

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

для практических занятий и организации самостоятельной
работы по дисциплинам "Иностранный язык" и
"Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности"
для студентов 2 курса всех специальностей
строительно-политехнического колледжа

Методические указания обсуждены на заседании методического совета
СПК

«18» 02. 2022 года Протокол № 6

Председатель методического совета СПК  Сергеева С. И.

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Методические указания к учебному материалу на английском языке для проведения практических занятий и организации самостоятельной работы по дисциплинам Иностранный язык и Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности для студентов всех специальностей строительно-политехнического колледжа очной формы обучения / ГОУВПО «Воронежский государственный технический университет»; сост. Ю.В. Малютина, И.В. Полухина, 2022. 49 с.

Методические указания содержат учебные тексты и задания для аудиторной и внеаудиторной (самостоятельной) работы студента. Они предназначены для развития навыков чтения, реферирования и аннотирования литературы по специальности, а также для развития навыков говорения и расширения терминологической лексики. Задания содержат упражнения на усвоение лексических единиц по специальности и развитие навыков говорения.

Предназначены для студентов 2 курса.

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Тема 1. Входной контроль

Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы. Предложения должны быть полными. Ответы типа “Yes” или “No” не принимаются.

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) What is your surname?
- 3) Where are you from?
- 4) When were you born?
- 5) How old are you?
- 6) Where do you study?
- 7) What sort of music do you like?
- 8) Do you play any instrument?
- 9) What sort of food do you like?
- 10) What sort of books do you like?
- 11) What do you do at the weekend?
- 12) Why is it necessary to have an education?
- 13) At what age do Russian children begin going to school?
- 14) How old were you when you started school? And college?
- 15) Do you like going to college? Why? / Why not?
- 16) How far is it from your home to the college?
- 17) How long does it take you to get to college?
- 18) When do you get home from college?
- 19) What do you do when you get home from college?
- 20) Which subjects do you study at college?
- 21) What subjects are the most useful for you?
- 22) What is your favorite subject?
- 23) Which subject are you best at?
- 24) Which subject are you worst at?
- 25) Are you good at English?

- 26) Do you sing English songs? Which one is your favorite?
- 27) Is it important nowadays to speak English? Why?
- 28) Do you like homework? Why?
- 29) What are you going to do after finishing college?
- 30) What profession are you going to get?
- 31) Who helped you to make a decision about your profession?

Тема 2. Имя существительное.

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

I.

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase. 2. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at ... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting. 5. We live in... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student. 7. I like your ... beautiful ... flower. Give me ... flower, please. 8. My ... mother is at ... home. She is reading ... interesting ... book. 9. My ... father is not at ... home. He is at ... work. He is ... doctor. He is ... good ... doctor. He works at ... hospital. ... hospital is large.

II.

1. There is ... hotel over there. ... hotel isn't cheap. 2. Where is ... cat? — ... cat is on ... sofa. 3. Where is ... book? — ... book is on ... shelf. 4. Where are ... flowers? — ... flowers are in ... beautiful vase. 5. Where is ... vase? — ... vase is on ... little table near ... window. 6. Open ... window, please. ... weather is fine today. I can see ... sun in ... sky. I can see ... nice little bird. ... bird

is sitting in ... big tree. ... tree is green. 7. There is ... little white cloud in ... sky. 8. We have ... large room. There is ... big sofa in ... room and ... little lamp on ... wall over ... sofa. I like to sit on ... sofa and read ... good book.

III.

1. My brother is ... pupil. He goes ... school. He goes to ... school in ... morning. He has five or six ... lessons every day. In ... afternoon he goes ... home. At ... home he does his ... homework. In ... evening he reads ... books. He usually goes to ... bed at ... half past ten. At ... night he sleeps. 2. My father goes to ... work in ... morning and comes ... home in ... evening. 3. I get up at ... half past seven in ... morning and go to ... bed at ... quarter to eleven in ... evening. 4. When does your mother leave ... home for ... work? — She leaves ... home for ... work at ... quarter past eight. 5. When do you leave ... home for ... school? — I leave ... home for ... school at ... half past ... eight. 6. What do you do when you come ... home from ... school? — I do my ... homework, talk to my ... friends on ... phone and go for ... walks. I often listen to ... music. I like ... jazz best.

IV.

1. ... Kazbek is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus. 2. ... Alps are covered with ... snow. 3. ... Shetland Islands are situated to ... north of ... Great Britain. 4. ... USA is ... largest country in ... America. 5. ... Crimea is washed by ... Black Sea. 6. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. ... Paris is ... capital of ... France. 7. Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 8. Gogol was born in ... Ukraine in 1809. 9. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 10. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 11. ... Baltic Sea is stormy in winter. 12. There are many small islands in ... Pacific Ocean. 13. ... North Sea separates ... British Isles from ... Europe. 14. ... Balkans are old mountains. 15. ... Nile flows across ... northeastern part of

... Africa to ... Mediterranean Sea. 16. Which are ... highest mountains L Russia?

V.

1. This is ... pen. It is ... good pen. ... pen is black. It is on ... table. 2. I have got ... dog. ... dog's name is Spot. He is ... big grey dog. ... dog is very strong. 3. My friend has ... sister. Her name is Ann. ... girl is ... pupil. 4. We have ... picture in ... living room. ... picture is very good. It is on ... wall. 5. ... Irish Sea is between ... Great Britain and ... Ireland. 6. There is ... map on ... wall of ... classroom. It is ... map of ... world. There are many seas and lakes on ... map. This is ... Mediterranean Sea and that is ... Red Sea. These are ... Himalayas. They are ... highest mountains in ... world. 7. We live in ... St. Petersburg. ... St. Petersburg is ... very large city. It is one of ... largest cities in ... Russia. 8. My brother is ... doctor. His flat is in ... centre of ... city. It is in ... new house. There are three rooms in ... flat. ... living room is .. largest of all. It is ... nice light room. There are ... pictures on ... walls. There is ... round table in ... middle of ... room. There is ... sofa at ... wall with ... large thick carpet in ... front of it. ... study and ... bedroom are small, but very comfortable.

Тема 3. Множественное число существительного.

Упражнение 1.

Дайте соответствующие существительные женского рода.

A lion, a tiger, an actor, a poet, a man, an uncle, a husband, a brother, a grandfather, a son, a master, a baron, a count, a shepherd, a host.

Упражнение 2.

Дайте соответствующие существительные мужского рода.

A lady, a girl, a niece, Mrs. Smith, a widow, a stewardess, a French woman, a cow, a queen, a princess, a duchess, a hen, a mother.

Упражнение 3.

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (не забудьте, что перед множественным числом неопределенный артикль нужно опустить).

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a cat, a bush, a desk, a table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a Negro, a match, a way, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play.

Упражнение 4.

Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число (обратите внимание на артикли: неопределенный артикль во множественном числе опускается, определенный артикль сохраняется).

A baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato.

Упражнение 5.

Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественное число.

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife.

Тема 4. Имя прилагательное (Adjective). Степени сравнения прилагательного.

Упражнение 1

Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one. 2. He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world. 3. Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street. 4. Our house isn't as big as yours. 5. That's the funniest story I've ever heard. 6. The tram system isn't as reliable as it used to be. 7. What is your height? You are taller than me. 8. She felt as strong as her brother. 9. We started earlier than you. 10. He was more careful than I. 11. This student is the most attentive in our group.

12. I need a warmer coat. 13. He is as tired as you. 14. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 15. Better late than never. 16. She was not so attractive as her mother. 17. His work is not so difficult as mine. 18. He was the eldest in the family. 19. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 20. This is the smallest room in our flat.

Упражнение 2

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food. 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4. This man is (tall) than that one. 5. Asia is (large) than Australia. 6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 11. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 12. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 15. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 16.

Spanish is (easy) than German. 17. She is not so (busy) as I am. 18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 19. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 20. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 21. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 22. January is the (cold) month of the year. 23. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 24. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 25. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 26. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

Упражнение 3

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 2. He was the (fat) man in the village. 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 4. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 6. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 7. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 8. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all. 9. Oil is (light) than water. 10. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 11. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 12. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box.

13. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

14. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 15. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 16. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 17. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister.

Тема 5. Вашингтон- столица США

Washington

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital owes much to the first President of the USA — George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people.

Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 meters and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author

of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees.

The Lincoln-Memorial is devote to the memory of the 16th-President of the US, the .author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

Questions:

1. What city is the capital of the USA?
2. Where is Washington situated?
3. To which state does the city of Washington belong?
4. In whose honour is the District of Columbia named?
5. Who was the first President of the USA?
6. Who chose the place for the District?
7. Is Washington the largest city in the USA?
8. What is the population of Washington?
9. What industries are situated in the city?
10. What do 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with?
11. Why are there no sky-scrappers in Washington?
12. Where is the President's residence?
13. When was the White House built?
14. In whose memory was the Jefferson Memorial built?
15. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?

Практическое занятие: работа с текстом - чтение, перевод, работа с картой США.

Самостоятельная работа: подготовка монологического высказывания по теме.

Тема 6. Политическое устройство Соединенных Штатов Америки.

The United States of America

Vocabulary: powerful — мощный

western — западный

eastern — восточный

highland regions — возвышенность

lowland regions — низменность

prairie — прерии

The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country of the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The USA is separated from Canada in the north by the 49th parallel and the Great Lakes, and from Mexico in the south by a line following the Rio Grande River and continuing across the highlands to the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometers.

The continental part of the USA consists of the highland regions and two lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachia mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. Between the Cordillera and the Appalachian Mountains are the central lowlands which are called the prairie and eastern lowlands called the Mississippi valley. The principal rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the longest river in the world (7,330 km) and the Hudson river.

The climate of the USA differs greatly from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the northern part, where there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go

down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperature as high as 49 degrees in summer.

The population of the United States of America is about 250 million people, who are called Americans. Most of the people live in towns and the population of the countryside is becoming smaller and smaller.

For many decades the USA has been the place where lots of people sought refuge from persecution for political or religious beliefs. That's why in America there are representatives of practically all racial and national groups. There are about 25 million Negroes in the country and a little over half a million Indians.

The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia. Washington is a beautiful administrative city with practically no industry.

The USA is a highly developed industrial state. Its agriculture is also highly mechanized.

There are coal-mines in the Cordillera Mountains, in the Kansas City region. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes. The USA has rich oil-fields in California, Texas and some other regions. It occupies one of the first places among the countries of the world for production of coal, iron and oil. The USA has a highly developed motor-car industry. It would be no exaggeration to say that cars have become the symbol of American way of life. The vehicles produced at such companies as Ford and the General Motors are known world-wide. The motor-car industry is concentrated in and around Detroit. Ship-building is developed along the Atlantic coast and in San Francisco. The textile industry is to be found in the north-east and in the south of the country. The USA has a highly developed railway system. It also has the best network of roads in the world. They are called highways.

The USA is a federal country of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The political life of the country has always been

dominated by the two major parties: the Democratic party and the Republican party. At election time they contest the presidency and the majority of seats in the Congress. The Congress is the highest legislative body of the country. It consists of two chambers — the House of Representatives⁴ and the Senate.

The President, elected by the whole nation for four years, is head of the state and the Government.

Questions:

1. What kind of state is the USA?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What is the USA washed by in the east and in the west?
4. What is the USA separated from Canada by?
5. What is the total area of the country?
6. What are the principal rivers of the USA?
7. What is the population of the country?
8. Where do most people live?
9. What did many people seek in the USA?
10. Why are there representatives of all racial and national groups in America?
11. Where is the capital of the country situated?
12. Is the agriculture in America highly mechanized?
13. What raw materials is America rich in?
14. What has become the symbol of American way of life?
15. Where is the motor-car industry situated?
16. Where is the textile industry to be found?
17. Has the USA a highly developed railway system?
18. How many states are there in the USA?
19. By what party has the political life in America been dominated?
20. What do the two parties contest at an election time?
21. What is the highest legislative body of the country?

The US Government

Vocabulary: leading position — ведущая позиция

to inspire — вдохновлять

to refer — объяснять

size — размер

dominance — превосходство

to divide — разделять

to consist — состоять

to decide — решать

After its 200th birthday the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. A country that has inspired many names — "Land of Opportunity", "Meeting Pot", "God's Country" is still referred to as land of superlatives — "the richest", "the greatest", "the most". In size the United States is not the biggest. What makes the USA the leader of the western world is its economic, political and military dominance over other countries.

The United States is a parliamentary republic. The Government is divided into 3 branches: legislative (the US Congress), executive (the President and his Administration) and judicial (the US Supreme Court).

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Democratic (symbolize by a "donkey") and the Republican (symbolized by an "elephant"). The US president is both head of State and of government. He is elected for a 4-year term.

The Supreme Court consists of Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices who are appointed for life. The Supreme Court is supposed to decide whether a law of the Congress or an executive order of the President is "Constitutional or not".

Questions:

1. Is the USA the biggest country in the world?

2. What makes the USA the leader of the western world?
3. Is the USA a parliamentary republic?
4. How many branches is the Government divided on?
5. How many main parties are there?
6. How many people are there in the Supreme Court?

Практическое занятие: работа с текстом - чтение, перевод, работа с картой США.

Самостоятельная работа: подготовка монологического высказывания по теме.

Тема 7. Глагол. Его видо-временные формы.

Упражнение 1

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) chess tomorrow. 3. You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4. He (to play) chess every day. 5. He (not to play) chess every day. 6. He (to play) chess every day? 7. They (to play) chess now. 8. They (not to play) chess now. 9. They (to play) chess now? 10. Nick (to go) to the park now. 11. Nick (to go) to school every day. 12. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13. I (to miss) your excellent cooking! 14. You ever (to buy) presents? 15. You (to think) it (to be) easy or difficult to choose the right presents for people? 16. What present (to receive) your mother for her next birthday? 17. A. The weather (to be) unpredictable these days. B. Well, maybe it (to be) warm and sunny. A. It (to get) cold, and look at those clouds. I (to think) it (to be) cold and damp. B. You (to be) right. It (to get) cold. My feet (to freeze). You (to know), it might snow. A. You never (to know). They (say) fog (to cover) the area early tomorrow morning. It (to

clear) and (to become) sunny by noon. So it might be beautiful this afternoons, too. B. You (to kid)? I (to freeze). Where (to be) the bus? We (to wait) for the bus now. We always (to wait) for the bus. And tomorrow we (to wait) for the bus, too.

Упражнение 2

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 2. You (to read) this book next week? 3. You (to read) books every day? 4. You (to read) a book now? 5. I (not to see) him tomorrow. 6. What you (to do) tomorrow? 7. What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 8. Where you (to go) next summer? 9. Where you (to go) every morning? 10. Where you (to go) now? 11. Look! Mary (to dance). 12. She (to dance) every day. 13. She (to dance) tomorrow? 14. He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 15. We (to go) to school in the morning. 16. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 17. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 18. I (not to play) the guitar now. 19. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 20. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 21. You (to like) apples? 22. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 23. Nick (to read) many books, 24. Mother (to work) every day. 25. He (not to sleep) now. 26. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 27. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 28. I (not to learn) the poem now. 29. She (to live) in San Francisco. 30. My father (to shoot) very well. 31. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box.

Упражнение 3

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend .2. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 3. When the

woman (to enter) the room, the children (to feed) the goldfish. 4. When I (to visit) my friends in Denmark, I (to buy) two presents for my family. 5. When it (to start) to rain, we (to bathe) in the river. 6. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 7. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 8. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 9. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 10. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 11. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 12. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 13. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 14. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom. 15. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 16. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 17. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 18. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 19. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise books. 20. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining.

Упражнение 4

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 2. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 3. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? — I (to play) the piano. 4. When I (to come) to school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 5. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 6. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 7. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 8. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? — No, I (to go) to France. 9. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article. 10. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 11. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 12. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 13. When I

(to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 14. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 15. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 16. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 17. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 18. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 19. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 20. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.

Упражнение 5

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы Past Continuous.

1. Alex was not at home at seven o'clock. He (work). 2. The exam (be) difficult and he (feel) sick. 3. While he (have) a swim, somebody (come) and (take) away his clothes. 4. What you (do) at eight o'clock last night? 5. You (be) in Rome 1996? What you (do) there? 6. It (pour) when I (decide) to take my dog out. 7. When the telephone (ring), she (sleep). 8. She (look) terrific and she even (wear) her family diamonds. 9. When the professor (see) Eliza for the first time, she (sell) flowers. 10. – What you (do) in that house? – I (look) for my old friend there. 11. Andy (drop) his keys when he (get) on the bus. 12. From nine to ten o'clock the clerks (work) in the bank. 13. The performance (be) a success. The people (shout) „ Bravo! “ 14. She (feel) that something strange (happen). 15. – Where (be) he when we (look) for him everywhere? – He (play) chess with his neighbor. 16. – What they (do) in May? They (plant) cucumbers and tomatoes in their kitchen garden. 17. When the sun (rise), everybody (be) still sleeping. 18. It (be) a very pleasant evening. The clock (tick), the fire (burn), romantic music (play) 19. When the boss (enter) the office, the secretary (type) still the contracts. 20. At this time yesterday I (lie) on the sofa and (read) a novel.

Тема 8. Школьный день в Великобритании.

The British Education System. State Education in Britain.

Vocabulary: compulsory — обязательный

primary — начальный

comprehensive — общеобразовательный

co-educational schools — школы совместного обучения

мальчиков и девочек

to graduate — заканчивать

to accept — принимать

to provide- обеспечивать

equipment – оборудование

to attend - посещать

"GCSE" (General Certificate of Secondary Education)-

общий аттестат о среднем образовании

"A" level- повышенный уровень

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a pre-school playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called "GCSE" (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education.

Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. Other 16-year-olds choose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

Questions: 1. What do state schools in Britain provide their pupils with?

2. What can parents choose?

3. When do children start primary school?

4. When do pupils take a national exam called GCSE?

5. What prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level?

6. How long do students study for a degree?

7. Whom do universities and colleges of higher education accept?

The British Education System. Private Education.

Vocabulary: fee — плата

to prepare — подготавливать

round — фунт (стерлингов)

boarding school — школа-интернат

Seven per cent of British schoolchildren go to private schools called independent schools. There are 2.400 independent schools, and they have been growing in number and popularity since the mid-1980s. Parents pay for these schools, and fees vary from about 250 pounds a term for a private nursery to 3.000 pounds a term or more for a secondary boarding school. Most independent schools are called prep (preparatory) schools because they prepare the children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11. This exam is for entry into the best schools.

The most famous schools are called "public schools" and they have a long history and traditions. It is often necessary to put your child's name on a waiting list at birth to be sure he or she gets a place. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is the best known of these schools.

The majority of independent secondary schools, including public schools, are single-sex, although in recent years girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys' schools. Independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

Questions:

1. How many independent schools are there in Britain?
2. Why are most independent schools called preparatory schools?
3. What school is the best known public school?

Тема 9. Мой университет. Колледж.

Упражнение 1. Найдите в тексте следующие слова и выражения:

Глава, ректор, факультет, специализированное отделение, возглавляемый, декан, курс обучения длится, учебный год, быть разделенным на, сдавать экзамены, получать стипендию, быть на каникулах, главный корпус, мастерская, общетехнические предметы, специальные предметы, практическое обучение, хорошо оборудованный, выпускник, завод, конструкторское бюро, исследовательский институт,

My University

There are many universities in Moscow. The head of a university is Rector.

Usually there are several faculties in a university. Each faculty has a number of specialized departments and is headed by a dean. The course of studies lasts (продолжается) 5-6 years.

The academic year in this country's higher schools begins on the 1-st of September and is divided into two terms (semesters). Students take exams at the end of each semester. If the results of the examinations are good, students get grants. Twice a year students have vacations — two weeks in winter and two months in summer.

My University has several buildings, old and new ones. There are many various

laboratories. There is a very good library and a computer center in the main building. Every faculty has its own specialized library, laboratories, workshops and computer centers.

The first- and second-year students study general engineering subjects (общетехнические предметы). In the third year students begin to study specialized subjects.

A very good tradition of our University is that theory is accompanied by practical training. Students begin to work at the University's well-equipped (хорошо оборудованный) laboratories and in senior years at various plants, design offices and research institutes of this country.

It is interesting but difficult to study at our University, especially for the first-year students as they do not yet know how to organize their work and time.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Упражнение 3. Запишите и запомните

the Natural Technical College, Voronezh State Engineering University, the chief of department, the Technology of machine building, the Counted machines, the Complexes, systems and networks, the Welding production, the Radio sets production, the Communication networks and switching systems, Management, the Nursery Affair, the Curative Affair.

Самостоятельная работа: подготовка письменного и устного рассказа по теме.

OUR UNIVERSITY

Voronezh State Technical University is an establishment of higher education. It trains specialists for various branches of our industry. The university was established in 1956. The University

buildings have many lecture halls, classrooms, well-equipped laboratories and workshops, a big library and three reading halls.

There are 8 departments at our University. Three departments are situated in building №1. They are: the Physical-Engineering Department, the Industrial Economy Department and the Department of Automation and Robotization of Machine-Building. Building №2 has two departments: the Aviation Department and the Department of the Evening and Correspondence Education. There are three departments in building №3: the Radio Engineering Department, the Department of Automation and Electro mechanics and the Natural-Humanitarian Department. Besides these departments, building №3 houses the Natural Technical College.

The teaching staff is Doctors and Candidates of Science and Assistant Professors. Over 8,000 students study at the University.

Admission to the university is by examination and selection. All the applicants take entrance exams in physics, maths, and write an essay in Russian literature. The entrance exams are always stiff and competitive. Ex-service men enjoy the priority.

The academic year begins in September and ends in July. It's divided into two- terms: the autumn term and the spring term. Each term ends in examinations. After each examination period the students have holidays. At the end of the course of training the students submit graduation projects and get diplomas. Usually graduation projects are connected with concrete industrial and scientific problems. They work as engineers at different plants and research institutes, private firms and auto-reserving service centers.

The students of the University study many subjects, which are divided into two big parts: fundamentals and special ones. For example, maths, physics, chemistry, history, economy, descriptive geometry, resistance of materials. All the students study one

foreign language, which is very useful in their future professional activity.

The University provides scientific and engineering education for the students. There is the scientific society where future engineers can try their hand at designing new machines, instruments, and devices.

Every year the students of the University take an active part in the Student Scientific Conference. They read home and foreign literature on the scientific problems and make review reports on discoveries in home science and engineering and on the development of science abroad. As for leisure hours the University has a large choice of out-of-class activities: an amateur art, a music studio, a students' club, different sports clubs and a theatre club.

Тема 10. Употребление местоимений *some, any, no*

1) Вставьте *some, any, no* или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.

1. There are ... pictures in the book.
2. Are there ... new students in your group?
3. There are ... old houses in our street.
4. Are there ... maps on the wall? – No, there aren't
-
5. Give me ... tea please I'm thirsty.
6. There is ... tea in the cup: the cup is empty.
7. My friend likes ... music.
8. Are there ... newspapers on the table?
9. Have you got ... English books at home? – Yes? I have ...
10. We haven't got ... red stockings.
11. There are ... books on this desk, but there are ... exercise books.

12. We couldn't buy cherries? So we bought ... plums instead.

13. There is ... water in the kettle: they have drunk it all.

2) Вставьте *some, any, no* или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.

1. Are there ... textbooks on the desks? – Yes, there are... .

2. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine.

3. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.

4. I can see ... children in the yard.

5. There are ... people in the park because it is awfully cold.

6. There was ... soap in the box: it smells of ... soap.

7. There are ... letters for you on the table.

8. Do you like ... apples?

9. Are there ... mistakes in my dictation? – Yes, There are

10. Dinner was not yet ready, so she gave the children ... bread and butter because they were hungry.

11. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday?

12. He has given them ... money.

13. There are ... tall trees in front of our house.

3) Вставьте *some, any, no* или оставьте пропуски незаполненными, смотря по смыслу.

1. Are there ... pens on the desk? – Yes, there are

2. Is there ... paper on your table?

3. It is winter. There are ... leaves on the trees.

4. There are ... schools in the street.

5. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them.
6. Will there be ... concerts at the club next month?
7. People need ... oxygen for breathing.
8. There were ... yellow and green pencils on the table.
9. There are ... diagrams in the new book.
10. Is there ... snow in the street this morning?
11. They have ... red boots, Kate.
12. We didn't play ... games in the yard, because it was raining all day long.
13. Here are ... books by English writers: take ... you like.

4) Вставьте *some, any, no*

1. We haven't got ... milk. We can't make an omelet.
2. Bob always likes ... sugar in his coffee.
3. Poor Oliver was hungry. He wanted ... bread.
4. They haven't got ... stamps. I can't post my letter.
5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels.
6. There are ... schools in this street.
7. Are there ... pictures in your book?
8. There are ... flowers here in winter.
9. I can see... children in the yard. They are playing.
10. Are there ... new buildings in your street?
11. There are ... people in the park because it is cold.
12. I saw ... boys in the garden, but Mike was not among them.
13. They brought ... good books from the library.
14. Give me ... tea, please, I am thirsty.
15. Dinner was not yet ready, so she gave the children ... bread and butter because they were hungry.

5) ВСТАВЬТЕ somebody/someone, something, anybody/anyone, anything, nobody/no one, nothing.

1. Is there ... anything interesting in the programme of the concert?
2. I saw ... near the wood that looked like a tent.

3. I don't know ... about your town.
4. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it.
5. You must find ... who can help you.
6. Did he say ... about it? – No, he said
7. I don't want ... to eat, I'm not hungry.
8. I didn't see ... in the street, when I went out.
9. There is ... at home.

6) Вставьте *something, anything, nothing, everything*

1. She has to go to the supermarket. There isn't ... in the fridge. 2. I've had a terrible day. ... went wrong. 3. The young man is upset. There is ... wrong with his car. 4. His grandparents like doing ...: cooking, playing board games, going to museums, visiting their friends. 5. She never says ... nice about her neighbors. 6. What do you want to drink? - I'm not thirsty. 7. Nobody told me ... about his lung cancer. I could do ... to save his life. 8. Give me ... to read, please. – With pleasure. 9. I don't know ... about your town. Tell me ... about it. 10. Please give me ... warm: it is cold here. 11. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation.

Тема 11. Модальные глаголы.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски глаголами *can (not), could (not), be able to*.

1. ... you tell me the time, please? 2. No more for me thanks. I ... eat another thing. 3. Who is that outside? It ... be the postman - he has already been here. 4. I ... open the drawer in my desk as it was stuck. 5. You ... make an omelette without breaking eggs. 6. We loved the cake. ... you give us the recipe for it? 7. Mr. Marshall is busy this week, but he ... see you next week. 8. It ... be 12 o'clock already! 9. We told him he ... leave whenever he wanted to. 10. I'll get a car of my own as soon as I ... drive. 11. Interpreters ... translate without thinking. 12. It will help if you ... give me friendly

advice. 13. Sometimes gossiping ... be a real pleasure. 14. He promises he ... inform us of the turn of events in future. 15. Angela ... speak French when she was four, she ... do it now and she ... speak it perfectly in some years. 16. He ... sell his car unless he reduces the price. 17. My aunt ... tell fortunes from tea leaves.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Она никогда не может прийти вовремя. 2. Нельзя игнорировать влияние всеобщей компьютеризации. 3. Они были счастливы, что сумели помочь друзьям. 4.- Ты можешь ей помочь? - Могу. 5. Она не могла заставить его приняться за работу. 6. Петр посоветовался с отцом, и тот смог дать ему дельный совет. 7. Я не могу смотреть телевизор по вечерам, у меня слишком много дел. 8. Ну что я могу сказать? Правилам нужно подчиняться. 9. К счастью, люди сумели предотвратить эту катастрофу.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму инфинитива.

1. "I will go in first, shall I?" he said. "There's no light in the passage, and you may (fall) over something." 2. For all I hear he may still (live) in that old house of his. 3. Don't reject me; I might (do) a thing or two. 4. I thought you might (discover) it accidentally during your last visit. 5. "All right this time," he said. "But you be careful in future, young man, it might (be) a very serious matter." 6. Who knows what may (happen) tomorrow? 7. I'm afraid it may (turn out) to be hopeless. 8. What a fuss! You really might (spare) me all this!

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски глаголами *can* или *may* в нужной форме.

1. David ... do the work. He is competent enough. 2. You ... take the last copy if nobody needs it. 3. ... I ask you to look after the child? 4. ... you tell us of the final diagnosis? 5. You ... never tell what ... come to her mind. 6. A fool ... ask more questions than

a wise man ... answer. 7. You ... trust me, and who knows, you ... need me one day. 8. Helen ... grasp the idea. She was thinking of something else. 9. I never thought that they ... get lost in the area. 10. Alexei ... sometimes forget things, but he ... always admit his fault. 11. - ... I smoke here? - No doubt you ..., but you certainly ... not! 12. ... you lend me your bicycle for today? 13. You ... read this paper, it's not secret. 14. ... you please open the door? ... I ask you for such a small service? 15. You ... never go back to your past; you have got to move on.

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения. Объясните значение глагола *need*.

1. You need to take more care of your kids. 2. - Do you really need my help? - You needn't worry, I'm fine. 3. You needn't finish the work if you are to leave, it can wait. 4. I need nobody to keep me occupied. 5. My cousin needed a new suit for his graduation ceremony so I took him to Marks and Spencer's. 6. I didn't need a coffee break; I needed a break from coffee. 7. You just need someone to love. 8. We needn't have taken so much food for the picnic. 9. We didn't need to go shopping. The fridge was full. 10. His followers are ready to help him when he needs them. 11. Need I tell you that you needn't have taken so much trouble? 12. He doesn't really need to go. 13. You needn't have done the shopping. We are dining out tonight. 14. What the boy needs is a good whipping. 15. Where have you been?! need you badly. 16. I think everybody needs a hero. Young or old, you need someone you can look up to.

Задание 6. Заполните пропуски глаголами *mustn't*, *needn't*, *don't (doesn't) have to*.

1. You ... pay. It's free. 2. You ... forget to call me. 3. You ... shout. I'm not deaf. 4. You ... hurry. There's plenty of time. 5. You ... drop it. It's very fragile. 6. You ... accept a lift from a stranger. 7. Service is included. You ... leave a tip. 8. You ... stroke the dog because it bites. 9. Tomorrow's Sunday so she ... get up early. 10.

The old man retired so he ... work anymore. 11. You ... read in the dark. You'll strain your eyes. 12. You ... worry. All is going to be fine. 13. When you're driving, you ... take your eyes off the road. 14. You ... cheat or you'll be disqualified.

Тема 12. Прошедшее простое, прошедшее длительное время. (Past Simple, Progressive) Утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные предложения. Спряжение глагола to be.

Сравните употребление *Present Continuous* (действие протекает в момент речи) и *Past Continuous* (действие протекало в определенный момент в прошлом)

Упражнение 1

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What

your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

Сравните употребление *Past Simple* и *Past Continuous*

Обратите внимание на обстоятельства времени, характерные для *Past Continuous*:

at... o'clock yesterday when mother came home from 5 till 6 yesterday the whole evening

Обратите также внимание на следующие два предложения:

We played chess in the evening (*вечером*) —

***Past Simple* We were playing chess the whole evening**

(*весь вечер*) — *Past Continuous*

Упражнение 2

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.*

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my

homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework.

Тема 13. Пассивный залог (*Passive Voice*)

Упражнение 1. Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 8. I bought potatoes yesterday. 9. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 10. They are repairing the clock now. 11. They sell milk in this shop. 12. I have translated the whole text. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. **22.** They have forgotten the story. **23.** Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates.

Упражнение 2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. He will introduce me to his friends. 2. They are building a bridge over the river. 3. I haven't yet translated the article. 4. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 5. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 6. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 7. Has the secretary typed the letters? — No, she is typing them now. 8. We asked him about his holidays. 9. They have already discussed the novel. 10. He did not give me his address. 11. She showed him the way to the metro station.

Упражнение 3. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 2. They often speak about him. 3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal. 4. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 5. We shall insist on strict discipline. 6. They teach three foreign languages at this school. 7. We received this letter after his departure. 8. Have dogs ever attacked you? 9. Bees gather honey from flowers. 10. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 11. Who discovered the circulation of blood? 12. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now. 13. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 14. They offered her some interesting work.

Упражнение 4. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. The children have scattered about a lot of things. 2. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase. 3. Snow will cover the fields in winter. 4. They will hand in the homework tomorrow. 5. I don't think we shall finish all the preparations today. 6. She always invites me to her dinner parties. 7. She showed me the dress which her daughter had made. 8. They did not invite her to the party. 9. I did not leave the window open. 10. They did not turn off the light. 11. I have invited some friends to tea. 12. She has given me an English book. 13. Have you written the letter yet? 14. They have told us a lot of interesting things. 15. The students have written the test paper without mistakes. 16. We discussed the matter some days ago. 17. Someone wants you on the phone. 18. She found my book on the windowsill. 19. They have built excellent shelters for tourists in these mountains. 20. Have you given the exercises to all the students? 21. The boy was angry because his mother did not allow him to go to the stadium. 22. Why have you put my books on this table?

Тема 14. Герундий. (Gerund)

Формы герундия

	Active	Passive
Simple Perfect	writing having written	being written having been written

Герундий — неличная форма глагола, имеющая грамматические особенности как глагола, так и существительного и всегда выражающая действие как процесс. Герундий в предложениях может быть:

1) подлежащим:

Reading is my hobby.

Чтение — мое любимое занятие.

2) дополнением:

I'm fond of **reading**.

Я увлекаюсь чтением.

I enjoy **reading**.

Упражнение 1.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. It goes without saying.
3. Living in little stuffy rooms means breathing poisonous air.
4. Iron is found by digging in the earth.
5. There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane.
6. Jane Eyre was fond of reading.
7. Miss Trotwood was in the habit of asking Mr. Dick his opinion.
8. Have you finished writing?
9. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful.
10. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating.
11. She likes sitting in the sun.
12. It looks like raining.
13. My watch wants repairing.
14. Thank you for coming.
15. I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.
16. I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening.
17. Let's go boating.
18. He talked without stopping.
19. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.

Упражнение 2.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

A. I'm really looking forward to going to New York.

B. Are you? I'm not. I can't stand visiting noisy cities.

A. But New York is wonderful. I love seeing the skyscrapers, the museums, the historical monuments, the Statue of Liberty... .

B. I hate visiting museums. I'm not looking forward to going at all.

Л. Oh, it's so exciting! I like listening to the sounds of New York — the traffic, the different languages... .

B. The noise! I can tell you, I hate visiting noisy cities!

A. Oh, come on! It'll be fun. New York's a great big melting pot of people from all over the world. And the world capital is worth seeing. It's so interesting!

B. That's what you think! And the city's so dirty, you know.

A. You are right, it is dirty. But it is beautiful, too. The Big Apple is really worth visiting!

Упражнение 3.

В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом of.

E.g. She thought she would go to the country for the weekend.

She thought of going to the country for the weekend.

1. I thought I would come and see you tomorrow. 2. I am thinking that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother. 3. What do you think you will do tomorrow? — I don't know now; I thought I would go to the zoo. But the weather is so bad that I probably shouldn't go. 4. I hear there are some English books at our institute bookstall now. — So you are thinking that

you will buy some, aren't you? 5. I thought I would work in the library this evening, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.

Упражнение 4.

В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом after.

E.g. When she had bought everything she needed, she went home.

After buying everything she needed, she went home.

1. After she took the child to the kindergarten, she went to the library to study for her examination. 2. When he had made a thorough study of the subject, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first. 3. After I had hesitated for some minutes whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 4. When she had graduated from the university, she left St. Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown. 5. When he had proved that his theory was correct, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coal mines.

Тема 15. Защита окружающей среды. Погодные явления.

Ecological Problems

Vocabulary: ancient — древний

harmony — гармония

environment — окружающая среда

riches — богатства

unlimited — неограниченный

to interfere — вмешиваться

to increase — увеличиваться, возрастать

smoky — дымный

enterprises — предприятия

by-product — побочный продукт
activity — деятельность
to pollute — загрязнять
substances — вещества
oxygen — кислород rare — редкий
destruction — разрушение
ozone — озон
layer — слой
interaction — взаимодействие
horrible — ужасный
disaster — катастрофа
to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that natural riches ^s. _re unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Belarus were also

polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations. Environmental protection is of universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing logically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South, Kasbahs, Donbas, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up at Lake Baikal. The international organization Greenpeace is doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried out to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Questions:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution of the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

Environmental Pollution

Vocabulary: environment pollution — загрязнение окружающей среды

uncrowded — слабонаселенный

rural — сельскохозяйственный

pollution-causing — вызывающий загрязнение

crowded — густонаселенный
pollutants — отходы
invention — изображение
soil — грунт, земля
existence — существование
goods — товары
fertilizer — удобрение
pesticide — пестицид
to grow — выращивать
crops — сельскохозяйственные культуры
to ruin — портить
immediately — сразу, немедленно
to reduce — уменьшить
gradually — постепенно
to pass a law — принять закон
enterprise — предприятие
to take measures — принять меры
to persuade — убедить
activity — деятельность

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution — causing machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities which put huge amounts of pollutants into small areas, the problem has become more important. Automobiles and other new inventions make pollution steadily worse. Since the late 1960's people have become alarmed with the danger of pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for the existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food cannot be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is as complicated as serious problems. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide transportation for the people. Factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they can ruin soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people do not want that of course. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.

Questions:

1. Why wasn't pollution such a serious problem earlier?
2. When have people become alarmed with the danger of pollution?
3. What can environmental pollution cause?
4. Why is pollution a complicated problem?
5. Can pollution be stopped immediately?
6. What can governments and individuals do to reduce pollution?

Тема 16. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

The United Kingdom. Geographic Location

Vocabulary: official — официальный

situated— расположен

mainland— материк

islands— остров

coast— берег
separated— отделенный
to surround — окружать
desolate— заброшенный
waterways— морские (водные) пути

The official name of the country we usually call «England» and occasionally «Great Britain» is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the group of islands lying just off the mainland of northwestern Europe. The British Isles include Great Britain, Ireland and a number of smaller islands. The total area of the British Isles is 325 000 square km.

Many ages ago the British Isles formed a part of the continent. The rocky highlands of Scotland, for example, resemble the Norwegian coast. Another evidence that the islands were part of the continent is the shallowness of the water between them and the mainland.

Now Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrowest part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland. The Pennine Range in northern England and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales are much lower.

The rivers of the region are short and of no great importance as waterways. The longest of them is «the Father of London», the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. They have splendid harbours, for the coast line is very indented. Owing to the shape of the country, any point in Great Britain is no more than 70 miles from the sea.

Questions:

1. What is the official name of the country we call Great Britain?
2. Is the United Kingdom situated on the mainland?
3. What is the evidence that the Islands were part of the continent?
4. What is the Strait of Dover?
5. What are the British Isles surrounded by?
6. Are there any rivers in that region?
7. What are the main ports of Britain?

Тема 17. Россия, ее ресурсы. Средства массовой информации.

Russia

Words & expressions

Baltic States — Прибалтийские государства

to border on — граничить с

cradle — колыбель

to decrease — уменьшаться

desert — пустыня

ermine — горноста́й

Far East — Дальний Восток

to flow into — впадать

Georgia — Грузия

Great Russian Plain — Русская

(Восточно-Европейская)

равнина hare — заяц highland — нагорье, высокогорная местность

legislative — законодательный

central region — средняя полоса

mineral resources — полезные ископаемые

mink — норка
 mountain chain — горная цепь
 Norway — Норвегия
 plain — равнина
 powers — полномочия
 sable — соболь
 scenery — пейзаж, ландшафт
 seal — тюлень
 squirrel — белка
 steppe — степь
 temperate — умеренный (о климате)
 the younger generation — молодое поколение
 there is hardly a country in the world... — едва ли
 найдется
 страна... variety — разнообразие, множество
 vast — обширный
 vegetation — растительность
 walrus — морж
 West Siberian Lowland — Западно-сибирская
 низменность

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one seventh of the earth's surface. Russia covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

The population of Russia is 145,5 million people. 83 per cent are Russians. There are 1030 towns and cities in Russia.

Moscow is the capital and the biggest city with a population of about 9 million people.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the central region, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

Russia is located on two plains. They are the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. There are over two million rivers in our country. The broad Volga River system is of great historic, economic and cultural importance to the country. It became the cradle of such ancient towns as Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan and Nizhny Novgorod. Volga is Europe's biggest river. It runs into the Caspian Sea which is in fact the largest lake in the world. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from south to north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom. Russia has one sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

Over the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. But the temperate zone with four seasons prevails. Winters are cold and windy with a lot of snow. Summers are rather hot and dry. In Siberia the temperature in winter falls to 50 degrees below zero. The coldest registered temperature was 70 degrees.

The animal world in the north includes the walrus, the seal, the polar bear and the polar fox. In the central zone there are a lot of wolves and foxes, hares and squirrels. The famous Russian furs come from the sable, mink and ermine. The brown bear of the Russian forests is a kind of symbol of Russia.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. Three quarters of the country's minerals, oil and natural gas, coal, gold and diamonds come from Siberia.

The Russian Federation is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative powers are exercised by the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma. The executive power belongs to the government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts. All three branches are controlled by the President.

Today the flag of Russia is a three-colored banner. The hymn of Russia is written by A. Alexandrov and Mikhalkov. A new national emblem is the two-headed eagle, the most ancient symbol of Russia.

The political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated but lately it started to improve. The national economy of the Russian Federation started getting out of the crisis of the last few years. There are a lot of opportunities for our country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do a lot to make Russia as strong and powerful as she used to be.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2. What countries does it border on?

3. What types of climate are there in Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
4. What plains is Russia located on?
5. What are the main mountain ranges of Russia?
6. Why is the River Volga important for Russia?
7. What other important Russian rivers do you know?
8. What Russian lake is the most famous? Why?
9. What are the country's main resources?
10. How is the Russian government organized?
11. Who controls the balance of power?
12. What are Russia's national emblems?
13. What can you say about the country's present situation?

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