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Колледж инновационных технологий и предпринимательства

**Методические рекомендации к выполнению практических занятий по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык. Английский язык»
для студентов средне-профессиональных организаций**

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Тема 1.1 Знакомство (8 ч)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions:

1. good-looking – красивый, милостивый
2. slim – стройный
3. experienced – опытный, квалифицированный, со стажем
4. broad-shouldered – широкоплечий
5. to play the guitar – играть на гитаре
6. to repair – чинить, исправлять
7. to be handy with smth – уметь делать что-либо, быть искусным в чем-либо
8. to take to pieces – разбирать на части
9. to manage – суметь, справиться, ухитриться
10. wheels and screws – колесики и винтики
11. to fix – фиксировать, устанавливать
12. vacuum cleaner – пылесос
13. washing machine – стиральная машина
14. fridge – холодильник
15. and what not – и так далее, и тому подобное
16. in pieces – разобранный на части
17. to have much in common – иметь много общего
18. views on smth. – взгляды на что-либо
19. horror film – фильм ужасов
20. «soap opera» – «мыльная опера»
21. to be fond of smth – увлекаться чем-либо
22. to go in for smth – заниматься чем-либо
23. opinion – мнение
24. upbringing – воспитание
25. to take care of smb – заботиться о ком-либо
26. she is good at cooking – она хорошо готовит
27. to be clever with her hands – у нее умелые руки
28. to tidy – убирать, приводить в порядок
29. pensioner – пенсионер
30. to run the house – вести хозяйство
31. to knit – вязать
32. accountant – бухгалтер
33. joint venture company – совместное предприятие
34. scientist – ученый

II. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Opinion [ə'pɪnjən], almost ['ɔ:lməʊst], surname ['sɜ:neɪm], few [fju:], us[ʌs], some [sʌm], about [ə'baʊt], my [maɪ], parents ['peərənts], biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒi], much younger [mʌtʃ jʌŋgə], tall [to:l], experienced [ɪk'spɪərɪən(t)st], broad-shouldered [brɔ:d 'ʃəʊldəd], guitar [gɪ'tɑ:], repair [rɪ'peə], pieces [pi:si:s], once [wʌns], wheels [wi:lz], screws [skru:z], ago [ə'gəʊ], vacuum cleaner ['vækju:m, 'kli:nə], washing machine ['wɒʃɪŋmə'ʃi:n], fridge [frɪdʒ], shelves [ʃelvz], views [vju:z], horror [hɒrə], same [seɪm], education [ˌedʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n, ˌedju-], upbringing ['ʌp,brɪŋɪŋ], wash [wɒʃ], tidy ['taɪdɪ], pensioner ['pen(t)ʃ(ə)nə], knitting ['nɪtɪŋ], own [əʊn], an accountant [ən ə'kaʊntənt], a joint venture company [dʒɔɪnt 'ventʃə'kʌmpəni], husband ['hʌzbənd], a scientist [ə'saɪəntɪst], twins [twɪnz], nursery school ['nɜ:s(ə)rɪ sku:l], sure [ʃʊə], month [mʌnθ], a cosmonaut [ə'kɒzmənɔ:t], foreign languages ['fɔrɪn 'læŋgwɪdʒ], try [traɪ].

III. Insert the missing words and word combinations

1. My mother is a good-looking..... .
2. My father knows all about new..... .
3. On the table there is always a radio..... .

4. My father is a computer..... .
 5. My parents are people.
 6. I'd like to learn foreign..... .
 7. I wash the dishes, go shopping and
 8. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well..... .
 9. I want to tell you about my family.
 10. My grandmother.....that once my father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock.
 11. Helen is married and has a family of her..... .
 12. I always try to be in a..... .
 13. We are deeply..... each other and we get on very well.
 14. Three months ago he..... of being a cosmonaut.
 15. I..... a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother.
- own, told me a story, woman, radio sets, to have got, programmer, hard-working, attached to, languages, good mood, in pieces, tidy your flat, on very well, first of all, to dream, a few words.

IV. Read and translate the text A "About my family and myself"

ABOUT MY FAMILY AND MYSELF

I think that family is one of the most important things in our life. I am Alex Sidorov. Alex is my first name and Sidorov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family. First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim. My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-six. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. When he was small, he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandmother told me a story that once my father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock. He managed to put all the wheels and screws back again – but the clock did not work. They had to give it to a repairman. But that happened a long time ago. Now he can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He's got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs. On the table there is always a radio in pieces. My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes "soap operas". My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing. My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat. My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting. My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school. My brother Boris is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut. I want to become a student. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered. I always try to be in a good mood. We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well.

V. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What is your first name?
2. What is your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When is your birthday?
5. Is your family large?

6. How large is your family?
7. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
8. What are your parents?
9. Where do they work?
10. How long have your parents been married?
11. Do they have much in common?
12. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?
13. What sort of things do you do together?
14. Do you go out with your parents?
15. Who runs the house in your family?
16. What are your household duties?
17. What is your father's hobby?
18. Can you describe your mother?

VI. Choose and fill in the appropriate words from key vocabulary

1. My mother has three sisters, so I have three ...
2. I have many uncles and aunts, so I have many...
3. There are only three rooms in our apartment, so I have to a room with my brother.
4. Sometimes I with my brother about computer time.
5. My father's father is my He's got married nearly 50 years ago. His.... Is my
6. My sister Charlotte is married, too. Peter is her....
7. Charlotte and Peter have a little girl, Elizabeth. She is my....
8. Grandparents, parents, children, uncles, aunts: people live together with a large number of relatives, big families, so-called
9. I get along well with my brother. We never
10. My..... (mother and father) are my best friends.

Key vocabulary:

1. Extended family
2. Grandfather, wife, grandmother
3. Fight
4. Parents
5. Relatives
6. Cousin
7. Husband
8. Aunt
9. Share
10. Quarrel

VII. Read and translate the dialogue: "Family"

A

Nick: What is your name and where are you from?

Lena: I am Lena and I'm from Murom.

Nick: What are you and how old are you?

Lena: I'm a student and I'm seventeen.

Nick: Lena, do you have a family?

Lena: Certainly. I have my parents and a younger sister Tanya. She is fifteen. She goes to senior high school. I also have grandparents on my mother's side. So, I have a big family.

Nick: What does your father do?

Lena: My father has a café. It is our family business. He runs this café for more than twenty years. He was born in Murom and his café is a pizzeria.

Nick: How old is he now?

Lena: My father is fifty-six.

Nick: And what about your mother?

Lena: My mother is fifty-one and she is a painter. She is painting beautiful landscapes.

B

Nick: What is your mother's origin?

Lena: She is Czech. And she can't forget the beauty of her native land. I'm also influenced by her very much.

Nick: Do you have any relatives in the Czech Republic?

Lena: Yes, I have them. My grandpa on my father's side lives in Prague. And my grandparents of my mother's side live in Karlovy Vary. They are very old now and I try to visit them more often.

Nick: And what about your younger sister which is seventeen now? Is she doing well?

Lena: Yes. She is a very clever and self-sufficient girl. I suppose she will succeed in life.

Nick: Do you like to be a senior sister?

Lena: It is not difficult and it is very nice. My younger sister is independent and she doesn't need to rely on me much. But I always wanted to be the youngest child in my family.

Nick: Is your relationship with your younger sister friendly?

Lena: When I was a little girl my sister used to follow me everywhere. She always wanted to do that what I was doing. Then I didn't want her to follow me. Now I enjoy her company and I like our conversations.

Nick: Does your sister show her respect to you?

Lena: She enjoys being together with me.

Nick: You are happy.

XII. Make up your own dialogue with your class-mates using the following words and word combinations

Nice to meet you, to be born, years old, senior, friendly, good looking, a housewife, nephew, relationship, remote kinsman, if I'm not mistaken, cousin, relative, uncle, a lucky dog, elder sister, how curious, quite a popular name, grandparents, aunt, sister-in-law, a charming hostess, come around to see smb..

XIII. Tell about your family using the following words and word combinations

To be good at cooking, to be clever with, to have much in common, a vacuum cleaner, to water flowers, to dust, to make a bed, a delicious dinner, to make a puzzle, to wash the dishes, to take a dog for a walk, a lot of relatives, to have some free time, to go in for sports, united, responsibilities, mutual understanding, advice, help, traditions, values, happiness, ties, faithful.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Box, sheep, place, library, photo, mouse, lady, bus, country, wife, party, knife, knowledge, hero, goose, company, deer, tomato, city, man, news, child, shelf, leaf, money, information, fish, foot, family, day, match.

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол to be в правильной форме.

1. Look, there my books on the desk. (to be)
2. there letters in the box? (to be)
3. There many birds on the roof. (to be)
4. Many years ago there many dinosaurs on the Earth. (to be)
5. There some lessons in English next week. (to be)
6. There much snow this winter. (to be)
7. Some years ago there many old houses in our street. (to be)
8. There much snow last winter. (to be)
9. There many places of interest in London. (to be)

Тема 1.2 Описание людей (10 ч)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. a very good friend – очень хороший друг
2. important – важный
3. to my mind – по моему мнению
4. to be ready – быть готовым
5. to help – помочь
6. situation – ситуация
7. nevertheless – тем не менее
8. to support – поддерживать
9. to solve all the problems – решить все проблемы
10. different interests – различные интересы
11. different hobbies – различные увлечения
12. likes and dislikes – нравится – не нравится
13. to help one another – помогать друг другу
14. discuss all troubles – обсуждать все проблемы
15. kind and clever – добрый и умный
16. to spend free time – проводить свободное время
17. a lot of work to do – много работы
18. future profession – будущая профессия
19. go for walks – ходить гулять
20. discuss books – обсуждать книги

II. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Reveal [rɪ'vi:l], forever [fə'revə], each other [i:tʃ 'ʌðə], enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ, en-], together [tə'geðə], much [mʌʃ], share [ʃeə], idea [aɪ'diə], trouble ['trʌbl], phone [fəʊn], brave [breɪv], optimistic [ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk], person ['pɜ:s(ə)n], joke [dʒəʊk], passionate ['pæʃ(ə)nət], sullen ['sʌlən], sloven ['slʌv(ə)n], lazy ['leɪzɪ], insult [ɪn'sʌlt], fear [fiə], courage ['kʌrɪdʒ], affectionate [ə'fekʃ(ə)nət], amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ], calm [kɑ:m], amiable ['eɪmiəbl], irritable ['ɪrɪtəbl], neat [ni:t], stupid ['stju:pɪd], favourite ['feɪv(ə)rɪt], TV [ti:'vi:], entertain [ˌentə'teɪn], lonely ['ləʊnli], honest ['ɒnɪst, 'ɒnə-], loyal ['lɔɪəl], trust [trʌst], another [ə'nʌðə], necessary ['nesəs(ə)rɪ], absolutely [ˌæbsə'l(j)u:tli], supportive [sə'pɔ:tɪv], listen['lɪs(ə)n], laugh [lɑ:f], partner ['pɑ:tənə], moreover [mɔ:(r)'əʊvə], should [ʃʊd], emotions [ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)nz], success [sək'ses], failure ['feɪljə], since [sɪn(t)s], adventurous [əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs], discuss [dɪ'skʌs], gentle [dʒentl], kind [kaɪnd], patient ['peɪʃ(ə)nt], wrong [rɒŋ], ancient ['eɪn(t)j(ə)nt], civilizations [ˌsɪv(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)nz], architecture [ˌɑ:kɪtektʃə], draw [drɔ:].

III. Match the English words and word combinations and their Russian equivalents

Make friends, friends forever, see each other, miss each other, meet each other, enjoy doing together, have much in common, share ideas, help in trouble (in need), phone each other, brave and strong, optimistic person, a lot of jokes, friendship, close friend.

Иметь много общего, скучать друг без друга, звонить друг другу, встречаться друг с другом, делиться идеями, подружиться, друзья навсегда, видеть друг друга, делать что-то вместе с удовольствием, помогать друг другу в беде, храбрый и сильный, много шуток, оптимист, дружба, близкий друг

IV. Read and translate the text A “A Good Friend”

A GOOD FRIEND

A friend in need is a friend indeed – we all know this saying and I believe this is true. Friends play a very important role in our lives. When we feel sad they entertain us, when we are lonely they make a company for us. So who can we call a good friend? For me a good friend should be honest, loyal and understanding. It's very important that you can trust another person. Friends are usually close to each other and spend a lot of time together, they share their ideas and secrets and that's why it's necessary to be honest. You must be sure that your secret will not be revealed to anyone else. I also believe that a friend should be loyal. A good friend doesn't take the side of

your enemy or doesn't take sides at all. A loyal friend will never stop being your friend just because you don't think the way he or she thinks. For a real friend it's absolutely not important how rich you are. One of the most important things in a good friend for me is being supportive. A good friend is always beside you when you feel bad, lonely or upset. He is always ready to talk to you, to give advice and support to you. He has the ability to listen to other people. Moreover, it's always nice when a friend understands you, when you are sure he won't laugh at you in any situation. A friend should be your partner in life. He should share your emotions, share your success and failures and be near you if needed. My best friend's name is Boris. He is seventeen years old and he is my classmate. We have been friends since the first year at school. Boris is very attractive. He is tall, slim and strong. He has dark hair and brown eyes. We share many common interests: we play in the same football team, we both like adventurous stories, and we have the same attitude to life. Boris does well at college. He is especially good at History and English. He helps me to do my homework, explains to me what I don't understand. He also takes part in different college activities, concerts and parties. My friend's opinion is very important for me. I can discuss all my problems with him. He is very gentle, kind and modest. Boris is also a very patient and hardworking person. If something goes wrong, he tries to do it again never giving up. His interests are broad. He is interested in the history of ancient civilizations and architecture. He plays the guitar and likes to draw. Sometimes I fall out with Boris but make peace with him right away. When we have free time, we go out together. Usually we invite our friends and go to the cinema. Boris is very reliable and honest person and at any moment I can rely on him.

V. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. When did you meet your friend?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. How old is your friend?
4. How does your friend look like?
5. How does your friend like to spend his free time?
6. Why do you like your friend?
7. Do you have a lot of friends?
8. Do you like to spend time with your friend?
9. Does your friend go in for sport?
10. Does your friend do well at college?
11. What year of study is your friend in?
12. Is he/she your best friend?
13. Why is he/she your best friend?
14. Do you have any problems with your friend?
15. What is an ideal friend?

VI. Choose and fill in the appropriate words from key vocabulary

1. Boris is very and person and at any moment I can rely on him.
2. We all know many about friendship.
3. So who can we call a?
4. They share their and that's why it's necessary to be.....
5. I also believe that a friend should be.....
6. You must be sure that your secret will not be to anyone else.
7. Friends are usually close to each other and spend.....
8. For a real friend it's absolutely not important how
9. He should your emotions, your success and failures and be near you if needed.
10. One of the most important things in a good friend for me is being.....

Key vocabulary:

1. Reliable and honest
2. Sayings
3. A lot of time together
4. ...
5. ...
6. Revealed
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

3. Ideas and secrets 8. Rich you are
4. Good friend 9. Share
5. Loyal 10. Supportive

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму прилагательного:

1. This good – looking girl is the (good) student in our group.
2. This sentence is (difficult) than the first one.
3. Spanish is (easy) to learn.
4. She is not so (easy) as I am.
5. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
6. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer.
7. Please, be (careful) next time.
8. He feels (good) today.
9. The weather is (nice) today than it was yesterday.
10. Crimea is one of the (good) places in Russia.

II. Запишите цифрами:

One thousand six, twenty – nine, the fifteenth, nineteen twenty – two, three thousand, three hundred and thirty – nine, thirteen, seventy – eight.

III. Напишите словами порядковые числительные и даты:

25, 100, в 1915 году, 9, в 2003 году, 31, 12, 48, в 988 году, 43, 2, 54, 1, в 1976 году.

IV. Составьте и напишите предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов:

1. Is, best, she, friend, my.
2. Learn, different, students, our, subjects.
3. The, is, Russia, of, the, in, country, the, largest, world.
4. In, the, we, city, live, a, flat, in, of, center, the.
5. Reading, is, my, of, best, son`s, fond, friend.

1.3. Межличностные отношения (12 ч)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. typical – типичный
2. since they were students – со студенческой скамьи
3. to be in love – быть влюбленным
4. chemist – химик
5. field – область
6. head of sales department – начальник отдела продаж
7. newly built houses – новостройки
8. to offer – предлагать
9. discount – скидка
10. home teacher – классный руководитель
11. responsibility – ответственность
12. supervise – руководить
13. differentiate – различать, делать исключение
14. haircut – прическа, стрижка
15. low volume – тихо
16. seldom – редко
17. role – model – пример для подражания
18. to have a serious talk – серьезно поговорить
19. to give up smoking – бросить курить
20. spices – специи
21. vegetables – овощи
22. to treat – угощать
23. to wash dishes – мыть посуду

II. Read and translate the text «My family»

MY FAMILY

My family is very typical. There are both parents in my family; there are two children and one grandparent living with us.

My parents' names are Igor and Ludmila. My father is 45 and my mother is 44. They have been married since they were students, for more than 20 years now! And they are still in love. My dad often buys flowers for my mom. It is very romantic, isn't it?

My parents are chemists by education but they do not work in this field any more. My father works as a head of sales department at a construction company. In simple words, he is responsible for sales of newly built apartments. His friend offered him this position. Also, my father will have a discount on a new flat. This is very important for us because we are getting a larger flat. I can't wait to move to there!

My mother is a school teacher. She likes her job a lot. She teaches chemistry and is also a home teacher for the 9th form. It is a lot of responsibility but my mother likes it. She is often busy with her school activities but she always has time for me and my younger brother. His name is Boris. He is in the 8th grade. And, of course, he is in our mother's class. Can you imagine how it feels to have your mother supervising you both at home and at school? But they say that there are no problems. Mother does not differentiate him from other students. She is very professional.

My brother likes rock music. He has a special haircut like some rock stars and learns to play the guitar. He plays an electric guitar, so he can make the volume of his «music» very low. I also think that he smokes and I don't like it at all. My father smokes cigarettes, but very seldom. I think that Boris takes him as a role – model. I try to talk to him about it but he does not want to talk. I want to catch him smoking at home and then have a serious talk. I want him to quit immediately.

Our grandmother also lives with us. She moved to live with us when my grandfather died. She is a great person. We all love her. I just love the way she cooks! She cooks very tasty! She says that she will teach me how to cook when I want it. I don't have much time for cooking now. My

household chores is to do the flat. I wash dishes and clean the flat. My friends love to come and try what my grandmother Natasha cooks. She always cooks extra for guests and likes to treat them.

V. Tell about your family using the following words and word combinations

To be good at cooking, to be clever with, to have much in common, a vacuum cleaner, to water flowers, to dust, to make a bed, a delicious dinner, to make a puzzle, to wash the dishes, to take a dog for a walk, a lot of relatives, to have some free time, to go in for sports, united, responsibilities, mutual understanding, advice, help, traditions, values, happiness, ties, faithful.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Перефразируйте словосочетания, используя притяжательный падеж.

1. The flat of my sister is large.
2. The children of my brother are at home.
3. The room of the boy is light.
4. The name of this girl is Jane.
5. The work of these students is interesting.
6. The computer of my son is modern.
7. He was a friend of my cousins.
8. These are the books of my children.

II. Поставьте апостроф в нужное место и переведите предложения.

Example: That`s Jims new girlfriend. – That is **Jim`s** new girlfriend.

1. Can you tell me where the sisters mother is?
2. Where are the childrens books?
3. The students result is very good.
4. They are the teachers textbooks.
5. These are Johns children.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив притяжательный падеж.

Example: Show me (timetable, Kathy) – Show me Kathy`s timetable.

1. Where is (album, Richard)?
2. Is (Tom, school) far from his house?
3. Do you know (Bill, new teacher)?
4. What are (names, their children)?
5. Is (your mother, car) new?
6. (parrot, Kathy) is smart and funny.
7. (birthday, my mum) is on the 8th of July.

IV. Поставьте подходящий предлог.

1. It has been raining (for/since/until) last Friday.
2. I didn`t see you (in/at/on) home.
3. Where are you (from/in/at) – Russia. But I live (from/in/at) Germany.
4. Wait (of/by/for) me. I will come back (in/over/with) an hour.
5. We often travel (in/to/at) Sochi (on/in/by) train.
6. Lucy has worked as a waitress (for/since/during) four years.
7. They are still (in/on/at) work.
8. He never goes (to/at/in) the cinema.
9. I am not fond (in/with/of) cats.
10. She was named (after/to/by) her grandmother.

Тема 2.1. Рабочий день. (10 ч.)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. get up early / late – вставать рано/ поздно
2. go to bed early / late — ложиться спать рано/ поздно
3. make the bed — заправлять кровать
4. take a shower – принимать душ
5. take a bath — принимать ванну
6. dress (get dressed) — одеваться
7. wash my face — умываться
8. clean my teeth — чистить зубы
9. have breakfast — завтракать
10. have lunch — перекусывать
11. have dinner — обедать (ужинать)
12. have ... for breakfast — есть на завтрак
13. go to work — ходить на работу
14. leave home for work — уходить из дома на работу
15. come home from work — приходить домой с работы
16. have English lessons — заниматься английским языком
17. surf the Net — быть в сети
18. do the cooking — готовить еду
19. cook breakfast (lunch, dinner) — готовить завтрак (ланч, обед)
20. do the washing — стирать
21. do the ironing — гладить
22. wash up – мыть посуду
23. do housework – делать что-либо по хозяйству
24. clean the flat — убирать квартиру
25. do homework — делать домашнюю работу
26. feed the dog — кормить собаку
27. go for a walk — гулять
28. take the dog out — выводить собаку гулять
29. go out – ходить куда-либо, проводить время вне дома
30. go shopping – ходить по магазинам
31. have a rest — отдыхать
32. go to see smb – навещать кого-либо

II. Read and translate the text A “My Working Day”

I am very busy on my weekdays. My working day begins early in the morning. My studies starts at half past eight, so I have to get up at 7 to be ready for it. I never wake up myself, my mother always wakes me up. Sometimes I do my morning exercises, then I go to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. Then I go to my room, make the bed. I switch on my radio, put on my clothes, comb my hair, put a little makeup. By that time my breakfast is ready (my mother cooks it for me).

At a quarter to eight I go to my college. Usually I have three or four lessons a day, it lasts till 3 o'clock. After each lesson there is a break, so I can talk to my friends or eat my sandwich. After classes I go home. First of all, I need to walk my dog. Then I have my dinner and a little rest.

The teachers give us a lot of work, so I start doing about 6 o'clock. As a rule, it takes me two or three hours to do my homework. My parents get home at about six o'clock. We have supper together, discuss the news, watch TV. After it, I help my mother to do some work about the house – wash dishes, clean the room. Twice a week in evenings I play tennis. When I do not go to play tennis, I stay home and watch TV, listen to the music, read. Sometimes my friends call me and we go for a walk. At eleven o'clock, tired after a long working day I go to bed and fall asleep.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. When do you usually get up on your working day?
2. What do you do in the morning when you get up?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How much time does it take you to get to your college?
5. Do you have dinner at home or at college canteen?
6. What do you usually have for dinner?
7. When does your family have supper?
8. Do you go in for sports?
9. When do you usually go to bed?

IV. Tell about your working day.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Напишите три степени сравнения следующих наречий.

Well, badly, far, here, outside, easily, mostly, fast, loudly, usually, carefully, happily, patiently, dangerously.

II. Выберите правильное наречие в скобках:

1. Alice smiles even (most brightly/ more brightly) than the sun.
2. The new teacher explains the rules (more completely/completely) than our book.
3. Jack arrived (latest/most late) at the airport.
4. Jillian usually climbs (highest/higher) of all the other climbers in her group.
5. Andrew is speaking even (more louder/ louder) than usual.
6. Mel dances (most gracefully/more gracefully) of all the girls.
7. Of all three, Mike runs (fastest/faster).
8. Of all two, Mike runs (fastest/faster).
9. Harry swims (slower/slowest) of all the boys in the swimming team.
10. Yesterday the President spoke (more calmly/calmly) to Congress than usual.

III. Вставьте наречие в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Unfortunately, it`s becoming _____ (hard) to find a well – paid job.
2. This phrase is _____ (widely) used in spoken Russian than in written.
3. Your test isn`t good. You can do _____ (well) than you did.
4. I know Daniel _____ (well) than you do.
5. We walk _____ (fast) than usual to catch the train.
6. I used to play tennis _____ (often) than now.
7. Mary is driving _____ (slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.
8. Of all the group Jimmy did _____ (badly) in the examination.

IV. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в правильную форму Present или Past Simple:

- My brother (to play) tennis every Sunday.
- (to watch) you this film yesterday?
- I (to play) the piano at five o`clock yesterday.
- My sister (not to like) coffee.
- My brother (to be) a student. He (to study) at our college.
- What you (to do) at this time yesterday?
- The students (to have) five examinations last year.
- (to teach) she history at the university?
- He (not to speak) French.
- What language they ususally (to speak)?

Тема 2.2 Досуг (10 ч.)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. childhood – детство
2. to develop – развивать
3. according to – в соответствии с
4. bird watching – наблюдение за птицами
5. to collect antiques – собирать антикварные вещи
6. calligraphy – каллиграфия, чистописание
7. grownups – взрослые
8. successful career – успешная карьера
9. leisure – досуг, свободное время
10. meditation – раздумье, размышление, медитация
11. to improve – улучшать
12. ability – способность, возможность (делать что-л.)
13. blooming garden – цветущий сад
14. to grow plants – выращивать растения²⁷
15. to enhance – совершенствовать
16. horticulture – садоводство
17. favourite hobby – любимое хобби
18. tokens – знаки, символы
19. models and electronics – моделирование и электроника
20. insects – насекомые

II. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

Surfing the Internet, blogging, cookery, woodworking, whittling, skydiving, snorkeling, spelunking, rock climbing, rug hooking, ice-skating, gambling, handicraft, model airplanes, model cars, model trains, mountaineering, embroidery, bird-watching, origami, pottery making, kite flying, coin collecting, artifacts, fishing, horticulture, herpetology.

III. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Photography [fə'tɒgrəfi], yoga ['jəʊgə], sewing [səʊɪŋ], hiking ['haɪkɪŋ], biking ['baɪkɪŋ], job[dʒɒb], amateur ['æmətə], bother ['bɒðə], yachting ['jɒtɪŋ], quilting [kwɪltɪŋ], riding [raɪdɪŋ], climbing[klaɪmɪŋ], rug[rʌg] , ikebana [i'ki'bɑ:nə], macramé [mə'krɑ:mi, -meɪ], puppetry['pʌpɪtri], puzzle ['pʌzl] , bungee['bʌndʒi], jumping [dʒʌmpɪŋ], herpetology [ˌhɛ:pɪ'tɒlədʒi], philately [fɪ'læt(ə)li], philomena [ˌfɪlə(u)'mi:nə], numismatics [ˌnju:mɪz'mætɪks], bibliophile ['bɪblɪəfaɪl], antiquarian [ˌæntɪ'kweəriən], expensive [ɪk'spen(t)sɪv], matchbox ['mætʃbɒks], label ['leɪb(ə)l], enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:zɪæz(ə)m], amateur ['æmətə], typically ['tɪpɪk(ə)li], quality ['kwɒləti], physically ['fɪzɪk(ə)li], mentally ['ment(ə)li], escape [ɪs'keɪp], knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ], childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd], nevertheless [ˌnevəðə'les], quite [kwɑɪt].

IV. Find for the words in A their definitions in B

A. Blogging, calligraphy, gastronomy, horticulture, origami, philately, bungee, jumping, herpetology.

B. The sport of jumping off a very high bridge or similar structure, the art and knowledge involved in preparing and eating good food, the study of collecting butterflies and moths, opinions and experiences on the internet for others to read the art of producing beautiful writing , often created with a special pen or brush, the study or activity of cultivating gardens, writing your thoughts , the art of making objects for decoration by folding sheets of paper into shapes, the collecting and study of stamps and postal history as a hobby, with a long elastic rope tied to your legs, the branch of zoology concerned with reptiles and amphibians.

V. Match the Russian equivalents from B and the English words and word combinations from A

A. Woodcarving, doing puzzle, painting, cooking, read books, fish keeping, lapidary, play cards, gambling, play the guitar, pottery, play the piano, origami fishing, crocheting, lace making.

В. Резьба по дереву, рыболовство, азартные игры, вязание крючком, игра на пианино, увлечение рыбками, кружевоплетение, кулинария, чтение книг, гравировка драгоценных камней, игра в карты, гончарное дело, игра на гитаре, рисование, оригами, складывать пазлы.

VI. Use one of the hobby types to fill in the gap in the descriptions below

collecting team sport
models and electronics martial arts
performing arts outdoor activity
food & drink board sports
games motorsports
individual sports

1. _____ requires you to find as many as possible of one type of thing such as baseball cards, or vinyl records.
2. Arcade _____ include pinball machines and a wide variety of computer games that are played in a large room.
3. You play a _____ if you play basketball, soccer or water polo.
4. Snowboarding and windsurfing are types of _____.
5. If you like bartending and cooking you look _____.
6. Head to the mountains to enjoy _____ such as kayaking, river rafting, and rafting.
7. _____ such as snowmobiling and go karts can be rather expensive, especially if you don't know how to repair vehicles.
8. Some people prefer _____ rather than team sports. These include boxing, fencing and golf.
9. People all over the world practice _____ such as Kung Fu and Aikido.
10. _____ often include building your own model.
11. People who sing, act or dance participate in the _____.

VII. Match the hobby or activity to the definition. In some cases, a number of hobbies may be correct

1. This is a type of dancing that comes from Vienna. (Violin / Viola / Cello).
2. This is an activity that involves smoking something that looks like a long, brown stick. (Model airplanes).
3. This is an activity that involves making small reproductions of airplanes. (Card games).
4. You play this instrument with a bow. (Horseback riding).
5. In order to keep these pets you shouldn't be queasy. (Rodents / Snakes / Reptiles).
6. This is an individual sport that can calm you, as well as keep you in shape. (Cooking).
7. You might climb Everest if you do this hobby. (Snowboarding / Skiing).
8. Ride a motorized vehicle with two wheels for this hobby. (Taekwondo).
9. If you collect this type of comic book, you might need to read Japanese. (Yoga / Tai Chi / Pilates).
10. This hobby involves telling jokes. (Cigar smoking).
11. You must know poker and blackjack if you do this hobby. (Mountain climbing).
12. You must have a good relationship with animals to participate in this sport. (Stand up comedy).
13. This martial art comes from Korea. (Motocross / Motorcycle – Touring / Motorcycle Stunts).
14. Fly down the snowy hill on a board with this hobby. (Manga).
15. Your partner will be stuffed if you take up this hobby. (Waltz).

IV. Read and translate the text A “Hobby”

HOBBY

A hobby is an activity, interest, enthusiasm, or amateur pastime that is undertaken for pleasure or relaxation, typically done during one's leisure time. Our lives would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them

the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. We strongly feel that hobbies make our lives much more interesting. Hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. Why do people have hobbies? Firstly, they want to have a good and quality time. A hobby helps people to relax after work or school. Having a hobby people realize themselves in different ways. For young children and teenagers it is a way to develop their skills and talent and of course to keep them away from things like drugs, alcohol and bad company. Doing a hobby stimulates your brain. A hobby helps to concentrate on other work later. If you are good at your hobby, you feel proud of yourself. In general, having a hobby is very important for everybody because it is kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A hobby makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works. Hobby is a good thing a person gets from childhood. It can be developed at any age however better since childhood. We all do some kind of work according to our interest which can give us happiness and joy that is called hobby. Some people get different hobbies according to their interest, likes and dislikes. There are many types of hobbies we can develop such as dancing, singing, drawing, playing indoor or outdoor games, bird watching, collecting antiques, taking photographs, reading, going in for sports, gardening, listening to music, watching TV, cooking, etc. Our hobbies help us earning for life and making a successful career. Hobby is something we can fully enjoy in our leisure or free time. Nevertheless, quite a lot of people have no hobby. Most of them say that they are too busy or too tired to do anything in their free time. But we are sure that such people are lazy and passive and their lives are dull and boring. Thus hobbies play an essential part in teachers' and students' lives. Hobbies are popular both with children and grownups who wish to collect coins, stamps, books, games, posters. Students playing musical instruments, dancing, singing, fond of computers and drawing. Teachers often organize travelling and visiting interesting places. Hobbies differ like tastes. But if you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste – you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting and eventful and hobby helps you to succeed in future and gives you satisfaction with your life.

V. Read and translate the dialogues: “Hobbies”

A

Lena: Hello.

Nick: Hi, how are you doing?

Lena: I'm fine, thanks, but you?

Nick: I'm having perfect days.

Lena: Why so?

Nick: I found myself a new hobby.

Lena: So what are you doing?

Nick: I'm making plane models.

Lena: Do you have any models ready already?

Nick: Of course, I've made models of planes Yak 145, Mig 29

Lena: But what model are you making now?

Nick: Currently I'm making a difficult model of Boeing 747-400.

Lena: Huh, seems really difficult.

Nick: Yup, it really is. 34

Lena: Ok, so have a good luck. I'm out of time.

Nick: Have a nice day, bye.

Lena: Thanks, bye.

B

Peter: Hello, Mike!

Mike: Hi, Peter! Where are you going?

Peter: I'm going to the park. My parents gave me a digital camera for my birthday. I want to take some pictures.

Mike: Cool! It's not easy to take a really good photo. But I think it's very interesting!

Peter: I agree. There's much to learn about it for me. You know, I want to manage to take good photos of landscapes and people's faces.

Mike: That would be great. Good photo helps us to remember happy moments of our life and bad portraits always put in bad mood.

Peter: Exactly! My sister is very pretty girl but she's not photogenic so she doesn't look good on photos and she's always upset about it.

Mike: You may read a lot about digital cameras in the internet. There are lots of useful information for beginners, including lessons and examples.

Peter: You're right. I've already looked through some. Now I want a little practice.

Mike: You may take a picture of me, if you want. I can be your first experiment.

Peter: Really? Thank you! Let's do it!

VI. Tell about your hobby using the following words and word combinations

Favourite, cooking, listening music, gardening, to prefer, gardening, meditation, to improve, my work efficiency, interest and ability, to give (smb.) high level of peace, to make whole day useful, every early morning, to enjoy (smb.) blooming garden, growing plants, slowly on daily basis, to enjoy sun rise, to enjoy sun set, daily in my garden, to play badminton, to discuss new plans, to promote (smb.) to continue, to become happy, to take (smb.) problems in easy way, to try to solve, from (smb.) childhood.

VII. Tell about your hobby answering questions

1. What is a hobby?
2. Does your hobby interfere with your work/study/personal life?
3. Which hobbies do you think are the most difficult?
4. Have you got a hobby? What is your hobby?
5. Which hobbies are the most expensive?
6. How much time can one spend on his/her hobby?
7. What can one do as a hobby?
8. Which hobbies are the most popular in your country?
9. Why did you start your hobby?
10. Which hobbies are the most popular with women in your country? With men?
11. Did you have any hobbies when you were a child?
12. How long have you had your hobby?
13. Why do people have hobbies?
14. Is your hobby safe or dangerous?
15. How many hours a week do you spend on your hobby?
16. Do you think a hobby is different from a sport?
17. Are there any hobbies you would like to try?
18. Do you spend money on your hobby?
19. Why do people need hobbies?
20. Which hobbies cost nothing at all?
21. Which hobbies are the cheapest?
22. Can a hobby be dangerous?

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в правильную форму Present или Past Continuous:

- My granny is in the kitchen. She (to cook) dinner now.
- She (to watch) TV from 6 to 8 yesterday.
- My dad (to repair) my bike in the garage now.
- They (to go) to school now.
- Helen (to cook) soup at five o'clock yesterday.

- She (not to sleep) at home at nine o'clock yesterday.
- I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment.
- Look! The baby (to sleep).
- I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday.
- The students (to write) a test now.
- We (to dance) at the party the whole night.
- It (to rain) the whole day yesterday.
- My mother (to sit) in the sunlight now and I (to set) the table.

Тема 3.1 Дом/квартира (12 ч.)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. to be situated - быть расположенным
2. to be of one`s own – владеть, иметь в собственности
3. the ground floor – первый этаж
4. convenient – удобный
5. comfortable – комфортабельный, уютный
6. well – planned – хорошо спланированный
7. modern conveniences – современные удобства
8. central heating – центральное отопление
9. electricity – электричество
10. gas – газ
11. running water – водопровод
12. a lift – лифт
13. to enjoy – наслаждаться
14. lovely – красивый, прекрасный
15. a view of – вид на
16. furniture – мебель
17. to the right (left) of – справа (слева) от
18. on the right (left) of – направо (налево)
19. near – рядом, около
20. a living room – гостиная
21. a dining room – столовая
22. a study – кабинет
23. a hall – прихожая, холл
24. a bathroom – ванная
25. a kitchen – кухня
26. a bedroom – спальня
27. a wall unit – стенка
28. an armchair – кресло
29. a sofa – диван
30. cosy - уютный
31. light – светлый
32. a wardrobe – платяной шкаф
33. a bookshelf – книжный шкаф
34. a bookcase – книжный шкаф
35. a desk – письменный стол
36. a standard lamp – торшер
37. well – equipped – хорошо оборудованный
38. a fridge – холодильник
39. a dishwasher – посудомоечная машина
40. a microwave oven – микроволновая печь
41. expensive – дорогой
42. a carpet – ковер
43. curtains – занавески
44. to move to a new flat – переехать в новую квартиру
45. to place, to put – поставить, поместить

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you got a flat or a house?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat (house)?
3. What modern conveniences are there in your flat?

4. Which is the largest room in your flat?
5. What is there in this room?
6. Are there any pictures on the walls?
7. What is there on the floor?
8. You have a room of your own, haven't you?
9. What furniture is there in your room?
10. Where do you keep your books?
11. What colour are the curtains on the windows?

III. Use the right word from those given in brackets.

1. There is a (table, kitchen, desk) in my study room.
2. Is there any (cooker, furniture, fridge) in that room?
3. There is no (mirror, fireplace, telephone) in the house, it is cold in winter.
4. There is no balcony in my (garden, room, bathroom).
5. There are two large (TV sets, wardrobes, windows) in the sitting room.
6. We have a table and some (chairs, bookshelves, beds) in the dining room.
7. They have two (beds, armchairs, tables) near the fireplace.
8. (under, to the right of, over) the sofa he has got a bookcase.

IV. Read and translate the text.

MY FLAT

I live in a modern block of flats in a residential part of the city. It's a 12-storey building located away from the main road with a children's playground, some benches to sit on кабинет and a small pond on its premises. I like the place, because it's got a lot of greenery, which is not characteristic of big cities.

My flat is on the top floor, so I usually take a lift up and down. When you open the door and enter the flat you get into the hall. It's quite spacious with lots of light coming from the kitchen window. There's a massive wooden coat hanger in the corner and a large mirror on the wall.

Regarding the kitchen itself, it's roomy and fully-equipped. There's a dinner table with some chairs in the middle. There's a fridge and a freezer, a washing machine and other kitchen gadgets and facilities. From the kitchen you can go onto the balcony, which is also quite spacious and green due to lots of flowerpots with various plants in them.

There are also two bedrooms in my flat – one is my parents' room and the other belongs to me. I use it as a bedroom and a study. I'd like to say a few words about this room which I like immensely. It's not very big, but extremely cosy. There's a window with some curtains hanging over it and a desk near the window. There's a laptop and a desk tidy on the desk and a bookshelf next to it. There's also a bed and a wardrobe where I keep my clothes and shoes. There're some pictures and posters on the walls. There's a soft carpet on the floor and a set of lights on the ceiling. I always make my bed and try to keep my room clean and tidy because of my friends often coming over.

And the last but not the least is the living-room where my family gets together when it's home time. Here we discuss and trouble-shoot problems in daily living, talk about our family members' activities and life experience.

I hope you liked the description because that's the place I love and feel most comfortable in.

V. Tell about your flat.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Вставьте is или are и переведите предложения.

1. There many old trees in the park.
2. There children under the trees.
3. There a lake in the park.
4. There boats on the lake.
5. There a woman in the boat.
6. There a glass on the table.
7. There a cup of coffee on the coffee-table.
8. There flowers in the vase.
9. There seven bottles under the table.
10. There a water – melon in the fridge.

II. Составьте предложения из слов.

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is, sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on, the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is
5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is

III. Запишите предложения во множественном числе.

1. There is a bicycle near the tree.
2. There is a book on the table.
3. There is a sweet in the box.
4. There is a bird in the cage.
5. There is a pear on the dish.

IV. Вставьте there is/there are в соответствующей форме.

1. Look! _____ their telephone number in the letter.
2. Chester is a very old town. _____ many old buildings there.
3. Excuse me, _____ a restaurant near here?
4. How many students _____ in your group?
5. I was hungry but _____ anything to eat?
6. _____ a football match on TV last night.
7. _____ many people at the meeting?
8. Look! _____ an accident. Call the ambulance!
9. This box is empty. _____ nothing in it.
10. When we arrived at the cinema _____ a lot of people outside.

V. Задайте вопросы к предложению и ответьте на них.

Example:

There is a good programme on TV tonight.

- Is there a good programme on TV tonight?

- Yes, there is.

There aren't any theatres in my town.

- Are there any theatres in your town? – No, there are not/there aren't.

1. There is a cat in the window.
2. There is a book on the shelf.
3. There are several pictures on the walls.
4. There are many glasses in the cupboard.
5. There isn't a peach on the plate.
6. There was a shop at the corner.

7. There were many apples in the basket.

8. There is a lot of people at the stadium.

VI. Translate into English.

А. В этом журнале много интересных статей. В нашем городе много музеев и театров. В этой комнате есть телефон? В этой комнате два окна. В чашке не было чая. Сколько статей было в этом журнале? – Там было несколько статей. Сколько студентов в группе? На столе лежит несколько книг.

В. Рядом с нашим домом есть школа. В городе несколько театров. Цветы стоят в красивой вазе. В корзине много яблок. На этой улице была школа? Рядом с нашим домом есть парк. В комнате много детей. В центре города находится красивая площадь. Школа находится рядом с нашим домом.

VII. Поставьте глагол в Present Perfect:

- I just (to meet) our teacher.
- You ever (to see) the Pyramids?
- He (finish) training.
- We (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
- She (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
- Oh, no! I (lose) my money.
- My mum (write) shopping list. It`s on the kitchen table.
- Dad, you (eat) my biscuit!
- Hurry up! They (start) the film!
- Mary (study) hard this year, so she`ll pass her exams.
- Tom`s my best friend. I (know) him for three years.
- Brad (live) in Chicago since 1998.
- I (not clean) my football boots.
- He (not do) his homework.
- My brother and I (not see) any films this week.
- It`s my birthday party today. I (not invite) many people.
- She (not wash) his hands. They`re very dirty.
- John (not play) the violin since he was at school.
- Where`s Alison? We (not see) her since yesterday.

Complete Jane`s letter to her American friend. Use the Present Perfect Tense.

VIII. Заполните письмо Джейн глаголами в Present Perfect Tense.

Dea Amy

I (not have) a letter from you for a long time. You (lose) my address? I bought the new Steps CD at the weekend. I already (listen) to it. You (hear) it yet? It`s brilliant. There`s a new video too, but I (not see) it yet.

School is going OK. I just (finish) some exams, but the holidays (not start) yet. We`re going to Ireland. I (never be) there.

Write soon with your news.

Love

Jane

Тема 3.2. Город, деревня. Город Владимир (10 ч)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. beautiful cities and towns – красивые большие и маленькие города
2. to visit – посещать
3. to be born – родиться
4. old and modern – древние и современные
5. to be founded in – быть основанным
6. architecture – архитектура
7. the places of interest – интересные места
8. history and culture – история и культура
9. narrow streets paved with stones – узкие улочки, вымощенные камнем
10. old churches and cathedrals – древние церкви и соборы
11. to attract people – привлекать людей
12. various museums and galleries – различные музеи и галереи
13. shopping centers – торговые центры
14. go to the movie/ concert/performance – ходить в кино, на концерты, спектакли
15. to be proud of – гордиться чем-либо
16. to be bound up – связывать с...
17. the first mention – первое упоминание
18. to erect – сооружать/строить
19. densely populated town – густонаселенный город
20. research centres – исследовательские центры

II. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Pedestrian [prɪ'destrɪən], embassy ['embəsi], emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi], map [mæp], subway ['sʌbweɪ], sightseeing ['saɪt,si:ɪŋz] station ['steɪʃən], post office [pəʊst 'ɒfɪs], hotel [həʊ'tel], hospital ['hɒspɪtl], theatre ['θiətə], bridge [brɪdʒ], road sign [rəʊd saɪn], bakery ['beɪkəri], cathedral [kə'ti:dr(ə)], church [tʃɜ:ʃ], café ['kæfeɪ], circus ['sɜ:kəs], dry cleaner [draɪ'kli:nə], escalator ['eskəleɪtə], ancient ['eɪn(t)ʃ(ə)nt], annoy [ə'noɪ], failure ['feɪljə], exceptional, famous ['feɪməs], unknown, crowds of people [kraʊds əv 'pi:pl], cultural ['kʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l], variety [və'raɪəti], restaurant ['restərənt], approximate [ə'prɒksɪmət], exhibition [ˌeksɪ'biʃ(ə)n], ballet ['bæleɪ], event [ɪ'vent], heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ], tourists ['tuəɪst], palace ['pælɪs, -əs], attraction [ə'trækʃ(ə)n], metropolis [mə'trɒpəlɪs], entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt], mosque [mɒsk].

III. Find Russian equivalents of the English words and word combinations

Shop window, bank, street map, café, bridge, nightclub, monument, restaurant, statue, skyscraper, gates, traffic, road, road sign, traffic jam, house, crossroads, intersection, crossing, crosswalk, park, square, subway, market, traffic lights, railway station, car park, pavement, sidewalk, dead end, blind alley, corner, street, fountain, building, block, public transport, cross walk, mall, police department.

IV. Find English equivalents of the Russian words and word combinations

Упомянуть, обсуждать, заблаговременно, пересматривать, мнение, ученые, столица, традиционно, средневековый, в прошлом, соборы, различать, первое упоминание, главные конфликты, княжество, годовщина, требования, изначально, праздновать, православный, основывать, памятники, украшать, новые данные, спорить, придумывать, близлежащий город, жители.

V. Find the sentences with the following words in the text “Vladimir” and translate them into Russian

Rostov-Suzdal Principality, 17th centuries maps, first mentioned, medieval capital, World Heritage Site, to distinguish, the city foundation, new opinion, scholars reinterpreted, the defenders, support, new theory, neighboring town, a major chronicle, the seniority conflicts, the

basic law of the city, compare, tourist destination, five-domed , expanded, private chapel, an international project, tumbling down.

VI. Read and translate the text A “Vladimir”

VLADIMIR

Vladimir was one of the medieval capitals of Russia, with significant buildings surviving from the 12th century. Two of its Russian Orthodox cathedrals, a monastery, and associated buildings have been designated as among the white stone monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In the past, the city was also known as Vladimir-on-Klyazma (Владимир-на-Клязьме) and Vladimir-Zalessky (Владимир-Залесский), to distinguish it from another Vladimir in Volhynia (modern Ukraine).

Traditionally, the founding date of Vladimir has been acknowledged as 1108, because the first mention of Vladimir in the Primary Chronicle appears under that year. This view attributes the founding of the city, and its name, to Vladimir Monomakh, who inherited the region as part of the Rostov-Suzdal Principality in 1093. It is named there as Volodymyr. Being established long after the city of Volodymyr in Volhynia, initially it was named Vladimir-on-Klyazma. In 1958, the 850th anniversary of the city foundation was celebrated, with many monuments from the celebrations adorning the city.

In the 1990s, a new opinion developed that the city is older than this. Scholars reinterpreted certain passages in the Hypatian Codex, which mentions that the region was visited by Vladimir the Great, the "father" of Russian Orthodoxy, in 990, so as to move the city foundation date to that year. The defenders of the previously uncontested founding year of 1108 dispute the claims of those who support the new date, arguing that the new theory was fabricated in order to provide a reason to have a celebration in 1995. Its 12th-century inhabitants alluded to Vladimir as a young town and treated its rulers with arrogance. In the words of a major chronicle, they said that the people of Vladimir were "their kholops and scions". In the seniority conflicts of the 12th and early 13th centuries, Vladimir was repeatedly described as a "young town" compared to Suzdal and Rostov. Nevertheless, the Charter of Vladimir, the basic law of the city passed in 2005, explicitly mentions 990 as the date of the city's foundation.

Modern Vladimir is a part of the Golden Ring of the ancient Russian cities and a popular tourist destination. Its three chief monuments, whitestone monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, inscribed by UNESCO on the World Heritage List, are the following: the Golden Gate, the Assumption Cathedral and St. Demetrius Cathedral. The magnificent five-domed Assumption Cathedral was designed as a sepulcher of grand princes and dedicated to the holy icon Theotokos of Vladimir, which had been brought to the city by Andrew the Pious. The cathedral was constructed in 1158 – 1160, expanded in 1185 – 1189, and painted by the great Andrei Rublev and Daniil Chyorny in 1408. In 1810, a lofty bell-tower in neoclassical style was added. The warrior-like Cathedral of Saint Demetrius was built in 1194 – 1197 as a private chapel of Vsevolod the Big Nest in the courtyard of his palace and was consecrated to his holy patron, St. Demetrius. For all its formal unity, the cathedral represents an international project of Russian and Byzantine masters, Friedrich Barbarossa's masons, and carvers sent by Queen Tamar of Georgia. The Golden Gate, originally a tower over the city's main gate, was built in 1158 – 1164. The gate acquired its present form after having been reconstructed in the late 18th century, to prevent the dilapidated structure from tumbling down.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What significant buildings of Vladimir have been designated as the UNESCO World Heritage Sites?
2. What were Vladimir's other names in the past?
3. What was the first presumable founding date of the city?
4. What sustains this theory?
5. Whose name was connected with Vladimir of this period?
6. When was the 850-th anniversary of the city foundation celebrated?
7. What new opinion of the city foundation appeared in the 1990s?

8. What is the second presumable founding date of the city?
9. Why do many scholars think so?
10. What are three chief architectural monuments of Vladimir?
11. What do you know about the design of the Assumption Cathedral and the holy icon it is dedicated to?
12. When was the Assumption Cathedral constructed, expanded and painted?
13. When was the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius built?
14. Who is the initiator of the building?
15. Why can we call the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius the international project?
16. When was the Golden Gate built and then reconstructed?

VIII. Insert the missing words and word combinations. Translate the sentences into Russian

1. Modern Vladimir is a part of the of the ancient Russian cities and a popular
2. The ... five-domed was designed as a sepulcher of grand princes and dedicated to the holy icon ... of Vladimir.
3. The Cathedral of Saint ... was... in 1194 – 1197.
4. Vladimir was one of the of Russia, with ... buildings ... from the ... century.
5. In, the city was also ... as Vladimir-on-Klyazma.
6. Traditionally, the of Vladimir has been ... as
7. This the founding of the city, and its ..., to Vladimir ..., who ... the region as part of the in
8. In ..., the of the city foundation was
9. In the ..., a new opinion ... that the city is ... than this.
10. certain passages in the
11. Its alluded to ... as a young town and ... its ... with
12. In ..., a lofty was added in ... style.
13. The Assumption Cathedral was constructed in
14. The Golden Gate ... the city's main gate, was built in

IX. Make up your own text about Vladimir using the following words and word combinations

Ancient, mention, settlers, to appear, to be accepted, tribe, handicraft, pottery, blacksmith's work, to conquer, warrior, to be considered, relic, remarkable, located, legends, accepted as the date, monuments of Russian architecture, famous for its churches and monasteries, museum contains, many exhibits, a commercial centre, many people visit, reconstruct the museum, attracts a lot of tourists, wonderful paintings, a lot of plants and factories, a lot of cars and buses, pollute the air we breathe, is polluted with, garbage, dumped into.

X. Read and translate the dialogues: “ My Native Town”

A

Resident: Have you ever been to Vladimir?

Visitor: Yes, I have. It goes without saying, I was greatly impressed by the city. I was here some time ago. I believe it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. What is it famous for?

Resident: Well, of course, it's famous for its museums. In fact, it is a museum in itself, which is situated on the banks of the Klyazma river. I was impressed by lots of churches and cathedrals.

Visitor: What monuments attract tourists in Vladimir?

Resident: First of all, the Uspensky Cathedral is widely known. It is the monument of the ancient Russian architecture.

Visitor: And when was the city founded?

Resident: The city was founded in 1108, by Vladimir Monomakh.

Visitor: What other places of interest are worth visiting?

Resident: Well, first comes the Golden Gate and the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius.

Visitor: Thank, you.

Resident: That's all right.

B

Visitor: Excuse me, please!

Resident: Yes?

Visitor: Can you tell me the way to Vladimir State University?

Resident: Yes, of course. It's simple. Go straight down the street and turn right. Go across the alley and you will be on Gorky Street.

Visitor: How long will you go there?

Resident: About 10 minutes.

Visitor: Thank, you.

Resident: That's all right.

C

Traveller: Good morning! I am sorry, how can I get to the city centre?

Resident: Good morning! You are on the right way. Soon you will see the monument to Andrey Rublev .

Traveller: Thank you! That's what I wanted to see first in your capital.

Resident: Are you not from Vladimir?

Traveller: No, I am from Germany. I have heard a lot about places of historical interest in Vladimir, but the city is so big that I am really at a loss. I would like to start with the city centre and then visit several museums. I am sure there should be very many museums in such a big city. Which are the most interesting?

Resident: As for me, I like Vladimir Historical Museum, the Museum of Crystal, the Memorial Complex of the Great Patriotic War.

Traveller: Thank you, thank you. I think that's enough for the first day. Is there any park to have a short rest?

Resident: You may choose one of most popular place in Vladimir, it is Patriarchal garden.

Traveller: Oh now I see why Vladimir is called "a garden city".

Resident: Yes our city is really green, and very friendly. Have a nice day in Vladimir!

Traveller: Thank you very much!

XI. Write a report about one of Russia`s cities.**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ****I. Вставьте в пропуски соответствующий модальный глагол: should, can, must**

1. You don't look well, you consult the doctor.
2. you play the piano?
3. In winter we often skate.
4. Who answer my question?
5. They visit her, she is in the hospital.
6. Children respect their parents.
7. Your son do this work himself.
8. It's raining. You take an umbrella.
9. You drive carefully on a busy road.
10. He go there at once. It's really very urgent.

II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы must, may или can.

1. Можно мне взять ваш словарь?
2. На уроке английского языка вы должны говорить только по – английски.
3. Можно мне задать вам вопрос? – Пожалуйста.
4. Я не могу пойти с вами в кино, так как я очень занят.
5. Можно войти?
6. Вы должны прочитать этот текст.
7. Я должен сегодня поговорить со своим другом.
8. Эта женщина - прекрасный водитель. Она может водить даже автобус.
9. Вы не должны опаздывать.

10. Твой брат может помочь мне с математикой?

Тема 3.3 Российская Федерация (12 ч)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. officially known – официальный статус
2. a sovereign country – суверенное государство
3. rival – соперник/конкурент
4. square kilometers – квадратные километры
5. by area – по площади
6. to cover – охватывать
7. inhabit – населять
8. to extend – простираться
9. to border – граничить
10. maritime borders – морские границы
11. leading constituent – правомочный орган власти
12. the Allied victory – победа союзников
13. superpower – сверхдержава
14. technological achievements – достижения в области технологии
15. satellite – спутник
16. the launching – запуск ракеты/спутника
17. space – космос
18. stockpile of weapons – запасы вооружения
19. independent republics – независимые республики

II. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

Sovereign [ˈsɒv(ə)rɪn], square [skweə], kilometer [kɪˈlɒmɪtə], mile [maɪl], cover [ˈkʌvə], inhabit [ɪnˈhæbɪt], entirety [ɪnˈtaɪ(ə)rəti, en-], much [mʌʃ], span [spæn], zone [zəʊn], northwest [ˌnɔːθˈwest], southeast [ˌsaʊθˈiːst], constituent [kənˈstɪtjʊənt], constitutionally [ˌkɒn(t)stɪˈtjuːʃ(ə)n(ə)lɪ], socialist [ˈsəʊʃ(ə)lɪst], decisive [dɪˈsaɪsɪv], emerge [ɪˈmɜːdʒ, i-], rival [ˈraɪv(ə)l], technological [ˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l], achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt], satellite [ˈsæt(ə)laɪt], launch [lɔːnʃ], stockpile [ˈstɒkpaɪl], weapon [ˈwepən], legal [ˈliːg(ə)l], successor [səkˈsesə], govern [ˈgʌv(ə)n], republic [rɪˈpʌblɪk], chosen [ˈtʃəʊz(ə)n], election [ɪˈleɪʃ(ə)n], current [ˈkʌr(ə)nt], official [əˈfɪʃ(ə)l].

III. Train the pronunciation of the following geographical names:

The Russian Federation [ðə ˈrʌʃ(ə)n ˌfed(ə)reɪʃ(ə)n], Moscow [ˈmɒskəʊ], Asia [ˈeɪʃə, -zə], Eastern Europe [ˈiːst(ə)n ˈjuərəp], Eurasia [juərəˈzeɪə], the Earth [ði ˈzːθ], Northern Asia [nɔːðən ˈeɪʃə, -zə], Norway [ˈnɔːweɪ], Finland [ˈfɪnlənd], Estonia [esˈtəʊniə; ɪˈstəʊniə], Latvia [ˈlætviə; ˈlatviə], Lithuania [lɪθjuˈeɪniə], Poland [ˈpɒlənd], Kaliningrad [kəˈliːnɪŋrəd], Belarus [ˌbeləˈrus], Ukraine [juːˈkreɪn], Georgia [ˈdʒɔːdʒ(ɪ)ə], Azerbaijan [ˌæzəˈbaɪˈdʒɑːn], Kazakhstan [ˌkæzækˈstɑːn], China [ˈtʃaɪnə], Mongolia [mɒŋɡəˈlɪə], North Korea [ˌnɔːθ kəˈriːə], Japan [dʒəˈpæn], the Sea of Okhotsk [ðə siː əv əuˈkɒtsk], the U.S. [ðə juːˌnaɪtɪdˈsteɪts(əvəˈmerɪkə)], Alaska [æˈlæskə], the Bering Strait [ðə ˈberɪŋ streɪt].

IV Insert the missing words and word combinations

1. Russia is also ... as the Russian Federation.
2. The ... city of Russia is
3. The ... is a country that is mostly in ... and partly in
4. The ... played a ... in the Allied ... in World War II.
5. The Soviet Union ... as a recognized ... and ... to the United States during
6. The ... is 17,125,200 square ... or 6,612,100 ... is paid at the University to the ... of foreign languages.
7. The ... saw some of the most... technological
8. By ... 1990, the Soviet Union had the world's ... economy .
9. The Russian SFSR ... itself as the
10. The ... is recognized as the continuing ... personality and ... of the Soviet Union.
11. It shares ... with Japan by ... and the U.S. state of Alaska

12. Today its ... is based on... .. form

13. The ... is chosen in

14. The official language is

15. Following of the Soviet Union , twelve... republics emerged from

Territory, rival, Russian Federation, squaremiles, emerged, Victory, decisive role, Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Asia, Russian Federation Moscow, capital, officially known, superpower, the Cold War kilometers, Soviet era, significant, achievements, the end of, second largest, reconstituted, Russian Federation, legal, sole successor state, maritime borders, the Sea of Okhotsk, across the Bering Strait, government, president, a democratic, of rule, direct elections, Russian, the dissolution, in 1991, independent, the USSR.

V. Read and translate the text A “The Russian Federation”

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia is also officially known as the Russian Federation. It is a sovereign country in Eurasia. The territory is 17,125,200 square kilometres or 6,612,100 square miles. Russia is the largest country in the world by area covering more than one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area with over 144 million people at the end of December 2017. The European western part of the country is much more populated and urbanised than the eastern; about 77 % of the population live in European Russia. Russia's capital Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world. Extending across the entirety of Northern Asia and much of Eastern Europe, Russia spans eleven time zones and incorporates a wide range of environments and landforms. From northwest to southeast Russia shares land borders with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (both with Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. It shares maritime borders with Japan by the Sea of Okhotsk and the U.S. state of Alaska across the Bering Strait.

Following the Russian Revolution, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic became the largest and leading constituent of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the world's first constitutionally socialist state. The Soviet Union played a decisive role in the Allied victory in World War II, and emerged as a recognized superpower and rival to the United States during the Cold War. The Soviet era saw some of the most significant technological achievements of the 20th century, including the world's first human-made satellite and the launching of the first humans in space. By the end of 1990, the Soviet Union had the world's second largest economy, largest standing military in the world and the largest stockpile of weapons of mass destruction. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, twelve independent republics emerged from the USSR: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Baltic states regained independence: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania; the Russian SFSR reconstituted itself as the Russian Federation and is recognized as the continuing legal personality and sole successor state of the Soviet Union. It is governed as a federal semi-presidential republic. Russia produces a lot of energy made from oil and natural gas. Today its government is based on a democratic form of rule. The president is chosen in direct elections, and its current President is Vladimir Putin. The official language is Russian.

VI. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What is the total area of the Russian Federation?
2. Is it the largest country in the world by area?
3. What is the population of Russia?
4. What part of the country is more populated and urbanized?
5. What is the capital of Russia? 100
6. How many time zones does Russia span?
7. What countries are the neighbors of Russia?
8. What happened after the Russian Revolution?
9. What was the role of the Soviet Union in World War II?
10. Who was the rival of Russia during the Cold War?

11. What were the most significant technological achievements of the Soviet era?

12. What can you say about the achievements of the country by the end of 1990?

VII. Read and translate the text: B "Russia's Famous Places Of Interest". Give a Short Summary of the Text

Red Square is one of the most famous Russia's places of interest. It is located right in the heart of Moscow. Many significant buildings surround Red Square. There is the Kremlin, Lenin's Mausoleum, Saint Basil's Cathedral, GUM trading house and Kazan Cathedral there. The 104 State Historical Museum is also located in the square. Red Square is the place where a lot of festivals are celebrated. The Kremlin is a fortified complex in the centre of Moscow. It is the main political and historical place of the city. The walls of the Kremlin are made in the form of an irregular triangle. The Troitskaya Tower is the tallest tower of the Kremlin. Its height is 80 metres. The Spasskaya Tower features the clock which is known as the Kremlin chimes. The Kremlin has 20 towers in total. Today the Kremlin is the official residence of the President of Russia. The Hermitage is one of the world's largest museums. It is located in Saint Petersburg. It consists of 5 buildings. The museum's collection houses about 3 million different works of art. From the very beginning the Hermitage was Catherine's II private collection of paintings, but in the time of Nicholas I the Hermitage opened for general public. This happened in 1852. Saint Basil's Cathedral is located in Red Square. This Orthodox church is a world-famous landmark. The church was built in the XVI century by order of Ivan the Terrible. There are 11 domes in Saint Basil's Cathedral. Its height is 65 metres. In the XX century the church was open for public as a museum. It is one of the most recognizable tourist attractions. Saint Basil's Cathedral is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Lake Baikal is a lake located in eastern Siberia. This is the deepest lake on our planet and the largest natural reservoir of fresh water. Lake Baikal is also widely known for its endemic fauna. Water in the lake is very clean and clear. There are 27 islands and the biggest one is called Olkhon. Numerous rivers and streams flow into Lake Baikal. The Angara is the only river that flows out from the lake. Petergof is a small town which has great tourist and scientific significance. In the XVIII century the emperor's country residence was located there. The town is located not far from Saint Petersburg and is well-known for its landmarks. These places of interest include the palace ensemble called Petergof with its numerous fountains, alleys and the Peterhof Grand Palace. The Golden Ring is a ring of cities located not far from Moscow. This popular tourist route runs through ancient cities of Russia which played a significant role in the formation of the Russian Orthodox Church. There are many unique monuments in these cities which attract a lot of tourists. The cities included in the Golden Ring are Sergiyev Posad, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Rostov Veliky, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal and Vladimir. Kizhi island is famous for its architectural complex which consists of two wooden churches and a belltower. It was built in the XVIII – XIX centuries. According to the Russian carpentry traditions of that time, the Church of the Transfiguration was built of wood only with no nails. The second church, the Church of the Intercession, is an architectural echo of the main church. The bell-tower is located right beside them. Mamayev Kurgan is famous for its memorial complex "The Motherland Calls". The central figure of the complex is a statue of a woman holding a sword. The height of the sculpture is 85 metres from the feet to the tip of the sword. This complex commemorates the Battle of Stalingrad. Mamayev Kurgan was the place where fierce fighting occurred. Saint Isaac's Cathedral is located in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest cathedrals in the world. The construction of the cathedral took 40 years. The height of the cathedral is 101,5 metres. The exterior of the cathedral features a lot of columns and statues. Nowadays, Saint Isaac's Cathedral is a museum. However, services are conducted there on feast days.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best student.
2. Everything (writting, written) here is quite right.
3. We listened to Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.

4. Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at the table?
5. The exercises (doing, done) by the students were easy.
6. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
7. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) book.
8. (Going, gone) along the street I met Mary and Ann.
9. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
10. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.

II. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Perfect Continuous.

1.

- Rose! What are you doing here? I (wait) for you for hours!
- I'm sorry, Olga. I (try on) these clothes for two hours. And I haven't decided yet.

2.

- Molly! Call our waiter again!
- I (try) to call him.
- Molly! We (sit) here for twenty – five minutes..... and I'm not going to wait any more!
- I'm sorry, dear.... but he's again talking to that nice girl.
- Yes, he (talk) to her since we came in.
- Waiter!
- Yes, ma'am Do you want the bill?
- The bill! We haven't even got the menu yet!

Тема 4 Страны изучаемого языка (12 ч)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. to comprise – включать (в себя); составлять
2. to be situated – располагаться
3. to be washed (by) – омываться
4. to separate – отделять, разделять
5. the highest mountain – самая высокая гора
6. due to – благодаря; из-за
7. mineral resources – ресурсы полезных ископаемых
8. goods – товары
9. raw materials – сырье
10. custom – обычай, традиция
11. the national symbol – национальный символ
12. influential – важный, влиятельный
13. whig – виг, член партии либералов
14. commercial – коммерческий
15. to be divided into – быть разделенным на
16. numerous companies – многочисленные компании
17. the official residence – официальная резиденция
18. to crown – короновать
19. outstanding people – выдающиеся личности
20. to be buried – быть похороненным
21. the region of plants and factories
22. cheap blocks of flats – район заводов и фабрик, недорогие дома
23. to inhabit – населять

II. V. Train the pronunciation of the following words:

comprise[kəm'praɪz], situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd], over ['əʊvə], million ['mɪljən], separate['sep(ə)rət], mountain ['maʊntɪn], several ['sev(ə)r(ə)l], climate ['klaɪmət], mild [maɪld], weather ['weðə], often ['ɒf(t)(ə)n], highly ['haɪli], developed [dɪ'veləpt], industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl], power['paʊə], raw [rɔ:], symbol ['sɪmb(ə)l], cross [krɒs], monarchy ['mɒnəki], Queen [kwi:n], chamber['tʃeɪmbə], Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt], influential [ɪnflu'entʃ(ə)l], commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l], economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk, ,ekə-], financial [faɪ'nænʃ(ə)l], business ['bɪznɪs], firm [fɜ:m], office ['ɒfɪs], numerous ['nʌnz], company ['kʌmpəni], here [hɪə], residence ['rezɪd(ə)n(t)s], factory['fækt(ə)rɪ], cheap [tʃi:p], characterize ['kærəkt(ə)raɪz], money ['mʌni], the Conservative [ðə kən'sɜ:vətɪv], the Stock Exchange [ðə stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ, eks-].

III. Train the pronunciation of the following geographical names:

the United Kingdom of Great Britain [ðə ju:'naɪt 'kɪŋdəm əv greɪt 'brɪt(ə)n], London ['lʌndən], Northern Ireland ['nɔ:ð(ə)n 'aɪələnd], the British Islands [ðə 'brɪtɪʃ 'aɪləndz], England ['ɪŋɡlənd], Scotland ['skɒtlənd], Wales [weɪlz], Northern Ireland [nɔ:(r)ðə(r)n 'aɪələnd], the North [ðə nɔ:θ], the Irish sea 109 [ði: 'aɪ(ə)rɪʃ si:], the Arctic [ðə 'ɑ:kɪk], the Atlantic Ocean [ðə ət'læntɪk 'əʊʃ(ə)n], the English Channel [ðə 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃæn(ə)l], the Ben Nevis [ðə ben 'ni:vɪs], the Severn [ðə 'sev(ə)n], the Thames [ðə temz], the Gulf Stream [ðə ɡʌlf stri:m], English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ], Welsh [welʃ], Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ], Gaelic ['geɪlɪk], Westminster [ˌwes(t)'mɪn(t)stə].

IV. Read and translate the text A “Great Britain”

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK). It is situated on the British Islands and comprises England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The population of Great Britain is over 69 million. The majority of the UK population (almost 92 %) lives in cities and towns. The country is washed by the North and Irish seas and by the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. The English Channel separates the country from the European continent. The highest mountain of the country Ben Nevis is in Scotland. Britain has several rivers, but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn, but the deepest

and the most important one is the Thames. The country climate is mild due to the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf Stream warm waters and the mountains. The country weather often changes. The UK is one of the most highly developed industrial powers in the world. It holds one of the leading places among the European countries. The country is not rich in mineral resources. That is why it has to import some goods, raw materials, gas and oil. Britain is the country with old cultural traditions and customs. The official languages of the state are English, Welsh, Scottish and Gaelic. The national symbol of the country is the Union Jack- the National Flag having three red and white crosses on the dark blue field. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen. Her power is not absolute, it is limited by the Parliament. The British Parliament is one of the oldest Parliaments in the world. It consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. There are several political parties in the country. The largest and the most influential of them are the Conservative (the Tory), the Liberal (the Whigs) and the Labour parties. The capital of the country is London. It is situated in England on the banks of the river Thames. London is not only the main city of the country, its political, economic, commercial and industrial centre as well as one of the largest sea ports in the world. London is an ancient city. It is more than 2000 years old. The population of London is over 10 million. Traditionally London is divided into four main parts: the City, the West End, Westminster and the East End. The parts differ from each other in many ways. The City is the oldest part of the British capital. It is the major financial and business center of the country. Different firms and offices, numerous companies and banks are situated here, with the State Bank of England and the Stock Exchange included. Every day many people come to the City to work and only a few of them live here. Within the City you can see the famous Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral – the greatest of the English Churches, built by the famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren, is also here. Westminster is the official and historic part of London. It involves the Houses of the British Parliament (Westminster Palace) with the country's main and biggest clock Big Ben, the Buckingham Palace (the official London residence of the UK Queen) and the Westminster Abbey- the royal church where many British kings and queens were crowned and where many outstanding people of the nation were buried. The West End is the most beautiful and richest part of the UK capital. The Trafalgar Square with the Nelson's Column (the geographical centre of London), the National Gallery and one of the world's largest museum- the British Museum also belong to this part of London. The East End is quite different. It is the region of plants and factories, small shops and cheap blocks of flats, mainly inhabited by the working class families. The Port of London and the Docks are also here. Characterizing the main parts of London, people often say that the City is «the money» of London, the West End – «the goods» of London and the East End- «the hands» of London.

V. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. Give the official name of Great Britain.
2. What does it consist of?
3. What is the highest mountain in the UK?
4. Name the longest rivers of the country.
5. What is the national symbol of the country?
6. Who is formal\real head of the state?
7. Who heads the country government?
8. How many chambers does the British Parliament have?
9. What are the largest political parties of the UK?
10. What is the capital of the UK?
11. How old is London?
12. Where is it situated?
13. What is the population of London?
14. How many parts does London consist of?
15. What is the official and historical part of London?

16. What is the geographical centre of London?
17. The City is the main financial centre of London, isn't it?
18. Where is the British Queen's residence situated?
19. Who lives in the West End?

VI. Find the sentences with the following words and word combinations in the text A and translate them into Russian

Within the City; 6.9 million; the famous Tower of London; differ from; the most beautiful and richest part; London is divided into; the Nelson's Column; the official and historic part of London; numerous companies; several political parties; the main city of the country; majority; the country weather; the official languages; comprises; washed by; every day many people; the Docks are also here.

VII. Find English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations

Европейский континент; разделять страну на четыре части; центр Лондона; главный финансовый центр; национальный флаг; «деньги» Лондона; «руки» Лондона; столица; принадлежать; регион; заводы и фабрики; английский архитектор; политические партии; наиболее влиятельный; климат; погода; часто меняющийся; страна не богата; национальный символ страны.

VIII. Find Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations

People often say; the National Gallery; cheap blocks of flats; quite different; mainly inhabited by; the English Churches; lives in cities and towns; within the City; outstanding people; the largest sea ports; the highest mountain; the oldest part of the British capital; one of the world's largest museums; belong to; the royal church; an ancient city; the official London residence of the UK Queen.

IX. Read and translate the dialogues: "Great Britain"

A

Andrey: Dima, how was your trip to Great Britain?

Dima: Wonderful! It was great experience for me.

Andrey: Were you there just for sightseeing or for studying?

Dima: It was my first visit there, so I wanted to see as many sights as possible. And, it was an educational exchange also.

Andrey: What did you see in London?

Dima: First of all, I visited the Trafalgar Square and saw the Nelson's Column on it. Secondly, I was at the Piccadilly Circus. It's now one of my favourite parts of London. It is especially beautiful at night, when it is richly illuminated. I took many pictures of it.

Andrey: Sounds interesting.

Dima: If there is another trip, I'll let you know.

B

Lenya: Is England the name of that country?

Alina: No, it isn't. It's called Great Britain, or simply Britain. England is a part of it.

Lenya: Really? So, I'm sorry, I'm mistaken.

Alina: In my opinion you simply mix the names.

Lenya: And what about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United Kingdom? That sounds more official, doesn't it?

Alina: Yes, it's the official name of that country. But you shouldn't forget that though in everyday speech Britain is used to mean the United Kingdom, it's the name of the island which is made up of England, Scotland and Wales.

Lenya: Thanks, I've guessed at last.

C

Mike: Martin, you have to see St. James's Church, Piccadilly, while you're here in London.

Martin: Why?

Mike: It's beautiful, and the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren designed it.

Martin: His name is familiar.

Guzel: I would like to see The Globe.

Mariya: It's really a nice replica of where Shakespeare's plays were performed.

Guzel: Martin wants to go the Imperial War Museum.

Mariya: Or there's the British Museum.

Mike: And you can visit Madame Tussaud's.

Martin: What about some place outside of London?

Mike: You could go to Stonehenge. The stones are much bigger than you might expect.

Mariya: Or you could go to Brighton. There's a nice beach.

X. Read and translate the text: B "The Main Cities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

THE MAIN CITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has four historic parts: England with its capital in London, Scotland with its capital in Edinburgh, Wales with its capital in Cardiff and Northern Ireland with its capital in Belfast. Belfast, a capital of Northern Ireland, is its main administrative, economic and cultural center. It is situated at the mouth of the river Lagan on the shores of Belfast Lough. Among other places of interest in Belfast are the Queen's University with many fine new buildings, the Cathedral of St. Anne and the Art Gallery. The outskirts of Belfast are rich in beautiful parks. The Botanic Gardens contain a rich collection of rare plants. Some of the tropical plants are 100 years old. The Palm House built in 1850 usually attracts the visitors' attention. London naturally comes first among the biggest industrial cities of the country. Lots of things such as clothes, food, planes and cars are made in London. Birmingham is the biggest town in the centre of England. Machines, cars and lorries are made here. TV- and radio-sets are also produced in Birmingham. Manchester is an industrial capital of the North of England. It is a very old

city. It is the centre of cotton industry. Manchester was the first city in Great Britain to build an airport in 1929. Manchester has many libraries, museums, art galleries and theatres. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Its main attractions are the Floral clock made of growing flowers, and the Edinburgh Art Festivals, the annual summer performances of operas, dancing, music and drama. Glasgow is another great Scottish city. It is famous for its shipyards. Glasgow is a great industrial city and also the centre of Scottish culture. Cardiff is the capital of Wales, historical, shopping and culture center of the country, situated on the shores of Bristol Bay. Cardiff Castle is one of the leading architectural attractions of Wales and is listed as historical heritage of international significance. It is located in the heart of the Welsh capital, in a beautiful park. The walls of the castle, its towers and surrounding tales and legends goes back 2000 years of history. It is a big port and ships come here from all over the world. Cambridge and Oxford are the oldest university towns in Great Britain. Many great men studied in these universities: Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Darwin and others.

XI. Write a report about one of the English – speaking country.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Passive voice (Present, Past, Future)

1. English (to speak) in many countries.
2. Pupils (to teach) at school by the teachers.
3. New subjects (to study) next year.
4. These toys (to make) by children.
5. Rostov (to name) after Dmitry Rostovsky.
6. I often (to ask) at the lessons by the teacher.
7. The delegation (to meet) at the airport yesterday.

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

1. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
2. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
3. Rome (not to build) in a day.

4. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
5. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
6. My question (to answer) two days ago.
7. Thousands of houses (to destroy) during the Great Fire of London.
8. His new book (to finish) next year.
9. St Petersburg (to found) in 1703 by Peter the Great.
10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

Тема 5 Погода и климат. Научно –технический прогресс и экология (10ч.)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions

1. environment – окружающая среда
2. to solve the problems – решать проблемы
3. water pollution – загрязнение воды
4. air pollution – загрязнение воздуха
5. nuclear pollution – ядерное загрязнение
6. destruction of wildlife – уничтожение живой природы
7. to dump – сбрасывать
8. waste products – промышленные отходы
9. the oxygen – кислород
10. the ozone layer – озоновый слой
11. to protect – защищать
12. nuclear power station – ядерная электростанция
13. a green and peaceful world – зеленый и спокойный мир
14. planet's biodiversity – разнообразие форм жизни на планете
15. earthquake – землетрясение
16. to intercept – служить препятствием
17. a non-profit organization – не коммерческая организация
18. different continents – различные континенты
19. to preserve life on the earth – сохранить жизнь на планете
20. to eliminate toxic chemicals – уничтожить ядовитые химикаты

II. Read and translate the text A “Environment and ecology”

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

The word environment means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the countryside. Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environment problems that endanger people's lives. The most serious environmental problems are:

- Pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution).
- Noise from cars, buses, planes, etc.
- Destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty.
- Shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel).
- The growth of population.

There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a dump. Many seas are used for industrial and nuclear waste disposal. This poisons and kills fish and sea animals. “Nucleapoooned” fish can be eaten by people. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. There is not 77 enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. If people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers. So they poison water. Most of the air pollution in big cities comes from transport. More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution. Nuclear power stations can go wrong and cause nuclear pollution. Both clean air and clean water are necessary for our health. If people want to survive they must solve these problems quickly. Man is beginning to understand that his environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth. That's why people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology.

III. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. What does the word "environment" mean?
2. What are the most serious environmental problems?

3. What are the forms of pollution?
4. What poisons fish, plants and animals?
5. What factors cause the death of wildlife?
6. What can pollute the air in small and large cities?
7. What, in the opinion of the scientists quoted ultraviolet radiation?
8. What is the role of the ozone layer in the atmosphere?
9. How harmful are nuclear power stations?
10. Why do people think and talk a lot about ecology today?

IV. Choose and fill in the appropriate words from key vocabulary

1. There is no ocean or sea, which is not used as a
2. The word ... means simply what is around us.
3. Nowadays people understand how important it is ... the environment problems.
4. ... in its many forms are water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution.
5. Many seas are used for dumping
6. This ... and ... fish and sea animals.
7. There is not ... in the
8. The ... in the atmosphere ... us from
9. Many... think that these ... are the result of
10. Clean ... and clean ... are necessary for our health.

Key vocabulary:

Enough oxygen Scientists

Industrial waste Dump

Radiation Holes

Pollution Environment

Ozone layer Poisons

Air pollution Water

To solve Protects

Water Air

Kills Health

V. Read and translate the dialogues: "Environment and ecology"

A

Nina: What do you know about the Environmental Pollution?

Peter: People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem.

Nina: You don't say so! What do you mean?

Peter: In past most people lived in uncrowded rural areas and didn't have pollution-causing machines. But with the development of crowded industrial cities the problem of pollution has become more important.

Nina: And what causes the pollution to your mind?

Peter: Using automobiles and other machines made pollution steadily worse.

Nina: Oh, I absolutely agree.79

B

Dima: What do you think?

Vika: Can the pollution cause any health problems?

Dima: Sure! Polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food products can't be grown.

Vika: Oh, I have never thought that it can be that bad!

Dima: Yes, and moreover environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Vika: I see, but what can people do to reduce the pollution?

Dima: Well, it's not a secret, but people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people don't agree to do that.

Vika: Well, this is clear, but can we do anything now to help our planet?

Dima: Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Government can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for reducing of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting environment.

Vika: Oh, thank you very much! Your advice is of great help!

C

Masha: Why people all over the world so much concerned about environmental problems?

Sasha: The first thing to be said is that they are the problems of all peoples and nations.

Masha: Why is water pollution so dangerous?

Sasha: There are many reasons to be troubled by the water pollution. The first reason is that water is life for the whole planet.

Masha: Is air pollution dangerous?

Sasha: Yes, it is. Breathing polluted air causes many diseases, damages buildings and forests.

Masha: Can a man in the street help Nature somehow?

Sasha: Yes, there are many ways to help Nature. Every man's work will be little but there are many of us and together we can help a lot.

Masha: What can you do to help Nature?

Sasha: I can reduce the usage of gas, electricity and drinking water, I can reuse many things (clothes, for example), I can recycle paper, cans and bottles. At the same time I can help birds feeding them in winter and also I can stop picking flowers and damaging trees.

VI. Read and translate the text: B "Greenpeace"

GREENPEACE

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference. Their mission was to «bear witness» to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife. Even though their old boat, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest. The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary. Today, Greenpeace is an international ecological organization that has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries. Its headquarters are based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Greenpeace is a non-profit organization and nongovernmental. It unites people of different colours living in different continents and speaking different languages. The common mission of this organization is preserving life on the earth in its full variety. Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments, corporations or political parties but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace does not support any political party. Nevertheless, its members carry on a dialogue with all political forces and struggle for approving and passing laws for the welfare of our environment. As a global organization, Greenpeace focuses on the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. It campaigns to stop climate change, save the oceans, stop whaling, say no to genetic engineering, stop the nuclear threat, eliminate toxic chemicals. The goal of Greenpeace is to expose environmental criminals, and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future.

VII. Comprehension check. Answer the following questions

1. When did a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada?
2. Who were the founders of Greenpeace?
3. What was their mission?
4. Who lived at Amchitka?
5. What did the journey spark?

6. Was nuclear testing on Amchitka ended?
7. What was the island declared?
8. What can you say about Greenpeace today?
9. Does Greenpeace have many supporters?
10. Where are its headquarters based?
11. What is the common mission of this organization?
12. What do you know about political activities of Greenpeace?
13. What does Greenpeace focus on?
14. What does it campaign?
15. What is the goal of Greenpeace?

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму в придаточных времени и условия.

1. I can give Bob the message if I (see) him.
2. If I (hear) any news, I (phone) you.
3. If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we are going to have picnic.
4. Hurry up! If you catch a taxi, you (meet) Mary at the station.
5. When I (arrive) in Manchester next week, i (phone) you.
6. If he (not/be) busy tomorrow morning, he probably (give) you a lift.
7. Watch the football match on TV at 11 p.m. if you (stay) at home tonight.
8. I'm tired, but if you (make) me strong coffee, I (go on) working.
9. If Dad (buy) a new car, we (go) to the sea – side by car next summer.
10. If they (want) your advice, they (get) in touch with you.

Тема 6. Человек, здоровье, спорт (10 ч.)

I. Study and memorize the following words and expressions:

1. all over the world – во всем мире
2. category - разряд
3. champion - чемпион
4. victory - победа
5. winner - победитель
6. archery – стрельба из лука
7. artistic gymnastics – спортивная гимнастика
8. fencing - фехтование
9. rowing - гребля
10. car racing -авторейсинг
11. high jump – прыжок в высоту
12. ski-jump – лыжный трамплин
13. wrestling - борьба
14. yachting – парусный спорт
15. amateur – спортсмен - любитель
16. healthy - здоровый
17. cycling - велоспорт
18. hang gliding - дельтапланеризм
19. diving - дайвинг
20. discus throwing – метание диска
21. to be fit – быть в форме
22. skiing – лыжный спорт
23. skating – коньки
24. facilities – помещения, оборудование
25. swimming – pool – плавательный бассейн
26. attention – внимание
27. compulsory - обязательный
28. out – of – doors – на воздухе
29. indoors – в помещении
30. sport societies – спортивные сообщества
31. belief – вера, мнение, убеждение
32. to go in for sports, to do sports – заниматься спортом
33. inactive – бездеятельный, малоподвижный
34. activity – деятельность
35. good health – крепкое здоровье
36. jogging – бег трусцой
37. compulsory – обязательный
38. to keep fit – поддерживать в форме
39. to prevent – препятствовать
40. to get fat – растолстеть, потолстеть

II. Read and translate the text:

SPORTS

Sport is very important in our life. The general belief is that a person who goes in for sports can't be weak and ill. Physically inactive people get old earlier than those, who find time for sport activity. And of course good health is better than good medicine.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. In our country sport is being widely popularized as well. The most popular kinds of sport are football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, figure-skating, aerobics, ping-pong and swimming. A lot of people are fond of jogging. In

schools and colleges sport is a compulsory subject. Many young people attend sport sections. Some of them dream to become professional sportsmen.

As for me, I can't imagine my life without sport. In summer I go jogging every morning and when I have free time I attend swimming pool. In winter I like to skate with my friends. It's fun. Also I'm fond of aerobics. First of all aerobics helps to keep myself fit. It also attracts me because it resembles dancing.

In conclusion I'd like to say that I'm absolutely sure that doing sports is the best way to keep fit. Sport makes our bodies strong, it prevents us from getting too fat, and makes us more self-organized and better disciplined.

III. Use the most useful expressions and make up your own topic:

“Sport in My Life”

Young people; I'm absolutely sure; very important; better disciplined; to go in for sport; can't be weak and ill; physically inactive people; to keep fit; good health; sport activity; widely popularized; the most popular kinds of sport; to engage the harmful habits; sport is a compulsory subject; to attend sport sections; to become professional sportsmen; to have free time; I'd like to say; doing sports; the best way; to make smb. body strong; to get fat; to make smb. more self-organized; strong and healthy people; the harmoniously developed generation; team games; to manage free time; physical exercises; various competitions; to protect teenagers; like smoking and taking of drugs.

VI. Read and translate the dialogues: “Sport in Great Britain

A

Mike: Good mornings, Charlie!

Charlie: Good morning, Mike!

Mike: I am sorry to have kept you waiting.

Charlie: Don't mention it. Where shall we go?

Mike: It's up to you.

Charlie: In that case I suggest we should go to the tennis court and play a game of tennis.

Mike: Good idea! I know you are good at playing tennis. How old were you when you began to play tennis?

Charlie: Just a minute... Let me think... I was about eight years old when I started playing tennis. Since that time tennis has been my hobby.

Mike: I hear tennis is very popular in Great Britain.

Charlie: Oh, yes. Tennis is played all the year round – on hard courts or grass courts in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.

Mike: What other outdoor games are popular in Great Britain?

Charlie: Hockey, golf, football-, cricket.

Mike: What about horse-racing?

Charlie: It is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain, then comes swimming and boxing. Are you fond of swimming?

Mike: Yes, I am, I began to swim when I was a little child, But I don't like boxing. Do you?

Charlie: Neither do I. And what's your hobby?

Mike: Guess. You are allowed three guesses.

Charlie: Golf?

Mike: No.

Charlie: Horse – racing?

Mike: No.

Charlie: Chess, cards?

Mike: By no means. I am fond of collecting stamps. I have got a very good collection of stamps. Care to see it?

Charlie: I am looking forward to see it.

B

Nick: What are the most popular games in Britain today?

Steve: Well, I suppose football and cricket.

Nick: Are there any other outdoor games?

Steve: Oh, there is tennis, golf, baseball and so on. Tennis is played all year round – on hard courts or grass courts in summer and on hard or covered courts in winter.

Nick: What about horse racing?

Steve: Oh, it's one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are, of course, walking races, running, swimming, boat races and boxing.

Nick: I know that there are no winter sports in England. Is that true?

Steve: Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of skiing, skating or tobogganing, but winter is the great time for hunting.

Nick: Are there any golf links near London?

Steve: Oh, yes, a great amount. There are dozens of good golf links within an hour or so of London. You ought to join a golf club if you're keen on the game.

Nick: I think I shall if I get the chance. What about indoor games?

Steve: Well, there is table tennis, chess, billiards and so on. By the way, do you play chess?

Nick: Well, I do, but I'm not a professional, just an ordinary amateur.

Грамматические упражнения

I. Переведите сложноподчиненные предложения на русский язык и определите их тип

1. As long as you are working here, we'll have a rest.
2. His words that he wasn't coming upset me.
3. They hurry lest they shouldn't be late.
4. Wherever it was possible, the travellers camped for the night.
5. We came half an hour earlier so that you could speak to him.
6. The TV box which we bought yesterday is very good.
7. I don't know what you are talking about.
8. She is smiling because she has remembered something funny.
9. The man who called didn't say his name.
10. As soon as he came, they started the work.
11. Write down all the new words lest you should forget them.

12. This girl says she can speak three languages.
13. The book you are discussing is unfamiliar to me.
14. They waited for him where he usually walked.
15. As it was warm, he went for a walk.

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

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

III. Выберите подходящий союз.

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