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# **Английский язык для начинающих**

*Учебное пособие*

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Учебное пособие включает базовый материал по фонетике, грамматике и лексике английского языка в соответствии с его современными нормами. Комплексный характер учебного пособия: тщательно разработанный поурочный аппарат фонетических и лексико-грамматических упражнений, заданий, направленных на развитие навыков и умений устной и письменной форм общения, а также тексты для чтения, обеспечивающие эффективное изучение английского языка на начальном этапе.

Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов вузов, начинающих изучать английский язык в рамках программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык». Может быть рекомендовано широкому кругу лиц, изучающих английский самостоятельно.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель данного учебного пособия – обучить основам коммуникативного общения на английском языке, формируя необходимые фонетические, лексические, грамматические и культурологические знания и развивая базовые навыки произношения, письма, чтения и говорения.

Данное учебное пособие состоит из вводно-фонетического курса и основного курса, включающего 8 разделов.

Каждый раздел основного курса включает учебные тексты, грамматические комментарии, упражнения и диалоги.

В текстах представлены лексические темы, затрагивающие разные аспекты современной жизни: семейные, образовательные, государственные, отдых и развлечения. В каждом новом тексте появляются только те грамматические явления, которые объясняются в разделах «Грамматика» данного урока. Это позволяет выдерживать принцип преемственности в подаче нового материала.

Наличие поурочного грамматического комментария облегчает работу и преподавателя и обучающихся, поскольку позволяет не только четко обеспечить постепенное нарастание трудностей, но и не прибегать ни к каким дополнительным пособиям по грамматике.

Большое внимание уделено лексическому наполнению текстов и упражнений: они содержат только те лексические единицы, которые были введены в предыдущих уроках или вводятся в данном уроке.

Разнообразие заданий к упражнениям дает преподавателю возможность варьировать разные виды фронтальной и индивидуальной работы с аудиторией для закрепления и повторения учебного материала.

# ВВОДНЫЙ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС

## PHONETIC PRACTICE

### Английский алфавит

Печатные буквы	Название букв	Соответствие в русском языке	Печатные буквы	Название букв	Соответствие в русском языке
<b>Aa</b>	[ei]	[эй]	<b>Nn</b>	[en]	[эн]
<b>Bb</b>	[bi:]	[би]	<b>Oo</b>	[ou]	[оу]
<b>Cc</b>	[si:]	[си]	<b>Pp</b>	[pi:]	[пи]
<b>Dd</b>	[di:]	[ди]	<b>Qq</b>	[kju:]	[кью]
<b>Ee</b>	[i:]	[и]	<b>Rr</b>	[a:]	[а:, ар]
<b>Ff</b>	[ef]	[эф]	<b>Ss</b>	[es]	[эс]
<b>Gg</b>	[dʒi:]	[джи]	<b>Tt</b>	[ti:]	[ти]
<b>Hh</b>	[eitʃ]	[эйч]	<b>Uu</b>	[ju:]	[ю]
<b>Ii</b>	[ai]	[ай]	<b>Vv</b>	[vi:]	[ви]
<b>Jj</b>	[dʒei]	[джей]	<b>Ww</b>	[ˈdʌbl̩ˈju:]	[дабл-ю]
<b>Kk</b>	[kei]	[кей]	<b>Xx</b>	[eks]	[экс]
<b>Ll</b>	[el]	[эл]	<b>Yy</b>	[wai]	[уай]
<b>Mm</b>	[em]	[эм]	<b>Zz</b>	[zed]	[зед]

### Транскрипционные знаки

Гласные звуки	Согласные звуки
<p>[ i: ] – долгий звук «и» (имя)</p> <p>[ ɪ ] – краткий звук «и» (игра)</p> <p>[ e ] – «э» в словах (эти)</p> <p>[ æ ] – более открытый, чем «э»</p> <p>[ a: ] – долгий «а»</p> <p>[ ɔ ] – краткий звук «о» (тот)</p> <p>[ ɔ: ] – долгий звук «о»</p> <p>[ u ] – краткий звук «у»</p> <p>[ u: ] – долгий звук «у» (ужас)</p> <p>[ ʌ ] – краткий гласный, приближающийся к русскому «а» в словах варить, бранить</p> <p>[ ə: ] – долгий гласный, напоминающий «ё» в слове Гёте</p> <p>[ ə ] – безударный гласный «э», слышится в не ударных слогах (нужен)</p>	<p>[ p ] – «п»</p> <p>[ b ] – «б»</p> <p>[ m ] – «м»</p> <p>[ w ] – звук «в», произнесённый одними губами (Уильямс)</p> <p>[ f ] – «ф»</p> <p>[ v ] – «в»</p> <p>[ θ ] – поместите кончик языка между зубами и произнесите букву «с»</p> <p>[ ð ] – поместите кончик языка между зубами и произнесите букву «з»</p> <p>[ s ] – «с»</p> <p>[ z ] – «з»</p> <p>[ t ] – «т», произнесённое не у зубов, а у дёсен</p> <p>[ d ] – «д»</p> <p>[ n ] – «н»</p> <p>[ l ] – «л»</p> <p>[ r ] – соответствует звуку «р» в слове жребий</p>

Гласные звуки	Согласные звуки
<b>Двугласные звуки (дифтонги)</b> [ei] – «эй», как в слове <i>шейка</i> [ai] – «ай» [oi] – «ой» [іә] – «иэ» с ударением на <i>и</i> [ou] – «оу» с ударением на <i>о</i> [au] – «ау» с ударением на <i>а</i> [уә] – «уэ» с ударением на <i>у</i> [эә] – «эа» с ударением на <i>э</i>	[з] – мягкий русский звук «ж» в слове <i>вожжи</i> [ʃ] – мягкий русский звук «ш» [ɖʒ] – звонкий «дж» [tʃ] – «ч» [k] – «к» [g] – «г» [ŋ] – звук «н», произнесённый задней частью языка [h] – звук «х», произнесённый на выдохе [j] – «й»

### Тренировочные задания

#### 1. Произнесите следующие буквы алфавита.

Ee, Hh, Kk, Mm, Jj, Ff, Cc, Aa, Dd, Ll, Ii, Gg, Bb, Zz, Ww, Nn, Rr, Vv, Xx, Oo, Pp, Ss, Yy, Tt, Qq, Uu.

#### 2. Произнесите слоги и слова с долгим [i:].

ni:	ni:z	ni:s
bi:	bi:d	bi:t
ni:	ni:d	ni:t
si:	si:d	si:t
i:z	i:t	mi:t

#### 3. Сравните и произнесите так, чтобы долгий звук [i:] отличался от короткого [i].

ti:n – tin	ni:t – nit
si:n – sin	si:t – sit
i:z – iz	i:t – it

#### 4. Произнесите слова с долгим [a:].

ka:	ka:m	ka:t
fa:	fa:m	fa:st
ba:	ba:ɖʒ	ba:k
pa:	pa:m	pa:k

#### 5. Произнесите слова с кратким [ʌ].

kat	ran	dʌz	nat
lak	dʌst	ʃʌt	ʌp

**6. Сравните и произнесите так, чтобы долгий звук [a:] отличался от короткого [ʌ].**

da:k – dʌk

ma:tʃ – m tʃ

ka:t – kʌt

ha:t – hʌt

**7. Сравните и произнесите так, чтобы долгий звук [ɔ:] отличался от короткого [ɒ] и от дифтонга [ou].**

nɔ:t

nɒt

nout

lɔ:t

lɒt

lout

kɔ:d

kɒd

koud

kɔ:t

kɒt

kout

**8. Сравните и произнесите так, чтобы краткий звук [u] отличался от долгого [u:].**

ful – fu:l

gud – gu:d

pul – pu:l

ʃuk – ʃu:k

**9. Сравните и произнесите так, чтобы [e] отличался от широкого [æ].**

en – æn

bed – bæd

pen – pæn

men – mæn

**10. Сравните и произнесите так, чтобы [e] отличался от [ə:] и от [ɜ:].**

bed

bə:d

bɜ:d

hed

hə:d

hɜ:d

**11. Сравните и произнесите межзубные звуки глухой [θ] и звонкий [ð].**

θi:m

θeft

smiθ

ti:θ

ði:z

ðæt

wið

brið

**12. Произнесите слова с различными звуками.**

[kʌp] [twelv] [mʌnθ] [reɪn] [fɑ:m] [lɑ:dʒ] [spu:n] [feə] [seɪ] [naʊ]

[dʒu:n] [ˈɑ:ftə] [bʊks] [raɪt] [wið] [ˈəʊpən] [ˈsi:zn] [ʃʌt] [raʊnd] [tɔ:l]

[ˈlʌmbə] [ʃɜ:t] [plʌs] [dʒæm] [sɒŋ] [ˈjɒgət] [heit]

## Чтение согласных букв

<b>Bb</b>	[b]	<b>Nn</b>	[n]
<b>Cc</b>	[s] [k]	<b>Pp</b>	[p]
<b>Dd</b>	[d]	<b>Qq</b>	[kw]
<b>Ff</b>	[f]	<b>Rr</b>	[r]
<b>Gg</b>	[g] [dʒ]	<b>Ss</b>	[s]
<b>Hh</b>	[h]	<b>Tt</b>	[t]
<b>Jj</b>	[dʒ]	<b>Vv</b>	[v]
<b>Kk</b>	[k]	<b>Ww</b>	[w]
<b>Ll</b>	[l]	<b>Xx</b>	[ks]
<b>Mm</b>	[m]	<b>Zz</b>	[z]

## Тренировочные задания

**1. Запомните, что *Jj* читается как [dʒ], а *Xx* – как [ks]. Прочитайте.**

Jill	[dʒil]	six	[siks]
Jim	[dʒim]	fox	[foks]
jet	[dʒet]	next	[nekst]
job	[dʒob]	text	[tekst]
jam	[dʒæm]	Max	[mæks]

**2. Запомните, что буква *Cc* перед *e, i, y* читается как [s], во всех остальных случаях – как [k]. Прочитайте.**

ice	[ais]	cat	[kæt]
cell	[sel]	can	[kæn]
cent	[sent]	cup	[kʌp]
pence	[pens]	class	[kla:s]
city	[siti]	clock	[klok]

**3. Запомните, что буква *Gg* перед *e, i, y* читается как [dʒ], во всех остальных случаях – как [g]. Прочитайте.**

gym	[dʒim]	go	[gou]
gest	[dʒest]	gas	[gæs]
gip	[dʒip]	gun	[gʌn]
badge	[bædʒ]	dog	[dog]
George	[dʒɔ:dʒ]	egg	[eg]

*Исключения:* give [giv], get [get], begin [begin].

**4. Запомните, что буква *Qq* всегда пишется рядом с буквой *u*, читается как [kw]. Прочитайте.**

quite	[kwait]	queen	[kwi:n]
quiz	[kwiz]	quick	[kwi:k]

### Чтение гласных букв (a, e, i, o, u, y)

I	II	III
Открытый	Условно-открытый	Закрытый
Слог оканчивается на гласную	Слог оканчивается на согласную, за которой следует непронизимая буква <i>e</i>	Слог оканчивается на одну или несколько согласных
<i>he, she, me</i>	<i>make, note, time</i>	<i>sit, but, test</i>

### Правила чтения гласных букв *a, e, i, o, u, y* в ударных и безударных слогах

Типы слога					
	I	II	III	IV	
гласные	открытый ударный тип слога	закрытый ударный тип слога	гласная + <b>r</b> ударный тип слога	гласная + <b>r + e</b> ударный тип слога	безударный слог
<b>A a</b>	[ei] plate	[æ] land	[a:] park	[eə] bare	[ə] ago
<b>E e</b>	[i:] we	[e] ten	[ə:] her	[iə] here	[ə] [i] absent, forest
<b>I i, Y y</b>	[ai] fine, byte	[i] fit, mystic	[ə:] girl	[aiə] fire, tyre	[i] music, copy
<b>U u</b>	[ju:] tube	[ʌ] fun	[ə:] burn	[juə] cure	[ə] [ju:] success, unite
<b>O o</b>	[ou] bone	[ɒ] not	[ɔ:] corn	[ɔ:] more	[ə] [ou] confer, retro

### Тренировочные задания

**1. Прочитайте слова с буквой *Aa*, обращая внимание на правила ее чтения.**

#### Aa

[ei] cake, Kate, name, plane, plate, snake, take, Jane, sale

[æ] hat, cat, bat, fat, Sam, cap, bad, parrot, carrot, rat, ant, many, black, map, can



a black cat, a bad snake, many parrots, a fat rat, a black rat and a fat cat, a cake and a plate, a black bat hat

Take a cat. Take a plate. Take a black rat and a fat cat. Take a map. Take a cake, Kate. Jane, take a parrot and a carrot. Take a fat cat and a black hat, Sam.

What's your name? How many plates has Jane got? Has Sam got a map?

[a:] far, star, large, part, cart, car, carpet, art, are, start, garden, farm, arm, card

[eə] mare, fare, bare, care, dare, hare, prepare

## 2. Сравните и прочитайте слова с I, II, III и IV типом слога.

[ei]	[æ]	[a:]	[eə]
mate shake stake	mat stack bat	mar star shark	mare stare share

## 3. Прочитайте слова с буквой Ee, обращая внимание на правила ее чтения.

### Ee

[i:] see, be, Pete, he, beet, she, bee, keep, we, green, sweet

[e] Ned, pet, let's, hen, ten, pen, desk, red, bed, Bet, lemon, Pete, bed, Ted, let, green, pen, bee

Peg, desk, see, keep, red, hen, beet

Green pen, red desk, Pete and a bee, Ted and his pet

A black desk, a big red hen on the little black desk

See a red beet. Take a pen. Take a hen. Keep a green pen. See a black desk.

Take a pen, Pete. His pen is bad. His desk is big. Ted, see a big bee.

Let's play with a pet, Pete. What green toys has Peg got?

[ə:] verb, term, serve, her, were, mercy

[iə] here, mere, sere, sphere

## 4. Прочитайте слова с буквой I i, обращая внимание на правила ее чтения.

### Ii

[ai] kite, mice, bike, hi, Mike, nice, fine, like, white, nine

[i] Tim, Bill, pink, kitten, big, little, pig, milk, it, his, with

a little kite, a little cat, a little pig, a little hat, little mice

a nice bike, a nice cat, a nice pet, nice mice

a big kitten, a big pink kitten, a big fat cat, a big plane  
I like my bike. I like my cat. I like my big fat cat. I like my nice little pink pig. I am fine.

I like my little nice mice. I like my nice pink kite. I like it.  
I like to play with my nice little kitten. Let's play with his big bike.

[ə:] fir, sir, firm, first, third

[aɪə] tire, mire, hire, fire, tired

**5. Прочитайте слова с буквой Yu, обращая внимание на правила ее чтения.**

**Yu**

[aɪ] my, fly, why, try, cry, type

[i] funny, puppy, sunny, system, myth, baby

Funny, why, cry, funny, try, fly, system, myth

A big fly, my big fly, a big fat funny fly, a big thin funny puppy

Don't cry. Don't try. Don't fly. Fly my little kite.

Try to cry, my baby. I want you try to cry. Why do you cry?

Why don't you try to cry? Fly! Fly a kite. Fly my little funny kite.

[aɪə] tyre, pyre, lyre, byre

**6. Прочитайте слова с буквой Uu, обращая внимание на правила ее чтения.**

**Uu**

[ju:] computer, pupil, tube, due, student, tulip, music

[ʌ] up, cup, bus, cut, sun, sunny, plus, puppy, funny

Computer, bus, cup, pupil, plus, student

Up, puppy, tube, student, pupil, sun, cut

A sunny day, a sunny smile, a big bus and a little cup,

A big funny puppy, a funny puppy and a sunny smile

Get up, puppy. Let's listen to the music. Students are funny.

Let's play computer games with the students. They are funny.

[ə:] fur, curl, turkey, nurse, turn, hurt, curtain, burn

[juə] cure, pure, during, secure, lure

**7. Прочитайте слова с буквой Oo, обращая внимание на правила ее чтения.**

**Oo**

[əʊ] no, rose, stone, open, home, go, globe

[ɔ] on, not, hot, dog, frog, doll, hop, robot, box, clock

Rose, doll, frog, home, robot, dog, stone, box  
 No, go, globe, hop, hot, doll, doll, home  
 go home, a big dog, a big doll, a big box, a small clock, a box and a dog  
 Go home. A big dog has a big clock. A small frog has a big box.  
 Open a box. A frog opens a small box. I have a doll at home.  
 Have they got a doll at home? – No, they haven't. They have got a robot at home.

[ɔ:] cork, storm, short

[ɔ:] core, store, shore, more, ore, bore

## 8. Закрепите чтение гласных букв.

**I тип чтения:** note, lone, mice, rice, type, tune, shy, lay, say, he, hay, name, same, nine, nice, game, came, make, Kate, Pete, five, tie, life, eve, me, size, no, cope, smoke, rose, nose, spine, sly, cry, vine, maze, home, tube, made, fume, cube, pace, lace, sky, hale, spine.

**II тип чтения:** cap, pen, bed, ten, not, spot, lot, bad, rat, sit, send, test, pit, in, send, spell, tin, less, ban, mad, fat, Sam, land, did, fit, sat, pet, tin, slip, sad, glad, bag, jam, gap, lag, can, kin, Jim, Jack, yes, ink, cup, run, cod, spin, not, doll, hop, hot, bank, rank, spin, up, us, bus, bun, cut, fun, vet, well, but, nut.

**III тип чтения:** stern, far, curt, hard, hart, car, card, cart, fork, cork, work, sort, term, first, Byrd, furs, curl, her, curb, turn, girl, sir, burn, turn, word, born, torn, bird, form, serf, herb.

**IV тип чтения:** fare, here, pure, rare, cure, during, mare, fire, bare, mire, stare, tire, sere, mere, store, core, more, care.

## Чтение буквосочетаний

### ck, ch, sh, th, ng, nk, wh, kn, wr, ph

<b>ck</b>	[k] pack, deck	<b>nk</b>	[ŋk] ink, tank
<b>ch</b>	[tʃ] chip, which	<b>wh</b>	[w] why, what
<b>tch</b>	catch	перед «о»	[h] whose, who
<b>sh</b>	[ʃ] ship, shy	<b>kn</b>	[n] know, knock
<b>th</b>	[θ] thin, teeth [ð] this, they	<b>wr</b>	[r] write, wrong
<b>ng</b>	[ŋ] long, sing	<b>ph</b>	[f] phone, elephant

## Тренировочные задания

### 1. Прочитайте *ck* как [k] в следующих словах.

pack	back	slack
Nick	stick	click
deck	neck	reck
lock	clock	block
duck	luck	struck

### 2. Прочитайте (t)*ch* как [tʃ] в следующих словах.

chess	chap	chin	match
chest	chat	children	watch
check	champ	chop	rich
pitch	much	such	scotch

### Прочитайте предложения.

- [tʃ] 1. Charles is not much of a catch.  
 2. He chuckles at the chance of a choice chicken to chew for his lunch.  
 3. Charles is a cheerful chicken farmer.  
 4. A poacher is watching Charles' chickens choosing which to snatch.

### 3. Прочитайте *sh* как [ʃ] в следующих словах.

she	shall	ash	hush
shy	ship	rash	cash
shine	shop	fresh	mash
shake	shut	fish	wish
shelf	shock	dish	finish

### Прочитайте предложения.

- [ʃ] 1. She is an accomplished musician.  
 2. This shop is a fish shop.  
 3. Shear Fisher is a traditional politician.  
 4. Shear your sheep in May, you shear them all away.  
 5. They saw a mission station in the bush.

### 4. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на правило чтение буквосочетаний *th*.

th [ə]	th [ð]
thin	this
thick	them
smith	then
math	thus
myth	with
depth	these
fifth	those
tenth	they

**Прочитайте предложения.**

- [ə] – [ð]      1. I'll do anything rather than that.  
 2. They are always bothering father and mother to do things for them.  
 3. That means nothing other than the usual thing.  
 4. The Smiths keep themselves to themselves.  
 5. Father has a thousand and one things to ask you, Martha.

**5. Сравните и прочитайте правильно слова. Следите, чтобы звук [ð] отличался от [z], а звук [θ] – от [s].**

[ð]	[z]	[θ]	[s]
this	zip	thick	sink
them	zed	think	sick
then	zend	thub	sub
thus	zepp	thin	sin
with	his	thill	silk

**Прочитайте предложения.**

- [s] – [z]      1. Last summer I saw Susan and Bessy in Cyprus.  
 2. I'm sorry Miss Bessy Castle is busy.  
 3. Susie is a secretary in a famous agency.  
 4. She is responsible for ads.  
 5. Her boss Sam Smith thinks she is lazy.

**6. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на правило чтения буквосочетаний *ng, nk*.**

ng [ŋ]		nk [ŋk]	
sing	lung	pink	chunk
ring	song	wink	trunk
king	strong	drink	drunk
thing	bring	link	sunk

**Прочитайте предложения.**

- [ŋ]      1. Everything is going wrong.  
 2. A strong young monk is beating a hanging gong.  
 3. Kay King was recording a song called «Bells Are Ringing».  
 4. English rankers marching along singing a rousing drinking song.

**7. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на правило чтения буквосочетаний *wh*, *wr*.**

wh [w]	wh [h]	wr [r]
when which why white while what	who whose whole whom wholly whoever	write wrest wrote wrong wren wring

**Прочитайте предложения.**

[w]	Why do you cry, Will?	Whenever we meet,
	Why do you cry?	There's a tear in your eye.
	Why, Willy? Why, Willy?	Why, Willy? Why, Willy?
	Why, Willy? Why?	Why, Willy? Why?

**8. Сравните и прочитайте правильно.**

[r]	[r]	[w]
wrest wring write	rest ring rite	west wing white

**9. Прочитайте буквосочетания *kn* как [n].**

knit knife knick nap	knock knave knack knag	know knob knop knell
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**10. Сравните и прочитайте правильно.**

[n]	[n]	[k]
knap knick knot knock	nap Nick not nest	cap kick cot cock

**11. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на правило чтения буквосочетаний *ph*.**

ph [f]	
phone telephone phase phrase	Philips elephant physical photograph

## Чтение буквосочетаний ee, ea, oo, oo+k, ou, ow

<b>ee</b>	[i:] bee, see	<b>ou</b>	[au] out, noun, round
<b>ea</b>	[i:] pea, wead		[ʌ] country, couple
<b>oo</b>	[u:] zoo, moon	<b>ow</b>	[au] now, how, brown
	[u] foot, wood, wool, good, stood		[ou] narrow, window
<b>oo+k</b>	[u] book, took		

### Тренировочные задания

**1. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквосочетаний ee, ea.**

ee, ea [i:]					
bee	been	meet	pea	meat	seat
see	seen	speed	tea	read	please
tree	green	sheep	sea	wead	each
three	teeth	keep	eat	meal	clean
free	feel	sleep	lea	ream	teach

**Прочитайте.**

- [i:]
1. Pleased to meet you.
  2. Please, be seated.
  3. Extreems meet.
  4. Greek meets Greek.
  5. How much cheese do you need?

**2. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквосочетаний oo.**

oo[u:]		oo / oo+k [u]	
zoo	noon	НО: foot	book
too	goose	wood	look
loo	school	wool	took
moon	spoon	good	nook
soon	roof	stood	cook
food	moot	room	hook

**Прочитайте.**

- [u:] – [u]
1. This foolish, bookish Duke is too full of good food to move a foot.
  2. Look at Luke pulling a poor fool out of the pool in the wood.
  3. Look at this blue woolen suit. It's good, isn't it? Yes, it looks good.

**3. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на чтение буквосочетаний *ou, ow*.**

ou		ow	
[au]	[ʌ]	[au]	[ou]
out	country	how	low
loud	cousin	now	slow
cloud	double	down	grow
about	touch	brown	own
noun	courage	town	bowl
count	couple	dressing gown	narrow

**Прочитайте.**

- [au] – [ou]      1. Just outside the town, to the south, is Louwater  
[ʌ]                House.  
2. When is doubt, leave it out.  
3. Joe shows Joan his roses.  
4. Try to do it your own.

**Чтение гласных в определенных позициях:  
o+ld, i+ld, igh, a+ll, a+ss (st, sk, nt, th), w+a(r), w+o(r)**

<b>old</b>	[ou] cold, told	<b>a+ss/st/sk/nt/th</b>	[a:] class, fast, ask, plant, bath
<b>ild</b>	[ai] wild, child	<b>war</b>	[o:] warm, warship
<b>igh</b>	[ai] high, light	<b>wor</b>	[ə:] work, workshop
<b>al+l/al+k</b>	[ɔ:] small, talk	<b>w+o</b>	[ʌ] won, wonder

**Тренировочные задания**

**1. Прочитайте следующие слова.**

- [ou]            cold, fold, hold, bold, gold, told, sold;  
[ai]            wild, mild, child;  
[ai]            kind, mind, find, bind, blind, rind.

**2. Прочитайте и запомните, что буквосочетание *igh* читается как [ai] (*gh* не произносится).**

<b>high</b>	<b>flight</b>	<b>might</b>	<b>right</b>
<b>sigh</b>	<b>night</b>	<b>light</b>	<b>bright</b>
<b>nigh</b>	<b>tight</b>	<b>sight</b>	<b>plight</b>



**3. Прочитайте слова, обращая внимание, что буква *a* перед *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *nt*, *th* произносится как [a:].**

class	fast	ask	plant	bath
pass	past	task	grant	path
glass	cast	bask	can't	father
grass	vast	basket	shan't	bathroom
brass	mast	mask	branch	

**4. Прочитайте и запомните, что если буква *a* стоит перед – *ll*, то произносится как [o:].**

all	small	ball	fall
call	stall	tall	wall

**5. Прочитайте слова, обращая внимание, что звук [w] изменяет звучание гласной.**

w+ a [ɔ:]	w+ ar [ɔ:]	w+ o [ʌ]
was	war	won
want	warm	wonder
wash	warship	<b>Исключение:</b>
watch	warn	wolf [wulf]
what	quarter [kwɔ:tə]	woman [wumən]
quality [kwɔ:liti]	quart	

**6. Прочитайте, обращая внимание на чтение буквосочетания *or* после *w*.**

	w+or [ɔ:]	
work		world
word		worm
worth		worse
worship		worst

## ИНТОНАЦИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

### Интонация утверждений

<b>Model:</b>	\Yes. \No. \My \name's \Jackie \Rose. I \don't \like \this \story.
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Категоричные, спокойные, серьезные, рассудительные утверждения произносятся *низким нисходящим тоном*.

**Прочитай следующие предложения, обращая внимание на интонацию утверждения.**

1. Ann is a University student. 2. She has two brothers. 3. Mary is almost twenty. 4. My mother is a housewife. 5. They both came from quite large families. 6. Agriculture is their main occupation. 7. I live in a university flat. 8. She wants to study agriculture at the University next year. 9. It's not a very wise choice. 10. I read it carefully.

### Интонация повелительных наклонений

<b>Model:</b>	\Read. \Read the \text \again. \Cheer / up. Con /tinue.
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Обычно команды, приказы, инструкции произносятся *нисходящим тоном*, а просьбы – *восходящим*.

**Прочитайте команды и просьбы, обращая внимание на их интонацию.**

1. \Go. \Try. \Stay. \Wait. \Here. \Stop it. \Bring it.  
2. \Open the \books at \page \30. Tran\scribe and in\tone the \sentences.  
\Learn the \text by \heart. \Don't \look at me. \Speak \louder. \Don't \make mi\stakes. \Always co\rrect your mi\stakes. \Ask \questions.  
\Read the \text. \Sit \down. \Take a \pen.  
3. \Write to her a`gain then. \Don't \say anything at `all. \Come as \soon as you `can. \Let's \go `home. \Don't \go a`way. \Shut the `door.  
4. Con\inue. \Go /on. \Go a\head. \Don't /mention it. Be /careful. Your /passport, please. \Hold it /carefully.

### Интонация общих вопросов

<b>Model:</b>	<sup>1</sup> Are you <sup>1</sup> ready to/leave? <sup>1</sup> Can you/come?
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Общие вопросы обычно произносятся *восходящим тоном*.

**Прочитайте предложения, обращая внимание на интонацию общих вопросов.**

1. Is Peter twenty? 2. Is your name John? 3. Do you speak English? 4. Do you study at the University? 5. Do you live in the hostel? 6. Does she like to work in the garden? 7. Is your family large? 8. Is it difficult to find a job? 9. Does Helen study at a local comprehensive school?

### Интонация специальных вопросов

<b>Model:</b>	<sup>1</sup> What's her \name? <sup>1</sup> What's the \time? <sup>1</sup> How \much is it?
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Специальные вопросы обычно произносятся *нисходящим тоном*.

**Прочитайте предложения, обращая внимание на интонацию специальных вопросов.**

1. When do you get up? 2. Why did you do such a stupid thing? 3. How long do you intend being away? 4. Which subject do you prefer? 5. What are you? 6. How can I keep the children busy? 7. What's the time, please?

### Интонация разделительных вопросов

<b>Model:</b>	You <sup>1</sup> met him at the \club, \didn't you? You <sup>1</sup> met him at the \club, /didn't you?
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Разделительные вопросы состоят из двух интонационных групп. Первая интонационная группа произносится с *нисходящим тоном*. Интонация второй синтагмы зависит от отношения говорящего.

Если говорящий не уверен в ответе, то вторая группа произносится с *восходящим тоном*.

Например: You <sup>1</sup>met him at the \club, /didn't you?

Если говорящий уверен в ответе и не ждет его, то вторая часть произносится с *нисходящим тоном*.

Например: You <sup>1</sup>met him at the <sup>1</sup>club, <sup>1</sup>didn't you?

**Прочитайте предложения, обращая внимание на интонацию разделительных вопросов.**

1. There are 18 faculties at our University, aren't there? 2. Our University is the oldest in our country, isn't it? 3. You finished school last year, didn't you? 4. He has got a new job, hasn't he? 5. We must hurry, mustn't we?

### **Интонация альтернативных вопросов**

<b>Model:</b>	<sup>1</sup> Would you like /tea   or \coffee?
	<sup>1</sup> Is your name /Peter   or \Nick?

Альтернативные вопросы обычно имеют *восходящий тон* в первой интонационной группе и *нисходящий* – во второй.

**Прочитайте предложения, обращая внимание на интонацию альтернативных вопросов.**

1. Are you twenty or twenty one? 2. Do you study English or French? 3. Are you a first or a second-year student? 4. Do you live at home or in the hostel? 5. Have you got a small or a large family?

### **КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ**

*1. Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:*

- a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
- b) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
- c) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
- d) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
- e) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack
- f) day, late, tale, main, pain, rain, male, fail
- g) park, mark, arm, are, car, farm, large
- h) air, chair, care, fair, rare, parent
- i) there, where
- j) here, near, mere, clear, fear, bear
- k) hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer
- l) our, flour, power, flower, down, town
- m) her, term, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, learn
- n) sorry, story, warm, word, door, all, taught, talk

2. *Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:*

- a) think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat
- b) sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong
- c) this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another
- d) ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape
- e) chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future
- f) phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, philharmonic, phase
- g) knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack
- h) what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whig, whip, whim

3. *Прочитайте скороговорки.*

- 1) The black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.
- 2) Betty Botta bought some butter, But she said, this butter's bitter. But a bit of better butter will make my batter better.
- 3) She sells seashells on the seashore, the shells that she sells are seashells, I'm sure.
- 4) A big black bug bit a big black bear, a big black bear bit a big black bug.
- 5) Thirty-three thousand people think that Thursday is their thirtieth birthday.
- 6) What noise annoys an oyster most? A noisy noise annoys an oyster most.
- 7) Ripe white wheat reapers reap ripe white wheat right.
- 8) Blake's black bike's back brake bracket block broke.
- 9) Each Easter Eddie eats eighty Easter eggs.
- 10) She slits the sheet she sits on.

4. *Подготовьте фонетическое чтение текста.*

'Pavel is 30. On May 1, the 'day of his birth | his friend Nick | came to 'visit him and his family. He 'brought an 'interesting book as a present and said: «Many 'happy 'returns of the day». 'Pavel thanked him. 'He said: «It's a 'long time I 'saw you last. How are you?». I'm fine, thank you, answered Nick. 'Then they had tea together.

After tea | the 'friends were 'talking about the 'fine times | they 'spent to gether | when 'they were young. They 'also 'talked for a long 'time about politics |and the 'economic 'situation in our country.

'Late at night | Nick said: «It's time for me to 'go home. 'Come and see me soon». The 'friends shook hands and 'said bye.

# LESSON 1

## ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

**Грамматика:** Структура простого предложения  
Местоимения (личные, притяжательные)  
Имя существительное. Множественное число  
Притяжательный падеж  
Глагол «to be»

**Чтение:** Моя семья

**Говорение:** О себе и своей семье

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### СТРУКТУРА ПРОСТОГО ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

<i>Подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + обстоятельство</i>				
We	learn	English at the academy	twice a week.	
↓	↓	↓	↓	
подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство	

**1. Укажите предложения, в которых нарушен порядок слов, и перестройте их в соответствии с правилами.**

*Образец.* Tom walks every morning to work. – Tom walks to work every morning.

1. Jim likes very much baseball.
2. Ann drives every day her car to work.
3. Maria speaks very well English.
4. You watch all the time television.
5. We every summer go to the sea in August.

**2. На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов.**

1. she, to the cinema, goes, very often.

2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays.
3. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week.
4. to the bank, I, every Friday, go.
5. in, lives, my, sister, New York.

## ЛИЧНЫЕ И ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Личные местоимения (Personal pronouns)	Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive pronouns)
Именительный падеж – Кто? Что? (подлежащее) <b>I</b> я <b>you</b> ты <b>he</b> он <b>she</b> она <b>it</b> он, она, оно <b>we</b> мы <b>you</b> вы <b>they</b> они	I форма (перед сущ.) <b>my</b> мой, мои <b>your</b> твой, твои <b>his</b> его <b>her</b> ее <b>its</b> его, ее <b>our</b> наш, наши <b>your</b> ваш, ваши <b>their</b> их

### 3. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six.
2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая).
3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке).
6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm.
7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
8. These are new books. ... are interesting.
9. This is Elsa. ... is a student.
10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.
11. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm.
12. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university.
13. Jack has many French books. ... likes to read French very much.
14. Hans is a new student. ... is German.
15. Alice and Jane are new secretaries. ... are not lazy.

### 4. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном падеже.

1. **The vase** is on the table.
2. **Mother** often sends Ben to buy milk.

3. Are **Bess and Helen** ready to do the work?
4. **Nick and Ben** spend their holidays at the seaside.
5. **The man** is in the park.
6. **The managers** are not at work now.
7. **Helen and I** are good friends.
8. Is **Ben** at the lesson now?
9. Where is **the calculator**?
10. **The newspapers** are on the table.
11. **The child** is in the garden with his mother.
12. **Our parents** are always glad to see us.
13. **My brother and I** are good football players.
14. **Bess** knows Ben.
15. I see **the picture** very well.

**5. Выберите одно из предложенных притяжательных местоимений (my, your, his, her, its, our, their).**

1. We have a big garden. ... garden is big.
2. The book is new . ... contents is rather interesting.
3. She is a nice girl. What's ... name?
4. I'm Kathy Brown. ... family is large.
5. He has a lot of friends. ... friends are also students.
6. The Smirnovs have a car. ... car is expensive.
7. You are doing well. ... marks are always good.
8. We have a cat. ... character is kind.

**6. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.**

*Образец.* We have our breakfast at 8 o'clock.

1. She is doing ... homework.
2. We have ... English lesson in the evening.
3. He is putting on ... rain-coat.
4. I often do ... homework with ... friend.
5. This lady's surname is Smith. What's ... first name?
6. Please sit down. Is it ... document?
7. They do ... morning exercises in the open air.



## ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ. МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО

Образование (в общем случае)	<i>ед. число+окончание -s = мн. число</i> chair – chairs, skyscraper – skyscrapers, ship – ships
Существительное оканчивается на <b>-ch, -sh, -x, -ss, -s, -o</b>	<i>ед. число+окончание -es = мн. число</i> bus – buses, match – matches, dish – dishes, box – boxes, hero – heroes
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на <b>-y</b> с предшествующей согласной	<i>ед. число+ -у меняется на -i+окончание -es = мн. число</i> lady – ladies, baby – babies
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на <b>-fe, -f</b>	wife – wives, knife – knives, leaf – leaves <b>но:</b> roof – roofs
Существительные, множественное число которых образуется не по общему правилу	<i>man – men, woman – women, child – children, mouse – mice, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, goose – geese, ox – oxen</i>
Существительные, которые и в единственном и во множественном числе имеют одну и ту же форму	<i>a fish – fish, a deer – deer, a sheep – sheep</i>

### 7. Образуяйте множественное число существительных.

A house, a mouse, a potato, a piano, a dish, a baby, this valley, a knife, a roof, a woman, a tooth, a child, a box, my brother-in-law, a boy, a toothbrush, a workman, a classroom, an armchair, a matchbox, a bookshop, his secretary, a nurse, a stepmother, his wife.

### 8. Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках, обращая внимание на слова-исключения. Переведите предложения.

- Sara is feeding ... (goose) in the garden.
- ... (fish) live in water.
- The ... (thief) broke the windows in the bank.
- I have 60 ... (sheep) in my flock.
- You should clean your ... (tooth) after meals.
- My ... (child) hate cabbage soup.
- My favourite fairy-tale is about ... (elf).
- My ... (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
- Those ... (person) are waiting for the manager.
- Where are the ... (knife)?
- Our ... (sportsman) are the best!

12. How many ... (woman) work in your office?
13. It's autumn, the ... (leaf) are falling down.
14. Let's cut this orange into ... (half).
16. There are ... (mouse) in the kitchen.

### ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

of	-’s, -s’
the walls <b>of</b> the town – стены города the legs <b>of</b> the table – ножки стола the rooms <b>of</b> the academy – комнаты академии	the pupil’s bag – сумка студента the students’ books – книги студентов the children’s room – комната детей my mother-in-law’s house – дом моей свекрови Peter-the-First’s reign – царствование Петра Первого

### 9. Соедините существительные при помощи 's, (s') или ... of ...

*Образец.* The door/the room the door of the room

The mother/Ann Ann's mother

1. the camera/Tom \_\_\_\_\_
2. the eyes/the cat \_\_\_\_\_
3. the top/the page \_\_\_\_\_
4. the daughter/Charles \_\_\_\_\_
5. the newspaper/today \_\_\_\_\_
6. the toys/the children \_\_\_\_\_
7. the name/your wife \_\_\_\_\_
8. the name/this street \_\_\_\_\_
9. the name/the man I saw yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
10. the new manager/the company \_\_\_\_\_
11. the result/the football match \_\_\_\_\_
12. the car/Mike parents \_\_\_\_\_
13. the garden/our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_
14. the children/Don and Mary \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. Перепишите предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных. Переведите готовые предложения.

*Образец.*

This car belongs to Sam. (Эта машина принадлежит Сэму.) –

This is Sam’s car. (Это машина Сэма.)

These apples belong to the girls. (Эти яблоки принадлежат девочкам.) – These are the girls' apples. (Это яблоки девочек.)

1. This notebook belongs to Jane.
2. These suitcases belong to our guests.
3. This bedroom belongs to my son.
4. These keys belong to Mark.
5. This painting belongs to Picasso.
6. These poems belong to Pushkin.
7. This helicopter belongs to our boss.
8. These dictionaries belong to the students.

**11. Из двух вариантов ответа выберите один верный.**

1. We were exhausted by three hours'/ three hour's drive.
2. Are you buying the medical products at the chemist's / the chemists' now?
3. Their party of girls / girls' party was ended by policemen.
4. This is my sister's-in-law / sister-in-law's parrot.
5. The price of win / win's price is always high.

**12. Ответьте на вопросы, употребив притяжательный падеж имен существительных, стоящих в скобках.**

1. Whose books are these? (the pupils)
2. Whose house is this? (John)
3. Whose offices are these? (the bankers)
4. Whose flowers are these? (my mother)
5. Whose translation is this? (my friend)
6. Whose shoes are these? (my sister)
7. Whose stamps are these? (Ted)
8. Whose fields are these? (the farmers)
9. Whose discovery is this? (Newton)
10. Whose words are those? (our teacher)

**ГЛАГОЛ «ТО BE» (быть, являться, находиться)**

**в настоящем времени**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма	Краткий ответ
I <b>am</b> clever.	I <b>am not</b> clever.	<b>Am</b> I clever?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .
You <b>are</b> 18 years old.	You <b>are not</b> 18 years old.	<b>Are</b> you 18 years old?	No, I <b>am not</b> .
He <b>is</b> my brother.	He <b>is not</b> my brother.	<b>Is</b> he my brother?	No, he <b>isn't</b> .

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма	Краткий ответ
She <b>is</b> a student.	She <b>is not</b> a student.	<b>Is</b> she a student?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .
It <b>is</b> a big city.	It <b>is not</b> a big city.	<b>Is</b> it a big city?	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
We <b>are</b> students.	We <b>are not</b> students.	<b>Are</b> we students?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .
You <b>are</b> at the lecture.	You <b>are not</b> at the lecture.	<b>Are</b> you at the lecture?	No, I <b>am not</b> .
They <b>are</b> British.	They <b>are not</b> British.	<b>Are</b> they British?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .

### 13. Заполните пропуски, используя формы глагола *to be* (am, is or are).

My name ... Brenda Foster. I ... on the left in the picture. I ... eighteen years old and I ... a first year student. My birthday... on the first of January. I ... from Santa Monica, California, USA. I ... American. My phone number ... 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code ... LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names ... Gina and Paul. Gina ... 16 years old and Paul ... only three. I've also got a dog. His name ... Spot. He ... on the right in the picture. My Mum ... a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad ... a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We ... all friendly in our family.

### 14. Используйте одну из формы глагола *to be* (is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not) в следующих предложениях.

- I ... lazy.
- My friend ... naughty.
- My granny... kind.
- My granddad ... clever.
- My teachers ... funny.
- I ... a bad pupil.
- I ... a businessman.
- My friends ... teachers.
- My uncle ... a driver.
- My parents ... doctors.
- My cousins ... vets.
- My mum ... a shop-assistant.

### 15. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

- The British Isles are in Africa.
- The Mediterranean is an ocean.
- The Alps are in America.
- The Nile is in Asia.
- Mount Everest is in Africa.

### 16. Используйте нужную форму глагола *to be* в вопросах.

- ... you from Canada?
- ... Isabel Spanish?

3. ... we ready to go?
4. ... he married?
5. ... you tired?

### Устойчивые выражения с глаголом «to be»

<b>to be sorry for smb</b>	жалеть/сочувствовать кому-либо
<b>to be late for</b>	опаздывать
<b>to be ready for</b>	быть готовым к чему-либо
<b>to be interested in</b>	интересоваться
<b>to be tired of</b>	устать
<b>to be sure</b>	быть в чем-то уверенным
<b>to be glad to meet smb</b>	рад познакомиться с кем-либо
<b>to be similar to</b>	быть похожим на
<b>to be busy with</b>	быть занятым
<b>to be fond of</b>	любить что-либо
<b>to be proud of</b>	гордиться
<b>to be good at</b>	хорошо разбираться в
<b>to be afraid of</b>	бояться

**17. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на словосочетания с глаголом *to be*.**

1. I'm afraid of dogs. 2. What are you particularly interested in? 3. Are you ready for the lesson? 4. He is very tired. 5. We are proud of our scientists. 6. They are similar to each other. 7. We are very glad to meet you. 8. I am sure, they are ready to do it. 9. My brother is good at English. 10. She is fond of reading.

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

#### **Nouns (существительные):**

father/dad – отец  
 mother/mum – мать  
 parents – родители  
 son – сын  
 daughter – дочь  
 sister – сестра

brother – брат  
 cousin ['kʌz(ə)n] – двоюродный брат  
 (или сестра), кузен (кузина)  
 sibling – родной брат или сестра  
 second cousin – троюродный брат  
 (сестра)  
 twins – близнецы

aunt – тетя  
uncle – дядя  
nephew [ˈnevju:] – племянник  
niece [ˈni: s] – племянница  
grandfather – дедушка  
grandmother – бабушка  
great grandmother – прабабушка  
great grandfather – прадедушка  
grandson – внук  
granddaughter – внучка  
husband – муж  
wife – жена  
child – ребенок  
children – дети  
grandchild – внук  
grandchildren – внуки  
baby – малыш  
relative – родственник  
**Adjectives (прилагательные):**  
large – большой  
small – маленький  
young – молодой  
younger – младший  
old – старый  
elder – старший

close – близкий  
friendly – дружелюбный  
favourite – любимый  
loving – любящий  
kind – добрый (-ая)  
understanding – понимающий  
slim – стройный  
tall – высокий  
busy – занятой  
clever – умный  
united – сплоченный  
strict – строгий  
fair – справедливый  
**Verbs (глаголы):**  
enjoy – получать удовольствие  
have got – иметь  
love – любить  
meet – знакомиться, познакомиться  
sleep – спать  
take care – заботиться  
play – играть  
help – помогать  
is good at – хорошо в чем-либо  
разбираться

## MY FAMILY

Meet my family. We are five – my mother, my father, my elder brother, my baby sister and me. First, meet my mum and dad, Jane and Michael. My mum likes reading and my dad enjoys playing chess with my brother Ken. My mum is slim and rather tall. She has long red hair and big brown eyes. My mother is very kind and understanding. We are real friends. She is a housewife. As she has three children, she is always busy around the house. She takes care of my baby sister Meg, who is only three months old. My sister is very small and funny. She sleeps, eats and sometimes cries. We all help our mother and let her have a rest in the evening.

My father is a doctor. He is tall and handsome. He has short dark hair and grey eyes. He is a very hardworking man. He is rather strict with us, but always fair.

My elder brother Ken is thirty, and he is very clever. He is good at Maths and always helps me with it. Ken has red hair and brown eyes.

My name is Jessica. I am eighteen. I have long dark hair and brown eyes. I am not as clever as my brother, but I try to do my best. I am fond of dancing. I also like to help my mother with my little sister very much. Our family is very united. We love each other and always try to spend more time together.

### LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

#### 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

1. My mum likes ... and my dad enjoys ... chess with my brother Ken.
2. My mother has long ... and big brown ... .
3. My mother is a ... . She takes care of my ... .
4. My sister Meg is very ... and ... .
5. My father is ... and ... . He has short dark ... and grey ....
6. My brother Ken is ..., and he is very ... . He is good at ... .
7. Jessica is ... . She has long dark ... and brown eyes.

#### 2. Найдите в тексте слова с противоположным значением.

short (низкого роста)

short (короткий)

plump (полный)

ugly (неприятной внешности)

lazy (ленивый)

silly (глупый)

big (большой)

#### 3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

Получать удовольствие от игры в шахматы, любить читать, достаточно высокая, добрая и понимающая, заботиться о младшей сестре, давать возможность отдохнуть вечером, трудолюбивый человек, строгий, но справедливый, любить танцы, проводить много времени вместе.

#### 4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live?
4. How large is your family?
5. What are your mother and father?
6. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

7. What kind of person are you?
8. Do you have many friends?

**5. Составьте рассказ о себе, заполнив пропуски.**

1. My name is ... . I am ... years old. I was born on ... in ... .
2. We are ... in our family. I live with ... .
3. My father's name is ... . He is ... years old. He is a ... and he works ... .
4. My mother's name is ... . She is ... years old. She is ... .
5. I have a (younger/elder sister/brother). He/she is ... .
6. We live in a (flat/house). I have my duties about the house. I must ..., ..., ..., ... . I always help my ... about the house.
7. I studied at school number ... . My favourite subjects at school were ..., ..., ... . I was good at ... .
8. Now I'm a first year student at ... .
9. I like dancing and listening to modern music. My favourite band is ... .
10. I love my family very much. We are ..... and ..... .

## **CONVERSATION PRACTICE**

**Прочитайте, переведите и выучите диалоги наизусть.**

### **DIALOGUE 1**

Ann: Hi.(Hello/Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening)

Nick: Hi.

Ann: What is your name?

Nick: My name is Maria. And yours?

Ann: My name is Diana.

Nick: How old are you?

Ann: I am eighteen years old. And how old are you?

Nick: I am sixteen years old.

Ann: Where are you from?

Nick: I am from Moscow. And you?

Ann: I am from London.



## **DIALOGUE 2**

Kate: How many family members do you have?

Jill: I have 4 family members. A mother, a father, me and my older sister. And you?

Kate: I have a father, a mother. I do not have any sisters or brothers.

Jill: This is my mother Tanya and this is my father Vadim. My sister is Olya. She goes to school already.

Kate: My mother's name is Alina, my father's name is Nikita.

## **DIALOGUE 3**

Sam: Do you like football?

Jack: Yes, I do. My favorite football team is Barcelona. And you?

Sam: I do not. I like basketball and tennis. What about reading?

Jack: I like reading. I read several books per week. And do you like reading?

Sam: I do not. I like watching films. My favorite films are «Harry Potter» and «Star Wars».

## LESSON 2

### THE PLACE I LIVE IN

- Грамматика:** Артикль  
 Указательные местоимения this/that, these/those  
 Оборот there is/ there are  
 Неопределенные местоимения some/any  
 Числительные  
 Предлоги места
- Чтение:** Мой дом
- Говорение:** Место, где я живу

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### АРТИКЛЬ. ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ И НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ

Неопределенный артикль a/an	Определенный артикль the	Отсутствие артикля
Речь идет об одном предмете из множества подобных an apple, a cow	Точно известно, о каком конкретно объекте идет речь the apple, the cow	Перед существительным стоит местоимение (my, his, her, their, one's, this, that и т.д.) my apple, this cow
Объект упоминается впервые I met a man – я встретил (какого-то) человека	Речь идет о единственном в мире объекте the Earth – Земля	Перед существительным стоят слова some, any, no some apples
Обозначение профессий a doctor, an engineer	Перед существительным есть порядковое числительное или превосходная степень the second floor, the best singer	Перед именами людей или такими географическими объектами как континенты, острова и горные вершины Mary, Mount Everest
	Перед географическими названиями стран, образованными при помощи нарицательных The Russian Federation, The United States of America, The United Kingdom	Перед названиями стран, полуостровов Kanada, Spain Если перед названием озера стоит слово lake, названия заливов Lake Baikal, Bounty Bay
	Перед географическими названиями стран во множественном числе The Netherlands, The Philippines	Речь идет о неисчисляемом понятии information, knowledge
	Перед названиями океанов и морей The Volga, The Caribbean sea	
	Обозначение сторон света the east, the west, the north, the south	

**1. Употребите подходящий артикль (a/ an/ the) где необходимо.**

1. It is ... book. It is ... expensive book. 2. ... book is brown. 3. Are those ... small pictures? 4. My name is ... Ann. 5. He is ... French student. 6. These are ... watches. They are not ... clocks. 7. Is that ... short pencil? No, it is ... long pencil. 8. Are ... students in ... classroom or out in ... corridor? They are in ... classroom. 9. Where is ... teacher? He is at ... desk. 10. Is ... door brown or red? It is ... brown.

**2. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. Catherine loves cats/the cats.
2. Look at cats/the cats! They are chasing a bird.
3. I don't like coffee/the coffee, but I like tea/the tea.
4. You cut the cake/cake and I'll pour coffee/the coffee.
5. Life/The life will be different in the future.
6. Life/The life of a mayfly is extremely short.
7. Children/The children usually like playing games.
8. Children/The children have gone to the park.
9. All people/the people in this room are my relatives.
10. All people/the people should have freedom of speech.
11. Villages/The villages in this part of the country are very beautiful.
12. Breakfast/The breakfast is the most important meal of day/the day.
13. Paul was only/the only person who remembered me.
14. In Stone Age/the Stone Age, people lived in caves.
15. I would like to travel to Spain/the Spain.
16. We traveled to London by train/the train.

**3. Вставьте подходящий артикль где необходимо.**

**A.** ...Ted Shell is ... worker. He works at ... factory. It's not in ... centre of the city. Every morning he has ... breakfast and ... cup of tea. Then he goes to ... work by ... bus. He works till five o'clock in ... afternoon. He has ... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to ... school. He likes ... literature. Fred is ... good pupil. He also likes ... sports.

**B.** We are in ... Scotland. Its capital is ... Edinburgh. It is one of ... most beautiful cities in ... Great Britain. There are ... many places of interest here. ... monument to ... Walter Scott is in ... centre of ... city. ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in ... centre. There is ...

fine collection of ... pictures in ... gallery. ... Glasgow is ... greatest city in ... Scotland. Scotland is ... land of ... lakes. They are called “Lochs” there. Let us go now to ... Loch Lomond. What ... beautiful lake it is!

### УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНΙΑ THIS/THAT, THESE/THOSE

Указательные местоимения		Примечание
<b>Единственное число</b>	<b>this</b> (этот, эта, это) <b>that</b> (тот, та, то)	«this» – обозначает предмет, находящийся рядом с говорящим «that» – обозначает предмет, находящийся на значительном расстоянии от говорящего
<b>Множественное число</b>	<b>these</b> (эти) <b>those</b> (те)	та же аналогия, но уже с множественным числом

#### 4. Выберите необходимое местоимение.

1. This/These trousers are black.
2. That/Those shirt is very nice.
3. That/Those shoes are comfortable.
4. This/These skirt is old.
5. This/Those T-shirt is my brother's.
6. That/Those T-shirt is very small.

#### 5. Заполните пропуск подходящим вариантом.

1. This ... is easy. a) *questions*; b) *homework*.
2. These ... are my neighbors. a) *women*; b) *man*.
3. What are you doing ... afternoon? a) *that*; b) *this*.
4. Who's ... speaking? a) *this*; b) *it*.
5. These are my glasses and ... are hers. a) *those*; b) *that*.
6. We are going to the seaside ... summer. a) *this*; b) *that*.
7. ... man over there is a famous politician. a) *These*; b) *That*.

### ОБОРОТ THERE IS/ THERE ARE (есть, имеется)

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
<b>There is</b> a TV-set in their room.	<b>Is there</b> a TV-set in their room?	<b>There is no</b> TV-set in their room.
<b>There are</b> flowers in the vase.	<b>Are there</b> flowers in the vase?	<b>There are no</b> flowers in the vase.

#### 6. Заполните пропуски подходящей формой глагола *to be*.

1. There ... books on the table.
2. There ... an armchair in the corner.
3. There ... two men and a child in the living room.
4. There ...

children at the table. 5. There ... no newspapers on the shelf. 6. There ... one man and several women in the shop. 7. There ...no wardrobe in my room. 8. There ... a lot of furniture in the living room. 9. There ... a lot of plants in the room. 10. There ... no shelves by the window.

**7. Соедините два предложения, используя оборот there is/there are.**

*Образец.* This is a teacher. He is at the blackboard. – **There is** a teacher at the blackboard.

1. This is a chair. It is in the corner. 2. This is a woman. She's in the shop. 3. These are newspapers. They are on the table. 4. These are students. They are out in the corridor. 5. This is a light. It is on the ceiling. 6. This is a chalk. It's in the box under the blackboard. 7. This is a wardrobe. It's near the bed. 8. This is an English name. It's on the blackboard. 9. These are two windows. They are in the classroom. 10. This is an easy chair. It's in front of the fireplace.

**8. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.**

1. There is a blackboard in our room. 2. There are English books on my desk. 3. There was a telegram on the table. 4. There will be five lessons tomorrow. 5. There were many mistakes in your dictation. 6. There are many new words in this text. 7. There is a picture on the wall. 8. There was a nice film on TV yesterday. 9. There will be many people at the concert on Sunday. 10. There are two universities in our town. 11. There are many photos in this album. 12. There are few people in the hall. 13. There are many students in the lab. 14. There is somebody at home.

**9. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам, используя вопросительные местоимения *Who? What? How many? How much? Where?***

1. There are *seven* letters in your name. 2. There is a *newspaper* on the table. 3. There are *several books* on the shelf. 4. There is *not much* furniture *in the living room*. 5. There is a *red* carpet on the floor. 6. There are no *men* in the shop, there are only *women*. 7. There are *a lot of comfortable* rooms *in the hostel*. 8. There are no *numbers* on the blackboard, there are only *words*. 9. There is *a lot of chalk* under the table. 10. There is a *man* at the desk.

## 10. Переведите предложения с русского на английский.

1. В комнате нет телевизора. 2. Сколько книг на парте? 3. В этой комнате три окна. 4. Вчера по телевизору был хороший фильм. 5. Завтра будет диктант на уроке английского языка. 6. У тебя в диктанте было две ошибки. 7. В нашей группе было 13 студентов, теперь будет 10. 8. У вас было много уроков вчера? 9. Какие книги у тебя на парте? 10. Сколько университетов у вас в городе? 11. На парте есть несколько английских книг и две русские книги. 12. Вчера на уроке английского языка не было двух студентов. 13. На следующей неделе будет 3 урока английского языка.

## НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ SOME, ANY, EVERY, NO

pronoun	-body, -one	-thing	-where
<b>some</b>	<i>somebody, someone</i> кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо	<i>something</i> что-то, что-нибудь, что-либо	<i>somewhere</i> где-то, где-нибудь, куда-то, куда-нибудь
<b>any</b>	<i>anybody, anyone</i> кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо	<i>anything</i> что-то, что-нибудь, что-либо	<i>anywhere</i> где-то, где-нибудь, куда-то, куда-нибудь
<b>every</b>	<i>everybody, everyone</i> все, каждый	<i>everything</i> всё	<i>everywhere</i> везде, повсюду
<b>no</b>	<i>nobody, no one, none</i> никто	<i>nothing</i> ничего, ничто	<i>nowhere</i> нигде, никуда

## 11. Заполните пропуски some/any/no.

1. There is ... tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.
2. There is ... fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.
3. Are there ... tasty apples in the bag?
4. There isn't ... jam on the round plate.
5. There are ... bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.
6. There is ... butter on the plate.
7. There is ... cheese on the table, but there're ...cheese sandwiches.
8. There isn't ... sausage on the table.
9. There are ... potatoes in the bag.
10. There aren't ... bananas on the table, but there are ... cucumbers there.

## 12. Выберите верный вариант.

1. Is there some/any butter in the fridge? 2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag. 3. There are some/any cucumbers on the table. 4. There are any/no potatoes in the box. 5. There is/are some cheese on the shelf.

## 13. Употребите необходимое местоимение.

1. Do you have (some, any) work to do? 2. My son has (some, any) French books at home. 3. I haven't got (some, any) questions. 4. Please, bring me (some, any) chalk. 5. Give me the newspaper, please. I've got (some, any) time to read it now. 6. Please, take (some, any) magazine you like. 7. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages? 8. There isn't (some, any) paper on the desk. 9. There are (some, any) books on your desk. 10. Are there (any, some) students in the room?

## 14. Заполните пропуски *some, any, every, no* или их производными.

1. It is so dark here. I can't see ... . 2. You can ask him ... question, he will answer it. 3. I want to tell you ... interesting. 4. The party was dull, there were ... interesting people. 5. Can you give me ... money? 6. If ... happens let me know. 7. I need ... to help me with my English. 8. ... must be on time for classes. 9. Are you going ... for the weekend? 10. Do we have ... milk? – No, we don't have ..., go and buy ... .

## ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Числительные	Количественные	Порядковые
от 1 до 12		
1	one [wʌn]	<i>the first</i> [fɜːst]
2	two [tuː]	<i>the second</i> [ˈsekənd]
3	three [θriː]	<i>the third</i> [θəːd]
4	four [fɔː]	the fourth [fɔːθ]
5	five [faɪv]	<i>the fifth</i> [fɪfθ]
6	six [sɪks]	the sixth [sɪksθ]
7	seven [sevn]	the seventh [sevnθ]
8	eight [eɪt]	the eighth [eɪtθ]
9	nine [naɪn]	<i>the ninth</i> [naɪnθ]
10	ten [ten]	the tenth [tenθ]
11	eleven [ɪˈlevn]	the eleventh [ɪˈlevnθ]
12	twelve [twelv]	<i>the twelfth</i> [twelvθ]
от 13 до 19		
13	<i>thirteen</i> [ˈθɜːˈtiːn]	<i>the thirteenth</i> [ˈθɜːˈtiːnθ]
14	fourteen [ˈfɔːˈtiːn]	the fourteenth [ˈfɔːˈtiːnθ]
15	<i>fifteen</i> [ˈfɪfˈtiːn]	<i>the fifteenth</i> [ˈfɪfˈtiːnθ]
16	sixteen [sɪksˈtiːn]	the sixteenth [sɪksˈtiːnθ]

Числительные	Количественные	Порядковые
17	seventeen [ˈsevnˈti:n]	the seventeenth [ˈsevnˈti:nθ]
18	eighteen [ˈeiˈti:n]	the eighteenth [ˈeiˈti:nθ]
19	nineteen [ˈnainˈti:n]	the nineteenth [ˈnainˈti:nθ]
<b>от 20 до 90</b>		
20	twenty [ˈtwenti]	the twentieth [ˈtwentiəθ]
30	thirty [θəˈti]	the thirtieth [θəˈtiəθ]
40	forty [ˈfɔːti]	the fortieth [ˈfɔːtiəθ]
50	fifty [ˈfifˈti]	the fiftieth [ˈfifˈtiəθ]
60	sixty [ˈsiksˈti]	the sixtieth [ˈsiksˈtiəθ]
70	seventy [ˈsevnˈti]	the seventieth [ˈsevnˈtiəθ]
80	eighty [ˈeiˈti]	the eightieth [ˈeiˈtiəθ]
90	ninety [ˈnainˈti]	the ninetieth [ˈnainˈtiəθ]
<b>от 21 до 99</b>		
21	twenty-one	the twenty-first
32	thirty-two	the thirty-second
43	forty-three	the forty-third
54	fifty-four	the fifty-fourth
65	sixty-five	the sixty-fifth
76	seventy-six	the seventy-sixth
87	eighty-seven	the eighty-seventh
98	ninety-eight	the ninety-eighth
99	ninety-nine	the ninety-ninth
<b>от 100 и далее</b>		
100	one (a) hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]	one (a) hundredth [ˈhʌndrədθ]
101	one (a) hundred and one	one (a) hundredth and first
200	two hundred	two hundredth
1000	one (a) thousand [θaʊzənd]	one (a) thousandth [θaʊzəndθ]
1001	one (a) thousand and one	one (a) thousand and first

### 15. Ответьте на вопросы, используя числительные в скобках.

- How old is your brother? (15)
- How many words are there at the bottom of the page? (11)
- Are there many books on the top shelf? (25)
- How old are you, Jack? (19)
- How many students are there in the academy? (565)
- How many words are there in Unit 1-3? (2950)

### 16. Замените количественные числительные на порядковые.

one	eighteen	one hundred
two	twenty-four	nine hundred and nine
three	fifty-five	two thousand
six	seventy-one	twenty-three



## 17. Скажите по-английски.

- a) numbers: 6; 73; 38; 17; 13; 12; 0; 101; 152; 1,045; 6,671; 9,854; 87,432; 80,400; 329,645; 110,536; 13,614,200.
- b) dates: June 1, 1905; May 9, 1945; July 2, 1800; March 30, 2000; 300 AD; 45 BC.
- c) time: 3:10; 4:15; 5:45; 12:00; 1:30; 7:40; 2:05; 8:15; 4:00.
- d) titles: Henry VII, Elizabeth II, James I, Charles V, Louis XII, Edward VII, Peter I, Catherine II.
- e) telephone numbers: 213-66-01; 421-57-83; 221-00-74; 971-24-50; 426-11-44; 157-18-20; 322-35-04.
- f) phrases: exercise 5, page 312, bus 102, room 203, text 6, tram 17, lecture room 9, chapter 12, line 13, box 481.

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

#### Description of the house (описание дома):

house – дом  
flat – квартира  
building – здание  
two-storeyed house – двухэтажный дом  
on the ground floor – на первом этаже  
on the first floor – на втором этаже  
on the both sides – по обеим сторонам  
stairs – лестница  
upstairs/downstairs – вверх/вниз  
balcony – балкон  
roof – крыша  
attic – чердак  
cellar – подвал  
chimney – труба  
window – окно  
path – тропинка  
porch – крыльцо  
flowerbed – клумба  
garden – сад

#### Rooms (название комнат):

hall – холл  
living room – зал  
dining room – столовая  
kitchen – кухня  
bathroom – ванная комната  
bedroom – спальня

library – библиотека

#### Furniture (мебель):

bookshelves – книжные полки  
armchair – кресло  
desk – рабочий стол  
sofa – диван  
office chair – офисный стул  
bed – кровать  
wardrobe – шкаф для одежды  
mirror – зеркало  
table – стол  
fireplace – камин

#### Adjectives (прилагательные):

quite – вполне, довольно  
nice – красивый  
wide – широкий  
colourful – яркий  
spacious – просторный  
cozy – уютный  
calm – спокойный  
quiet – тихий  
comfortable – удобный  
comforting – приятный  
warm – теплый

#### Verbs (глаголы):

move – переезжать  
lead – вести

surround – окружать  
plant – сажать  
find – находить  
connect – связывать, соединять  
gather – собираться  
talk – разговаривать

have dinner – обедать  
celebrate – праздновать  
to be equipped – оборудованный  
bring – приносить  
enjoy – наслаждаться  
think – думать

## MY HOUSE

The house our family lives in is quite new. We moved there not so long ago. It is a nice two-storeyed building with a grey roof and a chimney. The windows are white. A wide grey stone path leads to the porch. On the both sides of the path you can see colourful flowerbeds. The house is surrounded with a spacious garden where we plant fruit, vegetables and flowers.

All the members of our family like the ground floor. The ground floor of the house is much busier than the first one. Here you can find a hall, a large living-room with a fireplace, a cozy dining-room connected with a kitchen, a bathroom. We often gather together in the dining-room or in the living-room where we talk, have dinner, and celebrate holidays.

The first floor is a calm and quiet place. There are three small bedrooms, a library, a bathroom and a balcony upstairs. The library is equipped with lots of bookshelves, two comfortable armchairs, a desk and an office chair. The library is a perfect place to do the homework, do some paperwork and read.

In the bedrooms there are beds, wardrobes, mirrors. The atmosphere in the bedrooms is very comforting. When the weather is fine we bring chairs and a table to the balcony and enjoy warm evenings outside.

When I think about our house I am sure it is the best place on the Earth.

## LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

### 1. Переведите следующие словосочетания с английского языка на русский.

quite new  
two-storeyed building  
grey roof  
white windows

a cozy dining-room  
gather together  
celebrate holidays  
a calm and quiet place

a wide grey stone path  
on the both sides  
colourful flowerbeds  
a spacious garden  
a large living-room

comfortable armchairs  
a perfect place  
enjoy warm evenings  
comforting atmosphere  
the best place on the Earth

## 2. Скажите по-английски.

переехали не так давно	собираться вместе
тропинка ведет к крыльцу	обедать
дом окружён огромным садом	делать домашнюю работу,
сажать фрукты, овощи и цветы	читать и работать с документами
уютная столовая, соединённая	наслаждаться теплыми вечерами
с кухней	

## 3. Закончите предложения и переведите их.

1. It is a nice two-storeyed building with ... .
2. A wide grey stone path leads to ... .
3. On the both sides of the path you can see ... .
4. The house is surrounded with ... .
5. The ground floor of the house is ... .
6. The first floor is ... .
7. The library is equipped with ... .
8. The library is a perfect place to ... .
9. When the weather is fine ... .
10. Our house is the best place ... .

## 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст, обращая внимание на предлоги места.

**in** – в, внутри

**on** – на, на поверхности

**under** – под

**above** – над

**near** – около

**next to** – рядом

**to the right** – справа

**to the left** – слева

**in the middle** – в середине

**between** – между

**in front of** – перед

**behind** – сзади, позади

I live *in* a flat. It is neither big nor small. It is *on* the fifth floor.  
Our flat has two rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall.

Our living room is big. It is light because it has a large window. *To the left* of the window there is a piano. *To the right* of the window there is an old wardrobe. *In the middle* of the room there is a big round table. We often gather together at this table and play table games. *On* the walls there are beautiful paintings of modern artists.

I have my own room. It is small. It hasn't got much furniture but is very cozy. It is a pity that there is no balcony in my room.

Our kitchen is big and comfortable. We have a big fridge and a microwave oven. We usually have breakfast and supper in the kitchen. I like my flat.

### **5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Where do you live? What's your address?
2. Do you live in the house or flat?
3. Is your house/flat small or large?
4. What rooms are there in your house/flat?
5. What room is comfortable?
6. Where do you like to go together with your family?
7. Do you have a garden near your house? What do you plant there?

## **CONVERSATION PRACTICE**

**Прочитайте, переведите и выучите диалоги наизусть.**

### **DIALOGUE 1**

- I hear you are moving into a new flat, aren't you?
- Why, surely. We've got a new four-room flat not far from the railway station.
- Is there any new district in that area?
- Yes, come and see how we've settled. – Will you?
- Certainly, I will, – with pleasure.

### **DIALOGUE 2**

- What a beautiful house you have!
- Thank you! We have just moved in.
- And do you also have a big backyard (задний дворик)?
- Yes, there is a pool and a playground.

### **DIALOGUE 3**

- Honey, we still need to buy some furniture for our new house.
- What exactly do we need?
- Fridge, chairs, sofa, table and some other stuff.
- Ok, let's go shopping after work.

### **DIALOGUE 4**

- How big is your kitchen?
- Not that big. But there is all I need to cook for my family – stove, fridge and other things.
- What about dishwasher? I can't imagine my life without dishwasher!
- Yes, of course I have that.

## LESSON 3

### DAY OFF

<b>Грамматика:</b>	Глагол «to have» Местоимения <i>much/many/a lot of, little/a little/few/a few</i> Предлоги времени
<b>Чтение:</b>	Выходной день
<b>Говорение:</b>	Мой досуг Дни недели. Времена года. Месяцы Время

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### ГЛАГОЛ «TO HAVE» (иметь, обладать чем-либо) в настоящем времени

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма	Краткий ответ
I <b>have</b> a big family. You <b>have</b> a sister. We <b>have</b> many friends. They <b>have</b> a flat.	I <b>haven't</b> a big family. You <b>haven't</b> a sister. We <b>haven't</b> many friends. They <b>haven't</b> a flat.	<b>Have</b> I a big family? <b>Have</b> you a sister? <b>Have</b> we many friends? <b>Have</b> they a flat?	Yes, I <b>have</b> . No, I <b>haven't</b> . Yes, we <b>have</b> . Yes, they <b>have</b> .
He <b>has</b> a hobby. She <b>has</b> a pet. It <b>has</b> a long tail.	He <b>hasn't</b> a hobby. She <b>hasn't</b> a pet. It <b>hasn't</b> a long tail.	<b>Has</b> he a hobby? <b>Has</b> she a pet? <b>Has</b> it a long tail?	Yes, he <b>has</b> . No, she <b>hasn't</b> . Yes, it <b>has</b> .

#### 1. Вставьте глагол *have* или *has*.

1. I ... a family.
2. I ... a father, a mother, two sisters and a brother.
3. My parents ... many relatives.
4. My mother ... three sisters and a brother.
5. My father ... two cousins.
6. My grandparents ... five grandchildren.
7. My aunt ... a niece and a nephew.
8. My uncle ... two children.
9. Henry ... a wife.
10. Eliza ... a husband.

**2. Употребите следующие формы глагола *to have* (*have, has, haven't or hasn't*), используя информацию о себе.**

1. I ... long fair hair.
2. My mum ... big blue eyes.
3. My dad ... short dark hair.
4. I ... a little mouth.
5. My brother ... little ears.
6. My friend ... a big nose.
7. My granny ... a small face.
8. My teacher ... short hair.

**3. Заполните пропуски, используя *have* or *has*.**

1. ... you any brothers or sisters?
2. ... you any children?
3. How many cousins ... you?
4. ... you a cat or a dog?
5. ... your teacher a car?
6. ... your mother a house or a flat garden?

**4. Составьте вопросы с глаголами *have* or *has*.**

1. (you / a bicycle?)
2. (you / a VCR?)
3. (your step-father / a car?)
4. (Molly / many friends?)
5. (Mr Lether / any children?)
6. (what car / Johnny?)

**5. Употребите глагол *to have* в нужной форме.**

1. On Monday we .... a lecture on History and group 1 .... a lecture on Mathematics. 2. I .... an English lesson on Tuesday and my friend .... an English lesson on Friday. 3. Our Academy .... 5 faculties. 4. At the end of each term students .... four or five exams. 5. My mother always .... much work to do. 6. My parents usually .... little free time. 7. Each faculty of our Academy .... scientific laboratory. These laboratories .... modern equipment.

**6. Употребите глаголы *to be, to have* в нужной форме. Переведите предложения.**

1. My sister (to have) two sons.
2. Our teacher (to be) in the English lab now.
3. The name of this street (to be) Volgin street.
4. I (to have) a lot of English books at home.
5. A friend of mine (to be) a student of the Moscow Law Institute.
6. The houses in the street (to be) not big.
7. My wife (to have) many relatives in Moscow.
8. I (to have) no free time today.
9. My friends (to have) a good flat not far from the metro station.
10. My friend and I (to be) of the same age.
11. This young man (to have) no parents.
12. I (to have) no news today.
13. (to have) you a large family?
14. (to have) your friend any English newspapers at home?
15. (to be) your sister and brother students?
16. These students (to have) classes in English twice a week.
17. We (to be) very busy now.
18. My friend (to be) a first-year student.

**7. Составьте вопросы с глаголами *to be, to have*, употребляя их в нужной форме.**

*Образец.* Your brother / young.

Is your brother young?

- 1) Jane / brothers.
- 2) George / nine years old.
- 3) Mrs. Brown / a large family.
- 4) Your sister / pretty.
- 5) Why / they / absent.
- 6) Where / Betty / now.
- 7) They / relatives / here.
- 8) It / the right answer.
- 9) Your neighbour / any pets.
- 10) You / any problems / with your parents.
- 11) Why / it / great / to have a brother or a sister.
- 12) You / an only child / in the family.



## Устойчивые выражения с глаголом «to have»

<b>to have a bath</b>	принимать ванну
<b>to have a cold</b>	простудиться
<b>to have a haircut</b>	подстричься
<b>to have a headache</b>	страдать от головной боли
<b>to have a shave</b>	побриться
<b>to have a shower</b>	принимать душ
<b>to have a temperature</b>	иметь высокую температуру
<b>to have a wash</b>	помыться
<b>to have a chat</b>	поболтать
<b>to have a good time</b>	провести хорошо время
<b>to have breakfast</b>	позавтракать
<b>to have dinner</b>	пообедать
<b>to have supper</b>	поужинать
<b>to have a look at</b>	взглянуть

### 8. Переведите предложения с русского на английский, употребляя выражения с глаголами *to be*, *to have*.

- Его рабочий день очень длинный. Он всегда занят.
- У меня два брата, один – студент, другой – школьник.
- Она хорошо разбирается в математике.
- Нам очень нравится современная музыка.
- Мы гордимся своими родителями.
- Вы боитесь собак? – Нет.
- Никто не был готов к уроку.
- Братья были очень похожи друг на друга.
- У меня болит голова.
- Я часто болтаю со своими друзьями.
- Мы обычно хорошо проводим время вместе.
- Я обычно завтракаю, обедаю и ужинаю дома.
- Взгляните на эту картину, она очень редкая.

## НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

### MUCH/MANY/A LOT OF, LITTLE/A LITTLE/FEW/A FEW

Uncountable (неисчисляемые)		Countable (исчисляемые)	
<b>much</b> (много)	time	<b>many</b> (много)	people
<b>little</b> (мало)	money	<b>few</b> (мало)	rubles, dollars
<b>a little</b> (немного)	love	<b>a few</b> (несколько)	days, hours
<b>a lot of, plenty of</b> (много)			

### 9. Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями **many, much, a lot of, few, a few, little, a little**.

- How ... sugar would you like?
- How ... peppers have we got?

3. I've got ... new business ideas.
4. There aren't ... benches in the yard.
5. I saw ... interesting films last week.
6. How ... is this dress?
7. How ... cheese should I buy?
8. Could I have ... more ice in my drink?
9. Only ... people know that he was a famous actor.
10. She doesn't eat ... chocolate because she's on a diet.
11. How ... sweets are there in the bowl?

**10. Употребите необходимое местоимение в скобках.**

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup.
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrappers in our city.
3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer.
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few).
5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time.
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky.
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome.
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea.
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn.
10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel.

**11. Замените «some» на «a little» или «a few».**

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

**12. Ответьте на вопросы, используя *a lot, many, much, a little, a few*.**

- 1) Have you got any envelopes? – Yes, ...
- 2) How much money do you need for your holiday? – Not ...
- 3) Would you like some coffee? – Just ...
- 4) Are there any people at the meeting? – Yes, ...
- 5) Is there any ham in the fridge? – Not ...
- 6) How many cucumbers do we need for the salad? – Not ...

### 13. Исправьте ошибки.

1. There isn't many milk in the fridge.
2. How much tomatoes do you need?
3. There're a few people at the theatre. It's almost empty.
4. There is many juice in the carton.
5. This dress doesn't cost many money.
6. How much tigers are there in the zoo?
7. I would like a little biscuits to drink with tea.
8. We've got few ham. We can't make any hamburgers.

### ДНИ НЕДЕЛИ. ВРЕМЕНА ГОДА. МЕСЯЦЫ (DAYS OF THE WEEK. SEASONS. MONTHS)

DAYS OF THE WEEK	SEASONS	MONTHS
<b>Monday</b> – понедельник	<b>winter</b> – зима	<b>December</b> – декабрь
<b>Tuesday</b> – вторник	<b>spring</b> – весна	<b>January</b> – январь
<b>Wednesday</b> – среда	<b>summer</b> – лето	<b>February</b> – февраль
<b>Thursday</b> – четверг	<b>autumn</b> – осень	<b>March</b> – март
<b>Friday</b> – пятница		<b>April</b> – апрель
<b>Saturday</b> – суббота		<b>May</b> – май
<b>Sunday</b> – воскресенье		<b>June</b> – июнь
		<b>July</b> – июль
		<b>August</b> – август
		<b>September</b> – сентябрь
		<b>October</b> – октябрь
		<b>November</b> – ноябрь

### ВРЕМЯ (TIME)

What time is it?  
What's the time?  
It's half past four.

Сколько времени?

4.30

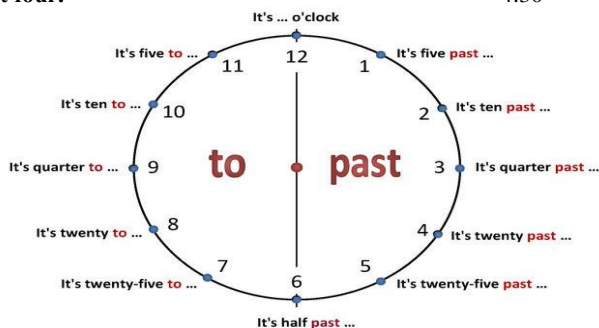


Рис. 1

#### 14. Напишите указанное время цифрами (рис. 1).

*Образец.* It's twenty past five. – 5:20

It's half past three.

It's half past eight.

It's ten to six.

It's five past eleven.

It's a quarter past two.

It's twenty-five to four.

It's a quarter to twelve.

It's nine o'clock.

It's twenty to one.

It's ten past ten.

#### 15. Напишите указанное время словами (рис. 1).

*Образец.* 5:20 – It's twenty past five.

4:45

2:35

12:40

9:55

6:30

12:05

3:00

8:25

5:10

7:15

#### 16. Выберите в скобках правильное время.

It's twenty past eight. (7:40 – 8:20 – 8:40)

It's half past seven. (6:30 – 7:30 – 8:30)

It's a quarter past five. (4:45 – 5:15 – 6:15)

It's a quarter to ten. (10:15 – 10:45 – 9:45)

It's ten to twelve. (12:10 – 12:50 – 11:50)

#### 17. Расставьте следующие варианты в хронологическом порядке.

1. It's twenty to one.

6. It's a quarter to twelve.

2. It's twenty past twelve.

7. It's a quarter past twelve.

3. It's five to one.

8. It's noon.

4. It's a quarter to one.

9. It's five past twelve.

5. It's half past twelve.

10. It's five to twelve.

#### ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ

at	in	on
at 8:15	in the morning	on Sunday
at Christmas/Easter	in the evening	on the 28 <sup>th</sup> of March
at night	in the afternoon	on a winter night
at midnight	in summer/autumn/ winter/spring	on Monday morning
at noon	in 1998 (years)	
at the weekend	in the 20th century	

**Note:** **on** time= at the right time  
**in** time = early enough, not late  
**at** 8:30 = exactly at that time  
**by** 8:30 = not late than that time, before

**18. Дополните вопросы, используя предлоги времени *in, on or at*.**

1. Do you sometimes watch TV ... the mornings?
2. Are you usually at home ..... 7 o'clock ... the evenings?
3. Do you sometimes work ... night?
4. What do you usually do ... weekends?
5. Do you usually go shopping ... Saturdays?
6. Do you go skiing ... the winter?
7. Do you have a holiday ... December?
8. Is there a holiday in your country ... 6 , January?

**19. Прочитайте следующие словосочетания. Переведите их.**

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon.

*Распределите данные словосочетания на четыре группы:*

**At:** at 2 o'clock, ...

**On:** on Friday, ...

**In:** in the morning, ...

**Without a preposition:** last Friday.

**20. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги.**

1. Was Easter ... May last year? 2. Is your birthday ... summer? 3. I'm going to have a party ... the weekend. 4. I usually come home ... three o'clock. 5. I usually take a shower ... the evening. 6. I usually tidy my room ... Sunday. 7. I usually wash the dishes ... the afternoon. 8. I usually go to bed ... 10.30. 9. I play basketball ... Tuesday and ... Friday. 10. Who was born ... March? 11. My friend was born ... October. 12. My school starts ... 8.00. 13. He was born ... the fifth of June. 14. We have Art ... Monday and ... Friday. 15. The first lesson ... Wednesday is Music. 16. I get up ... 7 o'clock. 17. We have New Year ... the first of January. 18. ... end of the year we'll have no

exams. 19. I have studied English ... four years. 20. We are going to meet ... half past three. 21. The telephone rang ... midnight.

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

art exhibition – художественная выставка	movies – фильмы
clear – мыть, убирать	nasty – неприятный
day off – выходной	necessary – необходимо
delicious – вкусный	outside – на улице
early riser – жаворонок	pancakes – блины
enjoy – получать удовольствие	rainy – дождливый
get some energy – заряжаться	rare – редкий
get up – вставать	rest – отдыхать
gloomy – мрачный	special – особый
go roller-blading – кататься на роликовых коньках	surf the net – бороздить просторы интернета
hurry – спешить	theatre – театр
indoors – в закрытом помещении	wash – мыть
listen to music – слушать музыку	watch TV – смотреть

### MY DAY OFF

Hi, my name is Andrew. I would like to tell you about my day off. During the week I am very busy, so Saturdays and Sundays are my favorite days of the week. It is not necessary to get up early and go to the Academy. I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. I have late breakfast at 10. My mother usually bakes pancakes, they are very delicious. We drink tea or coffee and eat pancakes with jam. After breakfast I help my mother to clear the table and wash the dishes.

If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. We often go to the park and play there. Sometimes my friends call me to go roller-blading. I like roller-blading very much, it brings me a lot of fun. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to music, read books or surf the net.

In the evenings I like to watch movies and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room. If it is cold I like to sit there with a cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special at the weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre or to the concert.

I always go to bed late on Saturdays and Sundays. But Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week.

I like weekends very much, because I can rest and get some energy for the next week.

## LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

### 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.

1. During the week I am very ..., so Saturdays and Sundays are my... .
2. I am not an ... and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I ... before 9 o'clock.
3. I usually have my mother's ... for breakfast, they are very delicious.
4. In a good weather I usually do not stay..., I and my dog go ... .
5. Sometimes I ... with my friends and it brings me a lot of fun.
6. In a ... weather I stay at home and ..., listen to music, ... or surf the net.
7. At the weekends I sometimes do something ... I go to an ..., to the theatre or to the ... .
8. I like my weekends very much, because I can ... and get some ... for the next week.

### 2. Сопоставьте слова из правой колонки со словами из левой колонки, чтобы получились словосочетания и переведите их на русский язык. Составьте предложения с полученными словосочетаниями.

play go out download send	emails and texts games on my PlayStation music and films with my friends
listen to go out get do	music nothing for a meal a takeaway pizza
shop have relax meet	in front of the TV friends for a drink for clothes online a lie-in

read chat go watch	a football match live on TV to the gym magazines to friends online
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### 3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Суббота и воскресенье – самые замечательные дни недели.  
 2. В выходной день я обычно встаю позже, чем обычно.  
 3. Моя мама готовит мне вкусный завтрак. Я очень люблю ее блинчики с джемом.  
 4. В хорошую погоду я люблю проводить время на открытом воздухе, а в плохую погоду я предпочитаю оставаться дома.  
 5. По вечерам я люблю смотреть телевизор, слушать музыку или сидеть в Интернете.  
 6. Иногда я встречаюсь со своими друзьями. Мы ходим в кино, на концерт или просто гуляем в парке.  
 7. Я люблю свои выходные дни и стараюсь проводить их интересно.

### 4. Прочитайте рассказ и заполните пропуски подходящими словами и выражениями данными ниже. Переведите на русский язык.

I study hard at the academy all week long, that is why I look forward to my ... . I always ... what I am going to do on Saturday and Sunday. I like to sleep, so ... I get up later than usually. I make my bed, then wash and ... . As I live ... from my parents, I try to visit them on my days off. When I come to them, I try ... with something: to do some shopping, to clean their house, to wash up etc. On Sundays I meet my friends in the evening. We can go to the ... or to the bowling center. I come home late, have tasty supper, take a relaxing shower and go to bed.

*at the weekend / make my breakfast / separately / to help my  
 parents / days off / cinema / plan in advance*

### 5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Which day of the week do you like best and why?
2. What time do you get up on Sunday?
3. How do you usually spend your days off?
4. How did you spend your last Sunday?



5. Do you often go to the country on your days off?
6. What are the best places around your city?
7. Do you go in for sports on Sunday?
8. Do you often go to see your friends?
9. With whom do you like to spend your days off?
10. Do you sometimes go to the theatre on Sundays?
11. How do you usually spend the evenings on your days off?
12. Do you sometimes receive guests on Sunday?
13. How do you plan to spend your next Sunday?

## **CONVERSATION PRACTICE**

**Прочитайте, переведите и выучите диалоги наизусть.**

### **DIALOGUE**

Kate: Hi, Lucy. How are you?

Lucy: Hi, Kate. I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Kate: I'm also fine. Actually, I want to ask you if you have any plans for the weekend?

Lucy: Well, my parents want to go to the lake and have a small picnic. I want to join them. What do you have in mind?

Kate: I want to invite you to the bowling club on Saturday afternoon if you don't mind.

Lucy: No, not at all. The picnic by the lake is on Sunday, but on Saturday afternoon I'm free. Even in the evening we can go to the cinema.

Kate: Sounds like a good plan.

## LESSON 4

### MY WORKING DAY

**Грамматика:** Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий  
Настоящее простое время  
Типы вопросов

**Чтение:** Мой рабочий день

**Говорение:** Студенческая жизнь

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### DEGREES OF COMPARISON

(Степени сравнения)

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
fast – быстрый	faster – быстрее	<b>the fastest</b> – самый быстрый
easy – легкий	easier – легче	<b>the easiest</b> – самый легкий
big – большой	bigger – больше	<b>the biggest</b> – самый большой
modern – современный	<b>more</b> modern – современнее	<b>the most</b> modern – самый современный
beautiful – красивый	<b>more</b> beautiful – красивее	<b>the most</b> beautiful – самый красивый

#### Remember

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good – хороший well – хорошо	better – лучше	the best – самый лучший
bad – плохой	worse – хуже	the worst – самый плохой
little – маленький, мало	less – меньше	the least – наименьший
much, many – много	more – больше	the most – наибольший
far – далекий	farther – дальше	the farthest – самый дальний
far – далекий (о времени)	further – дальнейший	the furthest – самый дальний

#### 1. Напишите степени сравнения прилагательных.

Tall, cheap, fat, warm, busy, nice, spacious, thin, wide, fast, clever, comfortable, heavy, long, early, late.

#### 2. Выберите нужный вариант.

- Mary is thinner **than** / **from** Ann.
- This bike is **cheaper** / **cheapest** than this car.

3. Mike is **better** / **the best** athlete of all.
4. Helen is a **good** / **best** student.
5. The Nile is **longer** / **the longest** river in the world.
6. My flat is not as modern **so** / **as** yours.
7. Sue has got as **many** / **more** books as Ann.
8. Joanna is the **young** / **youngest** of the three sisters.
9. Kim is older **as** / **than** Martin.
10. Anne talks **less** / **little** than Lisa.
11. This city is one of **older** / **the oldest** in Europe.
12. Bill is **richer** / **the richest** person.

**3. Поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную или превосходную степень.**

1. The book is (long) and (good) than the other book.
2. It is (good) of all these books.
3. Is Jane (young) than Tess?
4. Give me (easy) book in the library.
5. I am 20 years old. You are 18. I am (old) than you are.
6. My new collection of stamps is good, but yours is (good).
7. This fruit is bad, but that one is (bad).
8. The first question is difficult, the second one is (difficult), but the third question is (difficult) of them all.
9. On weekdays I get up (early) than on Sunday.
10. Ann has (many) French books than Mary.
11. Peter has (little) time today than yesterday.
12. Your new flat is (comfortable) than the old one.

**4. Прочитайте предложения. Исправьте ошибки.**

1. I'm busier than my little sister.
2. London is more old than New York.
3. It's the most sharp pencil I have.
4. Do you know the shortest way to the station?
5. This exercise is more difficult than that one.
6. She is the most pretty girl I've ever known.
7. The boy is as taller as his father.
8. He makes more mistakes than you do.
9. Baseball is the popularest summer sport in America.
10. Mary's answer is correcter than yours.

## 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Комната моего брата больше моей (комнаты).
2. Александр – мой старший брат.
3. Он самый известный человек в нашем городе.
4. Где находится ближайшая автобусная остановка?
5. Москва – очень старый город.
6. Этот студент более занятой, чем тот.
7. Его дом – самый красивый дом в поселке.
8. Джон самый маленький (по росту) в группе.
9. Климат здесь теплее.
10. Это самый короткий путь до нашей академии.

## PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (Настоящее простое время)

Обычные повторяющиеся действия, факты	often, seldom, always, usually, never, every day/week/month/year, twice a week
---------------------------------------	--

Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative Form</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative Form</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative Form</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I play	I <b>don't</b> play	<b>Do</b> I play?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
You play	You <b>don't</b> play	<b>Do</b> you play?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
He (she, it) plays	He (she, it) <b>doesn't</b> play	<b>Does</b> he (she, it) play?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
We play	We <b>don't</b> play	<b>Do</b> we play?	Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
They play	They <b>don't</b> play	<b>Do</b> they play?	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

## 6. Замените местоимения «I», «we», «they» на местоимения «he», «she» в следующих предложениях:

1. I like music.
2. We live in a comfortable flat.
3. They study at the university.
4. I do my morning exercises every day.
5. They speak English well.
6. I study chemistry and biology.
7. I clean my teeth.
8. We spend our evenings at home.

9. I always get up at 7.

**7. Прочитайте предложения, поставив правильно наречия.**

1. (never) Nick misses his classes.
2. (usually) He has dinner at 2 o'clock.
3. (seldom) I go to bed before 12.
4. (often) I speak French with my mother.
5. (sometimes) I see him in the library.
6. (every day) I take a shower.
7. (always) He listens to the radio in the evening.
8. (usually) They have tea in the morning.
9. (always) I am busy on weekdays.
10. (every evening) She watches TV.
11. (on Fridays) I have my English class.
12. (often) I write e-mails to my friend.
13. (always) I get up before 8 a.m.
14. (usually) We go to the gym in the evenings.

**8. Выберите правильную форму глагола.**

1. She (speak, speaks) good French.
2. He (give, gives) lectures 4 days a week.
3. My sister (study, studies) French at school.
4. My friends (travel, travels) every year.
5. We (read, reads) journals every evening.
6. My brother never (eat, eats) meat.
7. They (go, goes) home after classes.
8. She (have, has) lunch at work.
9. My sister (study, studies) German at school.
10. They (play, plays) computer games a lot.
11. They are from Italy. They (speak, speaks) Italian.
12. Dad (go, goes) to work by bus every morning.

**9. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. **Do/Does** you like hip hop?
2. Where **do/does** your brother study?
3. What languages **do/does** your teacher speak?
4. **Do/Does** you have a computer at home?
5. I **don't/doesn't** get up early at the weekend.

6. Where **do/does** you go on holiday?
7. What **do/does** you have for lunch?
8. Some students **don't/doesn't** go to the canteen.
9. What time **do/does** your mother leave home for work?
10. My brother **don't/doesn't** speak German.

**10. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующей форме.**

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast.
3. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock.
4. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock.
5. She (to be) a student. She (to go) to university in the morning.
6. My little sister (to go) to school every day.
7. Pete (to wake up) at 7 and (to have) breakfast at 7.30.
8. His father (to work) in an office and (not to come) home for lunch.
9. The children (to play) in the morning and (to sleep) in the afternoon.
10. His brothers (to work) all day and (to have) a rest in the evening.

**11. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.**

1. My sister goes shopping on Fridays.
2. Steve and Pete speak Italian very well.
3. Jim studies veterinary at the academy.
4. My brother surfs the Net every evening.
5. I like romantic films.
6. Damian leaves the house at 8 in the morning.
7. Students play football for university team.
8. We take a bus to get to the academy.
9. Mary seldom watches TV.
10. I study English twice a week.

**12. Выразите свое согласие или несогласие. Дайте полные и краткие ответы на следующие вопросы.**

Образец. *Do you always play tennis with Helen?*

Yes, I do. Yes, I always play tennis with Helen.

No, I don't. No, I never play tennis with Helen.

1. Do you often go to the sea?

2. Do you usually go to bed late?
3. Do you often go for a walk?
4. Do you always have lunch at 12?
5. Do you study on Sundays?
6. Do you sometimes go to the cinema?
7. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
8. Do you always have coffee for breakfast?

### 13. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я часто слушаю радио утром. 2. Анна читает английские газеты каждый день. 3. Ник никогда не пропускает занятия. 4. Где ты обычно обедаешь? 5. Вы живете в городе или в деревне? 6. Она редко пьет чай по утрам. Она обычно пьет кофе. 7. Когда заканчиваются ваши занятия? 8. Вы часто ходите в кино? 9. Мне требуется двадцать минут, чтобы добраться до университета. 10. Мне не нравится эта гостиница. 11. Она учит испанский? – Нет. 12. Я живу в Москве, а мой брат живет в Нью-Йорке. 13. Я обычно принимаю душ вечером. 14. Он ложится спать в 11 часов.

### TYPES OF QUESTIONS (Типы вопросов)

<b>General Questions</b> (общий вопрос) Задается ко всему предложению, начинается с глагола, требует ответа «да»/«нет»	<b>Alternative Questions</b> (альтернативный вопрос) Содержит альтернативу ( <b>or</b> )
1) Pete <u>has</u> a dog. <u>Has</u> Pete a dog?	1) Pete <u>has</u> a dog. <u>Has</u> Pete a dog <b>or</b> a cat?
2) Mary <u>is</u> a doctor. <u>Is</u> Mary a doctor?	2) Mary <u>is</u> a doctor. <u>Is</u> Mary a doctor <b>or</b> a teacher?
3) They <u>play</u> tennis well. <b>Do</b> they <u>play</u> tennis well?	3) They <u>play</u> tennis well. <b>Do</b> they <u>play</u> tennis well <b>or</b> badly?

### 14. Задайте общие вопросы.

1. He reads books every day.
2. She does her home work in the evening.
3. My mother plays volleyball.
4. I often write e-mails to my friends.
5. They play for university football team.
6. It snows all winters here.

7. We have dinner at 2 o'clock every day.
8. It rains all days in summer.

### 15. Задайте альтернативные вопросы.

1. you / like / swimming / running?
2. the boys / want / pizza / cakes?
3. Jane / read / comics / books?
4. she / like / tea / coffee?
5. Kate / live in / a big house / a small house?
6. you / usually / listen to music / watch TV?
7. Mark / usually / play / tennis / basketball?
8. they / get up / early / late / on Sundays?

Special Questions (специальный вопрос) Задается к одному из второстепенных членов предложения	Who-Questions (вопрос к подлежащему) Подлежащее заменяется словом Who? – кто? What? – что?
He plays tennis well.	I <u>like</u> books. – <b>Who likes</b> books?
1) <b>What</b> <u>does</u> he <u>play</u> well?	I <u>have</u> a car. – <b>Who has</b> a car?
2) <b>How</b> <u>does</u> he <u>play</u> tennis?	The car is new. – <b>What is</b> new?
Tag Questions (разделительный вопрос, не правда ли? не так ли?)	
1) She <u>is</u> a doctor, <b>isn't</b> she?	
2) They <u>play</u> tennis well, <b>don't</b> they?	
3) Mary <u>plays</u> tennis badly, <b>doesn't</b> she?	
4) His brother <u>doesn't work</u> , <b>does</b> he?	

### 16. Заполните пропуски вопросительными словами *when, where, who or what*.

1. \_\_\_\_ are you?
2. \_\_\_\_ are you from?
3. \_\_\_\_'s your address?
4. \_\_\_\_'s your name?
5. \_\_\_\_ do you live?
6. \_\_\_\_ do you do?
7. \_\_\_\_ do you study?
8. \_\_\_\_ time do you go to the academy?
9. \_\_\_\_ do you do in the evenings?
10. \_\_\_\_ do you have lunch?



**17. Задайте специальные вопросы.**

1. Mr. Baker works in a bank.
2. The bus leaves at 6 o'clock.
3. They live in England.
4. We play tennis every weekend.
5. The film finishes at 10 o'clock.
6. They go to Moscow every summer.
7. We start our work at 8.30.
8. I enjoy playing darts.

**18. Поставьте вопрос к подлежащему.**

1. Tom usually helps about the house.
2. They speak a lot of languages.
3. They discuss a lot of questions every meetings.
4. I usually play tennis with my friends.
5. The competitions take place almost every month.
6. He goes to the sea every summer.
7. Our dean comes to academy early.
8. The students pass exams twice a year.

**19. Задайте разделительные вопросы.**

1. Kate drinks tea every morning.
2. We don't play football every day.
3. He is not a pupil.
4. My sister gets up at 7 o'clock.
5. They leave home at 8.30 every morning.
6. My mother is busy on Sunday.
7. They don't read the newspapers every evening.
8. We often drink tea together.

**20. Составьте вопросы, к которым данные ниже предложения служили бы ответами.**

*Образец.* I go to the gym in the evening.

*When do you go to the gym?*

1. He gets up at seven o'clock.
2. In the morning he takes a cold shower.
3. There is some water in the bottle.
4. They live in Moscow.
5. Late at night Tom walks his dog in the park.

6. I prefer to live in the country.
7. She gives lessons in English.
8. My sister has two little children.

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

alarm clock	будильник
as a rule	как правило
brush hair	причесывать волосы
canteen	столовая
clean teeth	чистить зубы
different subjects	разные предметы
do morning exercises	делать зарядку
do shopping	делать покупки
event	событие
first-year student	студент первого курса
get dressed	одеваться
get up	вставать
go to bed	ложиться спать
have a rest	отдохнуть
have breakfast	завтракать
help about the house	помогать по дому
it takes me	мне требуется
leave the house	уходить из дома
make the bed	убирать кровать
miss classes	пропускать занятия
pass exams successfully	успешно сдать экзамены
take a shower	принимать душ
tidy a room	убирать комнату
timetable	расписание
turn on	включить
wake up	будить
walk	идти пешком, гулять
weekdays	будние дни

### MY WORKING DAY

Now I am a first-year student at the academy. I'd like to tell you about my usual working day.

My lectures begin at eight, so I get up at 7 o'clock on weekdays. My alarm clock usually wakes me up and my working day begins.

First, I turn on the radio, make my bed and do morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower and clean my teeth. After that I get dressed and brush my hair. Later, I go to the kitchen and have breakfast. As a rule, I have a cup of coffee or tea and a cheese or a sausage sandwich for breakfast.

I leave the house at quarter to eight and walk to the academy. My academy is not far from my house, it takes me 10 minutes to get there. Three or four classes a day is my usual timetable. We have lectures in different subjects. Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. At 1 p.m. we have a big interval for lunch. My friends and I sometimes go to the canteen.

I often stay at the academy after classes. Twice a week I play tennis or I am busy with the English language course. I also visit different sports events, for example, soccer matches.

In the evening I have dinner and have a short rest. Then I do my homework. It takes me about three hours. Sometimes I help my mother about the house, tidy a room and do shopping. When I have free time, I surf the net, listen to music, watch TV or read a book.

As a rule, I go to bed at about 11 o'clock.

## LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

### 1. Дополните выражения.

To get \_\_\_\_ at 7, to help \_\_\_\_ the house, to \_\_\_\_ homework, to \_\_\_\_ dinner, to clean \_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_ a shower, to \_\_\_\_ hair, to do \_\_\_\_ exercises, twice \_\_\_\_ week, to \_\_\_\_ to bed, to \_\_\_\_ exams, to miss \_\_\_\_, first-\_\_\_\_ student, to \_\_\_\_ the net, to \_\_\_\_ to music, to \_\_\_\_ the bed.

### 2. Образуйте словосочетания, соединив слова из двух колонок.

working	time
morning	event
usual	subjects
different	day
warm	rest
free	timetable
short	exercise
sports	Shower

### 3. Скажите по-английски.

Студент первого курса, лекции по разным предметам, иметь свободное время, мое обычное расписание, мне требуется час, слушать музыку, я хочу вам рассказать, ложиться спать, читать книги, на завтрак, я ухожу из дома, перемена на обед, чистить зубы, не очень часто, после занятий, готовить домашнее задание, успешно сдать экзамены, немного отдохнуть, я причесываюсь и одеваюсь, спортивные события.

### 4. Согласны ли Вы?

1. I play tennis **every day**.
2. I **always** have a shower in the morning.
3. I **often** go to the canteen.
4. I **never** listen to music in the evening.
5. I **seldom** study on Sunday.
6. I **sometimes** watch TV at the weekend.
7. I **never** work in the evening.
8. I **usually** go shopping on Monday.
9. I **always** go to the gym after dinner.

### 5. Подберите подходящие по смыслу слова.

1. I ... begin my working day with a ... .
2. I make my ... .
3. I have coffee and a sandwich for ... .
4. I ... home at 7.45.
5. I go to the academy six ... a ... .
6. I never ... classes.
7. I often ... at the academy after classes.
8. I ... the net in the evening.
9. I ... home at 3.
10. Sometimes I ... to music.
11. I also ... sport events.

### 6. Задайте вопросы собеседнику и ответьте на его вопросы, как в примере.

A: Do you get up early?

B: Yes, I do. I get up at 7 o'clock every morning.

A: Do you like pop music?

B: No, I don't. I like rock music.

get up early	go to bed late	surf the net every day
like pop music	watch TV	do morning exercises
tidy your room	listen to music	go to the gym

### 7. Заполните пропуски следующими глаголами.

feed            go            live            have            get up            work  
take            chat            ride            do            start            fall

Hi, I'm Christina. I \_\_\_\_\_ on a farm in Texas. I \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30. At 7.45 I go and \_\_\_\_\_ my horse. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast with my family. At 8.40 I \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to university. Lectures \_\_\_\_\_ at 9. After the university I often \_\_\_\_\_ shopping. When I come home I \_\_\_\_\_ my horse for an hour. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework or watch TV. Our family has dinner at 6.30. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends or \_\_\_\_\_ on my computer. Before going to bed I read for half an hour. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep early, at 10 or 10.30.

### 8. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where do you study?
2. What time do you usually get up?
3. How do you begin your working day?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. What time do you usually leave your house?
6. How long does it take you to get to your academy?
7. How many lectures do you usually have every day?
8. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
9. What time do you come back home?
10. How long does it take you to do your homework?
11. What do you usually do in the evening?
12. What time do you go to bed?

## CONVERSATION PRACTICE

**Прочитайте, переведите и выучите диалог наизусть. Составьте свой диалог.**

Ann: When do you get up?

Kate: I get up at 7 o'clock.

Ann: What do you do after it?

Kate: I go to the bathroom and wash my face and hands. Then I clean my teeth.

Ann: What do you do after it?

Kate: I have breakfast.

Ann: What do you usually eat for breakfast?

Kate: I usually eat eggs, bread, hamburger, drink tea or juice. After that I go to the academy.

Ann: How long do you stay at the academy?

Kate: I'm at the academy from 8 to 1 p.m. Then I have dinner.

Ann: When do you do your homework?

Kate: I do my homework at 3- 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Ann: How do you spend your free time?

Kate: I usually watch TV and meet with my friends. I also do sport.

Ann: When do you have supper?

Kate: I have supper at 6 o'clock.

Ann: When do you go to bed?

Kate: At 9 o'clock.

## LESSON 5

### SHOPPING

**Грамматика:** Прошедшее простое время

**Чтение:** Покупки

**Говорение:** В магазине

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### PAST SIMPLE TENSE

(Прошедшее простое время)

Действие, которое произошло в прошлом, хронологически последовательные действия в прошлом	yesterday, the day before yesterday, last year (week, month, Monday), ago (an hour ago), in 2010
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#### Verbs (глаголы)

правильные глаголы	неправильные глаголы
work – worked [t]	begin – begun
arrive – arrived [d]	eat – ate
start – started [ɪd]	buy – bought
study – studied (y → i after a consonant)	speak – spoke
stop – stopped	write – wrote

Утвердительная форма Affirmative Form	Отрицательная форма Negative Form	Вопросительная форма Interrogative Form	Краткие ответы Short Answers
I	I	I	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
You	You	you	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
He	He	he	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
She worked	She didn't work	Did she work?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
It went	It didn't go	It go?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
We	We	we	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
They	They	they	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

#### «TO BE» в Past Simple Tense

Утвердительная форма Affirmative Form	Вопросительная форма Interrogative Form	Отрицательная форма Negative Form
I was	Was I?	I was not (wasn't)...
He/she/it was	Was he/she/it?	He/she/it was not (wasn't)
We/you/they were	Were we/you/they?	You were not (weren't)

**1. Употребите вместо пропусков нужную форму глагола *to be* в Past Simple.**

1. We ... in the park an hour ago.
2. There ... three chairs in the kitchen.
3. Your flat ... larger than theirs.
4. The students ... on the farm for a month.
5. There ... much snow in the street.
6. Yesterday my father ... very busy.
7. My friend and I ... at the cinema last evening.
8. Newton ... born in a little village.
9. ... they at home? – No, they ... not. They ... at school.
10. We ... late, sorry!
11. ... your aunt a nurse? – Yes, she ... .
12. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I...

**2. Заполните пропуски *am, is, are, was* или *were*.**

Dear Diary,

My family and I ... back from an amazing holiday in the Bahamas. We had a great time! The weather ... fantastic, it ... really hot and sunny. My family and I ... so happy there. I know it ... not long ago but I ... missing the sun and the sea, especially today because the weather ... cold here. On the other hand, of course, it ... nice to be back home.

**3. Напишите глаголы в форме прошедшего времени. Разделите их на три группы в зависимости от произношения окончания [t], [d], [ɪd].**

Open, love, plan, regret, cry, finish, play, tidy, close, end, hurry, wait, listen, travel, cook, watch, look, stay, translate, push, pack, decide.

**4. Поставьте глаголы в Past Simple Tense.**

1. He ... (continue) his studies in Chemistry.
2. My friend and I ... (do) the shopping last week.
3. My family ... (make) a delicious cake for Paul's birthday.
4. Ben ... (become) a vet three years ago.
5. My father ... (return) late from work yesterday.
6. Ann ... (to take) a shower before going to bed.
7. I ... (to go) to the piano concert three days ago.
8. We ... (to arrive) from New York the day before yesterday.



**5. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.**

1. I swam much during my vocation.
2. They had much fun at the Christmas party.
3. Bob really enjoyed our jazz festival.
4. My boyfriend lived in Japan.
5. They went shopping yesterday.
6. I took a taxi from the centre to the airport.
7. The woman bought a dress and shoes at the market.
8. My kids went to a summer camp in August.

**6. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму. Задайте вопросы другу.**

1. We arrived home very late.
2. I was born in a small village.
3. We had cold weather last week.
4. I took a shower in the morning.
5. My mother cooked chicken and rice for lunch.
6. We wrote a composition yesterday.
7. My father drove 50 km per hour.
8. My car was in the garage.

**7. Напишите по одному вопросу к каждому предложению, начиная их словами, данными в скобках.**

1. My mother cooked my breakfast yesterday. – (Who ...)
2. The child got up at 5 o'clock. – (When ...)
3. It rained all day yesterday. – (Did ...)
4. We had our last English lesson on Thursday. – (Did ... or)
5. He stayed at home yesterday, he was ill. – (Why ...)
6. Mary got two letters from her friend last week. – (How many ...)

**8. Выберите нужную форму глагола.**

1. Dad **doesn't buy** / **didn't buy** a new car last week.
2. Mum always **cooks** / **cooked** fish on Mondays.
3. Do you **like** / **liked** milk?
4. Mary **goes** / **went** to Italy last month.
5. Do you **clean** / **cleaned** your teeth every night?
6. The boys **don't play** / **didn't play** football last Sunday.
7. Did Emily **come** / **came** to the party?
8. I **don't watch** / **didn't watch** TV last night.
9. **Does** / **Did** you play basketball two days ago?

### **9. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в Past Simple.**

1. The teacher asks them questions and they answer them.
2. We study French.
3. The water becomes warm.
4. My mother is not at home.
5. He doesn't bring me any pens.
6. Our farm is not large.
7. We have five lectures on Monday.
8. At 7 o'clock my son gets up and has breakfast.
9. Boris doesn't have time to take a cold shower, he only drinks tea with sugar.
10. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning.
11. She cleans her room every evening.

### **10. Употребите нужную форму глагола в Present Simple или Past Simple.**

1. I always (to meet) Mike when I go to the Institute.
2. My friend (to be) late yesterday.
3. We (to finish) our work two hours ago.
4. Kate often (to take) care of her brother. He (to be) too small.
5. The farmers (to thank) us for our help last Saturday.
6. Elizabeth (to drink) coffee?
7. We (to see) our agronomist last Monday.
8. You (to go) to the library yesterday?
9. How long it (to take) you to get to the City Mall?
10. Peter's sister (to stay) at home, because she was ill.
11. The students (not to write) test yesterday.
12. When you (to see) Peter last time?

### **11. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Когда вы видели Ника? – Вчера вечером. Я встретил его в университетской библиотеке.
2. Вчера на занятии по английскому языку мы читали новый текст.
3. Вчера вы обедали в столовой, не правда ли?
4. Когда вы обычно встаете? – Обычно я встаю в 7 утра, но сегодня я встал в шесть часов.
5. Я купил продукты в большом супермаркете вчера.

6. Она была в Москве в сентябре или октябре?
7. Студенты работали на ферме прошлым летом.
8. Петр не работает в воскресенье.
9. Он отправил письмо вчера вечером.
10. Когда ты ходил в торговый центр?

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

do shopping – делать покупки  
 go shopping – ходить по магазинам  
 buy – покупать  
 sell – продавать  
 choose – выбирать  
 find – находить, искать  
 pay for – платить за  
 spend on – тратить на  
 save time – экономить время

#### **Places for Shopping:**

shop – магазин  
 supermarket – супермаркет  
 shopping centre – торговый центр  
 department store – универсам  
 greengrocer's – овощной магазин  
 grocer's / grocery – бакалея  
 baker's / bakery – булочная  
 butcher's / butchery – мясной  
 clothing store – магазин одежды  
 confectioner's – кондитерская  
 footwear shop – обувной магазин

#### **General Words:**

cash-desk – касса  
 customer – покупатель  
 goods – товары  
 low price – низкая цена  
 sale – распродажа  
 department – отдел  
 readymade clothes – готовая одежда  
 self-service – самообслуживание  
 change (small change) – сдача  
 pay in cash – платить наличными  
 foodstuffs – продукты питания

#### **Useful phrases:**

That will do. – Этого достаточно.  
 How much is it? – Сколько стоит?  
 Here is the money. – Вот деньги.

#### **Goods (товары):**

sugar – сахар  
 tea – чай  
 coffee – кофе  
 salt – соль  
 pepper – перец  
 ham – ветчина  
 bacon – бекон  
 sausage – колбаса, сосиска  
 brown bread – ржаной хлеб  
 white bread – белый хлеб  
 roll – булочка  
 biscuit – (сухое) печенье  
 meat – мясо  
 poultry – домашняя птица  
 vegetables – овощи  
 fruit – фрукты  
 cake – пирожное, торт  
 sweet – конфета, сладкое  
 boots – сапоги  
 shoes – туфли  
 fabrics – ткани  
 sports goods – спортивные товары  
 toy – игрушка  
 electric appliances – электроприборы  
 cosmetics – косметика  
 camera – фотоаппарат, камера  
 dress – платье  
 costume / suit – костюм  
 blouse – блузка  
 skirt – юбка  
 coat – пальто  
 trousers – брюки  
 shirt – рубашка  
 tie – галстук  
 milk – молоко  
 fish – рыба

## SHOPPING

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages and so on. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls, biscuits. At the butcher's you buy meat and poultry. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and women's clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop.

A department store has many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, electric appliances, cosmetics, cameras etc. You can buy everything you like there.

In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, shirts, ties, etc.

Big supermarkets are self-service shops. They sell all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products. Customers choose the goods and pay for them at the cash desk.

## LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

### 1. Скажите по-английски.

Ходить в магазин, платить за товары, много отделов, покупать продукты питания, популярный супермаркет, низкая цена, выбирать одежду, отдел одежды, покупать хлеб в булочной, много фруктов и овощей, экономить время, ходить в бакалею за чаем, ходить в кондитерский магазин за тортом, найти необходимые товары, потратить деньги на обувь, заплатить на кассе.

### 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. What kinds of shops do you know?

4. What do we buy at the grocer's?
5. What do we buy at the baker's?
6. What do we buy at the greengrocer's?
7. What do we buy at the butcher's?
8. What do we buy at the confectioner's?
9. What do we buy at the footwear shop?
10. What is a supermarket?
11. How do you usually pay?
12. How much did you spend yesterday? What did you buy?
13. How much do you usually spend each month on food?

**3. Постройте вопросы в Past Simple Tense (обращаясь к другу) и дайте ответы.**

1. When ... last do shopping?
2. What shop ... go?
3. Who ... go with?
4. What ... buy?
5. How much money ... spend?
6. How ... pay?
7. ... enjoy shopping?

**4. Скажите, где Вы можете купить:**

jam, milk, a textbook, bread, a cake, meat, a coat, yoghurt, trousers, boots, biscuits, shampoo, a camera, sweets, vegetables, rolls.

## CONVERSATION PRACTICE

**1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

### At the Shop

**Customer:** Excuse me. Do you have any maps?

**Shop assistant:** Yes, they're over there.

**Customer:** How much is this map, please?

**Shop assistant:** It's 4 pounds.

**Customer:** Can I have this map, please?

**Shop assistant:** Sure. Anything else?

**Customer:** No, that's all. Thanks.

**Shop assistant:** Ok. That's 4 pounds.

**Customer:** Can I pay by credit card?

**Shop assistant:** Sure.

**Customer:** Here you are.

**Shop assistant:** That's fine. Thank you.

**2. Заполните пропуски в диалоге следующими словами:**

thanks, have, anything , much, excuse, many

**Buying Food**

**Customer:** ... me. Do you ... any bananas?

**Shop assistant:** Yes, they're over there.

**Customer:** Thank you. How ... are they?

**Shop assistant:** £3.15. How ... would you like?

**Customer:** Four, please. I'd like some cheese, please.

**Shop assistant:** Sure. What would you like?

**Customer:** Oh, that Brie looks nice.

**Shop assistant:** Yes, it is. How much would you like?

**Customer:** About 200 grams.

**Shop assistant:** OK. ... else?

**Customer:** No, that's it, ... .

## LESSON 6

### MY EDUCATION

<b>Грамматика:</b>	Будущее простое время
<b>Чтение:</b>	Мой вуз. Самарская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия
<b>Говорение:</b>	Студенческая жизнь

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

##### (Будущее простое время)

Простое действие в будущем, перечисление последовательных действий в будущем, спонтанные действия		tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year (week, month, Monday), in 2 days	
Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative Form</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative Form</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative Form</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I shall (will) go	I shan't (won't) go	Shall (Will) I go?	Yes, I shall. / No, I shan't.
You will go	You won't go	Will you go?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
He (she, it) will go	He (she, it) won't go	Will he (she, it) go?	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
We shall (will) go	We shan't (won't) go	Shall (Will) we go?	Yes, we shall. / No, we shan't.
They will go	They won't go	Will they go?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

#### 1. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. Mike will go to the farm next summer.
2. They will meet you in the park.
3. We will stay at home tomorrow.
4. The boys will watch TV in the evening.
5. They will plant trees around the house next month.
6. I will finish my work in a day.

## 2. Употребите глаголы в скобках в соответствующей форме Future Simple.

1. Tom ... very busy tomorrow (to be).
2. What time ... the girls ... home? (to come).
3. I ... not ... the journal, I ... the text (to read, to translate).
4. We haven't got enough paper. When ... she ... some? (to buy).
5. It ... about three hours to get there (to take).
6. ... you ... Moscow next summer? Yes, we ... Minsk too (to visit).
7. Who ... the question? (to answer).
8. We ... our nature (to protect).

## 3. Скажите, что перечисленные действия произойдут в будущем.

*Образец.* Is your sister at home? (this afternoon) –

No, but she *will be at home this afternoon*.

1. Is father very busy now ?(in an hour).
2. Did you see Kate yesterday? (in a week).
3. Did they take an exam on Saturday? (next Monday).
4. Does he always come late? (tomorrow).
5. Did you meet your friend yesterday? (soon).
6. Does he have breakfast? (in some minutes).

## 4. Вставьте *will* ('ll) или *won't*.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she \_\_\_\_\_ be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
3. Kelly is eleven today. She \_\_\_\_\_ be twelve until next year.
4. Rob is nine. He \_\_\_\_\_ be ten on his next birthday.
5. This month is May. It \_\_\_\_\_ be June next month.
6. Jenny: "Mum, the bus is late. I \_\_\_\_\_ be home until eight o'clock."
7. It's 25 degrees today. It \_\_\_\_\_ snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It \_\_\_\_\_ arrive until tomorrow.

## 5. Прочитайте предложения из колонки А и определите действия. Используйте структуру *I think I'll...* и выражения из колонки В.

### А

1. It's hot in this room.
2. I'm hungry.
3. My flat is in a mess.

### В

- go to the optician's
- open a window
- buy a new one



- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. I haven't got any stamps  | turn on the heating   |
| 5. I want some new glasses.  | watch it              |
| 6. I'm cold.                 | take a taxi home      |
| 7. I've just missed my bus.  | get something to eat  |
| 8. There's a good film on TV | go to the post office |
| 9. My watch is broken.       | tidy it               |

**6. Поставьте глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.**

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

**7. Отнесите события, о которых идет речь, сначала к будущему, затем к прошлому, используя соответствующие формы глагола.**

1. I come to the Institute at 9.
2. It takes him twenty minutes to get there.
3. We have dinner at 3.
4. They read newspapers in the morning.
5. My friend takes books from the library.
6. I know many English words.
7. The lectures begin at 8.30.
8. I play tennis in summer.
9. The boys tell us everything.
10. He swims well.

11. He helps me in my work.
12. The students repeat new words before the lesson.
13. She does her homework in the evening.
14. The little boy reads well.
15. We listen to the radio in the morning.
16. His brother works hard all day.

### **8. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Я думаю, он придет в следующее воскресенье.
2. Кто будет читать лекции в следующем году?
3. Студенты работали на ферме прошлым летом.
4. Когда вы его увидите? – Я думаю, что я его увижу в следующий вторник.
5. Она говорит по-английски каждый день.
6. Я не пойду туда на следующей неделе. У меня нет времени.
7. Как вам понравилась эта книга? – Книга замечательна.
8. Я думаю, вам понравится наша новая квартира.
9. Он останется здесь на (for) несколько дней.
10. Магазины открываются в десять часов.

## **READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

### **TOPICAL VOCABULARY**

agronomist	агроном
biology	биология
breeding	разведение
canteen	столовая, буфет
chemistry	химия
combine	комбинировать, сочетать
comprise	охватывать, заключать в себя
course paper	курсовая работа
custom	обычай
curriculum	учебный план
engineer	инженер
favourable conditions	благоприятные условия
foreign language	иностранный язык
found	основывать
get education	получать образование
graduate from the academy	оканчивать академию
gym	спортивный зал
highly-qualified tutors	высоко квалифицированные преподаватели
hostel	общежитие
lecture hall	лекционная аудитория

morphology	морфология
own	собственный, личный
physics	физика
plant growing	растениеводство
plant protection	защита растений
practical classes	практические занятия
reading hall	читальный зал
research activity	исследовательская деятельность
rent a room	снимать комнату
settlement	поселок
specialized subjects	специальные предметы
stadium	стадион
study	учиться, изучать
take exams	сдавать экзамены
teaching staff	преподавательский состав
term	семестр
tradition	традиция
vet	ветеринар
veterinary medicine	ветеринарная медицина

## **MY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IS SAMARA STATE AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY**

My name is Boris. I am a first-year student of Samara State Agricultural Academy in the settlement Ust-Kinelsky. The academy is rather old (it was founded in 1919) and has already got its own history, customs and traditions.

About 5000 young people get their education here. There are 5 faculties at the academy: Agronomical, Economical, Engineering, Technological and the Faculty of Biotechnology and Veterinary Medicine.

The academy teaching combines lectures, practical classes and seminars. We have 3 or 4 classes every day. The students have got rather favourable conditions for studies here: lecture-halls, some computer rooms, two gyms, a stadium, a canteen, two reading halls. The students of our academy live in the hostels or rent rooms.

Our curriculum comprises a lot of subjects. We study maths, history, foreign languages, chemistry, physics, biology, ecological problems, information technology being first-year students. Later we do many specialized subjects: morphology, breeding, economics, plant growing, plant protection and many more. Highly-qualified tutors and

professors work at the academy. Most students and teaching staff do research activity.

Every year we write our 'course papers' on different problems of agricultural process. At the end of the term we take exams.

After graduating from the academy young people go to work as agronomists, engineers, economists and vets. I am proud to study at Samara State Agricultural Academy.

## LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

### 1. Образуйте словосочетания, соединив слова из двух колонок.

practical	language
favourable	activity
lecture	subjects
course	classes
specialized	technology
information	growing
research	conditions
teaching	problems
computer	paper
plant	tutors
ecological	room
foreign	hall
highly-qualified	staff

### 2. Скажите по-английски.

Студент первого курса, большинство студентов, иметь традиции и обычаи, жить в общежитии, снимать квартиру, получать образование, практические занятия, сочетать лекции и семинары, иметь благоприятные условия, изучать специальные предметы, сдавать экзамены, писать курсовые работы, вести научную деятельность, работать агрономом, оканчивать академию, работать в академии.

### 3. Дополните начало предложений.

1. ... get their education at the academy.
2. ... combines lectures, practical classes and seminars.
3. ... have got favourable conditions for studies.
4. ... in the hostels.

5. ... comprises a lot of subjects.
6. ... many specialized subjects.
7. ... work at the academy.
8. ... do research activity.
9. ... 'course papers' on different problems of agriculture.
10. ... as agronomists, engineers, economists and vets.

**4. Выразите свое мнение, используя фразы согласия / несогласия.**

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

- It's false. It is not so.

1. You are in your first year now.
2. Samara State Agricultural Academy is very old.
3. There are three faculties at the academy.
4. All students live in the hostels.
5. Students study many subjects at the academy.
6. At the end of the year students take exams.
7. Some students do research activity.
8. All students work as agronomists.

**5. Закончите предложения, используя текст.**

1. I am a first-year student of ... .
2. The academy was founded in ... .
3. Our academy has got its own ... .
4. About 5000 young people get ... .
5. There are 5 ... .
6. The academy teaching combines ... .
7. We have 3 or 4 ... .
8. The students have got favourable ... .
9. The students of our academy live in ... or ... .
10. We study ... .
11. We do many specialized ... .
12. Most students and teaching staff do ... .
13. Every year we write our 'course papers' on ... .
14. At the end of the term we ... .
15. I am proud to ... .

**6. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы.**

1. Where do you study?

2. When was the academy founded?
3. How many young people get education here?
4. What faculties are there at the academy? What faculty are you at?
5. How many classes do you have every day?
6. Do you have favourable conditions for your studies?
7. What subjects do you study? What are your favourite subjects?
8. How often do you have your English classes?
9. What do students do at the end of the term?
10. Do you love to study?

## **CONVERSATION PRACTICE**

**Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

### **At the Academy**

Todd: Hi, Jane. How are you?

Jane: Hi. I'm fine! And how are you?

Todd: I'm very well, thank you. Haven't seen you for ages.

Jane: Oh, well, I started my studies at the academy and I like it a lot.

Todd: Which academy did you choose?

Jane: Samara State Agricultural Academy, Biotechnological department. You know I'm good at biology and chemistry.

Todd: I know. So, tell me a bit about your academy.

Jane: Oh, the place where I study is very exciting. I meet a lot of new teachers and students every day. Apart from studies there is a rich social life. I participated in one performance.

Todd: I'm sure academy years are the best.

Jane: Of course. Academy studies are more intensive.

Todd: I see. What's your favourite subject there?

Jane: It's biology. I really enjoy these lessons.

Todd: I see. Then what are you doing here today?

Jane: I came to take some books at the library. Do you like having lunch at the academy canteen?

Todd: Yes, with pleasure. Do they have coffee there?

Jane: I'm sure. I like our canteen. You can always find fresh sandwiches and hot coffee there.

Todd: So, let's go there and chat a little bit.

Jane: Sounds good.

## LESSON 7

### RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Грамматика:** Группа длительных времен

**Чтение:** Российская Федерация  
Москва

**Говорение:** Поездка в Москву

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(Настоящее длительное время)

Действие, происходящее в момент речи или настоящий период времени	now, at the moment, at present
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Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I <b>am</b> working	I'm <b>not</b> working	<b>Am</b> I working?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
You <b>are</b> working	You <b>aren't</b> working	<b>Are</b> you working?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
He <b>is</b> working	He <b>isn't</b> working	<b>Is</b> he working?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
She <b>is</b> working	She <b>isn't</b> working	<b>Is</b> she working?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
It <b>is</b> working	It <b>isn't</b> working	<b>Is</b> it working?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
We <b>are</b> working	We <b>aren't</b> working	<b>Are</b> we working?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
You <b>are</b> working	You <b>aren't</b> working	<b>Are</b> you working?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
They <b>are</b> working	They <b>aren't</b> working	<b>Are</b> they working?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

**1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous*.  
Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную  
формы.**

1. The old man (to walk) in the garden.
2. You (to have) dinner.
3. It (to rain) now.

4. I (to do) my homework at the moment.
5. John and his friends (to go) to the library.
6. Ann (to drink) milk.
7. He (to read) a technical journal.
8. They (to play) very well today.
9. We (to study) English at the moment.
10. The student (to take) exams now.

## **2. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы.**

**Example:** *Is he sleeping?* – *No, he isn't.*

- 1) Are they listening to the lecturer? – Yes, ...
- 2) Is Kate making copies? – Yes, ...
- 3) Are you playing a computer game? – No, ...
- 4) Is Mike doing exercise 5? – No, ...
- 5) Are the students dancing in the hall? – No, ...
- 6) Is Sheila having a break? – No, ...
- 7) Are you preparing for a presentation? – Yes, ...

## **3. Задайте специальные вопросы с данными вопросительными местоимениями *where, why, how, who, what*, употребляя *Present Continuous*.**

1. He is beginning to work at an office.
2. Kate is not coming back with him because she wants to have a good rest.
3. We are making a new programme .
4. They are going to Liverpool for holidays.
5. Students of agronomical faculty are working hard in the fields.
6. Peter and Mike are leaving London.

## **4. Выберите правильный вариант (Present Simple or Present Continuous).**

1. Mum **cleans** / **is cleaning** the kitchen at the moment.
2. We always **do** / **are doing** our homework.
3. My friends **play** / **are playing** football now.
4. I don't **know** / **'m not knowing** his name.
5. Mike **loves** / **is loving** rock music.
6. I sometimes **meet** / **are meeting** my friends after classes.



7. She **works / is working** hard these days.  
8. This bag is mine. It **belongs / is belonging** to me.

**5. Выберите правильное обстоятельство времени.**

1. I go to the academy **every morning / at the moment**.  
2. My parents **never / now** go to work on Sundays.  
3. I go skiing **today / every winter**.  
4. I am having an English lesson **now / every day**.  
5. He **usually / at present** goes to the canteen to have lunch.  
6. I surf the Net **tonight / in the evenings**.  
7. My father is working **on Saturdays / at the moment**.  
8. My friends and I **sometimes / at present** go to the cinema on Sundays.

**6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную временную форму (Present Simple или Present Continuous).**

1. (to play) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the piano well.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ it now.
2. (to drive) My father \_\_\_\_\_ to his office every day  
He \_\_\_\_\_ there now.
3. (to rain) It \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
It usually \_\_\_\_\_ in autumn.
4. (to speak) He usually \_\_\_\_\_ French, but he \_\_\_\_\_  
English today.
5. (to make) Mother \_\_\_\_\_ toast in the kitchen now.  
She often \_\_\_\_\_ toast for breakfast.
6. (to set) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the West (запад).  
It \_\_\_\_\_ now and soon (вскоре) it will  
be dark.
7. (to do) John \_\_\_\_\_ his homework now.  
He usually \_\_\_\_\_ it in the evening.

## THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (Прошедшее длительное время)

Действие, которое происходило в определенный момент в прошлом		at 5 o'clock yesterday, the whole evening yesterday	
Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I <b>was</b> working	I <b>wasn't</b> working	<b>Was</b> I working?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
You <b>were</b> working	You <b>weren't</b> working	<b>Were</b> you working?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
He <b>was</b> working	He <b>wasn't</b> working	<b>Was</b> he working?	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
She <b>was</b> working	She <b>wasn't</b> working	<b>Was</b> she working?	Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
It <b>was</b> working	It <b>wasn't</b> working	<b>Was</b> it working?	Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
We <b>were</b> working	We <b>weren't</b> working	<b>Were</b> we working?	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
You <b>were</b> working	You <b>weren't</b> working	<b>Were</b> you working?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
They <b>were</b> working	They <b>weren't</b> working	<b>Were</b> they working?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Continuous*.  
Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную  
формы.**

1. It (to snow) the whole day yesterday.
2. The students (to play) football from 2 till 4 o'clock.
3. The woman (to milk) her cow yesterday at 8.
4. My mother (to cook) dinner yesterday at 2.
5. Father (to drive) home.
6. His brother (to work) at the office this time last Friday.
7. I (to listen) to the latest news yesterday at 8 a.m.
8. He (to do) his homework when I phoned him.
9. John (to play) basketball at 3 o'clock yesterday.
10. I (to have) breakfast at 7 a.m. yesterday.

**8. Выберите правильный вариант (Past Simple or Past Continuous).**

1. She **was buying / bought** a new dress last month.

2. Greg **was sleeping / slept** while Joanne listened / was listening to music.
3. They **were walking / walked** to the office yesterday because there was no bus.
4. Tom **was making / made** pizza at 5p.m. yesterday.
5. Lack **was playing / played** a game when his mother **was coming / came**.
6. You **were talking / talked** on the phone the whole evening yesterday.

**9. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.**

1. When he came, we (to have) lunch.
2. Yesterday the students of our group (to work) in the laboratory.
3. I (to come) home 5 minutes ago.
4. He (not to work) when I saw him.
5. We (to work) very hard yesterday from 5 till 8 p.m.
6. He (not to be) here yesterday.
7. It (to rain) when I came to the institute.
8. They (to talk) to Mr. Brown yesterday at that moment.

**THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**  
(Будущее длительное время)

Действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем		at 3 o'clock tomorrow, this time next week	
Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I'll be working	I won't be working	Will I be working?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
You'll be working	You won't be working	Will you be working?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
He'll be working	He won't be working	Will he be working?	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
She'll be working	She won't be working	Will she be working?	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.
It'll be working	It won't be working	Will it be working?	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
We'll be working	We won't be working	Will we be working?	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.

Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
You'll be working	You won't be working	Will you be working?	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
They'll be working	They won't be working	Will they be working?	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

**10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Continuous*.  
Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную  
формы.**

1. The boys (to watch) TV at 7 tomorrow evening.
2. My sister (to work) in the farm the whole morning tomorrow.
3. Mr. Brown (to teach) at the university at 9 o'clock in the morning.
4. Kate (to play) tennis in the sports centre from 3 till 5 tomorrow.
5. They (to speak) about this problem this time tomorrow.
6. I (to rest) during next weekend.
7. Students (to take) exams at 8 tomorrow.
8. We (to do) shopping the whole evening tomorrow.
9. My parents (fly) to Canada this time tomorrow.
10. Between 11 and 12 I (have) lunch tomorrow.

**11. Постройте предложения, используя глаголы в скобках во  
времени *Future Continuous*.**

*Образец.* Don't call me at 6. (have a shower)

Don't call me at 6. I shall be having a shower.

1. Don't send us any letters in June. (travel)
2. Don't call us tonight. (work in the laboratory)
3. Don't learn these words. (learn next lesson)
4. Don't ask him to come. (study)
5. Don't wait for Kate. (clean her room)
6. Don't ask them to come to you. (play tennis)
7. Don't wake her up so early. (sleep)
8. Don't ask her to help you. (cook)

**12. Выберите правильный вариант (Future Simple or Future  
Continuous).**

1. I **will go / will be going** to the party next weekend.
2. I think Tom **will give up / will be giving up** the job.

3. Jack isn't free on Monday. He **will work / will be working** at home.
4. Jim is going to study from 7 till 10 this evening. So at 8.30 this evening he **will learn / will be learning** new words.
5. While I **will read / will be reading** this poem she **will play / will be playing** the piano.
6. I hope the next mail **will bring / will be bringing** news from home.
7. What time **will you be / will you being** at home?
8. This time next month Matt **will travel / will be travelling** with his brother to Europe.
9. We can't go to the cinema with you tomorrow as we **will prepare / will be preparing** for exams all day.

**13. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму *Future Simple* или *Future Continuous*.**

1. She (to give) a lecture this time in a week.
2. I'm going to work in summer, so I (not to have) a rest.
3. This time tomorrow he (to take) his exams.
4. Tomorrow from 9 till 10 I (to watch) a tennis game from Wimbledon.
5. I (to come) in ten minutes.
6. He doesn't know when she (to return).
7. I (to do) housework all day tomorrow.
8. I think it (to rain) tomorrow.
9. She (to leave) at 8 tomorrow.
10. My mum (to cook) at 5 tomorrow.

**14. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя *Future Continuous Tense*.**

1. В следующую среду мы будем ждать тебя на этом же месте в это же время (wait for).
2. В следующий вторник он будет встречать своих родителей на железнодорожном вокзале в десять часов вечера (meet).
3. В это же время в следующее воскресенье я буду сидеть со всей своей семьей за праздничным столом (sit at holiday table).
4. Завтра все утро Грэг будет отвечать на письма (answer the letters).
5. На следующей неделе в это время они будут отъезжать в свадебное путешествие (leave for their honeymoon).

## THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tense	Actions in Progress	Use	Form	Time Expressions
Present		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She is sending a fax at the moment.</li> </ul>	am is                  Ving are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>now</li> <li>at the moment</li> </ul>
Past		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She was watering the plants when her son came home from school.</li> </ul>	was  Ving were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While / when</li> <li>this time last week</li> <li>at 3 o'clock yesterday</li> </ul>
Future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They will be going away on holiday this time next week.</li> </ul>	will be      Ving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at 6 o'clock tomorrow</li> <li>this time next week</li> </ul>

### 15. Составьте предложения по образцу. Используйте обстоятельства или наречия, соответствующие времени.

*Образец.* Jane likes to read English books.

*Is she reading a book now?*

*Was she reading it at this time yesterday?*

*Will she be reading it at this time tomorrow?*

- John likes to travel.
- Ted likes to swim.
- They always have something good for dinner.
- Mr. Smith always gives lectures on Wednesdays.
- I usually speak about plans for holidays with my family.
- We clean our flat every day.
- My brother likes to drive a car.

### 16. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени Continuous.

- This institute (to work) on this problem during the last year.
- I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to drink) tea.
- My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
- You (to eat) breakfast when I phoned you yesterday?
- What you (to do) now? – I (to listen) to music.
- He (to watch) TV the whole evening tomorrow.
- When I went out in the garden, the sun (to shine).
- Mike (to work) hard all day tomorrow.

11. My sister likes to read. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and she (to read) now.
12. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
13. He (to swim) tomorrow from 10 till 11 o'clock.
14. They (not to study) at the moment. They (to have) a rest.
15. Mike (to water) flowers in the garden when Pete came to him.
16. I (to do) my homework from three till six.
17. I (to clean) the room at that moment while my mother (to cook).
18. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?

**17. Составьте предложения, употребляя времена группы Simple или Continuous.**

*Образец.* to read a book – every day; now.

*I read books every day.*

*I am reading an interesting book now.*

1. to play tennis – often; now.
2. to work hard – last month; yesterday from 3 till 6.
3. to stay at a hotel – usually; this time.
4. to learn to speak English – at the institute; now.
5. to have a meeting – yesterday; then.
6. to take part in the competition – every year, now.
7. to speak English – tomorrow; tomorrow from 8 till 10.
8. to take care of the little brother – always; now.
9. to repeat words – an hour ago; at that moment.
10. to clean the house – next week; all day tomorrow.

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

copper	медь
country	страна
deep	глубокий
different	разный, различный
exercise	осуществлять, выполнять
gold	золото
head of state	глава государства
high	высокий
industrial	промышленный
lake	озеро
legislative power	законодательная власть
mild	мягкий

mineral resources	минеральные ресурсы
mountain	гора
nationality	национальность
native land	отчизна
natural resources	природные ресурсы
oil	нефть
ocean	океан
parliamentary republic	парламентская республика
people	люди
population	население
reserve	запас, резерв
rich	богатый
river	река
sea	море
total area	общая площадь
world	мир

## **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Russia is one of the largest countries of the world. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. The population is 200 million people. The country is washed by seas and oceans.

There are different types of climate in Russia. It is very cold in Yakutia. It is mild in Central Russia. In some locations the climate is subtropical. The climate of Siberia is continental.

There are a lot of mountains in Russia. The oldest ones and very rich in minerals are the Urals. The highest peak is Elbrus in the Caucasus.

There are many rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob in Asia.

The deepest lakes are Baikal and Ladoga.

Russia is the greatest industrial country. Russia has big reserves of natural resources, for example, gas, gold, oil, copper and other mineral resources.

Russia is a multinational country. People of different nationalities live there.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative power is exercised by the Duma.

Russia is my native land and I love it very much.



## LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

### 1. Заполните пропуски.

_____ area	legislative _____
_____ resources	parliamentary _____
_____ country	native _____
_____ climate	natural _____
_____ nationalities	grain _____
the _____ lake	rich in _____
the _____ peak	the country _____
the _____ river	is exercised by _____
_____ reserves	the head of _____

### 2. Заполните пропуски недостающей информацией.

1. The total area is ... .
2. The Head of State is ... .
3. Russia has big reserves of ... .
4. The oldest mountains are ... .
5. The highest peak is ... .
6. The population is ... .
7. There are different types of ... .
8. Russia is a ... .
9. The legislative power is exercised by ... .

### 3. Хорошо ли Вы знаете свою страну? Ответьте на вопросы.

*What is (are):*

1. • the biggest Russian lake?
2. • the longest Russian river (in Europe and Asia)?
3. • a city with subtropical climate?
4. • cities with mild climate?
5. • the highest peak?
6. • oceans Russia washed by?
7. • natural resources?

### 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

#### MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky. It is a busy commercial Megapolis and a beautiful city at the same time. The most famous historical place is Moscow Kremlin.

Cultural life is very busy in Moscow. There are a lot of museums and art galleries in Moscow. The Tretyakov Art Gallery and the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum are the most famous. There are a lot of theatres and concert halls in Moscow. The most popular theatres are the Bolshoi, the Maly and Art theatres.

There are a lot of splendid buildings, wide avenues, large squares, famous monuments and green parks in Moscow.

Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries.

Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation.

avenue	аллея, проспект
be founded	быть основанным
beautiful	красивый
building	здание
capital	столица
chemical industry	химическая промышленность
concert hall	концертный зал
engineering	машиностроение
famous	известный, знаменитый
leading	ведущий
light industry	легкая промышленность
major city	крупный город
seat of the government	местонахождение правительства
splendid	великолепный, замечательный
square	площадь
wide	широкий

## 5. Образуйте словосочетания, соединив слова из двух колонок.

industrial	place
wide	industry
concert	parks
popular	gallery
splendid	city
art	theatres
large	avenues
historical	buildings
light	hall
green	squares

**6. Соедините левую и правую колонки. Составьте предложения.**

*Образец.* Moscow State University is an educational institution.

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Moscow State University           | a. street                  |
| 2. the Arbat                         | b. theatre                 |
| 3. the Tretyakov Gallery             | c. monument                |
| 4. Luzhniki                          | d. educational institution |
| 5. the Bolshoy                       | e. hotel                   |
| 6. Metropol                          | f. shopping centre         |
| 7. VDNH                              | g. exhibition              |
| 8. the Statue of Minin and Pozharsky | h. stadium                 |
| 9. GUM                               | i. museum                  |

**7. Составьте вопросы, к которым данные ниже предложения служили бы ответами.**

*Образец.* Moscow is the capital of our country.

*What is the capital of our country?*

1. Moscow is the capital of our country.
2. The most famous historical place is Moscow Kremlin.
3. The Pushkin Fine Arts Museum is the most famous museum.
4. The most popular theatres are the Bolshoi, the Maly and Art theatres.
5. Leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries.
6. Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation.

**CONVERSATION PRACTICE**

**Прочитайте и переведите диалог.**

Ben: Hi! How will you spend next weekend?

Kate: I will go to Moscow and have a look at the most famous monuments of the city.

Ben: Great. And what are you planning to start with?

Kate: I think it's better to start with the Kremlin. I read much about it. I know that Moscow is built on seven hills. The Kremlin is on the hill.

Ben: That's really a good place. The Kremlin is an impressive building. Its red walls are very beautiful and the towers are crowned with ruby stars.

Kate: The Spasskaya Tower is the symbol of Kremlin. I will have a look at Cathedral Square too.

Ben: Do you want to visit the Tretyakov Gallery? Its collection reflects the history of Russia, the life and work of its people.

Kate: Of course. I want to visit it and the Pushkin Museum of Fine arts, too.

Ben: I hear the Pushkin Museum has one of the world's largest collections of the ancient, oriental, classical and West European Art.

Kate: Well, it's 5 o'clock and I have to go. It was pleasure to speak to you.

Ben: Have a nice time.

## LESSON 8

### GREAT BRITAIN

- Грамматика:** Группа совершенных времен
- Чтение:** Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии  
Лондон
- Говорение:** Обзор достопримечательностей Лондона

### GRAMMAR PRACTICE

#### THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (Настоящее совершенное время)

Для выражения действий, начавшихся в прошлом и закончившихся к настоящему моменту		<b>just, ever, never, already, yet, so far, recently, lately, today</b>	
Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I <b>have</b> worked	I <b>haven't</b> worked	<b>Have</b> I worked?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
You <b>have</b> worked	You <b>haven't</b> worked	<b>Have</b> you worked?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
He <b>has</b> worked	He <b>hasn't</b> worked	<b>Has</b> he worked?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
She <b>has</b> worked	She <b>hasn't</b> worked	<b>Has</b> she worked?	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
It <b>has</b> worked	It <b>hasn't</b> worked	<b>Has</b> it worked?	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
We <b>have</b> worked	We <b>haven't</b> worked	<b>Have</b> we worked?	Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
You <b>have</b> worked	You <b>haven't</b> worked	<b>Have</b> you worked?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
They <b>have</b> worked	They <b>haven't</b> worked	<b>Have</b> they worked?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

**1. Поставьте следующие глаголы в прошедшее время или употребите третью форму неправильных глаголов.**

be	go	eat	lose
give	find	write	bring
read	win	learn	run
send	come	leave	grow
sleep	buy	begin	understand
have	see	forget	take
get	tell	hear	build

**2. Используйте глаголы в Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения.**

*Образец. I / correct / all your mistakes. – I **have corrected** all your mistakes. – Я исправила все твои ошибки.*

- 1) My friend / not / arrive / yet.
- 2) They / finish / their lunch?
- 3) We / always / want / to see the pyramids.
- 4) Jill and Frank / be / married for ten years.
- 5) Tom / give / back / your pen yet?
- 6) We / not / receive / your invitation.
- 7) Jane / just / read / his letter.
- 8) Jack / not / send / me an answer yet.
- 9) I / never / visit / my mother-in-law.

**3. Употребите Present Perfect или Past Simple.**

- 1) Mary (win) the lottery last year.
- 2) We (prepare / already) dinner.
- 3) James (find) your ring in the garden yesterday.
- 4) He (come / just) home.
- 5) They (buy) their car two years ago.

**4. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму в Present Perfect или Past Simple.**

- 1) I (see / not) anyone yet.
- 2) Phil (go / not) to the cinema last night.
- 3) We (be / not) to the zoo so far.
- 4) She (arrive / not) yet.
- 5) Emily (visit / not) me last week.

## 5. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

- 1) (you / read) the book yet?
- 2) How many letters (they / write) so far?
- 3) When (he / tell) you that?
- 4) (you / be) at home last night?
- 5) How often (you / travel) abroad till now?

## THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (Прошедшее совершенное время)

Для выражения действий, которые были закончены к определённом моменту в прошлом	<b>by 6 o'clock yesterday, by that time, by the end of the week</b>
---	---

Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
I <b>had</b> worked	I <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> I worked?	Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.
You <b>had</b> worked	You <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> you worked?	Yes, you had. / No, you hadn't.
He <b>had</b> worked	He <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> he worked?	Yes, he had. / No, he hadn't.
She <b>had</b> worked	She <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> she worked?	Yes, she had. / No, she hadn't.
It <b>had</b> worked	It <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> it worked?	Yes, it had. / No, it hadn't.
We <b>had</b> worked	We <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> we worked?	Yes, we had. / No, we hadn't.
You <b>had</b> worked	You <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> you worked?	Yes, you had. / No, you hadn't.
They <b>had</b> worked	They <b>hadn't</b> worked	<b>Had</b> they worked?	Yes, they had. / No, they hadn't.

## 6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов в Past Perfect Tense.

1. By the end of the year she had learned to cook. 2. I had finished the project by the beginning of that week. 3. We carefully studied the information you had sent. 4. Fortunately the rain had stopped before we left the house. 5. After the boss had left, the employees began to talk. 6. By the time I came home my family had already finished dinner. 7. Only when I came to work I understood that I had forgotten

to feed the cat. 8. When the guests had gone, I began to wash the dishes.

## 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 3. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 4. Tom (to finish) his homework at 7 o'clock. 5. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 6. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to leave) the house. 7. On my way to the Institute I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report (доклад) at home. 8. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the Institute.

## THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

### (Будущее совершенное время)

Для выражения действий, которые будут завершены к определённом моменту в будущем	by 6 o'clock tomorrow, by the end of the next week
--	--

Утвердительная форма <b>Affirmative</b>	Отрицательная форма <b>Negative</b>	Вопросительная форма <b>Interrogative</b>	Краткие ответы <b>Short Answers</b>
<b>I will have worked</b>	<b>I won't have worked</b>	<b>Will I have worked?</b>	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
<b>You'll have worked</b>	<b>You won't have worked</b>	<b>Will you have worked?</b>	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
<b>He'll have worked</b>	<b>He won't have worked</b>	<b>Will he have worked?</b>	Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
<b>She'll have worked</b>	<b>She won't have worked</b>	<b>Will she have worked?</b>	Yes, she will. / No, she won't.
<b>It'll have worked</b>	<b>It won't have worked</b>	<b>Will it have worked?</b>	Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
<b>We'll have worked</b>	<b>We won't have worked</b>	<b>Will we have worked?</b>	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
<b>You'll have worked</b>	<b>You won't have worked</b>	<b>Will you have worked?</b>	Yes, you will. / No, you won't.
<b>They'll have worked</b>	<b>They won't have worked</b>	<b>Will they have worked?</b>	Yes, they will. / No, they won't.



**9. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление Future Perfect Tense.**

1. By the time my parents get back home I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.
2. The tourists hope that the tornado will have finished before they arrive in California.
3. Next month I will have known Rick for twenty years.
4. By the time you start writing your test I will have finished mine.
5. When you drop in at my place, I will have painted the door.
6. Will you have arranged everything by tomorrow?
7. Let's hope the volcanic eruption will have finished before we arrive on the island.
8. Before he gets home from school tonight Peter will have eaten three bars of chocolate.
9. By the time the software goes on sale, the company will have spent \$5 million on developing it.

**10. Используйте нужную форму глагола в скобках (Future Perfect).**

1. By next November, I (receive) my promotion.
2. By the time he *gets* home, she (clean) the house.
3. I (not finish) this test by 3 o'clock.
4. She (learn) enough Chinese to communicate before she *moves* to Beijing?
5. By the time I *finish* this course, I (take) ten tests.
6. How many countries you (visit) by the time you *turn* 50?
7. I (do) my home work by seven.
8. The mechanic (install) the new equipment when you arrive.
9. By ten o'clock the bookkeeper (prepare) the financial report.

**11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect.**

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
2. I (to do) my homework at 6 o'clock tomorrow.
3. I (to do) my homework by 6 o'clock tomorrow.
4. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book.
5. You (to do) this work by next Sunday?
6. Tomorrow I (to begin) to do my homework as soon as I come from the Institute.
7. I (to do) my homework from three till six.
8. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes and we (to go) for a walk together.

## THE PERFECT TENSES

Tense		Use	Form	Time Expressions
<b>Present</b>	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They've built factories all over the world.</li> <li>• He has opened 4 factories since 2003.</li> </ul>	have <div style="text-align: center;">V<sub>3</sub></div> has	since, for just, already, ever, never this week
<b>Past</b>	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I returned home because I hadn't locked the door.</li> </ul>	had <div style="text-align: center;">V<sub>3</sub></div>	by the time before somebody did something
<b>Future</b>	<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'll have finished the work by 2 o'clock.</li> </ul>	will have V <sub>3</sub>	by 2 o'clock by the end of the month until/till

### 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в:

#### a) *Present Perfect* или *Past Indefinite*.

1. I (to see) Pete today. 2. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 3. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 4. I just (to meet) our teacher. 5. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 6. She (to live) there last year.

#### b) *Present Perfect* или *Past Perfect*.

1. I just (to see) Jack. 2. The TV programme (to begin) before I came home. 3. She (to clean) the rooms before her father returned from the office. 4. I (to see) an interesting TV programme this week. 5. They told me yesterday that you (to get) an excellent mark in chemistry. 6. My sister already (to graduate) from the Institute.

#### c) *Present, Past* или *Future Perfect*.

1. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky is getting lighter every minute. 2. The telegram came some minutes after he (to leave) his office. 3. Our last lecture (to finish) by 2 o'clock tomorrow. 4. I did not phone him before I (to finish) the work. 5. I (to see) my best friend for ages. 6. He (to publish) his new story by the end of the month.

### 13. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

a) 1. I've met him before. 2. They've learned the new rule. 3. They've had a long walk today. 4. Nelly has invited us. 5. Mary's already taken a cold shower. 6. I've already aired the room.

b) 1. When we came to the island, Spot had been there. 2. The rain had stopped when we left there. 3. Father had already returned from the fields when I came home. 4. Mary had watered vegetables when I met her in the garden. 5. After he had graduated from Moscow University he went to live in Kiev. 6. I had read the story before I saw the film.

c) 1. She'll have translated the text by the end of the lesson. 2. I'll have cleaned the room by 4 o'clock. Then I'll be free. 3. I'll have repeated all grammar rules by the time he comes, and we'll go to the laboratory together. 4. They'll have built this hostel by the end of this summer. 5. We think that he'll have taught us to speak English a little by the end of the year. 6. She'll have worked 30 years at the library by the 1<sup>st</sup> of January.

### MODAL VERBS (Модальные глаголы)

Present Simple Tense	Past Simple Tense	Future Simple Tense
<b>Can</b> – могу, умею Эквивалент: <b>be able to...</b> <b>am, is, are able to ...</b>	<b>Could</b> – мог <b>was able to ..</b> <b>were able to...</b>	– <b>Shall be able to ...</b> <b>Will be able to ...</b>
<b>Must</b> – должен Эквивалент: <b>to have (has) to ...</b> I have to do it now. <i>Я должен это сделать сейчас.</i> Эквивалент: <b>to be to ...</b> I am to be at home at 5. <i>Я должен быть дома в 5.</i>	– <b>Had to ...</b> I had to do it yesterday. <i>Я должен был это сделать вчера.</i> <b>Was (were) to...</b> He was to speak at the meeting. <i>Я должен был выступить на собрании.</i>	– <b>Shall (will) have to ...</b> He will have to do it tomorrow. <i>Он должен будет сделать эту работу завтра.</i> –
<b>May</b> – разрешение, вероятность He may go home. <i>Он может идти домой.</i> Эквивалент: <b>to be allowed to..</b> I am allowed to do this work. <i>Мне позволяют сделать эту работу.</i>	<b>Might</b> I might do this work. <i>Я мог бы сделать эту работу.</i> <b>Was(were) allowed to ...</b> He was allowed to do this work. <i>Ему позволили сделать эту работу.</i>	– <b>Shall (will) be allowed to</b> He will be allowed to do it. <i>Ему позволят сделать эту работу.</i>

## Обратите внимание!

**Should** употребляется для выражения совета и переводится как *следует, должен*:

*You should help him.*

*Вам следует помочь ему.*

**Ought to** употребляется:

1) для выражения морального долга, совета, относящегося к настоящему или будущему:

*You ought to help her.*

*Вам следует (должны) помочь ей.*

2) с перфектным инфинитивом выражает действие, которое должно было произойти в прошлом, но не произошло:

*You ought to have helped them.*

*Вам следовало помочь им.*

**Need** употребляется преимущественно в отрицательных предложениях и выражает ненужность совершения действия.

*You needn't come so early.*

*Вам не нужно приходить так рано.*

### 14. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. He can swim well. 2. She can read English journals. 3. We can see the park out of our window. 4. He can travel over the Ireland during his holidays. 5. They can do it for you today. 6. I can go to the computer centre today.

### 15. Дайте краткие утвердительные и отрицательные ответы.

1. May I have a cup of tea with sugar? 2. May I take a rest in your room? 3. May the child go to the park now? 4. May I ask you a question now? 5. May he have breakfast with you? 6. May he take part in these competitions?

### 16. Прочитайте предложения, начиная каждое с *You must* или *You mustn't*.

1. ... work hard at your English. 2. ... come to the Institute on Sundays. 3. ... translate the text now. 4. ... sleep at the lectures. 5. ... come to the Institute in time. 6. ... make notes in the books. 7. ... go to your practical work. 8. ... miss the classes.

### 17. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод модальных глаголов.

1. I don't always do everything I should. 2. You can't sit there. Those seats are reserved. 3. You don't need to take the test. 4. I want to be

able to choose my own career. 5. We don't exercise much, but we really ought to. 6. The machine can translate simple messages into 24 different languages. 7. You must stop at the red light. 8. You should eat more fresh fruit. 9. Graham will have to sleep on the sofa. 10. Now I have to go. I am to meet Ann in the library. 11. If he doesn't know how to translate the phrase he should ask the teacher. 12. Ask Ann, she may know his address.

**18. Дополните предложения модальными глаголами *can/couldn't/ could/be able to/can't*.**

1. They had fish hooks so they \_\_\_\_\_ catch fish. 2. The raft is so small we \_\_\_\_\_ lie down comfortably. 3. Jane has got two books so she \_\_\_\_\_ read any of them. 4. They didn't have any shampoo so they \_\_\_\_\_ wash their hair. 5. When the ship disappeared, Mary cried and cried. She \_\_\_\_\_ stop crying. 6. They won't \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car until they are eighteen. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ they hear it before they saw it? 8. When she was a baby, she only \_\_\_\_\_ cry. 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ enter the club without a card. 10. You \_\_\_\_\_ do it even if you tried. 11. Cheques \_\_\_\_\_ be accepted only with a bank card. 12. You \_\_\_\_\_ easily have done it.

**19. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *must/had to/ mustn't/needn't/should*.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ go. You can stay here if you want. 2. We didn't have any food yesterday, so we \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping. 3. I want to know what happened. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell me. 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ hurry or I'll be late. 5. The windows aren't dirty. You \_\_\_\_\_ clean them. 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank yesterday to get some money. 7. When you play tennis, you \_\_\_\_\_ watch the ball. 8. It's a fantastic film. You \_\_\_\_\_ see it. 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know. 10. I went to London by train last week. The train was full and \_\_\_\_\_ stand all the way.

**20. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *must/may/might*.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your ruler? 2. That \_\_\_\_\_ be Charlie. He said he would be here about now. 3. You \_\_\_\_\_ make a little less noise. 4. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ still be in the office, but she usually leaves before six. 5. The house repairs \_\_\_\_\_ cost more than the house is worth. 6. It was so quiet that one \_\_\_\_\_ hear a leaf drop. 7. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ leave

the hall before the exam has finished. 8. He himself gave me the directions so they \_\_\_\_\_ be right. 9. You were lucky. You \_\_\_\_\_ have broken your neck, Jim. 10. There \_\_\_\_\_ be a heavy frost during the night.

## READING AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### TOPICAL VOCABULARY

attract	привлекать (чем-либо)
be situated	располагаться
because of	из-за
by the way	кстати
changeable	непостоянный, изменчивый
chemicals	химикаты
clothing	одежда
coal-mining	добыча каменного угля
consist (of)	состоять из
conversation	разговор
cultivated land	обрабатываемая (возделываемая) земля
currency	денежное обращение, валюта
due to	благодаря
electronics	электроника
essential	существенный, основной
foodstuff	продукт питания
highly developed	высоко развитый
import	импортировать
influence	влияние
island	остров
lack	недостаток, отсутствие
legendary monster	легендарное чудовище
machinery	машины, машинное оборудование
member	член
metal manufacture	металлопроизводство
official	официальный
pence	пенсы (penny – ед. ч.)
pound	фунт
separate	отделять, разделять
shipbuilding	кораблестроение
speech	речь
still	еще
surround	окружать
textiles	текстиль
the only	единственный

## **GREAT BRITAIN**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the country. It consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain is situated on an island. It consists of three parts. Their names are England, Scotland and Wales. In everyday speech “Britain” means “The United Kingdom” (UK).

The currency of the country is the pound. It consists of 100 pence. English is the official but not the only language which people speak in the country.

If you look at the map of the world, you’ll see that many seas surround Great Britain. The North Sea and the English Channel separates it from the continent.

There are many mountains in the north of England and in Scotland but they are not very high. England is a land of famous lakes. People call them “lochs”. The beautiful Loch Lomond is the largest one. Loch Ness attracts millions of tourists by its legendary monster.

The rivers are not long in Britain. The longest river is the Severn. The Thames is the busiest and most important river. The capital of Great Britain, London, stands on the Thames.

Britain has a temperate climate due to the influence of Gulf Stream. It is often foggy and rainy. The weather is very changeable and it is the favourite topic for conversation in Britain.

Britain is a highly developed country. Its main industries are coal-mining, machinery, textiles and clothing, shipbuilding, metal manufacture, electronics, chemicals, etc. Commerce and transport are essential to the English economy. The main industrial centres are London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and others.

English agriculture is also highly developed. Britain has to import grain, meat, wine, fruit and other foodstuffs because of lack of cultivated lands.

## **LANGUAGE ACTIVITY**

### **1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие географические названия:**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
--	--

Scotland	Шотландия
Wales	Уэльс
the English Channel	Английский канал (пролив Ла-Манш)
the North Sea	Северное море
Ben Nevis	Бен Невис
Loch Lomond	Лох-Ломонд
Loch Ness	Лох-Несс
the Severn	р. Северн
the Thames	р. Темза
the Gulf Stream	Гольфстрим
Glasgow	г. Глазго
Birmingham	г. Бирмингем
Manchester	г. Манчестер
Liverpool	г. Ливерпуль

**2. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of ... , ... , ... and ... .
2. The currency of the country is the ... .
3. The beautiful Loch Lomond is the largest lake and Loch Ness ... millions of tourists by its ... .
4. The Thames is the busiest and most ... river.
5. Britain has a ... climate due to the ... of Gulf-Stream.
6. Britain has to ... grain, fruit and other ...

**3. Найдите в тексте предложения, являющиеся эквивалентами русских.**

1. Великобритания расположена на острове и состоит из трех частей: Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс.
2. Английский – официальный, но не единственный язык, на котором говорят в стране.
3. В Британии умеренный климат благодаря влиянию пролива Гольфстрим.
4. Главные промышленные центры – Лондон, Глазго, Бирмингем, Манчестер, Ливерпуль.



**4. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям.**

official name	look at the map
it consists of	it separates from the continent
it is situated on	famous lakes
everyday speech	it attracts millions of tourists
the currency of the country	the busiest and most important
foggy and rainy	highly developed
main industries	lack of cultivated lands

**5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. What does the UK consist of?
3. What is the currency of Great Britain?
4. What can you say about mountains, rivers and lakes?
5. Why does Britain have a temperate climate?
6. What are the main industries?

**6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**LONDON**

London is the capital of Great Britain. It is the biggest city in the country. More than seven million people live and work in London now. It is one of the most important cities in the world. It is the centre for business and tourism. The heart of London is the City. There are a lot of banks and offices here too. In the City you can see the Tower of London. The Tower was a fortress, a palace, a prison, a royal Zoo. It is a museum now.

Trafalgar Square is in the centre of London. The tall column in the middle of it is a monument to Admiral Nelson. You can also see one of the best picture galleries here – it is the National Gallery. There are two beautiful fountains in front of it.

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

The Houses of Parliament is in Westminster too. It is a long grey building with two towers. The large clock in one of the towers is Big Ben. You can hear the sound of this clock every hour.

One of the most famous and beautiful churches in London is Westminster Abbey. It is more than 9 hundred years old. Many English kings, queens, poets and writers are buried here.

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

be buried	быть захороненным
building	здание
capital	столица
church	церковь
column	колонна
fortress	крепость
fountain	фонтан
gallery	галерея
heart	сердце
important	важный
monument	монумент, памятник
museum	музей
palace	дворец
prison	тюрьма
royal	королевский
sound	звук
tower	башня
wonderful	замечательный, прекрасный

## 7. Соотнесите слова с описаниями.

*Square*

*Gallery*

*Museum*

*Church*

1. is a place where people can see works of art
2. is a place where people go to in order to worship (поклоняться)
3. is a place where people can see a column or a monument
4. is a place where people can see different collections of important things

## 8. Составьте сочетания слов, обозначающие достопримечательности Лондона и переведите их на русский язык.

Buckingham	Abbey
The Tower of	Parliament
Tower	Gallery
Big	Museum
Trafalgar	Palace
Westminster	Ben
The Houses of	Square

Downing  
The National  
The British

Bridge  
London  
Street

**9. Составьте предложения из слов. Переведите их на русский язык.**

1. to, London, are, many, in, places, There, visit
2. of, Tower Bridge, one, the, across, Thames, is, famous, bridges, river, the
3. London, centre, is, of Trafalgar, the in, Square
4. The, centre, of , Westminster, is, London, political
5. is, where, Downing, place, Minister, lives, Street, the, Prime, the

**10. Закончите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.**

1. The capital of Great Britain is .... .
2. London is situated on the banks of the River .... .
3. One of the most beautiful English churches is.... .
4. The London home of the Queen is.... .
5. The Trafalgar Square is famous for the.... .
6. The oldest place, fortress, prison and the most popular museum nowadays is... .
7. The name of the huge clock in one of the tall towers of the Houses of Parliament is... .

**11. О каких достопримечательностях Лондона говорится в следующих текстах.**

1. It is very old. It has a long and cruel history. You can see it from the river Thames It is not just one building. Many years ago the Kings and the Queens of Britain lived in this place.
2. It stands near the Houses of Parliament. It is really a bell. It weighs 13, 720 kilograms. It has a deep tone and you can hear it on the radio. It is a famous clock.
3. It is not far from the Houses of Parliament. It is a symbol of England. It was founded by ST. Peter and built by King Edward in 1065. Some famous people are buried there.
4. They stand beside the river Thames. You can also see them from Westminster Abbey. The country's leaders speak at this place. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them.

## CONVERSATION PRACTICE

### 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

Guide: Hello! I am your guide.

Traveller: Hello!

Guide: I'll show you around London today. Where would you like to go first?

Traveller: We would like to visit the Houses of Parliament. How can we get there?

Guide: We can get there by our comfortable bus or we can go on a boat and see London and its sights from the river.

Traveller: Great! Let's go on a boat.

Guide: The Houses of Parliament stand beside the river Thames. We can visit Big Ben and Westminster Abbey and see many interesting places from the river Thames.

### 2. Переведите диалог с русского на английский язык, используя предложенные разговорные фразы.

*You know,*

*Well,*

*I would like*

*I would recommend*

*It is worth looking at*

*Yes, you are right*

*You are very kind*

*Don't mention it!*

Катя: Видите ли, это моё первое посещение Лондона, и мне бы хотелось осмотреть город. Куда бы вы порекомендовали мне пойти сначала (в первую очередь)?

Джон: Что ж, здесь можно посетить много интересных мест. Я бы порекомендовал вам посетить Тауэр, Трафальгарскую площадь, Букингемский дворец, и Вестминстерское аббатство. Их стоит посмотреть. Все они имеют всемирную известность.

Катя: Да, вы правы. Спасибо, вы очень любезны.

Джон: О, не стоит благодарности.

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive form	Past indefinite	Participle II	Перевод
be	was, were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
bite	bit	bitten/bit	кусать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cut	cut	cut	резать, рубить
deal	dealt	dealt	вести (иметь) дело
dive	dived/dove	dived	нырять
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать, тащить
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	ехать, водить (машину)
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
fight	fought	fought	бороться, драться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замораживать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть, вешать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hit	hit	hit	ударять
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	повредить
keep	kept	kept	хранить, держать
know	knew	known	знать

<b>Infinitive form</b>	<b>Past indefinite</b>	<b>Participle II</b>	<b>Перевод</b>
lay	laid	laid	накрывать
let	let	let	позволять
leave	left	left	оставлять, уезжать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant	meant	значить, означать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ехать (верхом)
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	поднимать
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать, отправлять
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shown	светить, сиять
show	showed	shown	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить, разговаривать
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	воровать, украсть
strike	struck	struck	бить, ударять
spread	spread	spread	распространять
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить, обучать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать, кидать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	будить, просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить
win	won	won	побеждать, выигрывать
write	wrote	written	писать

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