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«ПОВОЛЖСКИЙ СТРОИТЕЛЬНО- ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
ИМ. П. МАЧНЕВА»

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ**

дисциплины
Иностранный язык (английский)
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
специальности
08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений
студентов очной формы обучения

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ОДОБРЕНО

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Методические указания для студентов по выполнению практических занятий дисциплины Иностранный язык (английский) предназначены для студентов 3 курса специальности 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений. Методические указания являются частью образовательной программы ГАПОУ «ПСЭК им. П. Мачнева» ППССЗ по специальности 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений и разработаны в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО и рабочей программы

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО

к использованию в образовательном процессе
на заседании методического совета

Протокол № ____ от « ____ » ____ 2017 г.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

УВАЖАЕМЫЙ СТУДЕНТ!

Методические указания по дисциплине Иностранный язык (английский) для выполнения практических занятий созданы для работы на занятиях и подготовки к ним. Приступая к выполнению практического задания, Вы должны внимательно прочитать цели и задачи занятия, ознакомиться с требованиями к уровню Вашей подготовки в соответствии с примерной программой дисциплины Иностранный язык (английский), вспомнить правила, необходимые для выполнения заданий практического занятия.

Для выполнения практических занятий Вам необходимы:

- 1) тетрадь в клетку;
- 2) ручка, простой карандаш;
- 3) учебно-методическая и справочная литература (см. Учебные и справочно-информационные материалы, интернет-ресурсы, используемые на практических занятиях);
- 4) англо-русский и русско-английский словарь.

В ходе выполнения практических заданий студент должен уметь:

- 1) работать с текстом (выделить основную мысль, выбрать главные факты из текста, пользоваться в процессе работы с текстом словарем.);
- 2) использовать знания фонетики и орфографии в упражнениях;
- 3) употреблять изученный лексический и грамматический материал в письменной речи.

Пособие поможет Вам понять характер изучаемых грамматических явлений и научит практическим навыкам перевода текстов с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников. Материал занятия включает в себя тему практического занятия, краткий теоретический материал по теме занятия и практические задания, которые вы должны сдать преподавателю в письменном виде. В основу изложения материала положен принцип "от теоретического объяснения к практическим упражнениям". В целях снятия трудностей задания к упражнениям на начальном этапе даны на русском языке. Методические указания также содержат тексты, рекомендуемые для развития умения переводить с английского языка на русский.

В результате выполнения практических занятий, в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном (английском) языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Обучающийся должен **знать**:

- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Наличие положительной оценки по практическим работам необходимо для получения зачета по дисциплине, поэтому в случае отсутствия на уроке по любой причине или получения неудовлетворительной оценки за практическую работу Вы должны найти время для ее выполнения или пересдачи.

Если в процессе выполнения практических занятий у Вас возникнут вопросы, разрешить которые самостоятельно не удастся, необходимо обратиться к преподавателю для получения разъяснений или указаний в дни проведения дополнительных занятий (консультаций). Время проведения дополнительных занятий можно узнать у преподавателя.

Учебные и справочно-информационные материалы, интернет-ресурсы, используемые на практических занятиях

1. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. — М., 2014.
2. Голубев А. П., Коржавый А. П., Смирнова И. Б. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования. — М., 2014.
3. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык. – Ростов н\Д: Феникс, 2010.
4. Голицынский Ю.Б., Голицынская Н.А. Грамматика английского языка. Сборник упражнений./ Ю.Б. Голицынский – Санкт-Петербург: Каро, 2013.- 506с.
5. Грамматика современного английского языка) / под ред. А.В.Зеленщикова, Е.С.Петровой. – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2013.
6. [www. macmillandictionary. com/dictionary/british/enjoy](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy) (Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов)
7. [www. britannica. com](http://www.britannica.com) (энциклопедия «Британника»)
8. [www. ldoceonline. com](http://www.ldoceonline.com) (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

Практическое занятие №35 Обучение монологической речи: краткие сообщения о выдающихся людях

1. Match the person, his\her occupation, and the country where he\she is from

Elizabeth I	Painter	Ancient Egypt
Mark Twain	Pharaoh	Germany
Rameses the Great	Wild life researcher	The USA
Pablo Picasso	The Queen	The UK
Ludwig van Beethoven	writer	France
Jacques Cousteau	composer	Spain

2. What can you tell your foreign friends about famous people of your country? Use the words from the box.

Actions, century, cosmonaut, courage, develop, diseases, hero, invented, inventor, leader, scientist, space, treat, troubles

- 1) Georgy Zhukov was a marshal and a Soviet military _____ in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), the hardest war of the twentieth _____. In his book Georgy Zhukov wrote about most important battles of the war, about soldiers and their _____ in difficult situations; he wrote about the _____ that the war brought to the country; he wrote how hard people worked at factories and plants to achieve the only aim – victory.
- 2) Svetlana Savitskaya is a pilot and engineer. She went to _____ in 1982 and 1984. She was the first woman _____ who walked in space. For her _____ Svetlana Savitskaya got many awards, the most important one was _____ of the Soviet Union.
- 3) Lev Landau was a great _____. His experiments helped to _____ different spheres of Physics.
- 4) Raisa Kravtseva is a doctor from Kursk; she got the National Medical Prize Prizvanie in 2009. her works help to _____ many patients with blood _____.
- 5) Arseny Gorokhov is an engineer and _____. He _____ a personal computer in 1968 but few people in the world know about it.

3. What do you know about world famous people? Mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

- 1) Admiral Nelson was a great sea explorer.
- 2) Charles Babbage invented the first electronic computer.
- 3) Igor Sikorsky's company produced the first helicopter that could fly.
- 4) Petr Kapitza was a great Russian physicist.
- 5) Vladimir Shukhov was the number one Russian engineer and inventor.
- 6) Alfred the Great was the only English King.
- 7) Richard Burbage was a famous English actor who acted in many plays by W. Shakespeare.
- 8) Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space.
- 9) Captain Cook was a sea explorer who was the first to visit Australia.
- 10) Alexei Leonov was the only cosmonaut who walked in space.

4. Ознакомьтесь с содержанием сочинений по теме "Знаменитые Люди". Сочинения содержат дополнительные вопросы по тексту, отвечая на которые вы сможете максимально осмыслить содержание. Для подготовки собственных сообщений по теме "Знаменитые Люди" пользуйтесь дополнительными материалами. Вы можете выбрать любого интересующего вас известного человека. Предлагаемые сочинения приведены в качестве примеров.

Dmitri Mendeleev

In 1869 the great Russian scientist Dmitri Mendeleev announced the discovery of the Periodic Law of elements. So science received the key to the secrets of matter.

All the greatest discoveries which have been made since then in the fields of chemistry and physics have been based on this law.

The elements in Mendeleyev's Periodic Table follow one another in the order of their atomic weights. They are arranged in periods and groups.

Mendeleyev's discovery made it possible for the scientists to find 38 new chemical elements to fill the empty spaces left in the Periodic Table.

At the same time they tried to find elements heavier than the last element in the Periodic Table.

In 1955 the American scientist Dr. Glenn Seaborg obtained element No 101 and named it Mendelevium in honor of the creator of the Periodic Law.

Questions:

1. What did Mendeleyev announce in 1869?
2. How do the elements in Mendeleyev's Periodic Table follow one another?
3. Who obtained element No 101?
4. How was it named?

Leonardo da Vinci

Everyone agrees that Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was one of the greatest of all painters. His painting "The Last Supper" is probably the most famous painting in the world. But Leonardo would be famous if he had never painted a stroke. For he was also a great inventor. He invented the wheelbarrow, the military tank, and roller bearings. He made plans for dozens of weapons and machines. He even experimented with airplane and submarine modes.

Besides, Leonardo was great as a scientist and engineer. He was also a poet, a musician, and a sculptor. Perhaps no other person in history has ever learned so much in a lifetime. Certainly no one ever deserved more to be called a genius.

Leonardo was born in the village of Vinci in Italy. As a small boy he lived most of the time with his father's parents. Leonardo was a beautiful boy, with curly hair and bright blue eyes.

When his father found out that the boy was interested in painting, he sent him to an excellent painter and teacher. One day Leonardo painted a beautiful angel in one of his teacher's pictures. "You are a greater painter than I," said the teacher, "I will paint no more"

In a few years Leonardo's father decided that he would pay no more to the teacher. His son, he thought, was spending too much time studying rocks and plants, watching birds to find out how their bodies work, and building models of machines. But Leonardo stayed on as his teacher's helper. He stayed till he was nearly 25. Then he set out to paint for himself, first in Florence, then in Milan and Venice, and at the end of his life in France.

Leonardo had ideas that other painters liked to copy. "Let them," he said, "I will originate. They can copy".

Thus great painter left behind only a few paintings, he had many ideas for pictures and made many wonderful pen and ink sketches. But he had so many other interests that he found it hard to sit and paint for hours at a time.

Some of his paintings have been lost because he liked to experiment. He used colours mixed with wax to paint a wonderful mural of a cavalry battle, but the wax melted and the picture was ruined.

"The Last Supper" is on the wall of a chapel in Milan. This picture was famous long before it was finished.

There is such beauty in Leonardo's paintings that they are as hard to describe as beautiful music. The faces of his people are full of expression. He used light and shade in a new way to make people look very lifelike.

One of Leonardo's paintings is called "Mona Liza". It is the picture of a woman with a faint smile on her face. The painting was ordered by the woman's husband. But Leonardo liked it so much that he kept it for himself. He took it to France with him when he went to spend the last years of his life as a court painter to the king of France. Now it is one of the greatest treasures of the Louvre in Paris.

Questions:

1. When was Leonardo da Vinci born?
2. Name Leonardo's inventions .
3. Name Leonardo's paintings.

Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent Van Gogh was born in Holland in 1853.

Before becoming a painter he was a teacher.

He started painting when he was twenty-seven. In 1886 he left Holland and joined his young brother Theo, who lived in Paris.

Here he painted some of his most famous pictures.

After living there for two years he moved to the South of France, because the climate was warmer there.

But Van Gogh was mentally ill. During one of his fits of madness he attacked his friend, the artist Paul Gauguin.

In another fit of madness, he cut off part of his own ear. Eventually he went into a mental hospital but he didn't get any better.

Finally, on Sunday 27th July 1890, in the small village Vincent Van Gogh took a gun. He went into a cornfield and shot himself. Thirty-six hours later Van Gogh died in his brother's arms.

His last words were: «I hope I did it properly». Nobody has ever painted cornfields or sunflowers like Van Gogh. His paintings are full of colour and sunlight.

Today his paintings are worth millions of pounds but in his lifetime he only sold one.

Questions:

1. When was Van Gogh born?
2. Was he a teacher before becoming a painter?
3. Why did he leave Paris?
4. Was Van Gogh mentally ill?
5. How many paintings did he sell during lifetime?

Johnny Depp

Johnny Depp is a famous American actor, film director, screenwriter and a musician. He is well-known by his roles in the films "Pirates of the Caribbean", "Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street". In 2012, with the income of 75 million dollars per year, he was considered to be the highest paid actor in the world. He was born on June 9th, 1963 in Kentucky, USA. His father was a civil engineer and his mother was a waitress. The Depp family lived in Owensboro, but they often moved to other places. At last, they settled in Florida.

When Johnny was 12, his mother gave him a guitar as a present. This was the time when he started playing with various garage bands. He also started drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes at that age. Soon, his favourite grandfather died and his parents got divorced. These accidents had a negative impact on young Johnny's mind. He began using drugs and was expelled from school. At the age of 16, he left school and devoted himself to music. His other hobby was drawing. He was the author of his band's album cover. He was also fond of literature, especially of books written by Jack Kerouac. This author's works greatly influenced Johnny's adolescent views.

When he was 20, he married the make-up artist Lori Anne Allison. She was the one who introduced him to Nicholas Cage. The actor was impressed by Johnny's manners and he helped him to get a part in audition for the role in "A Nightmare on Elm Street" film. It was his first acting experience. At the same, he still hoped to devote most of his time to music. Unfortunately, the amateur band, where he played, soon collapsed. That's why Depp agreed to participate in a series of TV shows. The "21 Jump Street" series turned him into a teenage girls' idol, which he didn't like at all. In 1990 he was invited to play a starring role in Tim Burton's "Edward Scissorhands". After this film he begins regular cooperation with Burton. He also met his second wife, Winona Ryder, during the filming.

His career quickly went uphill. He was invited to play the lead-roles in “Arizona Dream”, “Ed Wood”, “Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas”, etc. After the loud divorce with Winona Ryder in 1993, he starts dating the British supermodel Kate Moss. He’s dated several other famous actresses and models. At the moment he is in relationship with an American actress Amber Heard and has two children with a French singer Vanessa Paradis. In 2007, he received his first “Golden Globe” award. He is considered to be one of the sexiest and most highly paid actors of modern cinema. He has millions of fans across the world.

Questions:

1. Where did the Depp family live?
2. Did Johnny study with great interest?
3. When did he start playing guitar?
4. What was young Johnny fond of?
5. Who helped Depp in his first acting experience?

Barack Obama

Barack Obama Jr. is the 44th President of the USA. He used to be a Senator of Illinois state. He was born in Honolulu, on the 4th of August, 1961. He comes from a multicultural background. His mother was a white-born woman from Kansas, while his father was a Kenyan student on scholarship. When Barack was only two, his parents divorced. Barack Obama Sr. left for Kenya, remarried there and made his way to the Kenyan government. He visited his son only once in Hawaii in 1971. His mother, Stanley Ann Durham, married an Indonesian student and moved to Jakarta with a six-year-old son. The boy attended one of the local state schools there.

As the time passed, he returned to Honolulu and stayed with his grandparents. In 1979 he graduated from a prestigious private school Punahou. This school is proud of its famous alumni, which includes actors, athletes, politicians, etc. After the high school he studied at Occidental College in Los Angeles, but he soon transferred to Columbia University. Barack studied political science and international relations there. In 1983, having a Bachelor’s degree, he started working for one large international company as an editor in a financial department. Two years later, he settled in Chicago, where he worked for a charity organization. He was a social worker, who provided help to the residents of impoverished areas.

As he later declared this experience was the best education in his life, even better than Harvard, which he entered in 1988. Working for the charity, he understood that certain things in law and policy should be changed in order to improve people’s lives. In 1993 he graduated from Harvard Law School and started working for one law firm which specialized in civil rights legislation. Apart from that, he’s been teaching the course of constitutional law for the University of Chicago. Soon, he wrote and published his first book “Dreams from My Father”, which brought him fame and acknowledgement.

While teaching at university, he met his future wife - Michelle Robinson. In 1996 Barack won the election to the Senate of Illinois and that’s when his political career began to flourish. By 2004 he’s been already a member of the U. S. Senate. Four years later he ran for President, and despite having little political experience, he won. In January of 2009, he was sworn in as the 44th President of the USA. The same year he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to strengthen international diplomacy. He was reelected to a second term presidency in November of 2012, defeating the Republican candidate Mitt Romney. Obama’s two hobbies are basketball and poker. Since 1992 he is married and has two daughters.

Questions:

1. Where did Barack Obama study?
2. How many times was Obama elected President of the USA?

Make a report about a famous person

The Useful Phrases on the topic: «The Famous Person»:

- He/ She was born in (place) on (date).
- He/ She grew up in a (big/ extended, small, united, friendly) family.
- He /She spent his/her childhood in (his/her home town)/ in the town/village of (name).
- He/ She began going to school at the age of.....
- He/ She got a(good, poor, home) education
- He/ She studied (hard, easily, with great interest)
- He/ She was interested in.... (History, the humanities)
- He/ She was good at.... (Physics, natural science)
- He/ She study a foreign language by himself/ herself
- He/ She entered a college (technical, medical, teacher's)
- He/ She went up to a (university)
- He/ She graduated from.... (the Cambridge University)
- He/ She became (a skilled specialist in....)
- He/ She work as (an engineer, a doctor, a teacher)

Example (по желанию пункты плана могут быть заменены на другие или пропущены (в соответствии с имеющейся у вас информацией))

1. Say who you are going to speak about.

I am going to speak about Abraham Lincoln, an American president (уточнение, для тех, кто вдруг не знает).

2. Say where and when this person was born, who his parents were (are), what family he grew up in, where and how he spent his childhood.

He was born in the state of Kentucky (the USA) on the 12th of February in 1809. **He was the first son of** Thomas and Nancy Lincoln who among the first pioneers moved to the western Indiana.

He grew up in a big family, who were in a constant struggle to survive, **and spent his childhood in** travels around the western part of the USA.

3. Speak about his education.

That is why **he went to school** only for a year off and on (в общей сложности) and mainly (в основном) **studied by himself** (быть самоучкой) .

4. Say how he studied at school, what subjects he was interested in.

He was very interested in reading and read all the books that he could get. It was the Bible, fables by Aesopian, the only fiction book "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defo and some others.

5. Say what he decided to do after leaving school.

When he grew up, he started working with his father. But later he left his home and began travelling around the USA. He was greatly impressed by the scenes of working slaves. (дополнительная информация по желанию). He worked as a postman, a farmer and a land surveyor.

6. Say if he continued his education.

After the military service (служба в армии) **he continued his education and started to study** the law (юридические науки). At the age of 30 he became a lawyer who got his practice and a famous politician as well.

Taking into account his social origin, he went from rags to riches and was a self-made man, a man from the American dream. (дополнительная информация по желанию)

7. Say what profession he got.

In 1842 **he married** Mary Todd, a daughter of a rich planter from the South, which made him more financially independent (дополнительная информация по желанию). **For a while he worked as a lawyer** but in 1857 he joined a group of the Republicans and soon became their leader in Illinois. Their aim was the struggle against slavery.

8. Say some details of the biography in short.

In short, Lincoln became the president of the USA in 1860 and under his leadership the North won the war against the South. But 6 days after the end of the war Abraham Lincoln was shot in a theatre. It was a tragic death.

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to say that Abraham Lincoln was considered to be among the greatest American presidents ever.

Практическое занятие №36 Причастие I, II.

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия

Причастие – неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие как признак предмета или другого действия. Причастие I (Participle I), причастие настоящего времени, образуется с помощью окончания – ing, прибавляемого к основе инфинитива. Рассмотрим два вида причастия I: *простое причастие* и *перфектное причастие*.

Простое причастие (Participle I)	Перфектное причастие (perfect participle I)
read - reading	read – having read
Может быть как обстоятельством, так и определением.	Может быть только обстоятельством.
Обозначаемое им действие одновременно действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым. He went in, carrying his suitcase.	Выражает действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом – сказуемым. Having read the book I gave it to Ben.

Функции причастия I (Participle I)

Функции причастия	Перевод
Определение All the engineers <u>working</u> at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages.	Все инженеры, <u>работающие</u> в Министерстве Внешней торговли, должны знать иностранные языки.
Обстоятельство <u>Speaking</u> at the meeting yesterday, I forgot this fact.	<u>Выступая</u> на собрании вчера, он забыл об этом факте.

Практические задания:

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление Participle I в функции определения или обстоятельства:

1. He liked to sit on the sofa smoking a cigarette and watching TV.
2. All the engineers working at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages.
3. The man speaking on the phone is our Manager.
4. Not knowing the terms of payment, he didn't sign the contract.
5. Travelling about Siberia, he visited a lot of newly-built towns.
6. We have done business with the firm selling power equipment since 1990.

2. Замените придаточные предложения оборотом с Participle I:

1. When I looked through the morning mail I found the cable from the British firm.
2. The businessman who is having talks with our director now is our new customer.
3. When we discussed the terms of contract we changed the price of our goods.
4. I work in company which is selling power equipment.
5. When I have breakfast in the morning I usually look through the newspapers.
6. I think the man who is having installation problems is the manager of the plant.
7. When I travel I always reserve accommodation in advance.
8. We are going to contact the firm which is advertising the latest model of the boilers.
9. When the director came into the office he saw several people who were waiting for him.
10. When we write a cable we try use as few words as possible

Причастие II (Participle II) имеет одну неизменяемую форму. От правильных глаголов причастие II образуется при помощи окончания **–ed/ -d**. Причастие II неправильных глаголов дается в словаре как **третья основная форма глагола**. Причастие II обозначает действие, которое испытывает лицо или предмет. Invite (приглашать) – invited (приглашенный); draw (рисовать) – drawn (нарисованный)

Употребление причастия II

Определение	The boy invited by Ted is a friend of mine.
Обстоятельство	If invited , he will come.

1. Образуйте причастие II от следующих глаголов и переведите их на русский язык .

buy, keep, build, play, write, speak, do, visit, listen, eat, shut, steal, fry

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 2. We stopped before a shut door. 3. This is a church built many years ago. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England. 4. The stolen money was returned to the bank. 5. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.

Сравните употребление Participle I (ing -форма) и Participle II (3 форма глагола)

Taking – берущий, беря	Taken - взятый
Doing – делающий, делая	Done - сделанный

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Participle I или Participle II.

1. The girl (to write) on the blackboard is our best pupil. 2. We listened to the Russian folk songs (to sing) by the girls. 3. The floor (to wash) by Helen looked very clean. 4. Who is this boy (to do) his homework at the table? 5. Read the (to translate) sentences once more. 6. She was reading the book (to buy) the day before. 7. (to take) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street. 8. Translate the words (to write) on the blackboard. 9. The (to lose) book was found at last. 10. I think that the boy (to stand) there is his brother.

Практическое занятие №37 «Герундий»

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия

Герундий – неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие.

Герундий имеет четыре формы:

1. Простой герундий (indefinite gerund).
2. Перфектный герундий (perfect gerund)
3. Пассивный герундий (passive gerund)
4. Перфектно-пассивный герундий (perfect passive gerund).

Из четырех форм герундия в основном употребляется простой герундий, реже – перфектный и пассивный герундий.

Простой герундий (indefinite gerund) образуется при помощи окончания **–ing**, прибавляемого к основе инфинитива: to speak – **speaking**; to ask – **asking**.

При образовании герундия необходимо учесть, что:

А) если инфинитив оканчивается на **e**, перед окончанием **–ing** **e** опускается: to inviting; to write – writing

Б) если инфинитив оканчивается на согласную в кратком ударном слоге, эта согласная перед **–ing** удваивается: to run – running; to forget – forgetting;

В) глаголы **to lie** (лежать; лгать), **to tie** (завязывать) и **to die** (умирать) образуют герундий особым образом: lying, tying, dying.

Простой герундий чаще всего обозначает действие, которое выполняет лицо-подлежащее предложения. Indefinite gerund обычно показывает, что обозначаемое им действие одновременно действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым, или следует за ним.

I like **reading**.

Я люблю читать.

Перфектный герундий (perfect gerund) образуется при помощи глагола to have в форме having и третьей формы смыслового глагола: having invited; having asked.

Перфектный герундий употребляется, чтобы выразить действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым, или описываемой ситуации.

I'm tired of **having talked** to you. Я устал от разговора с тобой.

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЕРУНДИЯ

Подлежащее	Reading a good book is a pleasure. Чтение хорошей книги – удовольствие.
Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	I began reading this book yesterday. Я начал читать эту книгу вчера
Часть составного именного сказуемого	My task is reading this book. Мое задание - читать эту книгу.
Дополнение	I like reading good books. Я люблю читать хорошие книги
Определение	We like his suggestion of reading this book together. Нам нравится его предложение читать эту книгу вместе.
Обстоятельство	On reading the book I gave it to Peter. Прочитав книгу, я отдал ее Пете.

Практические задания

1. Read the sentences, translate them into Russian, state the function of the Gerund.

1) Spending your free time is better in one of the green parks. 2) All well-known streets in London, such as Whitehall, Downing Street, Fleet Street, are worth seeing. 3) We can't speak about Northern Ireland without mentioning Southern Ireland, an independent republic. 4) I liked the idea of visiting the capital of Wales, Cardiff. 5) Christopher Wren started rebuilding the churches of London after the Great Fire of 1666. 6) Many rich people like spending their free time in the West End. 7) After reading the legend I can explain why the shamrock is the national emblem of Northern Ireland. 8) They have the wish of spending their free time in the mountains.

2. Transform the sentences according to the model to practice the use of the Gerund.

Model: To spend your free time is better in one of the parks of the West End.

Spending your free time is better in one of the parks of the West End.

Christopher Wren finished to build St. Paul's Cathedral in 1701. 2) A Scottish person should listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner. 3) The UK continues to

- 1) succeed in commerce. 4) The English people have the habit to name the East End – the hands of London. 5) The City succeeds to remain the financial centre of the UK.

3. Fill in the gaps to practice the use of the Gerund.

- 1) Many houses in Glasgow need ... , because they are not suitable for ... (rebuild, live). 2) After ... wars of the Roses between two houses: House of York and House of Lancaster in the 15th century, a red rose became the national emblem of England (wage). 3) On ... the daffodil and the leek as national emblems of Wales, many Welshmen began ... either a daffodil or a leek on their jackets (choose, wear). 4) Ch. Wren invented new ways of ... traditional English materials of building (use). 5) Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the ceremony of ... the Tower for the night takes places (close).

4. Make up sentences according to the model to practice the use of the Gerund

Model: Мы не можем описывать страну, не упоминая о ее рельефе.

We can't describe the country without mentioning its surface.

1) Трудно понять традиции и обычаи народа, не изучая его историю. 2) Трудно изучать английский язык, не посещая англоязычную страну. 3) После церемонии закрытия ворот Тауэра никто не может подойти к Тауэру, не показав пропуск. 4) Невозможно рассказать о Лондоне, не упомянув о трех самых знаменитых зданиях. 5) Невозможно представить Англию без дождя.

Отличия герундия от причастия I

Обратите внимание на различные значения ing- формы
В следующих предложениях reading – причастие: My brother is <u>reading</u> a book. In the library you can see many people <u>reading</u> books. <u>Reading</u> his newspaper, the old man fell asleep.
В следующих предложениях reading – герундий: <u>Reading</u> a good book gives me a lot of pleasure. I like <u>reading</u> a good book.
Сравните два предложения: My brother is <u>reading</u> the latest story by R. Bradbury. My dream is <u>reading</u> the latest story by R. Bradbury.

Практические задания

5. Распределите предложения по группам:

- А) предложения, в которых **ing-** форма является причастием,
Б) предложения, в которых **ing-** форма является герундием.

1. When we entered the classroom, we saw our students writing at the desks. 2. Everybody ran to meet the people returning from the city. 3. In this factory much attention is paid to protecting the health of the workers. 4. He stopped writing and looked around. 5. In this picture you can see a young man giving flowers to a girl. 6. Playing volleyball is a popular sport for young people. 7. She left the room without saying a word. 8. We had the pleasure of seeing the performance. 9. John likes studying history. 10. Never jump off a moving train. 11. Returning home after a good holiday is always pleasant. 12. Returning home after a good holiday, he looked the picture of health.

6. Образуйте от глаголов, данных в скобках, форму причастия I или герундия. Напишите получившиеся предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. He was looking at the plain (to fly) overhead. 2. (to wish) to learn to skate, she bought herself a pair of skates. 3. The children were tired of (to run). 4. It is no use (to go) there now. 5. My greatest pleasure is (to travel). 6. (to grow) tomatoes need a lot of sunshine. 7. While (to translate) the text, I looked up many words in the dictionary. 8. I usually help my mother by (to wash) the dishes. 9. (to enter) the room I saw my friends (to smile) at me. 10. Instead of (to phone) his friend, he went to see him. 11. The boys continued (to play) football. 12. They went home quickly, (to protect) themselves from the rain by (to walk) under the trees. 13. (to read) books out of doors is his favorite way of spending the summer holidays, but he likes (to swim) and (to go) on excursions as well.

Практическое занятие № 38 «Чтение и перевод текстов»

Для выполнения практической работы студентам рекомендуется пользоваться учебным пособием Агабекян И. П. Английский язык. Ростов на Дону «Феникс» 2008 г. Рекомендуемые для чтения и перевода тексты:

- 1) Isaak Newton. p.220 -222
- 2) Charles Darwin. p.266
- 3) William Shakesreare. p.277 – 278
- 4) Christopher Columbus. p.279 – 280
- 5) O. Henry p.291

Практическое занятие №39 «Работа с лексическим материалом по теме «Традиции и праздники в англо-говорящих странах»

1. Group the words and word combinations under the following headings: *Christmas, Halloween, Thanksgiving Day, Easter, St Valentine's Day*. One word may go under several headings.

Rabbit, costume, heart, stocking, turkey, deer, pumpkin, Santa Claus, valentine, colored eggs, candles

2. Find the right date for every holiday:

January, 1	Easter
April – May	New Year
February, 14	Thanksgiving Day
December, 25	St. Valentine's Day
November,26	Halloween
October,31	Christmas

3. Read short texts about holidays in Great Britain. Tell about one holiday.

Halloween. We celebrate this holiday on the 31st of October. It is very funny and interesting holiday. People wear funny costumes and masks. They do funny pumpkins and like telling strange and horrible stories.

Thanksgiving Day. We celebrate it on the 26th of November. On that day, family members gather at the house of an older relative, even if they live far away. All give thanks for everything good they have. Charitable organizations offer traditional meal to the homeless. The traditional thanksgiving meal consists of roast turkey, cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes and pumpkin pie.

Christmas. For most British families this is the most important festival of the year. There are a lot of traditions connected with Xmas, but the most important on is the giving of present. On X-mas Day the families will sit to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding. On the Sunday before Xmas many churches hold a service. Every family has its own X-mas fir-tree. The 26th of December is also a public holiday, called *Boxing Day*. People visit their friends and relatives, giving them presents.

In Britain the *New Year* is not as widely celebrated as X-mas. Some people ignore it completely and go to bed at usual time. Others, however, do celebrate it in one way or another. The most common type of celebration is a New Year party. There is a funny tradition connected with the New Year: *The First Foot*. This is the first visitor to enter a house on N Y's morning. He is a person of great importance. The First Foot must be a man because it is believed that if a woman first sets foot in the house, bad luck will follow throughout the year. Traditionally, the first visitor of the year must carry food, drink and coal into the house.

St. Valentine's Day is celebrated on the 14th of February. It's a day for sweethearts. It's the day that you show your friend or loved person what you feel. You can send candy to someone you think is special. Or you can send roses, the flower of love. Most people send " valentines". They can be funny and friendly.

Easter is a spring holiday and it has a religious background. On Easter we celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Many modern Easter symbols came from old times: the egg was a fertility symbol, the Ester Bunny also is a symbol of a new life. Today children in Britain like eating candy bunnies and listening to the stories about the Easter bunny.

You know that *tea* is the most popular drink in Britain. Everything in Britain, says a popular song, stops for tea. It's true that tea is the most popular drink in Britain - far more popular than coffee. The Dutch brought the first tea to Europe in about 1610. By 1750 tea had become the principal drink of all the people in Britain. Tea was kept in special containers called tea-caddies, often with a lock. Nowadays, tea-drinking became a fashionable social ritual. That's why there are a lot of tea gardens in London, where people could walk in the afternoon and enjoy a cup of tea with bread and butter and cakes. Many years ago tea parties were also popular at home, and soon the "*afternoon tea*" a real tradition. Today the custom of tea-time continues. Most people in Britain prefer strong cup of tea with milk.

4. Fill in the gaps with the words *the First Foot, the Valentine's Day, Easter, April Fool's Day, the Trooping of the Colour, Halloween, Christmas, Mother's Day*

- 1) Now ... is a day for jokes and tricks.
- 2) On October 31st British people celebrate
- 3) The traditional English dinner on ... is turkey and pudding.
- 4) The first visitor who comes into a house in the New Year morning is called ...
- 5) On, people send Valentine cards to their husbands, wives, girlfriends and boyfriends.
- 6) The egg is an ... symbol.
- 7) On the Queen's official birthday, there is a traditional ceremony called... .
- 8) On ... people visit their mothers if possible and give them flowers and small presents.

5. Read the text "What are their traditions?": Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО/ Г.Т. Безкоровайная.- М.: «Академия», 2013. с. 164-165

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1) All English traditions are famous all over the world.
- 2) Wassailing is a kind of English superstition.
- 3) According to the British constitution the Queen reigns but does not rule.
- 4) English people like to spend their free time at home.
- 5) You can find fireplaces in English house where there is no central heating.
- 6) British people are very polite.
- 7) Many Irish people come to Australia to celebrate St Patrick's Day.
- 8) Many Australian families do "spring cleaning" on Easter Day.
- 9) In New Zealand all the wedding ceremonies should be conducted in accordance with Maori customs.
- 10) Canadian culture reflects an influence of Australian traditions.

2. Listen to the dialogues Track 27 and do ex.10 p. 166 (Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО/ Г.Т. Безкоровайная.- М.: «Академия», 2013)

Практическое занятие №40 «Обучение монологической речи: краткие сообщения о традициях и праздниках в англо-говорящих странах»

1. Celebrations

a) Match the activities to the celebrations

• make wreaths • exchange gifts • wear costumes • offer flowers & sweets • eat traditional food • watch parades • watch a firework display

St Patrick's Day (17th March)

Thanksgiving (4th Thursday of November)

Guy Fawkes Day (5th November)
Halloween (31st October)
Valentine's Day (14th February)

b) Make a list of celebrations in your country. Which of the activities in Ex. 1a) do you do during these celebrations?

c) Match the words to form collocations, translate them into Russian

light	gifts
exchange	the house
decorate	lamps
make	a costume
wear	preparations
visit	the fireworks
watch	people

2. Reading

Read Sumit's speech and fill in the missing adjectives (1-6).

1) festival 2) decorations 3) lamps 4) meals 5) fireworks/ display
6) a ... time

"Hello. Today, I'm going to talk to you about *an* important festival in my country, India. In late autumn, *we* celebrate Diwali, the Festival of Lights. Diwali lasts five days. Before the festival, the whole family makes some preparations. We put up colourful decorations in our homes and children make special festive lamps. On that day *we* visit relatives, we have festive meals and we exchange gifts. In the evening, we light our Diwali lamps and we pray to Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Finally, there is an exciting fireworks display. Everybody has a great time.
Thank you for listening."

3. Imagine you want to prepare a speech about a special day in an English speaking country.

Complete the notes about this day.

Name:

Date/Season: ...

Country:

Activities/Food:

Feelings:

4. Portfolio: Use your notes in Ex. 3 to present the festival to your groupmates.

Use the phrases below and your notes to write your speech. (50-60 words)

Beginning a speech

Hello./Good afternoon/evening, etc

Today, I'm going to talk to you about...

Ending a speech

Thank you for your time./Thank you for listening.

Do you have any questions?

Is there anything you would like to ask me?

Практическое занятие №41 «Артикли с географическими названиями»

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия.

0	the	a
На географических картах	Названия морей, океанов, проливов, каналов, рек,	Если существительное имеет описательное

	озер, водопадов	определение или выражает единичность (a new Russia)
Названия отдельных горных вершин и островов	Горные цепи, группы островов	
Названия континентов, стран, областей, городов, деревень	Наименования регионов (the Far East, the Caucasus)	
Если существительные имеют определения типа northern, old, ancient, central	Названия пустынь	
	Названия стран, включающие нарицательные существительные Union, Kingdom, States, Federation, Republic (в сокращениях артикль сохраняется)	
Названия заливов и полуостровов	Если употреблено слово peninsula (the Scandinavian Peninsula)	

Практические задания

1. Which of the geographic names are used with the article?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Yenisei | 8. Tokyo | 15. South Pole |
| 2. Laptev Sea | 9. Egypt | 16. Philippines |
| 3. Indian Ocean | 10. Sakhalin | 17. Peoples Republic of China |
| 4. Suez Canal | 11. USSR | 18. Quebec |
| 5. Middle East | 12. Netherlands | 19. British Isles |
| 6. Kara-Kum | 13. Ukraine | 20. Hudson Bay |
| 7. Kilimanjaro | 14. Far East | |

2. Поставьте артикли там, где это необходимо.

- If you want to visit a city within ... Arctic Ocean go to ... Murmansk, which is on ... Barents Sea.
- ...San Marino, which lies in ... Apennine Mountains near ... Adriatic Sea, in ... northern Italy, is Europe's oldest existing state.
- ... Bermuda Triangle in ... Atlantic Ocean is famous as an area where ships and aircraft disappear under mysterious circumstances.
- ... Antarctic is the home for penguins, dolphins and whales.
- ... Europe extends from ... British Isles in the west towards ... Urals in the east.
- The oldest country in the world is ... Iran, which was known as ...Persia until 1934.
- ... Luxemburg is a small country in ... Europe between ... France, ... Belgium and ... Germany.
- The population of ... Russian Federation is about 150 million people.
- ... Turkey is situated on two continents, ... Asia and ... Europe.
- ... Buckingham Palace, ... Trafalgar Square, ... Houses of Parliament, ... Tower of London are the usual sights in ... English capital.

Практическое занятие №42 Группа временных форм Continuous

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия.

Времена группы Continuous обозначают действия, которые протекают (протекали, будут протекать) в точно указанное время – настоящее, прошедшее и будущее. Дополнительными характеристиками таких действий является их незаконченность, динамичность, наглядность. Сравним :

To work – работать (Indefinite)

To be working – в буквальном смысле быть работающим (Continuous), т.е. показывает процесс незаконченным, продолжающимся. Группа Continuous (Progressive) в английском языке представлена тремя временами: The Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense - настоящее длительное время, The Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense - прошедшее длительное время и The Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense - будущее длительное время.

Continuous		
утвердительные / вопросы / отрицания		
Present	am is are	V _{ing}
Past	was were	
Future will	be	
ключевые слова:	Present Continuous	still, at the moment, at present, this minute
	Past Continuous	at six o'clock yesterday, when my father came, while
	Future Continuous	when she arrives, at 7 next Monday
примеры:	Present Continuous	We <i>are sitting</i> at the moment. What <i>are you doing</i> under the table? She <i>isn't working</i> at the moment.
	Past Continuous	We were playing tennis when the rain started. He was doing test while I was reading a book.
	Future Continuous	Will you <i>be playing</i> tennis when I come? Tomorrow at six I'll <i>be writing</i> letters.

Практические задания.

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

The sun ... yesterday morning.

The sun ... brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

I ... a postcard at the moment.

I ... a postcard when you phoned.

I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

We ... in the garden now.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1) I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

2) Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?

3) She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

4) They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.

5) I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

- 6) What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
- 7) Bob ... (feel) much better today.
- 8) The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
- 9) I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
- 10) We ... (have) tea soon?

3. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

- 1) We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)
- 2) He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)
- 3) They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)
- 4) I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)
- 5) The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)
- 6) Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)
- 7) The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

4. Определите, правильно ли употребление времен в предложениях, и исправить те предложения, которые написаны с ошибками.

Например: I don't know your name. – RIGHT.

Please don't bother me. **I do** my homework. – WRONG. – **I'm doing** my homework.

- 1) Look, guys! The boy is climbing that wall out there.
- 2) Can you see those people? What do they do now?
- 3) The Earth goes round the Sun.
- 4) Look! That thief tries to open the window of your flat.
- 5) Where is Kate? – She has a bath.

5. Переведите на русский, обращая особое внимание на употребление Future Continuous.

- 1) Will you be seeing your dentist next Friday? Can you ask him a question?
- 2) They won't be going to the park tomorrow because they have a lot of work to do.
- 3) Next Monday at this time I am going to be swimming in the Indian Ocean.
- 4) We will be waiting for him next Wednesday at the usual place.
- 5) I will not be resting during next weekend at all because I have to finish my book.
- 6) Greg will be answering his letters all morning tomorrow.
- 7) Is Jack going to be riding his bicycle this morning? If he is not, can we borrow it?
- 8) Will you be visiting your parents next weekend? I need to give them some papers.

6. Раскройте скобки, поставив заключенный в них глагол в правильную форму Future Continuous.

- 1) This time next year I (not/work) for this company any more.
- 2) At nine o'clock the day after tomorrow, she (study) at the university.
- 3) We won't be at home this evening as we (look) after our neighbor's baby.
- 4) He (have) breakfast at ten o'clock, so, please. Do not disturb him.
- 5) I will meet you tomorrow. I (wait) for you at eleven at the station.
- 6) My parent this time tomorrow (fly) to Canada.
- 7) We can't go to the cinema with you tomorrow as we (prepare) for exams all day.

7. Группа людей остановилась в отеле. Однажды вечером раздался сигнал пожарной тревоги. Используйте глаголы и слова в скобках, чтобы составить предложения, в

которых будет рассказано о том, что каждый из людей делал в тот момент, когда прозвучал сигнал тревоги.

Пример:

(Chris/have/his/dinner) – Chris was having his dinner.

- 1) (Jack/talk/his friend/).
- 2) (Jacob/send/the e-mail/to his girlfriend).
- 3) (Ann/watch/TV).
- 4) (Robert/listen/to the radio).
- 5) (Kate/have/a bath).
- 6) (Angel/do/gymnastics).
- 7) (Grace/play/cards/with Angela).
- 8) (Peter and Hugh/drink/whisky).

8. Вставь нужные глаголы в нужной форме из приведенного списка:

build, come, have, play, cook, stand, swim

1. Listen! John _____ the piano.
2. They _____ a new hotel in the city center at the moment.
3. Look! Somebody _____ in the river.
4. 'You _____ on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
5. Hurry up! The bus _____.
6. 'Where are you, George?' 'In the kitchen. I _____ a meal.'
6. (по телефону) 'Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?' 'She _____ a shower at the moment. Can you phone again later?'

Практическое занятие №43 «Работа с лексическим материалом по теме «Великобритания»

Для работы рекомендуется использовать учебное пособие Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО/ Г.Т. Безкоровайная.- М.: «Академия», 2013.

1. Read the text p. 154-155 and fill in the table.

Official name	
Parts	
Situated	
Area	
Washed by	
The scenery	
The capital	
The official language	
The national symbols	
The form of government	
Official supreme legislative authority	
The main political parties	
The largest cities	
The chief river	
Major industries	

2. p.158 ex.14

3. Using the text p. 154-155 and the table ex.1 do ex. 12 p. 157. Write the resulting text and learn it by heart.

4. Listening.

Ex. 11 p. 156

5. Complete a dialogue. Use ex. 3 p. 151

Практическое занятие №44 «Настоящее завершённое время Present Perfect »

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия.

Present Perfect Tense

	I You We They	have	V3
	He She It	has	

	I You We They	have not (haven't)	V3
	He She It	has not (hasn't)	

	Have	I you we they	V3	?
	Has	he she it		

www.engineform.com

В английском языке некоторые виды завершённых действий могут относиться к настоящему, а не прошедшему времени. Такие действия упоминаются в контексте промежутка времени, который еще не завершился. В русском языке мы передаем его с помощью прошедшего времени. Сравним следующую пару предложений на русском языке, в которых было употреблено прошедшее время:

Я ездил в США весной прошлого года.

Я ездил в США три раза за свою жизнь.

В английском языке эти два предложения будут употребляться в 2х разных временах .

1) Я ездил в США весной прошлого года.-- относится к Простому Прошедшему,. ключевой фразой является "весной прошлого года", т.е. промежуток времени, который уже завершен. -*I went to the USA last spring*

2) Я ездил в США три раза за свою жизнь. -- относится к Настоящему Завершённому, т.к. промежуток времени "за свою жизнь" еще не завершен, несмотря на то, что действие уже свершилось. - *I have gone to the USA three times in my life*

Т.е. ключевым моментом будет являться промежуток времени, на который идет ссылка в предложении.

С Present Perfect используют какой-либо из указателей времени: *lately* (недавно), *just* (только что), *already* (уже) *never* (никогда), *ever* (когда-либо), *yet* (ещё).

При описании длительных событий в Present Perfect может уточняться момент начала действия (**since**) и его продолжительность (**for**). Обстоятельства времени с этими предлогами обычно стоят в конце предложения. Например:

She has been in Greece since Wednesday. She has been there for three days. Она в Греции со среды. Она там три дня.

Контрольные вопросы для закрепления теоретического материала:

1. Вспомните, как образуется третья форма глаголов.
2. Как образуется Present Perfect?
3. Назовите отличия в употреблении Present Perfect и Past Simple.
4. Какие наречия характерны для Present Perfect?
5. Опишите разницу в употреблении since и for.

Практические задания.

1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

- 1) He _____ (finish) training.
- 2) She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
- 3) We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
- 4) That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
- 5) She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
- 6) Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
- 7) My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
- 8) Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
- 9) I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
- 10) Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
- 11) Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
- 12) Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
- 13) The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
- 14) These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
- 15) Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
- 16) They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
- 17) Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
- 18) Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

2. Напишите вопросы в Present Perfect, используя глаголы в скобках. Дайте правдивые ответы.

Пример:

(eat Italian food)

— **Have you** ever eaten Italian food?

— Lots of times.

- 1) (ski)
- 2) (win money)
- 3) (have a dream)
- 4) (break a leg)
- 5) (go to a concert)

3. Дополните диалог вопросами и ответами в Present Perfect.

Reporter: (you do) Have you done a lot of training this year?

Trish: Yes, I have. I have trained six times a week all year.

Reporter: Who _____ (you train) with?

Trish: With my coach, and the team.

Reporter: Where _____ (you play) this year?

Trish: Mostly in Britain. But we've also travelled to Holland.

Reporter: _____ (you win) many matches?

Trish: Yes, we _____.

Reporter: And how many matches _____ (you lose)?

Trish: Only three.

Reporter: That's great. _____ (you have) any injuries?

Trish: No, I _____.

Reporter: Thanks, Trish, and good luck.

4. Дополните предложения словами for или since. Complete the sentences. Use for or since.

- 1) I've lived in Washington _____ 1997.
- 2) Ben has studied English _____ three years.
- 3) They haven't visited their grandparents _____ months.
- 4) Julie's ill. She's been in bed _____ Tuesday.
- 5) My dad has had his car _____ sixteen.
- 6) It's been ten years _____ we moved to Oxford.

**Практическое занятие №45 «Обучение монологической речи: сообщения по теме
«Достопримечательности Великобритании»**

1. Reading

Read the statements and mark them (R) for Right, (W) for wrong and (DS) for Doesn't Say.

- 1) The Empire State Building is the tallest building in America.
- 2) Lots of people work inside the Empire State Building.
- 3) You can get to the top of the Empire State Building in 45 seconds.
- 4) The lights on the top floors of the Empire State Building change colours many times a day.

The Empire State Building is the tallest building in New York. It is 443 metres high and has 103 floors. It was built in 1930, and took one year and forty-five days to complete. The ESB is one of the largest office spaces in the world, but it also has many shops and restaurants inside. The Empire State Building has 73 super fast lifts. The fastest of these travel from the ground to the 80th floor in only 45 seconds! If you choose to walk to the top, you need to climb 1860 steps. At the Empire State Building most visitors go straight to the Observatory on the 86th floor. The view is amazing. On a clear day you can see for miles around. Looking at the Empire State Building from a distance is also great. The top floors are decorated with beautiful lights. These change colours every day. Depending on the occasion, the building can be white, green, blue, purple, red or orange! If you are ever in New York, don't forget to visit the Empire State Building. It offers the best view of New York, and it is one of the city's most historic buildings.

2. Portfolio: Collect information, then write a short text about a famous building in an English speaking country. Write:

- name • town/city • recommendation • number of floors • when built • height
- what a visitor can do/see there • type

3. Read the brochure. Where can someone see:

- the Crown Jewels • toys • fish • dancers & musicians • Edinburgh from the air

The Edinburgh experience with cosmo tours...

What are you going to do?

EDINBURGH CASTLE

The place to go if you like castles! Go on an interesting tour of the castle and admire spectacular views of the city as well as the Crown Jewels. Edinburgh Castle is also the home of the One O'clock Gun. This is fired every day except Sunday at precisely 1:00 pm to provide everyone with an accurate check for their clocks and watches!

THE MILITARY TATTOO EXPERIENCE

Don't miss the Military Tattoo Experience - the largest outdoor event in Scotland right in front of beautiful Edinburgh Castle! Enjoy a wonderful show of music and dance, pipers playing their bagpipes, bands parading, and men in kilts dancing to folk tunes!

THE MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD

Described as 'the noisiest museum in the world', the Museum of Childhood is a favourite with adults and children. It is a treasure house full of objects, telling of childhood, past and present. There are toys and games of all kinds from many parts of the world, ranging from dolls and teddy bears to train sets

and tricycles. Listen to the children chanting multiplication tables in the 1930s classroom and watch the street games Edinburgh children played in the 1950s.

DEEP SEA WORLD

Experience the 'underwater safari' of a lifetime! Go under the sea in a 71 metre transparent tunnel and get ready to see exiting sea life close enough to touch it!

SCOTLAND BALLOONING TOUR

Your chance to get a terrific view of Edinburgh. Fly in a hot air balloon and you will enjoy what you see!

4. A tourist brochure. Do research. Make a tourist brochure for tourists about one of the English cities.

Write: *places to visit; things to see.* (60-80 words)

Практическое занятие №46 Контрольная работа №7 “Настоящее завершённое (present perfect)”.

- 1. Вы пишете письмо другу. В нём Вы рассказываете о новостях про себя и других людей, которые произошли за последнее время. С помощью данных слов составьте предложения. Все предложения в *Present Perfect*.**

Dear friend,

Lots of things have happened since I wrote to you last.

1. I / buy / a new car – *I have bought a new car.*
2. My father / start / a new job. _____.
3. I / give up / smoking. _____.
4. Charles and Sarah / go / to Brazil. _____.
5. Suzanne / have / a baby. _____.

- 2. Вы задаёте своему другу вопросы. С помощью следующих слов составьте вопросы, которые будут начинаться словами *Have you ever ...?***

1. (to be / to Paris?) *Have you ever been to Paris?*
2. (play / golf?) *Have you ever played golf?*
3. (to be / to Australia?) _____?
4. (lose / your passport?) _____?
5. (eat / Chinese food?) _____?
6. (win / a lot of money?) _____?

- 3. Заполните пропущенные в предложениях места словами в скобках.**

1. "Would you like something to eat?" "No, thanks. I *have just had* lunch." (just/have)
2. "Do you know where Julia is?" "Yes, I _____ her." (just/see)
3. "What's in the newspaper today?" "I don't know. I _____." (not/read/yet)
4. "Is Ann coming to the cinema with us tonight?" "No, she _____ the film" (already/see)
5. "Are your friends here yet?" "Yes, they _____." (just/arrive)

- 4. Прочтите ситуации и напишите вопросы с помощью слов в скобках.**

1. John tells you, that his mother is in hospital. You ask him:
(How long / be / in hospital?) *How long has your mother been in hospital?*
2. You meet a woman who tells you that she teaches English. You ask her:
(How long / teach English?) _____?
3. You are talking to a friend about Alan. Alan now works at the airport. You ask your friend:
(How long / work / at the airport?) _____?
4. A friend of yours is having driving lessons. You ask him:
(How long / have / driving lessons?) _____?

5. Вставьте have/has + один из следующих глаголов в третьей форме в пропущенные в предложениях места.

buy, finish, lose, read, take

- "Are they still having dinner?" "No, they *have finished*."
- I _____ some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- "Where's your key?" "I don't know. I _____ it."
- I can't find my umbrella. Somebody _____ it.
- "Do you want the newspaper?" "No, thanks. I _____ it."

Практическое занятие №47 «Пассивный залог»

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия

Форма залога показывает, является ли подлежащее в предложении (лицо или предмет) производителем или объектом действия, выраженного сказуемым. Пассивный залог (passive voice) показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, испытывает действие на себе. Пассивный залог употребляется, когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несуществен, или когда действие или его результат более важны, чем исполнитель.

By the middle of the nineteenth century about sixty different elements **had been discovered**.

Действующее лицо в предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге выражается дополнением с предлогом by или with. Это дополнение соответствует русскому дополнению в творительном падеже без предлога. Дополнение с предлогом **by** выражает действующее лицо или действующую силу: *The fish **was caught** by the seagull*. Дополнение с предлогом with выражает орудие действия: *Shafts **are turned with** cutters*. Валы обтачиваются резцами.

Passive - страдательный залог

	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	am is + V3 are	am is + being + V3 are	have + been + V3 has
	Usually houses are built 8 months.	This house is being built now.	This house has been already built.
	Обычно дома строят 8 месяцев.	Этот дом строится сейчас.	Этот дом уже построен.
PAST	was + V3 were	was + being + V3 were	had + been + V3
	This house was built last year.	When I came last year this house was being built.	This house had been built before I came.
	Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.	Когда я в прошлом году приехал, этот дом строился.	Этот дом был построен до того, как я приехал.
FUTURE	will + be + V3	X	will + have + been + V3
	This house will be built next year.		This house will have been already built by January.
	Этот дом будет построен в следующем году.		Этот дом уже будет построен к Январю.

Практические задания

1. Измените предложения по образцу.

Образец: A telephone call **woke me** up. – I **was woken up** by a telephone call.

- My father **built** this cottage.
- Beginners **use** that computer.
- Somebody **is opening** the window now.

4. We sold the last French textbook.
5. People all over Russia watch the 9 o'clock news.
6. The Semenovs don't use this room very often.
7. Somebody addressed the letter to the wrong person.
8. The secretary is still typing the letter.
9. Snow covered everything.

2. Преобразуйте предложения в соответствии с моделью. Переведите их.

Example. The student translated the text. - The text was translated by the student.

1. I finish my work at 5 o'clock.
2. The professor asked a student to prove the theorem.
3. They are building a new house.
4. The committee will award him the first prize.
5. He has already finished his experiment.

3. Сравните предложения в действительном и страдательном залогах. Переведите их, обращая внимание на время глагола- сказуемого.

1. The students asked the lecturer many questions. The lecturer was asked many questions.
2. He taught us to use the lab equipment. We were taught to use the lab equipment.
3. Tomorrow our teacher will give us a new task. A new task will be given tomorrow. We shall be given a new task tomorrow.
4. Usually a lab assistant shows the equipment to the students. Usually the equipment is shown to the students by a lab assistant. Usually the students are shown the equipment by a lab assistant.

4. Выберите предложения, сказуемые которых употреблены в страдательном залоге. Переведите.

1. The development of science is closely connected with the development of higher education.
2. State spends a lot of money to train highly qualified engineers.
3. Students studying at institutes and universities passed their entrance exams in summer.
4. Some institutes of technology are reorganized into universities.
5. Any country must be provided with good specialists in all branches of science and technology for its further development.

5. Make the sentences passive. Use by... only if it is necessary to say who does / did the action. The first sentence is done for you as an example:

- 1) *Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet". - "Hamlet" was written by Shakespeare.*
- 2) They have arrested her for shoplifting. 3) They are repairing your car now. 4) People in Chile speak Spanish. 5) My mother made this ring. 6) Electricity drives this car. 7) Somebody will tell you where to go. 8) A drunken motorist knocked her down. 9) Liverpool beat Manchester 3-0 yesterday. 10) The Chinese invented paper. 11) They don't sell stamps in bookshops. 12) The directors are still considering your application. 13) People are using computers in all kinds of work.

Практическое занятие №48 «Чтение и перевод текста «From the history of London».

Ознакомьтесь с содержанием текстов 1-3. Выполните задание после текстов, переведите любой понравившийся вам текст

Text 1 From the History of London

In the year 55 before our era a Roman legion headed by Julius Cesar crossed the English Channel that divides the British Isles from the continent of Europe. Having landed in Britain the Romans founded a military station on the northern bank of the river Thames. Being skilled in the art of building they

started fortifying their settlements with thick massive walls and laying roads across the country leading to the sea coast. After staying in Britain for two centuries the Romans returned to the continent having left behind excellent roads and strong fortifications. One of the Roman settlements was called Londinium Augusta. Four centuries later, according to some historians the capital of Britain was founded in its locality.

The earliest historical monument of English architecture is the so called Tower of London which has retained its name up to the present day. Being erected on the ruins of a Roman fortress; it consists of parts belonging to different periods of English history, its central and most ancient part being the huge square tower four stores high. It was called the White Tower, deriving its name from the white stone it was built of.

Nine centuries have passed since its erection but time failed to destroy the enormous thickness of its walls or shake the solidity of its construction. In spite of constant alterations and repairs during the ages of its existence the tower has retained much of its former character and original appearance.

Looking at the Tower you feel its close connection to the historical past of England with its constant and cruel fighting for power. Since the time of its erection the Tower of London has served many purposes: first a king's palace, then a fortress and a political prison. Now it is a museum.

Text 2 From The History of London

Throughout the Middle Ages the development of London was slow and was repeatedly arrested by wars, epidemics and commercial crises. The opening by Queen Elizabeth 1 of the Royal Exchange in 1566 marked the growth of the city expanded it might become too powerful. Queen Elizabeth 1 issued a proclamation prohibiting the construction of any new building within a radius of 4,8 km outside the city gates.

In 1665, during the Great Plague, nearly 70,000 Londoners died of to the disease with a period of a year. The epidemic was followed by the Great Fire of 1666, which destroyed most of the walled section of the city. Because the Rebuilding Act of 1667 stipulated that only stone and brick be used, the new buildings that rose from the ruins bore little resemblance to the quaint wooden dwellings of old London.

During the 19th century many suburbs were incorporated into Greater London, all the bridges in the city were rebuilt in stone, and the streets were furnished first with gas, and later with electric, illumination.

During World War 1 London was the object of frequent raids by German airplanes and zeppelins. The city was heavily bombed during World War 2. About 10,000 persons wee killed. Among the celebrated buildings either damaged or destroyed were the Tower of London, the British Museum, Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Buckingham palace, many railway stations also were severely damaged.

After the war, by the end of the 1950s most of the war damage in London was repaired. As a result of the reconstruction the skyline of the city began changing. Tall buildings were built, such as The London StockExchange, the General Post Office. Homes, shops, schools and a cultural center were built, and important landmarks were preserved.

Considerable controversy followed the demolition of several historical or architecturally interesting areas sacrificed for the construction of high-rise office and apartment buildings.

Text 3 From The History of London

The name London is thought to have come from the Latin name Londinium, as London was founded by the Romans during their reign over the land, around 43AD – although there is some slight evidence of pre-Roman settlement. This fortified Roman settlement was the capital of the province of Britannia. Another suggestion for where the name of the city comes from could be that of the mythical leader, King Lud. It was said that Lud laid out the first set of roads in the city. His statue can be seen hidden at the church of St Dunstan's in The West, Fleet Street.

Around AD 61 the Iceni tribe of Celts lead by Queen Boudicca stormed London and took the city from the Romans. The Celts burnt the relatively new Roman town to the ground, and archaeological digs have revealed a layer of red ash beneath the City of London, which is believed to be the burnt remains of the old Roman town. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Londinium was abandoned and a Saxon town named Lundenwic was established approximately one mile to the west in what is now Aldwich, in the 7th century. The old Roman city was then reoccupied during the late-9th or early-10th century. Westminster was once a distinct town, and has been the seat of the English royal court and government since the medieval era. Eventually, Westminster and London grew together and formed the basis of London, becoming England's largest – though not capital – city (Winchester was the capital city of England until the 12th century). London has grown steadily over centuries, surrounding and making suburbs of neighboring villages and towns, farmland, countryside, meadows and woodlands, spreading in every direction. From the 16th to the early-20th century, London flourished as the capital of the British Empire.

In 1666, the Great Fire of London swept through and destroyed a large part of the City of London. Rebuilding took over 10 years, but London's growth accelerated in the 18th century and, by the early-19th century, it was the largest city in the world.

Перепишите следующие утверждения. Определите, какие из них соответствуют тексту, а какие нет. Напротив правильных предложений напишите “True” (Верно).

1. Having landed in Britain the Romans founded a military station on the northern bank of the river Thames.
2. The Romans stayed in Britain for two centuries.
3. During the 19th century many buildings in London were rebuilt.
4. London wasn't severely damaged during World Wars.
5. London was founded by the Englishmen.
6. Westminster was the capital city of England until the 12th century.
7. The Tower has changed a lot since the time of its erection.
8. Many modern building were built after the war, by the end of the 1950s.
9. The Tower of London is a fortress.
10. The Tower of London has retained its name up to the present day.

Практическое занятие №49 Контрольная работа №8 «Пассивный залог»

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

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. His new book (to finish) next year.
3. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
4. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
5. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.

2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. We shall bring the books tomorrow.
2. They build a new concert hall in our street.
3. He wrote his book in the 19th century.
4. They sell milk in this shop.
5. I bought potatoes yesterday.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Active Voice или Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.
2. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation tomorrow.
3. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.
4. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
5. Snow (to cover) the fields in winter.
6. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям.
2. Её книги читают с большим интересом.
3. Меня часто приглашали в кино.
4. Моя собака любит мясо.
5. Собак любят во многих семьях.

Практическое занятие №50 «Работа с лексическим материалом по теме «США»

1. Read and translate the text.

THE USA: GENERAL ACQUAINTANCE

The United States of America, commonly called the United States, originated with the Declaration of Independence of 1776, - the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776 declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain. It is a federal republic comprising fifty states, the District of Columbia, and six territories and dependencies.

The national capital is the Washington D.C. Washington was created to be the seat of government of the USA. The flag of the USA, the Stars and Stripes, has fifty stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. But the City of Washington is not in any of these states. It occupies the District of Columbia, abbreviated into D.C., and the name of the capital always goes with this abbreviation not to be mixed up with another Washington, which is a state on the Pacific Coast. The District of Columbia is between the states of Virginia and Maryland, on the Potomac River not far from the Atlantic Ocean.

Washington is like no other city of the USA. New York is a center of finance, of shipping, of fun; New Orleans deals in cotton; Chicago sells wheat and a hundred head of cattle. But Washington's only industry is government. About two-thirds of the population work for the Federal Government. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court are all in Washington D.C. While this city is an important center of the US Federal Government, it is also a great cultural center containing numerous museums, art galleries, libraries, shrines, churches, parks and monumental buildings.

The country is bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the west, Canada in the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the east, and Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico in the south. The total land and island water area of the United States is 9,4 million square kilometers. The US is thus the world's fourth largest state after Russia, China and Canada.

The population of the country is over 260 million people. The national composition of the population is varied.

The largest cities of the USA are: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Detroit.

From the economic point of view the USA is a highly developed country. It takes the first place in industrial and agricultural output in the world.

2. Выполните задания к тексту:

Rewrite the sentences using English equivalents.

1) The United States of America (образовались) with the Declaration of independence of 1776. 2) The USA is a federal republic (включающая 50 штатов). 3) The US is (четвертое по величине) state after Russia, China and Canada. 4) (С экономической точки зрения) the USA is a highly developed capitalist country. 5) (население страны) is over 260 million people.

Find English equivalents in the text.

Свободные и независимые от; общая территория; национальный состав населения; насчитывать; высокоразвитая страна; тяжелое машиностроение, население страны, один из 50 штатов, занимать первое место, две трети населения.

Answer the questions.

- 1) When did the United States originate?
- 2) What kind of state is the USA?
- 3) What city is the capital of the country?
- 4) Where is the United States situated?
- 5) What is the territory of the USA?
- 6) What is the population of the country?
- 7) Name the largest cities of the USA.
- 8) What country is the USA from the economic point of view?

Rearrange the sentences putting the words in their correct order.

- 1) 1776, originated, the USA, in.
- 2) Republic, fifty states, comprises, the federal.
- 3) On the north, Canada, is bounded, the country, by.
- 4) Is varied, the population, the national composition, of.
- 5) More than, five cities, a million people, in the USA, have.

Практическое занятие №51 «Неличные формы глагола (инфинитив и герундий)»

Неличные формы глагола, к которым относятся **причастие, инфинитив и герундий** отличаются от личных тем, что не имеют категории лица, числа, времени и наклонения и не употребляются в предложении в функции сказуемого, хотя могут быть его частью.

To translate (инфинитив) **the text I used a dictionary.** Чтобы перевести текст, я воспользовался словарём.

Smoking (герундий) **is not allowed here.** Курить (курение) здесь не разрешается.

Инфинитив (the Infinitive) - это неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие. Инфинитив является основной формой глагола и представляет глагол в словаре. Признаком инфинитива является частица **to: to help** - помогать, **to read** - читать. Инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to** в следующих случаях:

1. После глаголов **shall, will**.
He will **write** to his parents tomorrow. Завтра он напишет своим родителям.
2. После модальных глаголов (кроме глагола **ought**).
She can **ski** and **skate**. Она умеет кататься на коньках и на лыжах.
3. После глаголов чувственного восприятия **feel, see, hear, watch** и др.
We saw him **enter**. Мы видели, как он вышел.
4. После глаголов **let** (разрешать), **have, make** (заставлять).
What makes you **think** so? Что заставляет тебя так думать?
Let me **take** this book, please. Пожалуйста, разрешите мне взять эту книгу.
5. После выражений **had better** (лучше), **would rather** (лучше бы).
You had better **go** now. Лучше уйди / иди сейчас.

Функции инфинитива

- 1) Подлежащее.

To walk in the garden was very pleasant. Гулять в саду было очень приятно.

- 2) Обстоятельство цели.

To read the book I went to the reading-hall. Чтобы прочитать эту книгу, я пошёл в читальный зал.

- 3) Определение.

I have nothing **to say**. Мне нечего сказать.

- 4) Часть сказуемого.

You may **come in**. Вы можете войти.

Герундий (the Gerund) употребляется как правило после глаголов:

1. Указывающих на начало, длительность и конец действия: to start, to continue, to stop, to finish
2. Выражающих отношение к действию (неприязнь, предпочтение и т.п.): to like, to enjoy, to love, to hate, to prefer и т.д

Герундий может иметь прямое дополнение без каких-либо предлогов: **Reading** stories (чтение рассказов), **growing** flowers (выращивание цветов). Перед ним может употребляться притяжательное местоимение (his, her, their) или существительное в притяжательном падеже (friend's, mother's), **но не артикль**.

Функции герундия

1) Подлежащее:

Running is very useful. – **Бег** очень полезен

2) Предложное дополнение:

He is fond of **swimming**. – Он обожает **купание**

3) Прямое дополнение:

I mind your **smoking** here. – Я возражаю против твоего **курения** здесь

4) обстоятельство времени:

On **coming** home he drank a cup of tea. – **По возвращении** домой он выпил чашку чая

5) обстоятельство образа действия:

Instead of **going** school she watched TV-shows. – Вместо того, чтобы **пойти** в школу она смотрела телешоу

6) Часть составного именного сказуемого:

My mother's hobby is **making** cakes. – Хобби моей матери – **делать** торты

7) Определение:

I like her manner of **speaking**. – Мне нравится её манера **говорения**

Практические задания

1. Образуйте формы инфинитива или герундия от глаголов в скобках, чтобы следующие предложения стали грамматически правильными.

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke)
2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go)
3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ...? (do)
4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ... it. (read)
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go)
6. Where would you recommend me ... for my holidays? (go)
7. I wouldn't recommend ... in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat)
8. The film was very sad. It made me ... (cry)
9. Carol's parents always encouraged her ... hard at school. (study)

2. Translate into Russian:

1. To see is to believe.
2. To live means to struggle
3. To understand is to forgive.
4. To choose time is to save time.
5. To be or not to be, that is the question.
6. How to prove it to him is a problem.
7. He wants to accept your offer.
8. He is happy to have been accepted to the University.
9. That was a nice seaside place to spend the holidays.
10. She was the last to speak at the meeting.
11. To master this specialty one must work hard.
12. This is the problem to be solved as soon as possible.

13. I am sorry to have interrupted you.
14. I've got enough money to buy this book.
15. I've got a call to make.
16. I don't know whether to answer him or not.

3. Put the right form of infinitive (with or without to).

1. I've never been to Italy but I'd like there. (go)
2. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me? (do)
3. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me it. (read)
4. The customs officer made Sally her case. (open)
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go)
6. Hot weather makes me tired. (feel)
7. Where would you recommend me for my holidays? (go)
8. The film was very sad. It made me (cry)
9. Carol's parents always encouraged her hard at school. (study)
10. Let me your bag for you. (carry)
11. Her parents wouldn't let her out alone. (go)
- 12.

Практическое занятие № 52 «Чтение и перевод текста «Government in the USA»

Read and translate.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. Each state has its own government. In some ways the United States is like 50 small countries.

The government of the USA acts according to the Constitution which was signed by the first thirteen representatives of thirteen original American states in 1787. The document was written in 1787 and since that time twenty six Amendments have been added. The first ten Amendments were simply rights or the Bill of rights. According to the Constitution the USA is a republic. So, the officials of any rank are elected by US citizens. Every citizen has rights which can not be violated.

The Constitution proclaims a federal system of government which keeps both the states and the federal power from getting too much power. It means that the federal government is given certain powers, for example, to make peace or war, to issue money and to regulate the trade and so on.

The federal power is located in Washington, D.C. It is based on legislative, executive and judicial branches of power.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators in Congress. Each state elects two members for the Senate.

The executive branch is headed by the President who is assisted by the Vice President. The President enforces federal laws, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The President can veto a bill unless Congress by a two-thirds vote shall overrule him. The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency. The President of the USA is chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years together with the Vice-President. The President can not be elected for more than two terms. The Cabinet is made up of Department Secretaries. The most important of them is the Secretary of State, who deals with foreign affairs.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life.

Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states.

Constitution has been amended twenty six times. The Bill of Rights guarantees individual liberties: freedom of word,» religion and so on. Later amendments abolished slavery, granted the vote to women and colour people and allowed citizens to vote at the age of 18.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main document of the USA?
2. When was the Constitution of the USA signed?
3. How many Amendments have been added to the Constitution since 1787?
4. What does the Constitution proclaim?
5. What powers is the federal government given?
6. Where is the federal government located? .
7. Where is the legislative power vested?
8. How many members are there in the House of Representatives?
9. Who is the head of the executive power in the USA?
10. How often do the President's elections take place?
11. Who deals with foreign affairs in the USA?
12. What does the Bill of Rights guarantee?

Практическое занятие №53 «Обучение монологической речи: сообщения на тему «Города США».

1.Соедини город и ассоциацию с ним

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Washington DC | a. the home city of United Nations |
| 2. Hollywood | b. automobile capital of the country |
| 3. Las Vegas | c. the entertainment capital of the world |
| 4. Salt Lake City | d. the capital of the country |
| 5. New York | e. a “movie-making factory” |
| 6. Los Angeles | f. casinos, bars, hotels and a lot of advertisement |
| 7. Detroit | g. the city of Olympic Games in 2002 |

2. Read the information about cities in the USA

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, for example, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, Washington is quite young. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA — George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the capital and laid in 1790 the cornerstone of the Capitol, where Congress sits. Washington has many historical places. The largest and highest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no sky-scrapers in Washington because no other building must be higher than the Capitol.

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest sea-port. It is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. New York was founded by the Dutch. It is interesting to know that Manhattan Island — the central part of New York — was bought from the local Indians by the Dutch for 24 dollars. That was the most profitable commercial deal in the US history. Today Manhattan is the heart of business and commercial life of the country. New York is the city of skyscrapers. The highest of them is the 102–storied building. There are many other places of interest in New York: Central Park, Times Square, Rockefeller Centre, the shopping districts and the United Nations Building. In Manhattan, at Broadway, there is Columbia University, one of the biggest universities of the USA.

Another large city of the USA is Boston, one of the first cities which were built on the Atlantic coast of America. It is an important port and a financial and cultural centre. It has three universities.

Chicago is one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA and the second largest after New York. Los Angeles, in California, is the centre of modern industries. Not far from Los Angeles there is Hollywood, the centre of the US film industry.

Задания к тексту

- Выпишите названия городов США, обозначенных в тексте.

- Match the places to the cities in your list: Rockefeller Centre, Manhattan, Hollywood, the Capitol, the Potomac River, Times Square, Columbia University, the Atlantic coast of America.

3. Read and translate the text.

Los Angeles

I am going to tell you about Los Angeles. Los Angeles spans a widely diverse geographic area. Primarily a desert basin, the area is surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountain range and divided by the Santa Monica Mountains. Los Angeles County has 81 miles of coastline. There are such rivers as the Los Angeles, the Rio Hondo, the San Gabriel and the Ventura rivers.

The climate of Los Angeles as the climate of Southern California has often been described as «perfect» and with good reason. Mostly it is sunny and warm with gentle ocean breezes in the summer. The humidity is low with little rain. In fact, there are no unpleasant seasons in Los Angeles.

The name Los Angeles is Spanish for the Angels. In the late 18th century, Felipe de Neve, Spanish Governor of California, saw the need to establish a settlement along the River Los Angeles. The primary purpose for the pueblo was to reaffirm Spain's claim over the territory in the face of encroachments by Russia in the north and Britain from the sea. The settlement would also help to keep Spain's California military garrisons supplied and fed. Los Angeles was officially established by Governor Felipe de Neve on September 4, 1781.

Governor de Neve's statue stands today at the Plaza of Olvera Street in downtown Los Angeles. Later, when Mexico became an independent state, California with Los Angeles was governed by Mexicans.

In August of 1846, American soldiers entered Los Angeles and the Stars and Stripes flag has flown over the city since January 1847. On February, 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and the Mexican-American War was finished, California was ceded to the United States. In 1851 the first Los Angeles City police force was organized.

Nowadays the city of Los Angeles holds many distinctions. Los Angeles is the entertainment capital of the world, a cultural centre which has more than 300 museums and a paradise of good weather.

It is the only city in the world to host the Summer Olympics twice. Downtown of Los Angeles is the largest government centre outside of Washington, D.C.

Los Angeles has the only remaining wooden lighthouse in the world. It is located in Fermin Park in San Pedro. Los Angeles has the largest historical theatre district, located in Downtown on Broadway.

Los Angeles is on the leading edge of the growth industries. The Los Angeles area * Digital Coast» has more multimedia jobs than Silicon Valley and New York City combined. The Los Angeles metropolitan area, with more than 122,000 jobs in the fashion industry, has surpassed New York's fashion district work force.

The population of Los Angeles is about four million people. Los Angeles ranks as the second largest city in the nation behind New York City. In Los Angeles there are people from about 140 countries, speaking approximately 86 different languages and currently call Los Angeles home.

Answer the questions.

1. Where is Los Angeles located?
2. What rivers are in that area?
3. What climate has this area got?
4. What is the origin of the name Los Angeles?
5. Why did Felipe de Neve found the settlement?
6. When was the settlement established?
7. When did American soldiers enter Los Angeles?
8. When was California ceded to the USA?
9. How many museums are there in Los Angeles?
10. How many people live in Los Angeles today?
11. Is it the largest city of the USA?

Практическое занятие №54 «Работа с лексическим материалом по теме Моя Родина - Россия»

Vocabulary

country	population
on the river Volga	state language
a souvenir from Russia	the Kremlin
Red Square	by public transport
capital	traffic
customs and traditions	region
historical events	to speak Russian
religious	town
to attract many tourists	city
subjects of the Federation	traffic jams

1. Read foreign tourist's impressions about Russia. Choose the correct alternative to fill in the gaps.

“ Very often Russia is associated with cold weather. (1)_____, the image of the cold Russia is a bit exaggerated (преувеличен). It is definitely much more colder in most part of Russia than, (2)_____, in the USA or most of Europe. The coldest regions(3)_____ in the (4)_____ and in Siberia, which is huge (5)_____ part of the country, where you can experience a temperature of – 40 in winter.”

“ I was extremely impressed with the city and sights, (6)_____ the Kremlin and Red Square. It was an unforgettable trip! It was (7)_____ a fairy tale. I still can't believe that it's over.”

“I don't speak Russian at all, I had to travel with a guided tour because few of any signs are in other (8)_____.”

“ It's easy to get around the city by public transport. However, I would not recommend driving in the morning and evening. The (9)_____ are horrible!”

“Last year I was happy to have the chance to visit the oldest towns of Russia,(10)_____ Novgorod, Vladimir and Suzdal and to learn more about Russia's history.”

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1) a) to tell the truth | b) for example | c) at first |
| 2) a) like | b) for example | c) such as |
| 3) a) are situated | b) are divided | c) are called |
| 4) a) north | b) south | c) west |
| 5) a) western | b) eastern | c) east |
| 6) a) such as | b) as | c) known as |
| 7) a) like | b) for example | c) associated with |
| 8) a) languages | b) language | c) the language |
| 9) a) traffic | b) traffic lights | c) traffic jams |
| 10) a) such as | b) as | c) called |

2. Study words and expressions p.145. Name the English equivalents.

Независимый, вооруженные силы, назначать, суверенный, законодательный, государство, Совет Федерации, Федеральное Собрание, главнокомандующий, голосование, законодательство, Верховный Суд, ветвь власти, провозглашать, двухпалатный

3. Read the text (учебное пособие Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО/ Г.Т. Безкоровайная.- М.: «Академия», 2013.) p. 146. Correct the false statements p.147 ex.9

4. Listening. p.147 ex. 10

Практическое занятие №55 «Словообразование. Суффиксы прилагательных и наречий»

Краткие теоретические материалы по теме практического занятия

10 основных суффиксов прилагательных в английском языке: **-ful, -less, -ous, -al, -y, -ic, -ish, -able, -ive, -ent**

1. Суффиксы прилагательных, образованных от существительных

noun + **Λ** = adj

1. -ful (выражает наличие качества; beautiful, colourful)
2. -less (выражает отсутствие качества: colourless, useless)
3. -ous (слова франц. происхождения, аналог ful: courageous, famous)
4. -al (central, formal)
5. -y (cloudy, dirty)
6. -ic (poetic, domestic)
7. -ish (выражает национальную принадлежность: Scottish, English, а также слабая степень качества: brownish -коричневатый, reddish -красноватый)

2. Суффиксы прилагательных, образованных от глаголов

verb + **Λ** = adj

1. -able /-ible (выражает возможность подвергнуться действию, указанному глаголом: to change – changeable (менять – изменчивый); to eat – eatable (есть – съедобный))
2. -ive (active, talkative)
3. -ent /-ant (different, important)

Суффикс наречия -ly : calmly (*calm* — спокойный) — спокойно, occasionally (*occasional* — случайный) случайно, quickly (*quick* — быстрый) — быстро

При образовании наречий от прилагательных путем прибавления суффикса -ly соблюдаются правила:

1) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -y, от она меняется на -i:

easy (легкий) – easily (легко)

noisy (шумный) – noisily (шумно)

2) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -le, то конечное -e заменяется на -y:

simple простой – simply просто

3) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -ic, то слово меняется на -ically:

automatic – automatically

4) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -ue, то конечное -e отпадает:

true – truly

5) Если прилагательное оканчивается на -ll, то добавляется только гласную -y:

full – fully

Другие суффиксы, образующие наречия, встречаются гораздо реже:

–ways (sideways – сбоку, боком)

–wise (otherwise – иначе)

–ward (forward – вперед)

–long (headlong – стремительно, бурно)

Практические задания

1. Translate into Russian.

The suffix **-ful** means «be full of» e.g. beautiful means «be full of» beauty.

1. She was very thankful for our help.
2. She likes colourful clothes.
3. She is a very forgetful girl.
4. We are not sure that our team will win, but we are hopeful.

The suffix **-less** means «without» e.g. hopeless means «without» hope.

a moonless night, a cloudless sky, a noiseless machine, a motherless girl, a heartless woman, a homeless cat, a leafless tree, a nameless author, an endless war, a lifeless body, a sleepless night, careless people

The suffix **-y**:

windy day, sunny weather, cloudy sky, sleepy child, dreamy girl, icy wind, healthy food

The suffix **-ic**:

gigantic hound, scientific expedition, domestic animal, academic year, Olympic games, thematic collection, basic knowledge

2. Form adjectives and translate them.

The suffix **-ous** means «ful of» which comes from French e.g. danger + ous = dangerous

ОБРАЗЕЦ nerve + ous = nervous (нервный)

fame — ..., humour — ..., courage — ..., glory (y->i) — ..., poison — ..., space (i) — ...

The suffix **-y**. ОБРАЗЕЦ swamp — swampy (болото — болотистый)

sand — ... , rock — ... , juice — ... , grass — ... , star(r) — ... , bone — ... , skin(n) — ... , water- ... , fog (g) — ...

The suffix **-al** :

industry — ... , culture — ... , region — ... , tradition — ... , nature — ... , nation — ... , agriculture — ... , comic — ...

The suffix **-able**:

move — ... , count — ... , eat — ... , drink — ... , comfort — ... , imagine — ... , break — ... , read — ... , respect — ...

The suffix **-ive**.

create — ... , impress — ... , progress — ... , act — ... , mass — ... , impulse — ...

3. Read the adjectives and spell the suffixes used in forming them.

ОБРАЗЕЦ **changeable** — The adjective *changeable* is formed with the help of the suffix **-able**.

successful, cloudless, collective, central, comic, satirical, dangerous, faultless, misty, courageous, aggressive, national, breakable

4. Translate these combinations

a washable shirt, a skilful worker, democratic forces, the postal service, groundless suspicions, a humorous story, a gloomy scene, salty ham, professional interest, peaceful labour, a noiseless machine, a courageous soldier, a lucky ticket, a continental climate, a dusty road.

5. Создайте наречия от следующих прилагательных.

nice, honest, easy, high, serious, hard, bad, sad, graceful, clear, loud

Практическое занятие № 56 “Обучение монологической речи: сообщения на темы «Я люблю свою родину», «Москва- столица России », «Город, в котором я живу”.

1. Read and translate the text.

The Russian Federation

In area, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East and from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the Altai, and the Sayan mountains, and the Amur and the Ussuri rivers in the South. It is bordered by Norway and Finland in the north-west, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus and the Ukraine in the West, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west, and Kazakhstan , Mongolia, China along the southern border. The federation comprises 21 republics.

The land of Russia varies from thick forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russian Federation is located on two plains, Great Russian Plain and West Siberian Lowland. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, separating Europe from Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. Russia's most important rivers are the Volga, Europe's biggest river, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the main Siberian rivers (the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena), and the Amur in the Far East, flowing

into the Pacific Ocean. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world's deepest lake – Lake Baikal, with the depth of 1600 meters, is situated in Russia, too.

The climate in Russia varies from arctic in the north to continental in the central part of the country and subtropical in the south.

The current population of Russia is about 50 million people; 82 % of the population are Russians.

Russia is a highly-industrialized-agrarian republic. Its vast mineral resources include oil and natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, aluminum, gold and other non-ferrous metals. Russia has the world's largest oil and natural gas resources. Three-quarters of the republic's mineral wealth is concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

Approximately 10 million people are engaged in agriculture and they produce half of the region's grain, meat, milk, and other dairy products. The largest granaries are located in the North Caucasus and the Volga and the Amur regions.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 10 million people.

Russia is a constitutional republic, with President as Head of State. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly, consisting of the Council of Federation and the State Duma.

2. Закончите следующие предложения

- 1) Russia occupies ...
- 2) The federation comprises ...
- 3) Russia borders on ...
- 4) The current population of Russia is ...; 82 % of the population ...
- 5) Our country is bordered by ...
- 6) The main Siberian rivers are ...
- 7) The climate in the central part of the country is ...
- 8) The climate in the south is ...
- 9) The capital of the Russian Federation is ...
- 10) Russia is , with ... as Head of State.

3. Соотнесите данные предложения с текстом. Исправьте их, если необходимо

- 1) Our country, the Russian Federation is the largest in the world.
- 2) Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in North to the Pacific Ocean in the West, from the Arctic Ocean in the South to the Black Sea in the North.
- 3) Russia is not rich in mineral resources.
- 4) It is an agrarian republic.
- 5) 10 million people work in agriculture.
- 6) The North Caucasus, the Volga and the Amur regions are the largest granaries of Russia.
- 7) Russia is a constitutional monarchy, the head of the state is the Federal Assembly.

4. Answer the questions.

- 1) What territory does Russia occupy?
- 2) What countries does it border on?
- 3) What plains is it located on?
- 4) What are the longest mountain chains?
- 5) What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into?
- 6) What river flows into the Pacific Ocean?
- 7) How deep is the world's purest lake Baikal?
- 8) How does the climate in Russia vary?
- 9) What mineral resources does Russia possess?
- 10) What industries are developed in Russia?
- 11) What products do agricultural enterprises produce?

5. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО/ Г.Т. Безкорвайная.- М.: «Академия», 2013. р. 183

Практическое занятие №57 «Чтение и перевод текста «Russian Federation»

1. Fill in the table with the missing information.

Country	Language	People
Italy	Italian	the Italians
Russia		
		the Turks
		the Poles
the UK		
	Portuguese	the Portuguese
China		

What nationality are you?

2. Vocabulary. Study the words.

country	the Arctic Ocean	to border on
in the world	the Pacific Ocean	forest
population	capital	desert
to lie	the Atlantic Ocean	mountains
eastern part	the White Sea	valley
Europe	the Barents Sea	river
Asia	the Black Sea	lake
is washed by	the Baltic Sea	natural resources
national flag	state language	presidential republic

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Russian Federation

Russia is the biggest country in the world. Its territory lies in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Russia borders on many countries, such as Mongolia, China, Finland, Norway and others.

Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans. The oceans are the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean. The seas are: the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Black Sea and others.

The landscape of Russia varies from heavy forests to deserts, from high mountains to deep valleys. Russia is a land of long rivers and deep lakes. One of the longest rivers is the Volga.

Russia is rich in natural resources: oil, gas, iron, gold and others. The plant and animal worlds of my country are also very rich. There are a lot of different animals, birds and plants in our forests, fields and mountains.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow. The Russian Federation is a presidential republic. It is one of the leading powers in the world. Russian people have always loved their country though life in Russia has never been easy.

4. Read about Russia's national symbols. Fill in the gaps in the text with the words:

State, symbolize, European and Asian, symbol, flag, tradition

The National Coat of Arms (герб) of the Russian Federation (two – headed eagle) is an official _____ symbol of the Russian Federation. Two heads of the eagle _____ that Russia is made up of two parts- _____. The three crowns above the eagle's heads _____ the sovereignty (суверенитет) of the Russian Federation.

The _____ Flag of the Russian Federation is an official _____symbol of state power. The tricoloured Russian national _____ is made up of three horizontal stripes- white, blue and red. The

lower red stripes _____ the Earth, the blue stripe – the sky, and the white stripe means the world of God. At the same time, according to the Russian _____, white colour means nobility (благородство), blue- honesty, red – courage and love.

5. Translate the text and answer the questions:

RUSSIAN MEALS

The usual meals in Russia are breakfast, dinner and supper. Russian people have their breakfast at 7 or 8 a.m., dinner at 1 or 2 p.m., and supper at 6 or 7 p.m. It is difficult to describe the Russians breakfast, dinner and supper. It depends on people's work, money and opportunities.

The typical Russian breakfast is substantial meal. It includes milk, tea, eggs, kasha and sandwiches.

A typical dinner of Russian people is comprised of three courses. The real first course is a good plate of soup. Among them are borsch (beetroot soup), shchi (cabbage soup) and solyanka (fish soup). There are many appetisers: mushrooms, salted cucumbers and tomatoes, sauerkraut herring. For the second course there is meat or fish served with garnish. The last course is usually very simple - just something to drink like tea, fruit drinks (compote, kissel, mors) or even kvas (made from cereals and stale bread), served alone or with some pastries and cakes. The evening meal is much lighter, with a cup of black or green tea at the end. The most popular dishes are pelmeni, vinaigrette, shchi, kasha, blini. The most popular drinks in Russia are kvas, kissel, mors, milk, kompot, tea. Pastry dishes play an important part in Russian cooking. When guests are expected, the hosts bake pies. Russian cuisine is varied and colourful.

Questions:

1. What are the usual meals in Russia?
2. When do the Russian people have their breakfast, dinner and supper?
3. What the Russian meal depend on?
4. What does the typical Russian breakfast include?
5. How many courses is a Russian dinner comprised?
6. What are the popular appertisers in Russia?
7. What is there for the first and second courses?
8. What can you say about last course for dinner?
9. Does pastry dishes play an important part in Russian cooling?
10. What can you say about particularities of Russian cuisine?

6. Match the names of the Russian dishes with their descriptions using your index.

1.Pelmeni	1) Russian salad; it is mixture of vegetables, boiled and chopped
2.Vinaigrette	2) Soup with pickled cucumbers
3.Shchi	3) Russian dumplings- cases of dough filled with meat or berries
4.Rassolnik	4) Thin fruit jelly made from fruit or berry juice and potato flour
5.Kasha	5) Soup with kvas, hard boiled eggs, chopped spring onions, cucumbers and dill, boiled meat; everything is chopped. It is cold
6.Kissel	6) Cabbage soup with fresh or sauerkraut cabbage
7.Okroshka	7) Cereal pudding. It is made of oats, rice, manna groats, buckwheat ,millet
8.Blini	8)Pancake(made of flour, water or milk, yeast and eggs

Практическое занятие №58 «Работа с лексическим материалом по теме «Средства массовой информации»

1. Vocabulary:

mass media to be specialized in to be focused on celebrity

means of communication	various	to relax	harmful
discovery	feature film	entertaining	screen
possibility	soap opera	thriller	TV-addicted
according to	cartoon	horror	advertising
channel	fashion	action film	

3. Разделите слова на три группы: A – Newspapers and magazines, B- TV and radio, C – the Internet and computer.

Words: advert, article, celebrity, comedy, computer game, reality TV show, drama, email, journalist, presenter, producer, program, documentary, search engine, series, soap opera, station, webcast, website.

4. Подберите определения к словам из левой колонки.

1. <u>Chat show</u>	a) is a film, especially a story for children that is made by photographing a series of drawings, so that they seem to move.
2. <u>Quiz show</u>	b) is an amusing program in which there is a different story each week about the same group of people.
3. <u>Game show</u>	c) is a program in which people or teams complete against each other by answering questions.
4. <u>Cartoon</u>	d) is a program in which people play games and answer questions in order to win prizes.
5. <u>Sitcom</u>	e) is a program in which is broadcast early in the morning, which includes news and tells you what time it is; there are also usually songs and jokes and conversations with famous people
6. <u>Breakfast show</u>	f) is a program in which famous people talk about themselves and answer questions about their lives, opinions etc.
7. <u>Soap opera</u>	g) is a program that is broadcast several times each day, which tells you about all the important events that are happening in the world.
8. <u>The news</u>	h) is a television story about a group of people and their lives, which is broadcast regularly for many years.
9. <u>Wildlife program</u>	i) is a program that gives you facts and information about a serious subject, such as history, science or social program.
10. <u>Documentary</u>	j) is a television program about wild animals and plants.

4. Прочитайте текст, определите, соответствует предложение содержанию текста (True) или нет (False)

Television in Great Britain.

Television is the most popular entertainment in British home life today. In London people have four TV channels: BBCI, BBCII, ITV – Independent Television (Channel III) and channel IV.

The BBC is known for its objectivity in news reporting. The BBC is financed by payments which are made by all people who have TV-sets. People have to pay the license fee. In 1932 the BBC World Service was set up with the license to broadcast first to Empire and then to other parts of the world. There is no advertising on any BBC program.

ITV started in 1954. Commercial Television gets its money from advertising. The program on this channel are financed by different companies, which do not have anything to do with the content of these programs. ITV news program are not made by individual television companies. Independent Television News is owned by all of them. So it has protected from commercial influence.

There are different types of program in Great Britain. BBC and ITV start early in the morning. One can watch news program, all kinds of chat shows, soap operas, different children's program, dramas, comedies and different program of entertainment on these channels.

News is broadcasted at regular intervals and there are panel discussions of current events. Broadcast for schools are produced on five days of the week during school hours. In the afternoon and early evening TV stations show special program for children.

Operas, music concerts and shows are presented at various time. A large part of TV time is occupied by serials. Britain has two channels (BBC and Channel IV) for presenting program on serious topics, which are watched with great interest by a lot of people. These channels start working on early week days mornings. But they transmit mostly all kinds of education program. Weekend afternoons are devoted to sport. Sport events are usually broadcast in the evening. These are the main channels in Great Britain. Only about a fifth households receive satellite or cable TV.

True or False?

1. BBC is a commercial television.
2. All TV channels have advertising.
3. Channel IV is famous for its objectivity.
4. Independent Television News is owned by private companies.
5. TV stations show different programs for children.
6. British people are not fond of soap operas.
7. Most people in Britain receive satellite TV.

Практическое занятие №59 «Сложноподчиненные предложения»

Краткий теоретический материал по теме практического занятия.

Сложноподчиненное предложение в английском языке состоит из неравноправных предложений: одно предложение является зависимым от другого, которое оно поясняет.

Поясняющее предложение называется придаточным, поясняемое – главным.

Придаточные предложения присоединяются к главному с помощью союзов и союзных конструкций: that – что, if – если, after – после того как, because – потому что, who – кто, whose – чей, when – когда, where – где, куда

Например:

I supposed that Nick could come to us. – Я предположила, что Ник мог прийти к нам.

I can come to your party if you invite me. – Я могу прийти на вашу вечеринку, если вы пригласите меня.

Lily called her mother after she finished her breakfast. – Лили позвонила своей маме после того, как закончила завтрак.

We do not want to see Alex, because he offended our sister. – Мы не хотим видеть Алекса, потому что он обидел нашу сестру.

He asked me where I had spent my holidays. – Он спросил меня, где я провела свои каникулы.

Придаточные предложения выполняют в сложном предложении функцию одного из

членов предложения, отвечают на те же вопросы, что и соответствующие члены простого предложения. Поэтому они могут рассматриваться как распространенный член простого предложения, и занимать соответствующее место согласно правилу порядка слов в предложении. Существует столько же видов придаточных предложений, сколько и членов предложения: Придаточные - подлежащие; Придаточные - сказуемые (предикативные); Придаточные дополнительные; Придаточные определительные; Придаточные обстоятельственные

Практические задания.

1. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. We insisted that we should go to the Black Sea.
2. If I had been to London, I would have visited the Tower.
3. I would have told you everything if you had not been away on business.
4. If this book were not interesting, it wouldn't have been so popular.
5. If the weather is lovely, we'll go for a walk.
6. If he had come a minute later, he would have missed the train.

2. Connect the sentences with when or if to form the first conditional.

1. Jack will come. We shall play chess. — When Jack comes, we shall play chess.
2. All the pupils will come to school tomorrow. We shall write a test then.
3. I'll meet Ann after school. I'll give her my album.
4. You'll not do your homework. The teacher will be angry.
5. Mike won't come today. We'll play football without him.
6. I'll finish school with good marks. My father will take me to the seaside. .
7. My school record may not be very good. Mom will be very upset.

3. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the verb. Mind the type of the Conditional.

1. If you (finish) in time you wouldn't have been late.
2. The day (be) fine if they hadn't argued.
3. If we (recycle) the litter the environment (be) cleaner.
4. If you (not, come) so early the (not, get up).
5. What you (do) if you (win) a lottery?
6. If I (be) you I never (ask) him for help.
7. What you (do) if the computer hadn't worked?
8. If (be) better if you didn't go there.

4. Complete these sentences:

1. If you had phoned me yesterday, I (not to come).
2. If he had entered the University four years ago, he (to graduate).
3. He wouldn't have gone to hospital if he (not to break) his leg.
4. I wouldn't have broken my leg if I (not to slip) on the stairs.
5. If you had gone there, you (to see) him.
6. If she had never been here before, she (not to know) the way.
7. She wouldn't have missed so many lessons, if she (not to be ill).
8. John would have taken part in that competition, if they (to tell) him about it.
9. If I had won the lottery recently, I (to buy) that car.
10. If I hadn't decided to learn English, I (not to do) my homework.

5. Match a line in part A with a line in part B and a sentence in C.

A	B	C
If Tony had called, If you had finished your work,	a) you wouldn't have waited for me. b) you should have had a visa.	a) It would have been really useful for work. b) He would have helped me.

<p>If I had not been back by 8 o'clock,</p> <p>If you had had flu,</p> <p>If you had ever been to London,</p> <p>If you had gone to Great Britain,</p> <p>I should have bought a computer,</p> <p>If I had had more time,</p>	<p>c) if I should have had money.</p> <p>d) you should have told him everything.</p> <p>e) you should have taken a break.</p> <p>f) you should have gone to bed.</p> <p>g) I should have taken an evening class.</p> <p>h) I should have seen all the sights.</p>	<p>c) You should have had to keep warm and drunk plenty of fluids.</p> <p>d) I should have shown you around.</p> <p>e) But you should have been back in 15 minutes.</p> <p>f) I should have learnt more about photography.</p> <p>g) You should have got one at the embassy.</p> <p>h) You should have gone without me and I should have met you at the party.</p>
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