are not** | **I / he / she / it**  **was not**  **We / they / you**  **were not** | **I / he / she / it / we / they / you will not be** |
| **Question** | **Am I?**  **Is he / she / it? Are we / you / they?** | **Was I / he / she / it?**  **Were we / you/ they?** | **Will I / he / she / it / we / they / you be?** |

**For more grammar practice visit the Internet site and do exercises online.**

**Verb to be: <https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/be.htm>**

### VERB TENSES – ACTIVE VOICE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present Simple** | **Past Simple** | **Future Simple** |
| **Positive** | I / you / we / they  live in Moscow.  He / she / it lives  in Moscow.  *never, sometimes, often, usually, always* | I / he / she / it / we / you / they moved / went to Vladivostok in 2021. *ago, last night* (*Sunday, week, year, month*)*, yesterday* (*morning, evening, afternoon*) | I / he / she / it / we / you / they will study at Moscow State University. |
| **Negative** | I / you / we / they do not (=don’t) live in Moscow.  He / she / it does not (=doesn’t) live in Moscow. | I / he / she / it / we / you / they did not (=didn’t) move / go to Vladivostok in 2021. | I / he / she / it / we / you / they will not (=won’t) study at Moscow State University. |
| **Question** | Do I / you / we / they live in Moscow? Yes, I do. No, I don’t.  Does he / she / it live in Moscow? Yes, he does. No, he doesn’t.  Where do I / you / we / they live?  Where does he / she / it live? | Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they move / go to Vladivostok in 2021?  Yes, I did. No, I did not (=didn’t).  Where did I / he / she / it / we /  you / they move / go in 2021? | Will I / he / she / it / we / you / they study at Moscow State University? Yes,  I will. No, I will not (=won’t). Where will I / he / she / it / we /you / they study? |

**Study the forms of irregular verbs:**

**<https://lingbase.com/ru/english/grammar/complete-list-of-irregular-verbs>**

**For more grammar practice visit the Internet sites and do exercises online.**

**Present Simple:**

**<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-7.html>**

**Past Simple:**

**<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-simple-exercise-8.html>**

**Future Simple:**

**<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/simple-future-exercise-1.html>**

### THE VERB “TO HAVE”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Negative** | **Yes/**  **No-Questions** | **Wh-Questions** |
| I / we / you / they have  He / she / it  has | I / we / you / they don’t have  He / she / it  doesn’t have | Do I / we / you / they have  Does he / she / it have | What do I /  we / you / they  have?  What does he / she / it have? |

**For more grammar practice visit the site**

**<https://www.english-room.com/grammar/havehas_01.htm>**

**and do exercises online*.***

### THE VERB + -ING FORM

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Verbs** | **Examples** |
| Likes and dislikes | like  love  enjoy  prefer  do (not) mind hate  dislike | Do you like watching movies?  I don’t mind getting up early. |
| sports and other activities | go swimming,  go skating,  go horseriding, go running,  go shopping | How often do you go shopping?  Next time let's go skating outdoors. |

### PROGRESSIVE ACTIVE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **be + -ing Verb** | | |
| **Present** | **Past** | **Future** |
| I am studying engineering.  She/He is studying engineering.  They/you/we are studying engineering. | I was studying engineering  He/she was studying engineering.  They/you/we were studying engineering. | I will be studying engineering.  He/she will be studying engineering.  They/we/you will be studying engneering. |
| I am not studying engineering.  She/He is not studying engineering.  They/you/we are not studying engineering. | I wasn’t studying engineering.  She/He were not studying engineering.  They/you/we were not studying engineering. | I will not (won’t) be studying engineering.  He/she will not (won’t) be studying engineering.  They/we/you will not (won’t) be studying engineering. |
| Is he/she studying engineering?  Are they/we/you studying engineering?  What is she/he studying?  What are they studying? | Was he/she studying engineering?  Were they/we/you studying engineering?  What was she/he studying?  What were they studying? | Will he/she/you/we/they be studying engineering?  What will he/she/we/you/they be studying? |

**State Verbs**

Some verbs are NOT normally used in the **Present Progressive**: like, hate, want, need, prefer, know, realise, understand, recognise, believe, suppose, remember, mean, belong, fit, contain, consist, seem, owe etc.

We do not say: I ~~am understanding~~. / He ~~is knowing~~ / They ~~are wanting~~.

Some **State verbs** have several meanings and **can be used in Progressive**.

**E.g.**

**Think:**

I **think** he is clever. (= opinion, it’s a state) vs I**’m thinking** to buy a new flat. (= mental process, action)

**Look:**

Come on, now, you **look** pretty. (= it’s your state) vs Why **are you looking** **at** me? (=action of watching)

**Taste:**

Why does chocolate **taste** so good? (= it has a taste, it’s a state) vs Juliette **is tasting** her husband's new dishes (= action).

**Smell**:

The flower **smells** good. (= it has a scent, it’s a state) vs Why **is** he **smelling** it? (= action)

**See:**

Do you **see** this girl? (= it’s a state) vs We **are seeing** our friends tomorrow. (= are going to meet)

**Have**:

He **has** a house. (= possession, it’s a state) vs He **is having** dinner with my family. (= action)

**For more grammar practice visit the Internet sites and do exercises online.**

**Present Progressive:**

**<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-continuous-exercise-1.html>**

**Past Progressive:**

**<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-continuous-exercise-1.html>**

**Future Progressive:**

**<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/future-continuous-exercise-1.html>**

**WEBSITE RESOURCES**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1.