

Федеральное агентство по образованию
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высшего профессионального образования
Владимирский государственный университет

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БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебное пособие по английскому языку

В 2 частях

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Цель учебного пособия – обучение лексике, грамматике, развитие навыков чтения, перевода на основе переработки информации оригинальных английских текстов и системы ориентированных упражнений.

Предназначено в качестве основного материала на занятиях по английскому языку на I-м курсе специальности «Управление информационными системами» и «Автоматизация производственных процессов» для Центра профессионального образования инвалидов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемое Вашему вниманию учебное пособие предназначено для использования в учебном процессе студентами Центра профессионального образования инвалидов на всех этапах обучения иностранному языку.

Данное учебное пособие имеет практическую направленность, основной целью которой является обучение лексике, развитие навыков чтения, перевода текстов общей тематики. В пособии используются современные материалы из оригинальных английских и американских источников.

Лексика по общей тематике вводится тематически, закрепляется в упражнениях.

Учебное пособие состоит из восьми тем, в которых представлена терминология по тематике: Владимирский государственный университет, город Владимир, Россия, Великобритания, а также грамматический материал с упражнениями для закрепления знаний.

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Тема

«АНГЛИЙСКИЙ АЛФАВИТ»

В английском алфавите 26 букв, из них 6 гласных и 20 согласных. Традиционно за каждой буквой алфавита закреплено её название, которое может либо совпадать с тем звуком, который она передаёт, либо совершенно не соответствовать передаваемому буквой звуку.

В английском языке количество звуков и букв не совпадает: 26 букв передают 44 звука. Это зависит от сочетания буквы с другими буквами.

Запомните название и чтение английских букв.

Буква	Название	Читается как звук
A a	[eɪ] (ей)	[eɪ] (эй), [æ] (а)
B b	[bi:] (би)	[b] (б)
C c	[si:] (си)	[c] (с), [k] (к)
D d	[di:] (ди)	[d] (д)
E e	[i:] (и)	[e] (э), [i:] (и)
F f	[ef] (эф)	[f] (ф)
G g	[Gi:] (джи)	[g] (г)
H h	[eɪ] (ейч)	[h] (х)
I i	[aɪ] (ай)	[aɪ] (ай), [ɪ] (и)
J j	[Geɪ] (джей)	[ʤ] (дж)
K k	[keɪ] (кей)	[k] (к)
L l	[el] (эл)	[l] (л)
M m	[em] (эм)	[m] (м)
N n	[en] (эн)	[n] (н)

O o	[əu] (эу)	[o] (о)
P p	[pi:] (пи)	[p] (п)
Q q	[kju:] (кью)	[kw] (кв)
R r	[R] (а)	[r] (р)
S s	[es] (эс)	[s] (с)
T t	[ti:] (ти)	[t] (т)
U u	[ju:] (ю)	[ju:] (ю), [A] (а)
V v	[vi:] (ви)	[v] (в)
W w	[dAbI ju:] (дабл ю)	[w] (ув)
X x	[eks] (экс)	[ks] (кс), [gz] (гз)
Y y	[waI] (вай)	[aI] (ай)
Z z	[zed] (зэд)	[z] (з)

Упражнение 1. Расположите слова в алфавитном порядке.

fork, gun, never, remember, apple, cheap, end, inside, yard, kind, dish, teacher, open, black, quite, mother, hair, singing, joke, unite, voice, zone, pine, xylophone, lemon, wonderful.

Упражнение 2. Назовите или напишите слова по буквам.

Например:

Name – [эн], [эй], [эм], [и:]

leaf, bone, neatly, size, eve, deeds, type, sake, gin, caps, gentle, plate, cycle, zippy, little, flat, desk, stable.

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ ГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

Чтение гласных букв в английском языке зависит от типа слога (открытый или закрытый), положения буквы в слове (ударное или неударное) и сочетания с другими буквами.

Открытый слог оканчивается на гласную букву. Он имеет два подтипа:

- 1) абсолютно открытый слог, т.е. открытый и графически (в написании), и фонетически (на слух): **be** [bi:] – *быть*, **sky** [skai] – *небо*.
- 2) условно открытый (или исторически открытый) слог. Он встречается в словах, оканчивающихся на букву **e**, которая не читается, т.е. графически в слове два слога, а фонетически один: **make** [meik] – *делать*, **space** [speis] – *пространство, космос*.

Гласная в открытом ударном слоге читается как в алфавите, а в закрытом слоге (слог, который заканчивается на согласную) читается кратко.

Гласные буквы в закрытом ударном слоге, оканчивающемся на непроизносимую букву **r**, читаются долго.

Гласные буквы в открытом слоге в словах, оканчивающихся на немое **e** с предшествующей буквой **r**, где буква **r** не произносится.

I. Типы чтения слогов.

Буква	Ударные слоги				Безударные слоги
	I тип (открытый)	II тип (закрытый)	III тип (гл. + r)	IV тип (гл + r + гл.)	
a	[eɪ] (эй) name	[æ] (э) cat	[ɑ:] (а...) car	[fə] (эа) hare	[ə] (э) similar doctor letter
o	[əʊ] (эу) nose	[ɒ] (о) hot	[o:] (о...) port	[o:] (о...) more	
e	[i:] (и...) he	[e] (э) hen	[ə:] (ё) her	[lə] (иэ) here	
u	[ju:] (ю) tube	[ʌ] (а) cut	[ə:] (ё) turn	[juə] (юэ) cure	
i, y	[aɪ] (ай) nine, my	[ɪ] (и) pin, gym	[ə:] (ё) girl	[aɪə] (айэ) fire, tyre	

Упражнения

Упражнение 1. Напишите фонетические значки к выделенным буквам.

plate []	flag []	car []	fare []
bee []	pen []	perfume []	more []
pine []	pin []	bird []	here []
rope []	box []	fork []	fire []
tube []	tub []	turkey []	tyre []
fly []	syringe []	fur []	pure []

Упражнение 2. Напишите буквы к выделенным фонетическим значкам.

[telk] --	[slks] --	[kɑ:] --	[mɒ:] --
[trɪ] --	[flɪxt] --	[hə:] --	[falə] --

[naɪn] -- [red] -- [bə:d] -- [pjuə] --
 [tʌlp] -- [dɒg] -- [fɔ:k] -- [hʌ] --
 [rəʊz] -- [bʌs] -- [fə:] -- [fʌ] --
 [stju:dnt] -- [ɡɪm] -- [tə:kl] -- [tʌ] --

Упражнение 3. Сгруппируйте слова в четыре столбика по типам чтения слогов.

Dress, face, ten, care, go, five, it, my, tulip, hare, here, turn, girl, cat, dog, port, yes, pan, fire, far, note, tyre, hot, cure, tie, more, nose, cut, her, park, gym.

II. Чтение сочетаний гласных под ударением.

В данных буквосочетаниях обе буквы имеют общее чтение, но, как правило, в таких сочетаниях читается первая буква, а вторая не читается.

БУКВОСО-ЧТЕНИЕ	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР	БУКВОСО-ЧТЕНИЕ	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
ai	[eɪ] (эй)	rain	ea+d	[e] (э)	head
ay		day	oa	[əʊ] (эу)	boat
ey		they	oo	[u:] (у...)	cool
ei		veil	oo+k	[u] (y)	book
ea	tea	oo+d	good		
ee	[i:] (и...)	meet	ou	[aʊ] (ау)	out
oi	[ɔɪ] (ои)	coin	ow		brown
oy		toy	air	[fə] (эа)	chair
ew	[ju:] (ю)	few	ear	[lə] (иэ)	hear
au	[ɔ:] (о...)	autumn	eer		deer
aw		awful	our	[aʊə] (ауэ)	hour

Упражнение 1. Напишите фонетические значки к выделенным буквосочетаниям.

Sea [], bee [], train [], pay [], they [], veil [], took [], good [], cool [], coat [], bread [], down [], oil [], fair [], beer [], hear [], our [], autumn [], awful [], toy [], out [], few [], table [].

Упражнение 2. Напишите буквосочетания к выделенным фонетическим значкам.

[taun], [reɪn], [wel], [si:], [tu:k], [bɒl], [aʊə], [bəʊt], [vell], [ku:l], [hed], [pɒz], [drɒ], [hlə], [dlə], [nju:], [aʊt].

III. В некоторых случаях чтение гласной буквы зависит от её сочетания с одной или несколькими согласными буквами. Такие буквосочетания следует запомнить!

БУКВОСО-ЧЕТАНИЕ	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР	БУКВОСОЧЕТАНИЕ	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
a + ll	[L] (о...)	all	a + nce	[R] (а...)	chance
a + lt		salt	a + nch		ranch
a + lse		false	a + nt		plant
a + lk	[L] (о...)	talk	a + ss		glass
a + lm	[R] (а...)	calm	a + st		last
a + lf (lv)		half, halves	a + sk, sp		ask, grasp
i + gh	[aɪ] (ай)	night	a + ff, th		staff, bath
ou + gh	[ʊ]	brought	w + ar	[L]	warm
au + g	(о...)	caught		(о...)	
у + гл. в начале слова	[j] (й)	yes, yard	w + or	[ə:] (йо)	work

Упражнение 1. Напишите фонетические значки к выделенным буквам.

Hall [], Baltic [], false [], chalk [], calm [], half [], chance [], branch [], grant [], grass [], past [], ask [], grasp [], staff [], bath [], warm [], world [], bright [], caught [], fought [], yesterday [], yard [], bald [].

Упражнение 2. Напишите буквосочетания к выделенным фонетическим значкам.

[lI], [sLI], [fLI], [CLk], [kRm], [hRf], [CRns], [rRnC], [pIRnt], [glRs], [IRst], [Rsk], [grRsp], [stRf], [bRθ], [wLm], [wə:k], [nalt], [kLt], [brLt], [jes], [jRd].

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ СОГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

СОГЛАСНАЯ БУКВА	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР	СОГЛАСНАЯ БУКВА	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
b	[b] (б)	box	n	[n] (н)	nose
c	[s] (с) – перед гласными буквами <i>e, i, y</i>	city	p	[p] (п)	put
	[k] (к) – в остальных случаях	cat			
d	[d] (д)	dog	q + u	[kw] (кв)	quick
f	[f] (ф)	frog	r	[r] (р) – только перед гласными буквами	red

g	[G] (дж) перед гласными буквами e, i, y	gem, gin	s	[s] (с) – в начале слова и после глухой согласной в конце слова	say, less
	[g] (г) – в остальных случаях	gas, big		[z] (з) – между гласными буквами, в конце слова после звонкой согласной и гласной	please
h	[h] (х)	hat	t	[t] (т)	table
j	[G] (дж)	jam	v	[v] (в)	very, live
k	[k] (к)	kid	w	[w] (у/в)	wall
l	[l] (л)	lamp	x	[ks] (кс) – в конце слова и перед глухой согласной	text, box
				[z] – в начале слова перед гласной	хегох
				[gz] (гз) – после гласной e, перед ударной гласной	exam
m	[m] (м)	many	z	[z] (з)	zero

Исключения. Эти слова следует запомнить!

Get [get], give [gɪv], live [lɪv], paw [pɔ], now [naʊ], chalk [tʃɔk], palm [pɔ:m], calm [kɔ:m], half [hɔ:f], hour [aʊə], honor [ˈɒnə].

Упражнение 1. Напишите слова в транскрипции.

Book, cent, city, cycle, cat, cut, desk, five, gem, gin, gym, get, give, go, gun, gas, grow, big, he, hat, jam, kid, clock, lake, little, lamp, man, many, put, quick, quarter, red, road, please, goods, say, less, table, vast, well, box, exam, zebra.

Упражнение 2. Напишите слова буквами.

[les], [klɒk], [pli:z], [kAt], [kæt], [Glm], [falv], [gəu], [bɒks], [lgzæm], [zlərɒks], [rəud], [pli:z], [sel], [Pnə], [telbl], [wel], [kld], [salkl], [blg], [sltl], [kwɒtə], [buk], [grəl], [mənɪ], [gɒs], [hi:], [lɪtl].

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ СОЧЕТАНИЙ СОГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ

буквосо- четание	ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ В СЛОВЕ	ЧТЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
sh	Любое	[ʃ] (ш)	wash, shelf
ch	Любое, за исключением заимствований	[tʃ] (ч)	chair, much
tch			match
ck	Любое	[k] (к)	clock
ng	В конце слова	[ŋ] (н)	song
nk	Любое	[ŋk] (нк)	sink
ph	Перед гласной	[f] (ф)	photo
kn	В начале слова перед гласной	[n] (н)	know
wr		[r] (р)	write
th	В начале и конце значимых слов	[θ] (с)	think, myth
	В начале служебных слов и между гласными	[ð] (з)	this, mother
wh	В начале слова перед гласными, кроме o	[w] (у/в)	what, where
	Перед гласной o	[h] (х)	who
gn	В конце слова	[ŋ] (н)	sign, design

Упражнение 1. Напишите слова в транскрипции.

Shelf, chess, match, sing, why, when, whole, design, wrong, know, physics, thank, brother, that, clock, myth.

Упражнение 2. Напишите слова буквами.

[Si:], [Ceə], [slɪŋ], [wəl], [həʊl], [dlzəlɪŋ], [mlθ], [nəʊ], [flzɪks], [θlɪŋk], [ðæt], [rθŋ], [mʌs], [slɪə].

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Имя существительное – часть речи, которая обозначает предмет и отвечает на вопросы: *Who is this? – Кто это? What is this? – Что это?*

По своему значению имена существительные делятся на *собственные и нарицательные, конкретные и абстрактные, одушевлённые и неодушевлённые.*

По способности образовывать множественное число имена существительные бывают *исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.*

Исчисляемые имена существительные имеют два числа: *единственное и множественное.* Но некоторые имена существительные могут быть неисчисляемыми в одном значении и исчисляемыми в другом.

В современном английском языке имя существительное имеет только два падежа: *общий падеж*, не имеющий специальных окончаний, и *притяжательный падеж*, имеющий окончание 's.

Имя существительное в английском языке в отличие от русского не имеет грамматического окончания для выражения рода. Род имён существительных определяется не формой слова, а его значением.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА ИМЕНИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО

1. Основным способом образования множественного числа имён существительных является прибавление окончания к форме существительного в единственном числе.

ВИД ОКОНЧАНИЯ	ВИД СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО	ПРИМЕРЫ
-s [s] (с)	существительные, оканчивающиеся на глухую согласную	Cats [kæts] – кошки, cups [kʌps] – чашки, cock [kɒks] – петухи.
-s [z] (з)	существительные, оканчивающиеся на звонкую согласную	Bags [bægz] – сумки, girls [gɜ:lz] – девочки, pens [pens] – ручки.
	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на гласную + o, + y	Radios [reɪdɪəʊz] – радио, videos [vɪdɪəʊz] – видео, zoos [zu:z] – зоопарки, boys [bɔɪz] – мальчики.
	сокращения на -o	Photos [fɒtəʊz] – фотографии, autos [ɔ:təʊz] – автомобили, kilos [ki:ləʊz] – килограммы, memos [meməʊz] – заметки.
	названия музыкальных инструментов	Pianos [pɪˈnɔ:z] – пианино.
	имена собственные	Eskimos [eskɪməʊz] – эскимосы, Negroes [nɪˈgrəʊz] – негры.
-es [ɪz] (з)	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o	Tomatoes [təˈmɛɪtəʊz] – помидоры, potatoes [pəˈteɪtəʊz] – картофель, volcanoes [vɒlˈkeɪnəʊz] – вулканы.
	существительные, оканчивающиеся на шипящие и свистящие согласные (-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh)	Foxes [fɒksɪz] – лисы, dresses [dresɪz] – платья, churches [ˈtʃɜ:ʃɪz] – церкви, buses [ˈbʌsɪz] – автобусы, bushes [ˈbʊʃɪz] – кусты.

-ies [iz] (из)	существительные, оканчивающиеся на согласную + y (y → i+es)	Cities [sɪtɪz] – города, ladies [leɪdlɪz] – леди, flies [flaɪz] – мухи, babies [beɪblɪz] – младенцы.
-ves [vz] (вз)	некоторые существительные, заканчивающиеся на -f/-fe (f/fe → v+es)	Life [laɪf] (жизнь) – lives [laɪvz] (жизни), wolf [wʊlf] (волк) – wolves [wʊlvz] (волки)
	исключения, которые следует запомнить	Chief – chiefs, roof – roofs, cliff – cliffs, safe – safes, belief – beliefs, handkerchief – handkerchiefs.

2. Ряд имён существительных образуют множественное число не по общим правилам.

Изменяется корневая гласная	Man – men, woman – women, foot – feet, goose – geese, louse – lice, mouse – mice, tooth – teeth
Добавляется окончание – en	Ox – oxen, child – children
Займствования из латинского языка, заканчивающиеся на	
1.	-us Alumnus – alumni, calculus – calculi, locus – loci, nucleus – nuclei, terminus – termini, cactus – cacti/cactuses, syllabus – syllabi/syllabuses, etc.
2.	-um Aquarium – aquaria/aquariums, bacterium – bacteria, curriculum – curricula, maximum – maxima, stratum – strata, datum – data, medium – media, etc.
3.	-a Alga – algae, antenna – antennae/antennas, formula – formulae/formulas, etc.
4.	-ex/-ix Appendix – appendices/appendixes, index – indices (библиография) / indexes (математика), etc.
Займствования из греческого языка, заканчивающиеся на	
1.	-is Axis – axes, analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises, oasis – oases, thesis – theses, etc.
2.	-on Automation – automata, criterion – criteria, phenomenon – phenomena, etc.

Составные имена существительные	Ко второму существительному, входящему в состав существительного (сущ.+ сущ.) Shopkeeper – shopkeepers
	К существительному (прилагат.+ сущ.) Frying pan – frying pans
	К первому существительному (сущ.+ предлог + сущ.) Brother-in-law – brothers-in-law
	В конце существительного, образованного из других частей речи Grow-up – grow-ups

3. Ряд существительных имеют одну (общую) форму для единственного и множественного числа:

Sheep [ʃi:p] (овца) – sheep (овцы), deer [diə] (олень) – deer (олени), trout [traut] (форель) – trout, swine [swaɪn] (свинья) – swine (свиньи), salmon [sæmən] (лосось, сёмга) – salmon, spacecraft [speskrɑ:ft] (космический корабль) – spacecraft (космические корабли), fish [fɪʃ] (рыба) – fish.

4. Некоторые существительные употребляются только в единственном числе:

Advice	совет/советы	milk	молоко
air	воздух	money	деньги
business	дело	peace	мир
cream	сливки	progress	прогресс
fruit	фрукты	salt	соль
furniture	мебель	snow	снег
hair	волосы	sugar	сахар
information	информация	watch	часы

ink	чернила	wool	шерсть
knowledge	знания	news	новости
love	любовь	mathematics	математика
luggage	багаж	physics	физика

5. Только во множественном числе употребляются обозначения предметов, состоящих из двух и более частей, а также некоторые собирательные существительные:

trousers	брюки	clothes	одежда
glasses	очки	goods	товары
scissors	ножницы	riches	богатства
shorts	шорты	thanks	благодарности
binoculars	бинокль	manners	манеры

Упражнение 1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

Church, mouse, month, child, roof, boy, woman, deer, leaf, goose, dress, radio, ox, fish, curriculum, father-in-law, hold-up, bush, pen-friend, lady, trout, memo, tomato, toy, baby, clothes, party, knowledge, news, air, photo, swine, Negro, bus, zoo, means, formula, index, crisis, automation, datum, box, snow.

Упражнение 2. Перепишите исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные в два столбика и переведите их.

Time, water, machine, music, word, money, family, sea, hour, tree, silver, meat, speed, book, news, house, friend, milk, student, pen, clothes, picture, shelf, fruit, foot, glass.

Упражнение 3. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. I'm going to buy new *sunglass/sunglasses*.
2. His *hair/hairs* is fair.
3. He's got much *information/informations* about the travel.
4. They gave us some *advice/advices*.
5. Our *furniture/furnitures* is very cheap.
6. *Mathematic/mathematics* is his favourite subject.
7. The *news/new* is very exiting.
8. *Billiard/billiards* is a popular game.
9. *Money/moneys* is easy to spend and easy to save.
10. My *glasses/glass* are on the table.

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Местоимение – часть речи, которая указывает на лицо, предметы, на их признаки, количество, но не называет их. Местоимение обычно употребляется в предложении вместо имени существительного или имени прилагательного, иногда вместо наречия или числительного.

Местоимения, указывающие на лицо или предмет, обладают некоторыми признаками существительного и могут в предложении выполнять синтаксические функции подлежащего или дополнения.

По своему значению и грамматическим признакам местоимения делятся на разряды.

Личные местоимения имеют два падежа: *именительный* и *объектный*.

Объектный падеж местоимений соответствует в русском языке различным косвенным падежам местоимений.

Личные местоимения.

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
единственное	1	I [aɪ] (ай) – я	me [mi:] (ми) – меня, мне
	2	you [ju:] (ю) – ты	you [ju:] (ю) – тебя, тебе
		he [hi] (хи) – он	him [hɪm] (хим) – его, ему

	3		
		she [ʃi] (ши) – она	her [hə:] (хѐ) – её, ей
		it [ɪt] (ит) – оно, он, она (для неодушевлённых предметов)	it [ɪt] (ит) – его, её, ему
множественное	1	we [wi] (ви) – мы	us [As] (ас) – нас, нам
	2	you [ju:] (ю) – вы	you [ju:] (ю) – вас, вам
	3	they [ðei] (зэй) – они	them [ðem] (зэм) – их, им

ГЛАГОЛ “TO BE”

В отличие от других глаголов не требует вспомогательного глагола при образовании отрицательных и вопросительных предложений, сам выступая в этой роли. Как смысловый глагол имеет значение *быть, находиться*. Как глагол-связка имеет значение *быть, являться*. На русский язык часто не переводится.

<i>Present Simple</i>		<i>Past Simple</i>		<i>Future Simple</i>	
I	am	I	was	I, we	Shall be (’ll be)
He, she, it	is	He, she, it			
We, you, they	are	We, you, they	were	He, she, it, you, they	Will be

Утвердительная форма	I am a student. He is a student. She is a student.	You are students. We are students. They are students.
Отрицательная форма	I am not a student. He is not a student. She is not a student.	You are not students. We are not students. They are not students.
Вопросительная форма	What am I? Is he a student? Is she a student?	Are you students? What are we? Are they students?

Упражнение 1. Измените форму глагола to be по лицам.

1. I am a doctor. 2. I am not an engineer. 3. What am I?

Упражнение 2. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения:

a) 1. I am a student. 2. You are a teacher. 3. She is an engineer. 4. Your brother is a doctor. 5. We are young workers. 6. They are friends. 7. His father is an architect.

b) What are you?	I am a student.
What is she?	She is an engineer.
What are they?	They are workers.
What is your brother?	He is a teacher.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте правильную форму глагола to be.

1. I ... a student. 2. He ... a young engineer. 3. Her brother ... a good engineer. 4. His sister ... a young teacher. 5. They ... old workers. 6. We ... good students. 7. What ... you? 8. Ten students ... in class. 9. ... your friend well? 10. ... at home? 11. This ... Mike. He ... from Oxford. 12. Richard and John ... from London. They ... students.

Упражнение 4. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. My friend is a doctor. He is at home now. 2. They are our friends. They are at the factory now. 3. We are students. We are at the University. 4. My mother is an economist. She is at the office. 5. These are young workers. They are at the plant now.

Упражнение 5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Она не студентка. Она врач. 2. Мы в институте, а они дома. 3. Где моя книга? – Она на столе. 4. Её отец инженер. Сейчас он на фабрике.

5. Мои друзья молодые художники. 6. Её брат архитектор. 7. Где ваш брат? 8. Кто ваша сестра (по профессии)? 9. Как она себя чувствует? – Сожалею, но она больна.

Глава II

Тема: MY FAMILY – Моя Семья

1. Слова по теме: Members of the family (Члены семьи)

существительные

mother	мама, мать	aunt	тетя
father	папа, отец	uncle	дядя
parents	родители	grandmother	бабушка
brother	брат	grandfather	дедушка
sister	сестра	grandparents	бабушка и дедушка
son	сын	grandchildren	внуки
daughter	дочь	wife	жена
cousin	двоюродный брат, сестра	husband	муж

глаголы

to live	жить	to like	нравиться, любить(что-то)
to work	работать	to love	любить
to be	быть, являться	to read	читать
to have	иметь (ся)	to write	писать
to study	учиться	to go	идти
to play	играть	to walk	гулять
to know	знать	to come	приходить
to understand	понимать	to arrive	приезжать, прибывать
		to come	приходить

2. Порядок слов в предложении

0	1	2	3	4
Обстоятельство времени	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство места, времени
	The child	studies	mathematics	at school
	<i>Ребенок</i>	<i>изучает</i>	<i>математику</i>	<i>в школе</i>
Today	they	write	dictation	
<i>Сегодня</i>	<i>они</i>	<i>пишут</i>	<i>диктант</i>	
	My aunt	lives		in the village
	<i>Моя тетья</i>	<i>живет</i>		<i>в деревне</i>
Now	I	know	this rule	
<i>Сейчас</i>	<i>я</i>	<i>знаю</i>	<i>это правило</i>	
	We	have	large flat	
	<i>У нас</i>	<i>есть</i>	<i>большая квар- тира</i>	
	My brother	is	a doctor	
	<i>Мой брат</i>		<i>врач</i>	
	They	work		at the plant
	<i>Они</i>	<i>работают</i>		<i>на заводе</i>

3. Предлог **of** имеет значение родительного падежа в русском языке и отвечает на вопрос: ЧЕЙ?

book of my father книга моего отца
dress of my sister платье моей сестры
house of our family дом нашей семьи
brother of my friend брат моего друга

Упражнение 1. Переведите словосочетания.

child of my aunt pencil of Anna
father of my friend house of Peter and Julia
parents of my cousin page of the book

books of my uncle

door of the house

family of brother

husband of my sister

Упражнение 2. Постройте предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов в предложении.

1. have, a family, I.

11. at school, study, we.

2. large, my, is family.

12. she, every day, to the institute, goes.

3. our, small, is, house.

13. my, I, like, family.

4. parents, I, have.

14. am, a student, I.

5. sister, has, he.

15. reads, interesting, he, book.

6. my, is, small, brother.

7. parents, grandparents, of, my, mother, are, my.

16. in the evening, come, they, home.

8. has, brother, my, mother.

17. many, they, words, know.

9. uncle, driver, is, my.

18. go, to the cinema, they.

10. live, in, big, they, house.

19. the game, play, friend, my.

20. in the park, they, walk.

Местоимения притяжательные

Запомните местоимения.

Личные местоимения единственного числа	Притяжательные местоимения единственного числа	Личные местоимения множественного числа	Притяжательные местоимения множественного числа
I я	my мой, моя,	we мы	our наш, наша,
he он	мое, мои	you ты,	наше, наши
she она	his его	вы, Вы	your твой, твоя, твои,
it он, она, оно (все кроме людей)	her ее	they они	ваш, ваша, ваши
	its его, ее (кроме людей)		their их

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My room is small, your room is big. 2. Your pen is bad, take my pen.
3. Our books are on the table, your books are on the shelf. 4. Peter is her friend. 5. His brother is a student. 6. All my friends are students also.
7. My house is nice, but her house is large. 8. Their grand father has a dog. Its name is Jim. 9. What is the name of his uncle? 10. Is it your pencil?

Упражнение 4. Вставьте в места пропусков притяжательные местоимения по смыслу. Переведите предложения.

1. I have a family. ... family is large. 2. He have father. ... father is an engineer. 3. She has a sister. ... sister is an economist. 4. They have two children. ... children go to school. 5. We have a house. ... house is nice. 6. You have a dog. ... dog is funny. 7. Her dog is small. ... name is Jim. 8. They have grandmother. ... grandmother is pensioner. 9. I study at the University. ... University is new. 10. He is a student. ... lessons start at 8.30.

Неопределённые количественные местоимения “a lot of, many, much, few, little, a few, a little”

С исчисляемыми существительными	С неисчисляемыми существительными
a lot of (много) plenty (много)	
many (много)	much (много)
few (мало)	little (мало)
a few (несколько)	a little (немного)

Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык.

1. My grandmother brought us a few apples from her garden. 2. She has few clothes. 3. The boy is ill and can eat little food. 4. There was only a little soup in the saucepan.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте *little* или *few*.

1. I have ___ time, so I can't go with you. 2. He has ___ English books. 3. There is ___ ink in the ink-pot. Have you any ink? 4. There are ___ bears in the Zoo.

Упражнение 3. Вставьте *much* или *many*.

1. Please don't put ___ pepper on the meat. 2. There were ___ plates on the table. 3. I never eat ___ bread with soup. 4. ___ of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary.

Упражнение 4. Вставьте *little, a little, few, a few, many* или *much*.

1. I have ___ money, so we can go to the cinema. 2. This girl works very ___, and she knows nothing. 3. ___ of their answers were excellent. 4. He had ___ friends at the camp? And he was not happy. 5. He had ___ pairs of socks. 6. Mother gave us ___ apples, and we were very glad. 7. Why did you eat so ___ ice-cream? 8. There are ___ new pictures in this room.

Неопределённые местоимения “*some, any, no, every*”

и их производные.

МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ	СЛУЧАИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ
some something somebody somewhere	В утвердительных предложениях.

any anything anybody anywhere	1. В вопросительных предложениях. 2. В отрицательных предложениях после частицы 3. В утвердительных предложениях со значением любой, всё равно что (кто, где).
no nothing nobody nowhere	В отрицательных предложениях (глагол при этом теряет отрицательную форму).
every everything everybody everywhere	В предложениях любого типа.

Упражнение 1. *Вместо пропусков вставьте неопределённые местоимения **some, any, one, every, no** или их производные.*

1. There's ___ milk in that jug. It's empty. 2. She wanted ___ stamps but there were not ___ in the machine. 3. I'm afraid there isn't ___ coffee left. 4. Is there ___ here who speaks English? 5. I'd like to buy ___ clothes but I haven't got ___ money. 6. Would you like ___ juice? 7. Does ___ want a cup of tea? 8. I am hungry. I want ___ to eat. 9. Tommy is so nice. ___ likes him. 10. Are there ___ letters for him.

Упражнение 2. *Переведите предложения с английского языка на русский, обращая внимание на перевод неопределённых местоимений.*

1. I did Exercise 1 without any help. 2. It was a public holiday, so there were no shops open. 3. This evening I'm going out with some friends of mine. 4. When we were on holiday, we went to the beach every day. 5. Does anybody want a game of tennis? 6. I'm sure I have seen you somewhere before. 7. She left the room without saying anything. 8. Come

and have supper with us if you aren't doing anything tonight. 9. I can't talk to you now. I've got no time. 10. I know nothing about economics.

Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Вопросительное слово	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Смысловый глагол	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
What	does	a child	study		at school?
<i>Что</i>		<i>ребенок</i>	<i>изучает</i>		<i>в школе?</i>
Where	do	they	write	a dictation?	
<i>Где</i>		<i>они</i>	<i>пишут</i>	<i>диктант?</i>	
When	do	they	come	home?	
<i>Когда</i>		<i>они</i>	<i>приходят</i>	<i>домой?</i>	
How	do	the children	play	this game	at home?
<i>Как</i>		<i>дети</i>	<i>играют</i>	<i>в эту игру</i>	<i>дома?</i>
	Is	your house		small?	
		Ваш дом		маленький?	
	Are	you		the students?	
		<i>Вы</i>		<i>студенты?</i>	
	Do	they	study	mathematics?	
		<i>Они</i>	<i>изучают</i>	<i>математику?</i>	

Упражнение . Переведите следующие вопросы:

1. What is your name? 2. How old are you? 3. Where do you live? 4. Do you have a family? 5. Is your family large or small? 6. Have you parents? 7. Have you a sister or brother? 8. How old are your sister or brother? 9. Where do you study? 10. How old is your mother? 11. How old is your father? 12. Do you have aunt or uncle? 13. Where does your brother or sister works? 14. Where does your brother or sister studies? 15. Do you have any hobbies? 16. What do you like to do? 17. What do your parents like to do?

ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Количественные числительные от 13 до 19 образуются от соответствующих числительных первого десятка прибавлением суффикса – *teen*.

Порядковые числительные, за исключением первых трех, образуются от соответственных числительных прибавлением суффикса – *th*.

Количественные	Порядковые	Количественные	Порядковые
1 – one	(the) first	11 – eleven	(the) eleventh
2 – two	(the) second	12 – twelve	(the) twelfth
3 – three	(the) third	13 – thirteen	(the) thirteenth
4 – four	(the) fourth	14 – fourteen	(the) fourteenth
5 – five	(the) fifth	15 – fifteen	(the) fifteenth
6 – six	(the) sixth	16 – sixteen	(the) sixteenth
7 – seven	(the) seventh	17 – seventeen	(the) seventeenth
8 – eight	(the) eighth	18 – eighteen	(the) eighteenth
9 – nine	(the) ninth	19 – nineteen	(the) nineteenth
10 – ten	(the) tenth	20 – twenty	(the) twentieth

1 00 – a (one) hundred

1 000 – a (one) thousand

1 000 000 – a (one) million

Десятки

20 – twenty	(the) twentieth	60 – sixty	(the) sixtieth
30 – thirty	(the) thirtieth	70 – seventy	(the) seventieth
40 – forty	(the) fortieth	80 – eighty	(the) eightieth
50 – fifty	(the) fiftieth	90 – ninety	(the) ninetieth

Составные количественные числительные читаются так же, как и в русском языке:

21 – twenty one	102 – one hundred and one
34 – thirty four	214 – two hundred and fourteen
48 – forty eight	367 – tree hundred and sixty seven
53 – fifty three	3,678 – three thousand six hundred and seventy eight
67 – sixty seven	1, 243 – one thousand two hundred and forty three
79 – seventy nine	40,063 – forty thousand and sixty three
82 – eighty two	2,760,453 – <i>two million seven hundred sixty thousand four</i>
95 – ninety five	<i>hundred and fifty three</i>

Дробные числительные

$\frac{1}{2}$ – a (one) half – половина	0.1 – naught point one; zero point one
$\frac{2}{3}$ – two thirds – две трети	2.3 – two point three
$\frac{1}{4}$ – a (one) quarter – четверть <i>или</i> a (one) fourth	2.35 – two point three five <i>или</i> two point thirty-five

Проценты

2% – two per cent

$\frac{3}{8}\%$ – three eights per cent *или* three eights of one per cent

0.2% – naught point two per cent *или* nought point two of one per cent

Даты

Годы, в отличие от русского языка, обозначаются количественными числительными, читаются по два числа:

1983 – nineteen eighty three (девятнадцать восемьдесят три)

1907 – nineteen seven (или nineteen and seven) (девятнадцать семь)

Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными:

18th September, 1986 – the **eighteenth** of September, nineteen eighty-six.

1st of August, 1995 – the **first** of August, nineteen ninety-five.

3d of February, 1784 – the **third** of February, seventeen eighty four.

Упражнение 1. Напишите и прочитайте по-английски.

1) 20, 24, 37, 46, 50, 68, 81, 102, 115, 143, 1379, 2500, 200 000, 2 500 000.

2) дроби $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, 0.1, 0.2, 0.35, 10.02, 0.875.

3) проценты 8%, 20%, 115%, 49%, 63%, 70%, 100%, 0,05%.

4) даты 1922, 1954, 1968, 1867, 1900, 1904, 2000, 2008.

Упражнение 2. Напишите цифрами числительные.

forty seven, twenty six, thirty nine, the seventeenth, two hundred and sixty-one, the fortieth, the eighth, the eleventh, seven hundred and seventy-five, two thousand eight hundred and one, one thousand three hundred, six hundred and ten.

Упражнение 3. Напишите цифрами дробные и смешанные величины.

one third, a hundredth, a half, a quarter, two thirds, nine tenths, nine point eight, point naught six, four point naught five.

Упражнение 4. Переведите словосочетания и предложения на русский язык

a) *twenty rooms, thirty five books, seventy four students, fourteen pencils, eleven bags, sixteen lessons.*

1. My father is forty-six (years old). 2. My mother is fifty-three. 3. My sister is thirty-six. 4. His brother is twenty one. 5. This student is eighteen. 6. That engineer is forty nine. 7. I am sixteen years old. 8. How old is your friend? He is twenty three. 9. Our city is 1000 years old.

б) *the first lesson, the third room, the fourteenth house, the twenty fifth flat, the seventeenth year.*

1. I am a first-year student. 2. My friend is a third-year student. 3. Anna is a fifth-year student. 4. The dining-room (столовая) of our University is on

the third floor (этаж). 5. The reading-hall (читальный зал) is on the fourth floor. 6. The second lesson is mathematics.

Упражнение 5. Напишите по-английски полностью дату своего рождения и членов вашей семьи.

Text: ANNA'S FAMILY

Прочитайте и переведите текст о семье Анны на русский язык

Let me introduce myself. My name is Anna. My surname is Vasilieva. I am eighteen years old. I was born in large town – Rostov. My family lives in this city. My family is large. The members of my family are: father, mother, one sister, two brothers and me.

My father is forty seven, he is an architect, and he works in big company of building reconstruction. My mother is forty six, she is a doctor, and she works in the hospital.

My younger brother is eleven, he is a schoolboy, and he goes to school.

My sister is a student, she is twenty, and she studies at the University. She wants to be an economist. She is a four-year student.

My elder brother is twenty three. He is a young specialist in computer technology. He works in private company. He is married and his wife is a teacher of mathematics at school.

I live in Vladimir now. I live in a students' hostel. I study at Vladimir State University, at the faculty of Information Technology. I am a first-year student.

I like to study. I also like to read different technical journals. I like to listen to the music as well. In the evening and on the weekend I like to play

volleyball and communicate with my friends. I also like to draw and visit different exhibitions. I want to be a well educated person.

Упражнения к тексту

Упражнение 1. Соедините две колонки, согласно содержанию текста «Семья Анны».

Anna is	1) teacher of mathematics.
Family of Anna lives in ...	2) the hospital.
Father of Anna is ...	3) students' hostel.
He is ...	4) eighteen years old.
Mother of Anna is ...	5) specialist in computer technology.
She works in ...	6) forty seven years old.
She is ...	7) Vladimir.
Elder brother of Anna is ...	8) four-year student.
He is ...	9) forty six years old.
Wife of Anna's brother is ...	10) a doctor.
The younger brother of Anna is ...	11) twenty three.
...	12) architect.
The sister of Anna is ...	13) eleven years old.
Anna lives now in city of ...	14) Rostov.
Anna lives in ...	

Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы о себе и своей семье.

1. Anna has mother and father, and do you have parents? 2. Anna is eighteen years old and how old are you? 3. Anna was born in a large town, and is your town large or small? 4. The father of Anna is forty seven, and how old is your father? 5. The father of Anna is an architect, and what is your father? 6. The mother of Anna is forty six, and how old is your mother?

7. Anna has two brothers, and do you have brothers? How old are your brothers? 8. Anna has a sister, and do you have a sister? How old is your sister? 9. Elder brother of Anna works in private company, and does your brother or sister work? 10. Anna lives in Vladimir, and where do you live? 11. Anna studies at the Vladimir State University and where do you study? 12. Anna likes to listen to the music and read the books and what is your hobby?

Упражнение 3. Составьте рассказ о себе и своей семье согласно схеме на английском и русском языках.

About Myself and My Family

(О себе и своей семье)

my name	my family	age of my parents,	place of my living today	my hobby
my age	large	brothers,	place of my studying today	music
my birth place	small	sisters, grandmother, grandfather	course (year) of my studying	sport
	not very large	profession of members of my family		reading books
	place of living	where my parents (brothers, sisters) work		play computer games
	members of my family			met friends
				travel

ОБОРОТЫ *there is/are*

There is a book on the table. – На столе (лежит) книга. (одна – единственное число)

There are three books on the table. – На столе (лежат) три книги. (множественное число)

Те же предложения можно построить так, чтобы обстоятельство стояло в начале предложения:

On the table ***there is*** a book. – На столе (лежит) книга.

On the table ***there are*** three books. – На столе (лежат) три книги.

Подчеркивается предмет, находящийся в каком-то определенном месте.

Сравните с предложениями **без** оборота ***there is/ are***, где подчеркивается место, где находится предмет:

1. The bag <i>is</i> on the table. <i>Портфель лежит <u>на стуле</u>.</i>	1. <i>There is</i> a bag on the table. <i>На стуле лежит <u>портфель</u>.</i>
2. The students <i>are</i> in this room. <i>Студенты <u>в этой комнате</u>.</i>	2. <i>There are</i> students in this room. <i>В этой комнате <u>студенты</u>.</i>

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения.

1. There is a box on the chair. 2. The box is on the table. 3. There is a lamp on the ceiling. 4. The lamp is on the ceiling. 5. There is a blackboard on the wall. 6. The blackboard is on the wall. 7. There are twelve new words in the text. 8. The factory is in our city. 9. There are only 120 pages in the book. 10. The box is under the chair. 11. There are very many notebooks on the shelves.

Предлоги места:

<i>in</i>	в	<i>in front of</i>	напротив
<i>on</i>	на	<i>behind</i>	позади, за
<i>under</i>	под	<i>inside</i>	внутри
<i>at (near)</i>	у, около	<i>outside</i>	снаружи
<i>above</i>	над	<i>in the middle of</i>	в середине

Упражнение 2. Переведите сочетания с предлогами.

In the house, on the shelf, under the tree, at the door, in the classroom, above the house, near the house, in front of the window, in the middle of the room, on the wall, behind the garden, inside the bag, at the table, outside the house.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Перед нашим домом есть красивый сад. 2. Перед окном стоит стол. 3. В середине нашего сада памятник. 4. В середине комнаты стоит стол. 5. На шкафу стоит лампа. 6. Позади стола стоят два кресла. 7. Внутри шкафа есть полка. 8. Под кроватью стоит коробка. 9. На столе много книг и тетрадей.

Упражнение 4. Спросите о количестве предметов. Вопрос по конструкции:

How many ... are there ...? Сколько ... (есть, находиться, лежат, стоят и т.д.)

Example: There are five rooms in my flat. – **How many** rooms **are there** in your flat?

1. There are two thin textbooks on my desk. 2. There are three cars in front of the office. 3. There are three bookshops in our street. 4. There are many factories in our town. 5. There are thousand flowers in the park. 6. There are twenty books on the shelf. 7. There are four windows in the room.

Упражнение 5. Задайте вопросы о том, что находится в определенном месте.

Example: There is a bag on the table. – *What is there on the table?*

1. There is a car in the street. 2. There are two chairs in the room. 3. There is a carpet on the floor. 4. There are five lamps on the ceiling. 5. There is a big picture on the wall. 6. There is a sofa in the bed-room.

Глава III

Тема: MY FLAT – *МОЯ КВАРТИРА*

Прочитайте и запомните слова к тексту: FLAT OF ANTON STOGOV

arm-chair	кресло	one-flat room	однокомнатная
bath-room	ванная		квартира
beautiful	красивый	picture	картина, фото-
bed	кровать	radio set	графия
bed-room	спальня		радио
carpet	ковер	room	комната
ceiling	потолок	seven-floor	семиэтажный
chair	стул	(house)	(дом)
comfortable	удобный	shelf (shelves)	полка (полки)
corner	угол	sofa	диван, софа
cupboard	буфет	standing lamp	торшер
curtains	шторы	table (round)	стол (круглый)
desk	письменный стол	toaster	тостер
dining-room	столовая, гостиная	TV set	телевизор
door	дверь	two-flat room	двухкомнатная
favorite	любимый		квартира
flat	квартира	wall	стена

floor	пол, этаж	wardrobe	шкаф
fridge	холодильник	washing-machine	стиральная машина
furniture	мебель	window	окно
gather together	собираться вместе	<u>COLOURS</u>	<u>ЦВЕТА</u>
hall	холл, коридор	white	белый
hostel	общежитие	black	черный
house	дом	red	красный
kitchen	кухня	pink	розовый
lamp	лампа	green	зеленый
make parties	организовывать вечеринки	yellow	желтый
met the guests	встречать гостей	blue	голубой
microwave oven	микроволновая печь	dark blue	синий
mirror	зеркало	grey	серый
modern	современный	dark	темный
		light	светлый
		bright	пестрый

Text: FLAT OF ANTON STOGOV

Прочитайте и переведите текст о семье квартире Антона Стогова

Let me introduce myself. My name is Anton Stogov. This is my flat. I live in a large seven-floor house. My flat is comfortable, and modern. It is three-room flat. I live with my family. We have large hall, a kitchen, dining-room, bed room of my parents, bathroom and my room. My brother is married and lives in his separate flat.

In the hall there is a carpet on the floor, large mirror on the wall and some shelves. In the kitchen there is modern furniture: a fridge, a big table, many shelves and a cupboard. There is washing-machine, microwave oven and toaster in the kitchen. We also have a TV set in the kitchen.

In the bed-room of my parents there is a large bed, a small table, a wardrobe, two arm-chairs.

In the dining-room we often gather together, met the guests and make parties. There is a sofa, two arm-chairs, standing lamp, a big round table in the room. There is a large carpet in the middle of the room. There are some pictures of members of my family on the walls. There are two windows there with the nice curtains.

And now I want to tell about my room. My room is not large, but very comfortable. The walls of my room are blue, and the curtains on the window are dark blue. There is a sofa near the wall. In front of the window there is a desk. There are always books on it and a computer monitor as well. There are many shelves with books and disks on the wall. There are also some pictures of my favorite music bands on the wall. In the corner there is a wardrobe. In the middle of the room there is a light green carpet.

I like my room and my flat. And do you like your flat?

Упражнение 1. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.

представиться, семиэтажный дом, отдельная квартира, в коридоре, мой брат женат, современная мебель, торшер, круглый стол, фотографии членов семьи, красивые шторы, около стены, музыкальная группа.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения и определите, какие предложения соответствует тексту.

1. This is the text about flat of Anton Stogov. 2. There are four rooms in the flat. 3. There is a kitchen in the flat. 4. The brother of Anton lives in this flat as well. 5. There is a big sofa in the kitchen. 6. The fridge is in the hall. 7. There is a TV set in the kitchen. 8. In the room of parents of Anton there are two arm-chairs. 9. The family gathers together in the parents' room. 10. The pictures of the members of the family are in the dinning-room. 11. The room of Anton is very large. 12. In the room of Anton their is a desk in front of the window. 13. In the middle of the room of Anton there is a large table. 14. There are some pictures of musical bands in the wall of Anton's room.

Упражнение 3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where does Anton Stogov live? 2. Is the flat of Anton Stogov comfortable? 3. How many rooms are there in Anton's flat? 4. What rooms are there in Anton's flat? 5. Where does the brother of Anton live? 6. What is there in the hall? 7. What kind of furniture is there in the kitchen? 8. Are there any electric devices in the kitchen? 9. What is there in the bed-room of Anton's parents? 10. Where does the family make parties? 11. What is there in the middle of the dining room? 12. Where are the pictures of the members of Anton's family? 13. How many windows are there in the dining room? 14. What kind of room is the room of Anton? 15. What is the colour of walls in Anton's room? 16. Where is a sofa in Anton's room? 17. What is there in front of the window? 18. What is there on the wall? 19. Where is a wardrobe in the room? 20. What is there in the middle of Anton's room?

Упражнение 4. Какого цвета могут быть объекты в первом столбце? Какие цвета вы бы присвоили чувствам в третьем столбце?

Воспользуйтесь словарем.

bear		
blood		belief
cloud	black	dream
fox	blue	envy
grass	dark blue	fear
ground	green	hate
mouse	grey	joy
pig	orange	love
river	pink	old age
sea	red	pain
sky	white	tiredness
snow	yellow	youth
sun		
tree		

Упражнение 5. С какими прилагательными могут сочетаться следующие существительные.

	round (круглый)
window	separate (отдельный)
table	wooden (деревянный)
mirror	glass (стеклянный)
lamp	square (квадратный)
house	heavy (тяжелый)

door	soft (мягкий)
curtains	country (загородный)
hall	plastic (пластиковый)
cupboard	modern (современный)
carpet	old-fashion (старомодный)
bed	wide (широкий)
arm-chair	table (настольный)
carpet	long (длинный)
	short (короткий)
	fluffy (пушистый)

Упражнение 6. Составьте рассказ о своей квартире или комнате.

ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

I. Степени сравнения имён прилагательных

ТИП ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ	ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ	СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ	ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ
Односложные и двусложные с окончаниями -у, -er, -or (простая форма)	small	smaller	the smallest
	dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
	clever	cleverer	the cleverest
	narrow	narrower	the narrowest
Остальные двусложные и многосложные	active	more active	the most active
	important	more important	the most important
	comfortable	more comfortable	the most comfortable
исключения	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	little	less	the least
	many much	more	the most

Двойная форма степени сравнения	far	farther further	the farthest (более дальний, дальний по расстоянию) the furthest (дальнейший)
	old	older elder	the oldest (более старый, старейший) the eldest (старший в семье)
	near	nearer	the nearest (ближайший) the next (следующий)
	late	later latter	the latest (более поздний) the last (последний из двух и самый последний)

II. Правописание окончаний простых форм степеней сравнения

ОКОНЧАНИЕ	ПРИМЕРЫ
Опускается немая – e	large – larger – the largest
После краткой гласной в односложных прилагательных согласная удваивается	big – bigger – the biggest fat – fatter – the fattest
После согласной –y меняется на –i	busy – busier – the busiest

Упражнение 1. Образуйте степени сравнения от следующих прилагательных:

1. large, tall, long, easy, hot, big, cold, nice, bad, strong, short, wide, good, happy, high, low, busy, well, little, many, far, old, near.
2. wonderfully, necessary, quickly, interesting, comfortable, popular, active, famous, pleasant, beautifully, slowly, clearly.

Упражнение 2. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания и предложения на русский язык:

- a) better flat, my best friend, the youngest brother, the most comfortable chair, the worst picture, to know less, to read better.
- b) 1. It is difficult to say which month is the best or better. 2. In summer the days are longer than the nights. 3. This article is the most difficult for me. 4. This is the best topic for your report. 5. This lecture-hall is the largest in this building. 6. This article is the most interesting in the magazine. 7. Nick is the worst sportsman in our group. 8. English is easier than some other foreign language. 9. Henry is taller than Bill. 10. The less people think, the more they talk.

Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания и предложения:

- a) самая хорошая комната, самая большая картина, лучше чем, хуже чем, самый молодой, выше чем, самый чистый, самая интересная книга, дальнейшие объяснения, ближайший город, старше меня.
- b) 1. Это самый длинный и самый трудный текст в учебнике. 2. Этот роман интереснее, чем тот. 3. Моя комната больше, чем ваша. 4. Я живу не так далеко от института, как мой друг. 5. Самолёт быстрее, чем поезд. 6. Россия – самая большая страна в мире. 7. Её сестра моложе моей. 8. Волга – самая длинная река в Европе. 9. Какой самый короткий месяц в году? 10. Это – самая прекрасная картина в коллекции.

Упражнение 4. Откройте скобки, используя нужную форму прилагательного.

1. Winter is (*cold*) season of the year. 2. Moscow is (*large*) than St. Petersburg. 3. Which is (*long*) day of the year? 4. The Alps are (*high*) moun-

tains in Europe. 5. It is one of (*important*) questions of our conference. 6. Your English is (*good*) now. 7. We have (*little*) interest in this work than you. 8. Health is (*good*) than wealth. 9. Today you work (*slowly*) than usually. 10. England is not so (*big*) as Russia.

Глава IV

Тема: VLADIMIR STATE UNIVERSITY.

Владимирский государственный университет.

Прочитайте и запомните слова к тексту.

State Univer-	государственный	lawyers	юристы общеобразо-
sity	университет	general education-	вательный
expanded	расширился	al during	в течении
branch	филиал	pass examinations	сдавать экзамены
was given	был дан	submit	представлять на рас-
state	государственный	hostels	смотрение
gained	получил	convenient	общежития
including	включая	facilities	удобный
full-time	дневное отделение	including	условия,оборудование
part-time	заочное отделение	swimming pool	включая
at present	в настоящее время	gymnasia	плавательный бассейн
foreign	иностранный	library	спортивный зал
are educated	обучаются	journals	библиотека
trains	готовит	houses	журналы
majors	специальности	provides	вмещает
offers	предлагает	access	обеспечивает
range	ряд, диапазон	deaf	доступ
fields	области, сферы		глухой

civil engineering	гражданское строительство	social support	социальная поддержка
social sciences	социальные науки гуманитарные науки	efforts	усилия
humanities	науки	currently	в данный момент
applied	прикладная	hard-of-hearing	слабослышащий
staff	состав, штат	enrolled	зачисленный

The Vladimir State University started with the Vladimir branch of Moscow institute of electronic mechanical engineering in 1958.

In 1964 it was expanded into the Vladimir evening polytechnic institute.

In 1969 it was transformed into the Vladimir polytechnic institute.

In 1993 it was given the status of the Vladimir state technical University.

In 1996 it gained the status of the Vladimir State University.

The University has more than 20 thousand students including full-time and part-time students.

At present more than 300 foreign students from 37 countries are educated at the University as well.

The University trains specialists in 56 majors.

The University offers a wide range of courses in the fields of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Automotive Transport, Chemistry and Ecology, Economics, Humanities, Social sciences, Informational Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Radio physics, Electronics and Medical Engineering and others.

The staff which teaches students is professional engineers, economists, lawyers and scientists.

The students study general educational and specialized subjects during their course. Twice a year they pass their examinations. At the end of the course of study they take final exams and submit a diploma projects.

The students from other cities and countries live in hostels, which are rather convenient.

The University offers excellent facilities for sport. It has the Sport Center including a swimming pool and two gymnasia. Students can swim, ski, play basketball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis.

The University Library offers a wide range of books, videos, journals. The Library houses a Media Center, which provides students access to the internet.

The Vladimir State University has Center of Professional Education of the Deaf. It was established in 1994. In 2002 the center became an experimental platform for developing education and social support to deaf students. As a result of these efforts, the University became leader in deaf education. The University currently has more than 60 deaf and hard-of-hearing students enrolled in its computer systems of management in industry and business programs.

Упражнение 1. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.

Отделение московского института; расширился; вечерний институт; превратился; получил статус; государственный университет; включая студентов дневного и заочного отделения; более чем; так же; широкий ряд курсов; медицинская техника; профессиональные инженеры; специальные предметы; в конце курса обучения; выпускные экзамены; доступ в Интернет; был основан; экспериментальная база; в результате этих усилий; управление компьютерными системами.

Упражнение 2. Составьте предложения из следующих слов:

1. State, University, many, Vladimir, students, at, study.
2. has, range, University, wide, courses, of.
3. are, the staff, engineers, professional, economics, of teachers, lawyers.
4. students, are educated, many, at present, foreign, University, at.
5. other, cities, hostels, students, from, live, in.
6. find, books, can, in, the library, you, may.
7. established, of professional, the Center, of the Deaf, 1994, in Education center.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами:

a) submit, b) offers, c) support, d) a branch, e) trains, f) enrolled, g) gained, h) access, i) twice.

1. Vladimir State University was of Moscow institute of electronic mechanical engineering.
2. In 1996 it ... the status of Vladimir State University.
3. The University ... specialists in 56 majors.
4. Library ... a wide range of books.
5. The students pass examinations ... a year.
6. At the last course of study we will ... a diploma projects.
7. Media center provides students ... access to the internet.
8. The Center develops educational and social ... to deaf and hard – of-hearing students.
9. The students are ... in computer system of management in industry.

Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. When did Vladimir State University start?
2. When was it expanded into Vladimir evening polytechnic institute?
3. What was it given in 1993?
4. When did the university gain the status of State University?
5. How many students are there at the University?
6. Are there any foreign students studies at the University?
7. Whom does the University train?
8. What does the University offer?
9. What is the stuff of the teachers?
10. How often do the students pass their exams?
11. When do the students submit their diploma projects?
12. Where do the students from other cities live?
13. What the facilities of sport are there at the university?
14. What kinds of sport can students go in for at the university?
15. What can the library of the university offer?
16. When was the Center of Professional Education of the Deaf established?
17. When did this center become an experimental platform for developing education and social support to deaf students?
18. Where do the deaf and hard-of-hearing students enrolled?

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Vladimir State University is not very old.
2. Vladimir Sate University was not established in 1992.
3. Vladimir State University is not far from

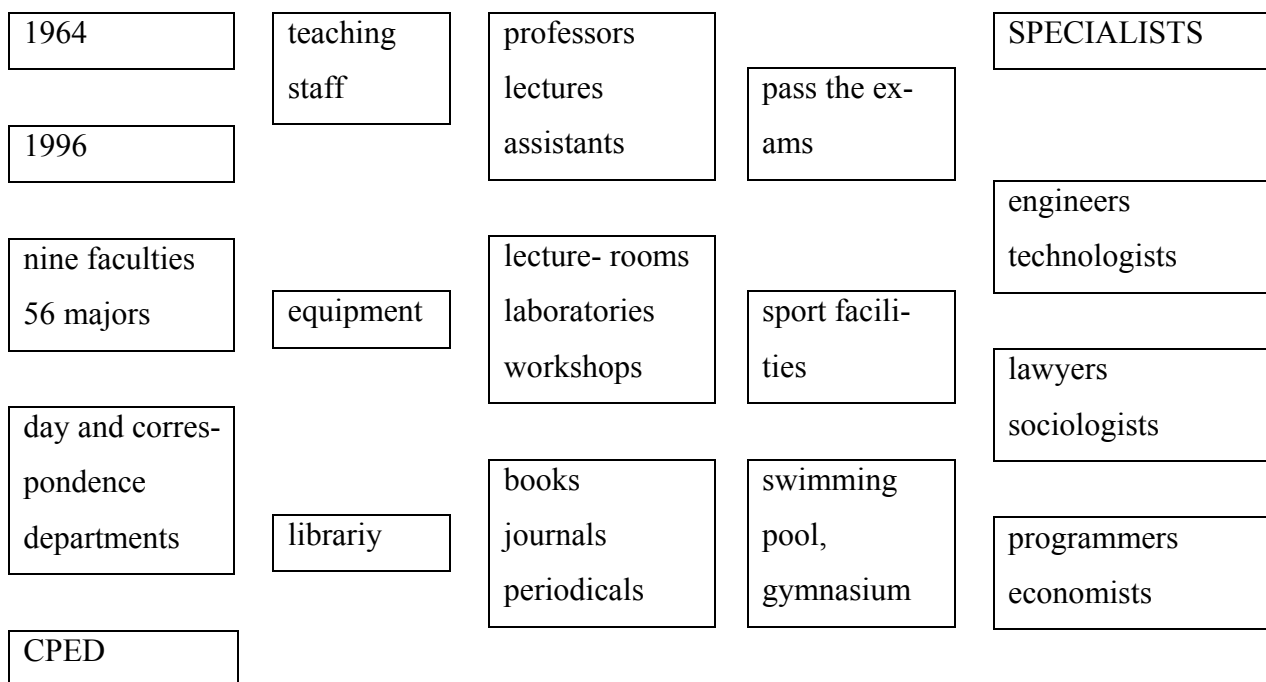
Moscow. 4. Vladimir State University is not small. 5. Vladimir State University has no evening department. 6. The students of the university do not pass exams every month. 7. There are no two swimming pools at the university.

Упражнение 6. Переделайте данные предложения в отрицательные.

1. The university has one thousand students. 2. The university was given status of the State University in 1978. 3. The university trains specialists in twenty majors. 4. The university trains teachers. 5. The library of the university has medical books. 6. The students of the University live in private houses. 7. The university has free access to internet.

Упражнение 7. Составьте предложения по теме «VLADIMIR STATE UNIVERSITY» по схеме.

VLADIMIR STATE UNIVERSITY



НАСТОЯЩИЕ ВРЕМЕНА. (PRESENT TENSES)

Таблица. Употребление и образование Present Simple, Present Progressive, Present Perfect, Present Perfect – Progressive.

	Форма	Индикаторы времени	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Simple	V (I, you, we, they), V-s (he, she, it)	Usually, generally, seldom, always, often, never, sometimes, every day/year/month	Do (I, you, we, they) / does (he, she, it) + подлежащее + V...?	подлежащее + do/does + <i>not</i> + V....
Progressive	to be (am, is, are) + Ving	Now, at the moment, at present, from...till, today	To be (am, is, are) + подлежащее + Ving ...?	подлежащее + to be (am, is, are) + <i>not</i> + Ving...
Perfect	Have (I, you, we, they) / has (he, she, it) + V3, V-ed	Already, yet, ever/never, recently, by now, so far, lately, before	Have / has + подлежащее + V3, V-ed ...?	подлежащее + have/has + <i>not</i> + V3, V-ed...
Perfect – progressive	Have (I, you, we, they) / has (he, she, it) + been + Ving	For a month, a long time, since 5 o'clock, how long/ since when ...?	Have / has + подлежащее + been + Ving ...?	подлежащее + have/has + <i>not</i> + been + Ving ...

Некоторые глаголы не могут иметь форму Progressive, так как в их значении уже содержится идея непрерывного действия. Эти глаголы следует запомнить!

To know, to believe, to feel, to think (в значении полагать), to doubt, to guess, to imagine, to mean, to realize, to remember, to recognize, to sup-

pose, to understand, to love, to like, to hate, to prefer, to care, to adore, to seem, to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to touch, to be, to have, to contain, to depend, to fit, to belong, to cost, to measure, to impress, to please, to satisfy, to surprise, to need, to want, to wish.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму.

1. He always (*to get*) good marks at his examinations. 2. They (*to write*) a test now. 3. Tom (*to visit*) a friend in Liverpool this week. 4. I (*to cut*) just my finger. 5. They (*to quarrel*) never like this before. 6. We (*to wait*) for you since evening. 6. We (*to play chess*) the whole evening. 7. I never (*to be*) to France. 8. It often (*to rain*) in summer. 9. Listen! I (*to want*) to ask you a few questions. 10. My parents (*to look for*) a new country house now.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. He (*writes/has been writing*) a letter for an hour already. 2. She (*translates/is translating*) two texts every day. 3. They (*have taken/are taking*) photographs at the moment. 4. I (*just fly/have just flown*) from Rome. 5. She (*is sleeping/has been sleeping*) since she returned home. 6. He often (*has helped/helps*) his mother about the house. 7. Dick isn't at home now. He (*helps/is helping*) a student with his project. 8. Japan (*has/is having*) many high mountains. 9. Jane can't come to the phone because she (*washes/is washing*) her hair. 10. They (*to learn*) English for three years.

Упражнение 3. Дополните предложения, выбрав соответствующие обстоятельства времени: *at the moment, just, already, for 2 hours, since morning, lately, every day, often, now, so far.*

1. They are watching a film 2. I have been learning this poem 3. He has read three books 4. She looks in 5. Nancy has ... come back.

6. I have ... looked up this word in the dictionary. 7. They have been flying 8. My sister ... meets you on her way to the university. 9. We haven't got troubles 10. They are speaking in the hall

Упражнение 4. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. They are writing a test now. 2. I have been looking for my book since morning. 3. She has already passed her examination in mathematics. 4. He always cuts the grass on Saturdays. 5. Nick usually plays football on Sundays. 6. We have been waiting for you since evening. 7. George has been collecting stamps ever since he left school. 8. Those jeans are looking great on you! 9. I have already seen this film. 10. They have heard from Jack recently.

Упражнение 5. Исправьте ошибки, допущенные в следующих предложениях.

1. Where you are? I in the room. 2. I am read a lot of books. 3. Is your friend speaks English? 4. I have been knowing him since my childhood. 5. She has learnt this poem for two hours. 6. She is translating two texts every day. 7. What he usually have for breakfast? 8. I am not enjoying cooking very much. 9. They have been being on strike for three days. 10. John is not get up very early on Saturdays.

Упражнение 6. Выберите правильный перевод предложений.

1. Солнце поднимается на востоке. – a) *The sun is rising in the East;* b) *The sun rises in the East;* c) *The sun rise in the East.* 2. В данный момент я считаю, что ты не прав. – a) *Now I think that you are not right;* b) *Now I think that you do not right;* c) *Now I am thinking that you are not right.* 3. Я делаю домашнее задание уже 3 часа. – a) *I have done my home-*

work for three hours; b) I am doing my homework for three hours; c) I have been doing my homework for three hours. 4. Я обычно делаю домашнее задание 3 часа. – *a) I usually do my homework for three hours; b) I am usually doing my homework for three hours; c) I usually have been doing my homework for three hours.* 5. Она ещё не написала. – *a) She doesn't finish writing yet; b) She isn't finishing writing yet; c) She hasn't finished writing yet.* 6. О чём вы задумались? – *a) What have you thought about? b) What are you thinking about? c) What do you think about?*

Основные типы вопросов.

Тип вопроса	Структура вопроса	Примеры
Общий вопрос (задаётся ко всему предложению и требует ответа да/нет)	Вспомогательный глагол (в зависимости от вида времени) Do/does To be (<i>am, is, are</i>) Have/has	Do they like to play games? Are they playing chess? Have they played a game? Have they been playing for six hours?
Специальный вопрос (задаётся с целью получения более полной или точной информации)	Начинается с вопросительного слова How – <i>как</i> Whose – <i>чей</i> What – <i>что, какой</i> When – <i>когда</i> Where – <i>где, куда</i> Why – <i>почему</i> Which – <i>который, какой</i>	Where do they like to play games? Why are they playing games? What have they just done? How long have they been playing?
Вопрос к подлежащему	Начинается с вопросительного слова Who – <i>кто</i> What – <i>что</i> Which of you – <i>кто из вас</i>	Who likes to play games? Who is playing games? Who has played games? Who has been playing for six hours?

Альтернативный вопрос (задаётся, когда предлагается сделать выбор)	По своей структуре представляет собой два общих вопроса, соединённых союзом or – или	Do they play games or do they study? Are they playing games or are they watching TV? Have they played a game or have they read book? Have they been playing games for two hours or three hours?
Разделительный вопрос (задаётся, когда высказывание подвергается сомнению или уточнению)	Состоит из двух частей: повествовательной и вопросительной. Вопросительная часть состоит из вспомогательного или модального глагола, или глагола – связки и подлежащего – местоимения.	They play games, don't they? They are not playing games, are they? They have played a game, haven't they? They haven't been playing games for an hour, have they?

Упражнение 1. Поставьте все типы вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. We haven't got troubles so far. 2. They have been discussing the problem for two hours. 3. My mother wakes me up in the morning. 4. I have just cut my finger. 5. Tom is not writing a test at the moment.

Упражнение 2. Задайте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам:

1. He has been learning French for two years. 2. Mike and Kate are having dinner at the moment. 3. She doesn't like milk. 4. His brother is a student. 5. You always make mistakes in your tests. 6. Peter is visiting his friend in Moscow this Saturday.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он редко путешествует.
2. Моя сестра учится в университете.
3. Что ты делаешь в этом магазине? – Я здесь покупаю туфли.
4. Мы ждём здесь с 2-х часов, но никто не пришёл.
5. Он только что продал свои две картины.
6. Не беспокойте его. Он поливает цветы в саду.
7. Я знаю его с детства.
8. Они играют в шахматы с самого обеда.
9. Саша обычно гуляет в это время, а сегодня он помогает маме.
10. Мой друг никогда раньше не играл в баскетбол.

Глава V

Тема: MY DAY OF STUDY. МОЙ ДЕНЬ УЧЕБЫ

Прочитайте и запомните слова к тексту

get up	вставать с постели	break	перерыв
make my bed	заправлять кровать	lunch	ланч (второй завтрак)
morning exercises	зарядка	canteen	столовая университета
usually	обычно	cabbage soup	щи
wash myself	умываюсь	first course	первое блюдо
take shower	принимать душ	second course	второе блюдо
ready	готовый	are over	закончены (занятия)
breakfast	завтрак	sometimes	иногда
news	новости	reading hall	читальный зал
over the radio	по радио	read up for	готовиться (к семинарам)
leave	уходить, оставлять	dinner	обед
far from	далеко от	rest	отдыхать
by bus	на автобусе	a little bit	немного
weather	погода	watch TV	смотреть телевизор

on foot	пешком	go for a walk	идти на прогулку
It takes me	занимает у меня	meet my	встречаться
begin	начинаться	friends	с друзьями
pair	пара	gymnasium	спортивный зал
lasts	длится	to swim	плавать
between	между	supper	ужин

Usually I get up at 6 o'clock. I make my bed, open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom where I clean my teeth, wash myself or take shower. At half past six I am ready for breakfast. It may be a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. During breakfast I listen to the news over the radio. At half past seven I leave the house and go to the University. The University where I study is far from my house. Usually I get there by bus, when the weather is fine I go there on foot. It takes me half an hour to get to the University.

The classes begin at nine o'clock. One pair lasts an hour and a half. Between the lessons there is a break. A break lasts fifteen minutes. Usually we have three pairs a day. We have seminars, lectures, laboratory works, and practice. At twelve o'clock there is a break for lunch. And it lasts forty minutes. We usually go to the canteen in our University. I usually have cabbage soup for the first course, some meat or fish with some vegetables for the second course.

When the lessons are over sometimes I go to the reading hall to prepare my homework and read up for the seminars for the next day. Sometimes I write the reports in the reading hall.

Usually my lessons are over about two o'clock. If I do not go to the reading hall I go home. There I have a dinner, rest a little bit, read some books, watch TV. In the evening I go for a walk, and meet my friends. Sometimes I

go to play sport games in gymnasium of the University. I like also to swim in our swimming pool. I have supper about eight o'clock in the evening.

And I go to bed about eleven o'clock. But before it I wash or take shower and clean my teeth.

Упражнение 1. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте.

Подниматься в 6 утра; открывать окно; идти в ванную; чистить зубы; это может быть чашка чая; за завтраком (во время завтрака); слушать новости; выходить из дома (покидать дом); добираться туда на автобусе; полчаса, чтобы добраться до университета; полтора часа; три пары в день; немного овощей; уроки заканчиваются; читальный зал; около одиннадцати вечера; перед этим.

Упражнение 2. Соедините две колонки.

between the lessons	готовый завтракать
break for lunch	далеко от дома
clean my teeth	делать зарядку
cup of tea	домашняя работа
do my morning exercises	заправлять кровать
far from my house	между уроками
homework	немного мяса
make my bed	перерыв на обед
practice	плавательный бассейн
ready for breakfast	практические занятия
some meat	спортивные игры
sport games	хорошая погода
swimming pool	чашка чая
the weather is fine	чистить зубы

Упражнение 3. Напишите какие действия можно совершать в данных местах, выберите ответы из колонок.

bathroom	clean the teeth
bus	get to the University
bus-stop	have dinner
canteen	listen to the teacher
class-room	play sport games
gymnasium	read up for the seminars
reading hall	study
swimming pool	get home
	swim
	take shower
	wait for the bus
	wash hands

Упражнение 4. Переведите на русский язык

- a) far from – далеко от
 not far from – не далеко от
 near – близко, рядом

1. I live far from the University but near the library. 2. There is a new cinema near my house. 3. The station is not far from our stadium. 4. The bus-stop is far from swimming pool. 5. The reading hall is not far from the canteen. 6. The shop is not far from here. 7. Their class room is far from the gymnasium.

- b) it takes **me (her, him, you, us, them)** .. *minutes* to get to...

мне (ей, ему, тебе (вам), нам, им) надо ... *минут*, чтобы добраться до....

1. It takes me twenty minutes to get to the school. 2. It takes us five minutes to get to the bus-stop. 3. It takes her half an hour to walk to the shop. 4. Last year it took them an hour to get to the swimming pool. Now there is a new swimming pool near their house and it takes them seven minutes to get there. 5. It takes him two minutes to get the canteen on the first floor. 6. How much does it take you to get your home? 7. It takes her forty minutes to do morning exercise. 8. It took us two hours to prepare up to the seminars.

c) to leave Moscow **for** Vladimir – уезжать (уходить) из Москвы во Владимир.

1. I leave home for university at eight o'clock. 2. They leave the station for Village at ten twenty. 3. Usually we leave University for home in the afternoon. 4. My friends leave gymnasium for swimming pool in the evening. 5. He leaves Moscow for St. Petersburg in the morning. 6. Our group left the class-room for canteen at eleven o'clock. 7. The teachers left the canteen for class-room after lunch.

Упражнение 5. Напишите по-английски что вы делаете в данное время.

at six o'clock in the morning

at two and half p.m.

at half past seven

at four twenty five p.m.

at quarter to eight

at six p.m.

at eight o'clock

at half past seven

at half past eight

at nine p.m.

at ten twenty

at twenty three p.m.

at twelve o'clock

at midnight

Упражнение 6. Ответьте на вопросы о своем рабочем дне.

1. At what time do you get up? 2. Do you usually do you morning exercise? 3. What do you do in the bathroom? 4. How long does it take you to have breakfast? 5. When do you leave home for the University? 6. How do you get to the university? 7. How much does it take you to get to the University? 8. When do your lessons begin? 9. How foes one pair last? 10. Do you have a break for lunch? 8. Where do you have a lunch? 9. Do you do your homework at the reading hall? 10. When are your classes over? 11. How do you get home? 12. What do you do in the evening? 13. At what time do you go to bed.

**ПРОШЕДШИЕ ВРЕМЕНА
(PAST TENSES)**

Таблица. Употребление и образование Past Simple, Past Progressive, Past Perfect, Past Perfect – Progressive.

Времена	Форма	Индикаторы времени	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Simple	V-ed, V2	In the XI-th century, yesterday, last week, many years ago	Did + подлежащее + V1...?	подлежащее + did + <i>not</i> + V1....
Progressive	Was (I, he, she, it)/were (we, you, they) + Ving	at that moment, from...till yesterday	Was/were + подлежащее + Ving ...?	подлежащее + was/were + <i>not</i> + Ving...
Perfect	Had + V3, V-ed	by 5 o'clock yesterday, before he came, by the end of the month	Had + подлежащее + V3, V-ed ...?	подлежащее + had + <i>not</i> + V3, V-ed...
Perfect – progressive	Had + been + Ving	For a month, for a long time ... before/when ..., since 5 o'clock/when he left	Had + подлежащее + been + Ving ...?	подлежащее + had + <i>not</i> + been + Ving ...

NOTE. Три основные модели построения сложных предложений в прошедшем времени:

Действие	Примеры
Past Simple ↓ Past Progressive (В течение одного действия вклинивается другое дейст- вие)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She sat still while he was playing the sonata. • As I was going inside, he stopped me. • I was writing a letter when you came.
1 + 2 Past Past Simple Perfect Одно действие закончилось до начала другого	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When he came to the station the train had already left. • She went to the post-office when she had written the letter.
, , , , Перечисление действий в прошлом, цепь событий	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secretary typed the letter, put it into the envelope and gave it to the messenger boy. • Then dinner came to the end, and Eva remained to clear away while the three men sat on the verandah.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму.

1. I (*to sit*) on the bench for half an hour and then (*to begin*) reading the book. 2. He (*to come*) in and (*to see*) Nelly who (*to draw*) a strange picture. 3. The businessman (*to fly*) to England yesterday. 4. She (*to do*) the cleaning by 6 o'clock yesterday. 5. After the stewardesses (*to serve*) lunch to the passengers, they (*to calm*) down. 6. She (*to finish*) her report, and (*to feel*) rather tired, so she (*to go*) to bed. 7. While I (*to listen to*) the radio, the telephone (*to ring*). 8. I (*to enjoy*) the film even though I (*to see*) it before. 9. I (*to meet*) Ann a week ago. 10. As soon as I (*to hear*) a cry, I (*to run*) out of the room.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Tom (*was playing/had been playing*) football for 2 years before he (*had joined/joined*) he sports club.
2. I (*had sat/was sitting*) in my garden yesterday, when the servant (*had come/came*) and (*was saying/said*) that a visitor (*was waiting/waited*) for me in the hall.
3. The bus (*was leaving/had left*) before I (*had reached/reached*) the bus station.
4. The workers (*had been/had been being*) on strike for three weeks when the agreement on pay had been reached.
5. She (*had slipped/slipped*), (*was falling/fell*) over and (*was breaking/broke*) her ankle.
6. The door was unlocked. He wonder who (*had left/left*) the door open.
7. Tom (*arrived/ was arriving*) while the children (*had/were having*) their bath.
8. I (*saw/was seeing*) you in the park yesterday.
9. She (*was/had been*) a nurse before she (*became/ had become*) a doctor.
10. (*Did you work/Were you working*) in the garden yesterday evening.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. She looked tired. She had been typing letters all morning.
2. Yesterday afternoon it was still raining when I got home.
3. He was cleaning the car when the telephone rang, so he did not answer it.
4. I saw him last month.
5. Jerry was nervous, for he had never flown in an airplane before.
6. Kate was dancing, but when she saw a newcomer she stopped.
7. They had been living in their house for twenty years.
8. The students had already finished the test.
9. Jack was driving home from work when he saw the accident.
10. A strange man walked into the room.

Упражнение 4. Выберите правильный перевод.

1. Когда мама пришла, я читала. (a) *When mother came, I am reading;* b) *When mother came, I have been reading;* c) *When mother came, I was reading*).
2. Он разговаривал по телефону вчера с 5 до 6. (a) *He was talked by telephone from 5 till 6 yesterday;* b) *He was talking by telephone*

from 5 till 6 yesterday; c) He had been talking by telephone from 5 till 6 yesterday). 3. Вчера мы ходили в библиотеку. (a) Yesterday we go to the library; b) Yesterday we were going to the library; c) Yesterday we went to the library). 4. Это продолжалось уже 2 часа, когда вы пришли. (a) It was going on for two hours when you came; b) This was during two hours when you came; c) This had been going on for two hours when you came). 5. Он только ушёл. (a) She said that he just left; b) She said that he just had left; c) She said that he was leaving just). 6. Он ушёл 5 минут назад. (a) He has left 5 minutes ago; b) He had left 5 minutes ago; c) He left 5 minutes ago).

Упражнение 5. Задайте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам.

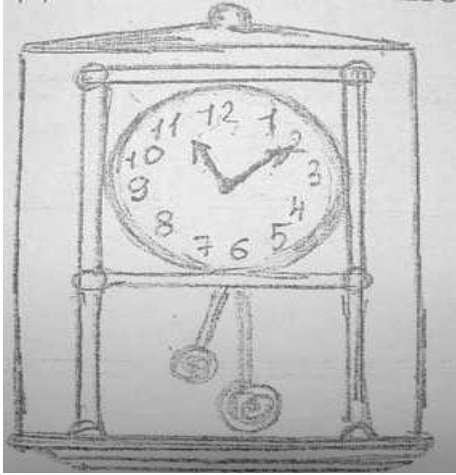
1. The Normans invaded Britain in 1066. 2. She had ironed all the linen by 5 o'clock yesterday. 3. He was looking at the picture. 4. We had been working for 2 hours before we stopped to have a cup of coffee. 5. Columbus discovered America in 1492. 6. The children were swimming in the river.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я купил эту картину в Лондоне. 2. Как только учитель вошел в класс, он увидел, что кто-то из учеников нарисовал его на доске. 3. Я делал домашнюю работу уже час, когда мой друг позвонил мне. 4. Мы слышали, как он громко разговаривал со своим шефом. Они опять спорили. 5. Они слышали, что учитель что-то говорит, но не слушали его. 6. Она говорила о Робине, когда он вошел. 7. Я видел его в прошлом месяце. 8. Она позвонила родителям после того, как купила телевизор. 9. Я смотрел телевизор уже час, когда пришли родители. 10. Вы сделали много ошибок в диктанте.

Тема: Time, Watches, Clocks – Часы

1. Переведите текст и выполните к нему упражнения.



Look at the picture. This is a clock.
There are two hands on the face of the clock.

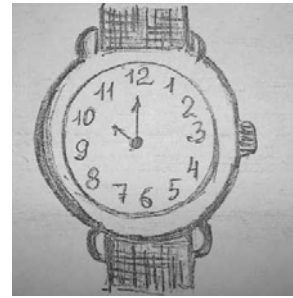
One hand is long and the other is short.
The long hand is the minute hand. The short hand is the hour hand.

What time is it by this clock? It is one o'clock.

Look at this picture now. This is a watch.
People wear it on their wrist, in their pockets
and on their fingers and necks.

A watch is small and a clock is big.

Look at the clock faces. What time is it?



1) 12.05	2) 13.45	3) 17.05	4) 12.45
5) 13.30	6) 18.55	7) 13.35	8) 7.25

- a) five to seven
- b) five past twelve
- c) quarter past one
- d) fifteen minutes to twelve
- e) twenty to ten p.m.
- f) ten to five p.m.
- g) quarter past five p.m.
- h) quarter to one

9) 21.40	10) 11.45	11) 15.15	12) 10.30	i) five past five p.m. j) half past ten a. m. k) half past ten p.m. l) twenty five past seven a.m.
13) 22.30	14) 8.20	15) 16.50	16) 9.55	m) twenty past eight a.m. n) five to ten o) one thirty p) one thirty five

2. Напишите по-английски время через каждые 5 минут, по образцам:

Образец 1:

Two o'clock (14.00), five past two (14.05), ten past two (14.10), a quarter past two (14.15), twenty past two (14.20), twenty five past two (14.25), half past two (14.30)

а) начиная от 3 часов до 3.30; от 4 часов до 4.30

Образец 2:

Half past four (16.30), twenty five to five (16.35), twenty to five (16.40), a quarter to five (16.45), ten to five (16.50), five to five (16.55), five o'clock (17.00)

б) начиная от 18.30 до 20.00; от 10.30 до 11.00

БУДУЩИЕ ВРЕМЕНА (FUTURE TENSES)

Таблица. Употребление и образование Future Simple, Future Progressive, Future Perfect, Future Perfect – Progressive.

	Форма	Индикаторы времени	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Simple	Shall (I, we)/ will (he, she, it, you, they)+ V1	Tomorrow, next time, next year, in a week	Shall/will + подлежащее + V1...?	подлежащее + shall/will + <i>not</i> + V1...
Progressive	Shall (I, we) / will (he, she, it, you, they) + be + Ving	tomorrow at that time, from...till tomorrow, this time next day	Shall/will + подлежащее + be + Ving ...?	подлежащее + shall/will + <i>not</i> + Ving...
Perfect	Shall/will + have + V3 , V-ed	by 5 o'clock tomorrow, as soon as he comes	Shall/will + подлежащее + have + V3 , V-ed ...?	подлежащее + shall/will + <i>not</i> + have + V3 , V-ed...
Perfect – progressive	Shall/will + Have + been + Ving	Since the time when, before ...	Shall/will + подлежащее + have + been + Ving ...?	подлежащее + shall/will + <i>not</i> + have + been + Ving

NOTE. В сложных предложениях, для выражения будущего времени, в придаточных предложениях условия и времени после союзов: **when** – *когда*, **if** – *если*, **while** – *пока*, **as soon as** – *как только*, употребляется Present Simple, а в главном предложении – Future Simple:

E.g. When I **come** to the country, I **shall go** skiing.

He **will visit** you tomorrow, if he **has** time.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму.

1. By the end of this month we (*to learn*) this language for ten years.
2. I (*to translate*) this letter by 6 o'clock this afternoon.
3. I don't think she (*to be*) there at that time. She (*to sketch*) somewhere along the coast.
4. He (*to come*) at eight in the evening.
5. When the weather (*to get*) warmer, I (*to start*) practicing again.
6. She (*to have lunch*) by the time we arrive.
7. The train (*to arrive*) at the station on time.
8. We haven't got any money so we not (*to go*) on holiday this year.
9. By 2020 he (*to work*) here for twenty years.
10. The ice (*to melt*) as soon as the sun comes out.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. My sister (*will know/will have known*) the result of her exam on economy in three days.
2. Julia (*will be finishing/will have finished*) all the housework by two o'clock and we (*will go/will have gone*) for a walk.
3. When he (*will come/comes*), I (*apologize/will apologize*) to him.
4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow she (*will work/will be working*) in her office.
5. The film (*already starts/will have already started*) by the time we get to the cinema.
6. I think I'll stay here until (*will stop/stops*) raining.
7. He (*will come/comes*) back to Moscow on the 15-th of December.
8. If they start school at 4, most children (*will have learnt/will learn*) to read and write by the age of six.
9. If he (*will come/comes*), I (*will let/will have let*) you know.
10. This time tomorrow they (*will watch/will be watching*) a film.

Упражнение 3. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. He will play chess with you on Saturday evening.
2. When the new century begins, they will have been reconstructing this church for nearly 25

years. 3. At this time tomorrow she will be doing her shopping. 4. The plane will leave Atlanta at 10 p.m. tomorrow. 5. If the patient continues to improve we will transfer him to another ward. 6. By the time you finish cooking they will have done their work. 7. At 10 o'clock tomorrow she will be working in her office. 8. He will have written a composition by next Monday. 9. We will grow up tomatoes next summer. 10. By the end of the year he will have been working there for 3 years.

Упражнение 4. Выберите правильный перевод.

1. Я не пойду в театр завтра. (a) *I will not go to the theatre tomorrow;* b) *I will not be going to the theatre tomorrow;* c) *I will not have go to the theatre tomorrow*). 2. В это время в воскресенье я буду играть в футбол. (a) *This time on Sunday I will be playing football;* b) *This time on Sunday I will be played football;* c) *This time on Sunday I will have played football*). 3. Я не сделаю эту работу к 3-м часам. (a) *I will not have done the job by 3 o'clock;* b) *I will not do the job by 3 o'clock;* c) *I will not be doing the job by 3 o'clock*). 4. Если погода будет хорошая, мы пойдём на прогулку. (a) *If the weather will be fine we will go for a walk;* b) *If the weather is fine we will go for a walk;* c) *If the weather is being fine we will go for a walk*). 5. К полуночи мы уже обсудим все проблемы. (a) *By midnight we will discuss all the problems;* b) *By midnight we will be discussing all the problems;* c) *By midnight we will have been discussed all the problems*). 6. Завтра я собираюсь навестить своих друзей. (a) *I will go to visit my friends tomorrow;* b) *I will have been going to visit my friends tomorrow;* c) *I'm going to visit my friends tomorrow*).

Упражнение 5. Задайте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам:

1. When he calls I will give him a piece of my mind. 2. I hope it will have stopped snowing by tomorrow morning. 3. By the time she gets to the thea-

tre the first act will have been over and she will have missed the most interesting dialogues. 4. By September he will have been working at the shopping mall for 6 month. 5. We will have been waiting for you for half an hour, by the time you come. 6. I am sure they will be in time.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. К завтрашнему дню я закончу этот отчёт. 2. Поезд уже уйдёт к тому времени, когда мы придём на станцию. 3. Мы не должны опаздывать. Они будут беспокоиться. 4. Не говорите ей об этом, через минуту она будет плакать. 5. Если вы сейчас не возьмёте такси, вы опоздаете на самолёт. 6. Если мы будем дома завтра, мы посмотрим эту программу по телевизору. 7. В следующем месяце в это время мы будем купаться в Чёрном море. 8. К концу года она напишет новый роман. 9. Посмотри на небо! Сейчас будет дождь. 10. Через несколько лет мы станем хорошими специалистами.

Глава VI

Тема: **VLADIMIR. Владимир.**

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и запомните слова к тексту

city	– большой город	contains	– содержит
town	– малый город	done	– сделанный
is proud	– гордится	artist	– художник
ancient	– древний	pupil	– ученик
fortress	– крепость	worship	– почитаемый
named	– названный	miraculous	– чудотворный
in honor of	– в честь	another	– другой
founder	– основатель	craftsmen	– ремесленники

is situated	– расположен	walls	– стены
banks	– берег реки	decorated	– украшенный
river	– река	relieves	– рельефы
under the rule	– при правлении	among	– среди
Prince	– князь	leading	– ведущий
Russ	– Русь	belongs	– принадлежит
churches	– церкви	lion	– лев
Assumption Ca-	– Успенский	power	– власть
thedral	собор	part	– роль
St. Demetrius	– Святой Дмитрий	entrance	– вход
Golden	– золотой	principality	– княжество
Silver	– серебряный	military	– военный
Copper	– медный	defensive	– оборонительный
gates	– ворота	exhibition	– выставка
suffered	– пострадал	defense	– оборона
invasion	– завоевание	citizens	– граждане
in spite of	– ни смотря на	against	– против
disaster	– бедствие	population	– население
received	– получил	more than	– более чем
coat-of-arms:	– герб	crystal	– хрусталь
background	– фон	movie houses	– кинотеатры
famous	– известный	youth center	– молодежный центр
masterpieces	– шедевр	included	– включен
tombstones	– надгробия	route	– маршрут
		abroad	– за граница

Every city or town is proud of its history. Vladimir is one of the an-
cient Russian towns. It was founded as a fortress by Vladimir Monomakh

in 1108 and it was named in honor of its founder. The town is situated on the high banks of the Klyazma river.

In the 12th century under the rule of Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky it became the political and cultural centre of ancient Russ.

Many beautiful churches and cathedrals were built in Vladimir – the Assumption Cathedral (1158 – 1160), the Cathedral of St. Demetrius (1194 – 1197), the Golden, the Silver, the Copper gates and some others.

In the 13th century Vladimir suffered from the Mongol invasion. In spite of this disaster Vladimir was still the main political and religious center of Russia for the next 200 years.

In 1796 Vladimir became the centre of guberniya, or province. The town received a coat-of-arms: a lion on the red background of a heraldic shield.

One of the most famous masterpieces of the town is the Assumption Cathedral. There are many tombstones of famous people in the Cathedral. The interior contains some ancient frescoes done by Great Russian artist Andrei Rublev and his pupil Daniil Cherny. The most worship icon (Miraculous Icon of Mother of God – Vladimirskaya Icon of Mother of God) of Russia is in Assumption Cathedral.

Another famous architectural masterpiece is the Cathedral of St. Demetrius. It was built by craftsmen as a family church of Prince Vsevolod III. The walls of the cathedral are decorated with relieves. Among the animal sculptures a leading place belongs to the lion – symbol of the Prince power.

Another architectural monument is the Golden Gate. It became unofficial symbol of the city, because it played an important part in the history of the city.

It was the main entrance into Vladimir – Suzdal principality. Golden Gate is a masterpiece of Russian military defensive construction. Now the Golden Gate is a museum, and you can see inside the exhibition. It gives the idea of the heroic defense of Vladimir's citizens against Tatar Mongols in 1238.

The present-day Vladimir is the administrative, industrial, educational and cultural center of the Vladimir region.

The population of the city of Vladimir is more than 400 000 people.

There are many industrial plants and factories in Vladimir. Among them are chemical plant, textile factory, the plant of auto devices, tractor plant and others. It has two universities, some colleges, schools. Vladimir has the Museum of regional studies, the Museum of crystal, of history and modern life of the town. There are two theatres, a concert hall, movie houses, Youth Center, libraries, stadiums, swimming pools, parks.

Vladimir is a tourist's center and is included into the "Golden Ring of Russia" tourist route. Every year many tourists from our country and abroad visit Vladimir.

Упражнение 2. Переведите словосочетания.

1) every city, every time, every year, every day, every student, every nation, every part;

2) one of the ancient Russian towns, one of the masterpieces, one of the students, one of the houses, one of the days, one of us, one of the subjects, one of magazines;

- 3) political center, cultural centre, economical center, industrial center, religious center, tourist center, educational center, administrative center, regional center;
- 4) beautiful churches, beautiful cathedrals, beautiful houses, beautiful face, beautiful ceremony;
- 5) the next 200 years, the next week, the next month, the next academic year, the next page, the next meeting;
- 6) became the centre, became a doctor, became an engineer, became good specialist, became programmer;
- 7) done by famous artist, done by great architect, done by one of these plants, done by hands.

Упражнение 3. Дополните предложения и переведите.

1. Every city or town is proud of its ...
2. It was founded as a fortress by ...
3. Under the rule of ...it became the political and cultural centre of ancient Russ.
4. The town received a ...: a lion on the red background of a heraldic shield.
5. Cathedral of St. Demetrius was built by ... as a family church.
6. became unofficial symbol of Vladimir.
7. Now the ... is a museum.
8. The ... of the city of Vladimir is a more than 400 000 person.
9. Vladimir is a tourist's center and is included into the "Golden Ring of Russia" ... route.
10. The interior of Assumption Cathedral contains ancient ... done by Great Russian artist Andrei Rublev.

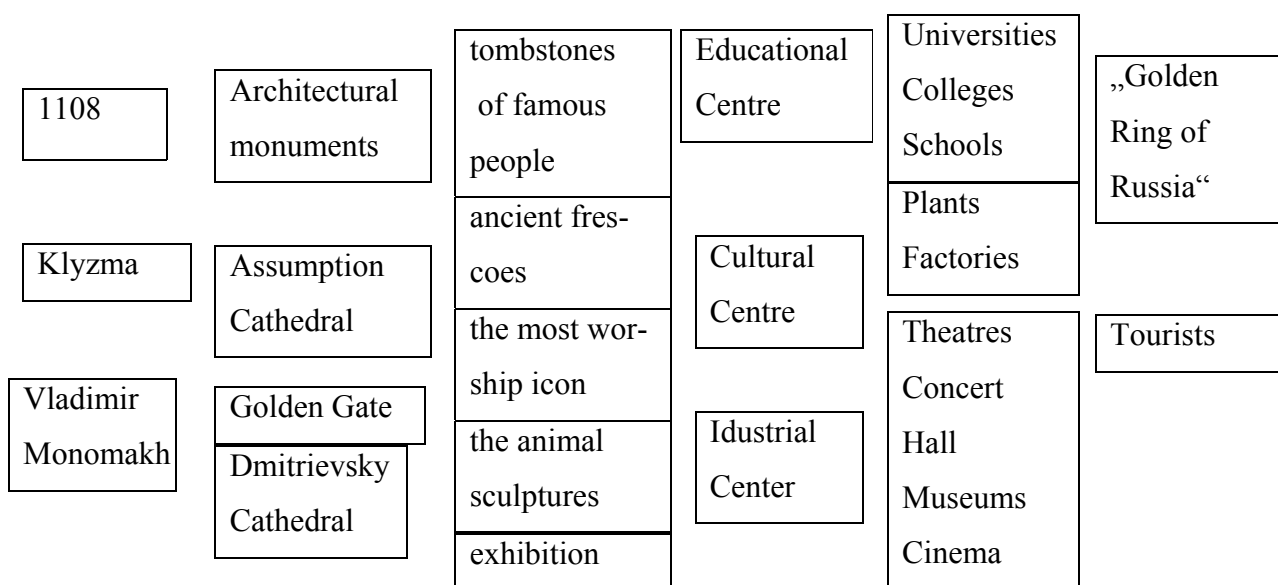
Упражнение 4. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Какие из них соответствуют тексту, а какие – нет?

1. Vladimir is one of the ancient Russian towns.
2. It was founded as a fortress by Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky in 1108.
3. The town is situated on the high banks of the Enisey river.
4. In the 12th century under the rule of Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky it became the political and cultural centre of ancient Russ.
5. Vladimir never suffered from the Mongol invasion.
6. The town received a coat-of-arms: a bear on the red background of a heraldic shield.
7. The walls of the cathedral of St. Demetrius decorated with relieve.
8. The lion is a symbol of the Prince power.
9. The Golden Gate was the main entrance into Vladimir – Suzdal principality.
10. The present-day Vladimir is the administrative, industrial, educational and cultural center of the Vladimir region.

Упражнение 5. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Is Vladimir ancient or modern town?
2. How old is Vladimir?
3. Where is Vladimir situated?
4. Who was a founder of the Vladimir?
5. What are the main architectural monuments of the town?
6. From whose invasion did Vladimir suffer?
7. What you can see on the coat-of arm of Vladimir?
8. What does the interior of Assumption Cathedral contain?
9. Which one of the most worship icons does Assumption Cathedral contain?
10. Who built the cathedral of St. Demetrius?
11. What was the Golden Gate in ancient times and what is it now?
12. What is the population of the town?
13. Why is Vladimir educational center?
14. In which route is Vladimir included?

Упражнение 6. Перескажите текст, используя схемы.



PASSIVE VOICE

(Страдательный залог)

Страдательный залог показывает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, а подвергается действию со стороны другого лица или предмета. Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола “to be” и причастия II (V3, V-ed) смыслового глагола.

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect
present	Am, is, are + V-ed, V3	Am, is, are + being + V-ed, V3	Have/has + been + V-ed, V3
past	Was, were + V-ed, V3	Was/were + being + V-ed, V3	Had + been + V-ed, V3
future	Shall/will + be + V- ed, V3	—————	Shall/will + have + been + V-ed, V3

В английском языке страдательный залог употребляется в тех случаях, когда либо неизвестно, либо в данной ситуации не имеет значения, кто совершил действие, и поэтому чаще всего это лицо не упоминается.

Лицо (или предмет), производящее действие, выраженное глаголом в страдательном залоге, передаётся существительным в общем падеже или личным местоимением в объектном падеже с предлогом by.

За глаголом в страдательном залоге может стоять дополнение с предлогом with, выражающее орудие, при помощи которого производилось действие. Если нужно обратить внимание на то, кем совершено действие, то либо употребляется действительный залог, либо вводится предложное дополнение с предлогом by.

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужную форму в пассивном залоге.

1. You (*to take*) around the city tomorrow. 2. Melons (*to grow*) in the south of France. 3. The ship-building industry (*to reduce*) since 1970. 4. He (*to shock*) by the story at our last meeting. 5. In 1980 the Olympic Games (*to hold*) in Moscow. 6. The room (*not to clean*) yet. 7. The streets (*to decorate*) at the moment. 8. Tomorrow by 3 o'clock everything (*to prepare*). 9. My house (*to paint*) the whole day yesterday. 10. I think the report (*to write*) by next Monday.

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Yesterday we (*invited/were invited*) to the party. 2. Our house (*is been repaired/is being repaired*) now. 3. The message (*will be sent/will have been sent*) by tomorrow morning. 4. Nick (*is known/is been known*) to be a very interesting person. 5. The text (*was already translated/had been already translated*). 6. Look! The road (*is been repaired/is being repaired*). 7. This book (*would be published/will have been published*) by the end of September. 8. The letters (*were typed/were being typed*) at this time yesterday. 9. These letters (*will have been looked through/will be looked through*) tomorrow. 10. This problem (*has been studied/were studied*) for three years.

Упражнение 3. Напишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

Time	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	1. They translate the articles every day.	
Present Progressive	2. They are translating the article now.	
Present Perfect	3. They have just translated the article.	
Past Simple	4. They translated the article last week.	
Past Progressive	5. They were translating the article at this time yesterday.	
Past Perfect	6. They had translated the article by the time you came.	
Future Simple	7. They will translate the article tomorrow.	
Future Perfect	8. They will have translated the article by tomorrow morning.	

Упражнение 4. Напишите предложения в активном залоге.

Time	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple		1. The room is swept every day.
Present Progressive		2. The room is being swept now.
Present Perfect		3. The room has already been swept.

Past Simple		4. The room swept yesterday.
Past Progressive		5. The room was being swept at this time yesterday.
Past Perfect		6. The room had been swept by the time you came.
Future Simple		7. The room will be swept tomorrow.
Future Perfect		8. The room will have been swept by dinner.

Упражнение 5. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Active or Passive).

1. The book (*wrote/was written*) by Hardy. 2. Four people (*have killed/have been killed*) in a train crash. 3. I (*arrived/was arrived*) last Friday. 4. My car (*has disappeared/has been disappeared*). 5. The room (*will clean/will be cleaned*) later. 6. Local police (*have been arrested/have arrested*) the bank robber. 7. A famous architect (*was built/built*) the bridge. 8. The house (*bought/was bought*) by a pop-star. 9. In Greece the Olympic Games (*were held/held*) once in four years. 10. All newspapers (*will be already sold/will already sold*).

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения из активного залога в пассивный.

1. A great artist painted this picture. 2. John broke the window the other day. 3. I will post the letter tomorrow. 4. My little brother has broken the cup. 5. They are preparing a meal now. 6. My friends always take care of my sister. 7. My mother taught him English. 8. Our scientists are examining this problem now. 9. The secretary has already brought these letters. 10. I had translated this article by yesterday evening.

Упражнение 7. Выберите правильный перевод.

1. Много новых зданий строится сейчас в нашем городе. (a) *Many new buildings are built in our city now; b) Many new buildings are being built in our city now; c) Many new buildings have been built in our city now).*
2. Его спрашивают на каждом уроке. (a) *He is asked at every lesson; b) He asked at every lesson; c) He is being asked at every lesson).*
3. Мне уже показали фотографии. (a) *The pictures have already been shown to me; b) I have already been shown the pictures; c) I have already shown the pictures).*
4. Его ждали в течении двух часов. (a) *He was being waited for two hours; b) He was waited for two hours; c) He had been waited for two hours).*
5. Правила изменили год назад. (a) *The rules changed a year ago; b) The rules were changed a year ago; c) The rules had been changed a year ago).*
6. Мы закончили работу, перед тем как вы позвонили. (a) *The work had been finished before you called; b) The work was finished before you called; c) The work finished before you called).*
7. Их пошлют в Москву. (a) *They will sent to Moscow; b) They will be sent to Moscow; c) They will have been sent to Moscow).*
8. Работа будет закончена к завтрашнему утру. (a) *The work will be finished by tomorrow morning; b) The work will have been finished by tomorrow morning; c) The wok will finished by tomorrow morning).*

Упражнение 8. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

1. Все телеграммы уже отправлены.
2. Эта книга скоро будет опубликована.
3. Об этом фильме много говорят.
4. За доктором только что послали.
5. Около моста строятся два новых дома.
6. Все студенты будут проэкзаменованы к февралю.
7. Новое здание университета уже выстроили, когда я туда поступил.
8. Ей дадут квартиру в этом новом доме.
9. Новый материал объяснялся вчера в это время.
10. Мне предложили очень интересную работу.

Глава VII

Тема: RUSSIA – *РОССИЯ*

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и запомните слова к тексту.

world	мир, весь свет	confession	вероисповедание
square	квадрат, -ный	state	государство
is divided into	делится на	head	глава
Western	западный	is elected	выбирается
Eastern	восточный	once	один раз
both... and...	как ... так и ...	legislative body	законодательный орган
landscape	ландшафт	consists of	состоит из
various	разнообразный	chambers	палаты
forest	лес	supreme	верховный
desert	пустыня	executive power	исполнительная власть
mountain	гора	belongs to	принадлежит
valley	долина	government	правительство
occupies	занимает	as a head	во главе
lake	озеро	judicial power	судебная власть
purest	чистейший	court	суд
mountain	горная цепь	Supreme Court	верховный суд
chain	море	developed	развитый
sea	богатый чем-либо	agriculture	сельское хозяйство
is rich in	полезные иско-	contribution	вклад
natural re-	паемые	science	наука
sources	золото	art	искусство
gold	серебро	recognized	признаны во всем
silver	медь	worldwide	мире
copper	алмаз		
diamond	строевой лес		

timber	предмет (торгов-	in spite of	не смотря на
articles	ли)	negative trend	негативные тен-
capital	столица		денции
busiest	занятой, деловой	believe	верят
others	другие	mother country	родина
population	население	are sure	уверенны
unites	объединяет	prosperous	процветающий

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. The official name of the country is Russian Federation. Its territory is 17 million square kilometers. The country is divided into the Western and Eastern parts by the Urals, so Russia is both a European and Asian country.

The landscape of Russia is various: from forests to deserts, from high mountains to deep valleys. Russia's territory occupies various climatic zones.

Russia is a land of big rivers and deep lakes. The largest rivers are the Volga, the Enisey, the Amur, the Lena, the Ob. The lake Baikal is the deepest and purest lake in the world.

There are three mountain chains in Russia: the Urals, the Caucasus, and the Altai. Russia is washed by twelve seas.

Russia is rich in natural resources. Gold, silver, copper, diamonds, gas, timber, oil are the main articles of Russian export.

The capital of Russia is Moscow, one of the biggest and busiest cities in the world. There are also many others large and beautiful cities in Russia: Saint Petersburg, Nizhniy Novgorod, Kazan, Rostov-on-the Don, Sochi, Ufa, Perm, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Vladivostok and others.

The population of the country is about 150 million people. Russia is a multinational country and unites people of forty nations, of different cultures and confessions.

Politically, Russia is a parliamentary state. The President is a head of the state and is elected once every four years. The highest legislative body is the Federal Assembly. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma. The supreme executive power belongs to the Government with the Prime Minister as a head. The judicial power belongs to the system of courts. It consists of the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and other courts.

Russia is a country of developed industry and agriculture. Russian cultural traditions and contribution to science, engineering, art and literature are recognized worldwide.

In spite of negative trends the Russians believe in their mother country. They are sure that Russia will become a democratic and prosperous state.

Упражнение 2. Переведите словосочетания.

- 1) one of the largest countries, one of the biggest rivers, one of the deepest lakes, one of the purest seas;
- 2) both a European and Asian, both deep and pure, both large and busy, both clever and nice;
- 3) various parts, various cities, various rivers, various mountains, various forests, various lakes;
- 4) land of big rivers, land of deep lakes, land of natural resources, land of modern industry;

- 5) other city, other country, other mountain, other people, other confession, other culture;
- 6) consists of parts, consists of chambers, consists of details, consists of 60 pages, consists of courts;
- 7) legislative body, executive body, judicial body, the highest body, the supreme body;
- 8) belong to the country, belong to the government, belong to the Federal Assembly, belong to the court;
- 9) in spite of negative trends, in spite of disaster, in spite of cold, in spite of difficulties, in spite of it;
- 10) believe in mother country, believe in friendship, believe in love, believe in God, believe in the future.

Упражнение 3. Найдите соответствие в двух колонках.

1. mountain chains	a) восточная часть
2. beautiful cities	b) чистейшее озеро
3. western part	c) ландшафт
4. developed industry	d) глубокие долины
5. democratic state	e) различные зоны
6. as a head	f) высокие горы
7. legislative body	g) западная часть
8. purest lake	h) горные цепи
9. eastern parts	i) полезные ископаемые
10. prosperous state	j) предмет торговли
11. landscape	k) прекрасные города
12. Russians believe	l) многонациональная страна
13. developed agriculture	m) законодательный орган

14. high mountains	п) верховная исполнительная власть
15. deep valleys	о) во главе
16. various zones	р) развитая промышленность
17. natural resources	q) развитое сельское хозяйство
18. article of export	г) вклад в искусство
19. multinational country	s) россияне верят
20. contribution to art	t) демократическое государство
21. supreme executive power	и) процветающее государство

Упражнение 4. Дополните предложения и переведите.

1. Russia is one of the largest countries in
2. The landscape of Russia is
3. Baikal is the deepest and purest ... in the world.
4. The Urals divides the country into western and ... part.
5. The Urals, the Caucasus, and the Altai are the main ... chains of Russia.
6. Russia is rich in ... resources.
7. Russia is ... country because it unites people of forty nations.
8. The President is ... of the state.
9. The Federal Assembly is ... body.
10. The supreme executive power belongs to
11. The head of the Government is
12. The State Duma is one of the chambers of

Упражнение 5. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Какие из них соответствуют тексту, а какие – нет?

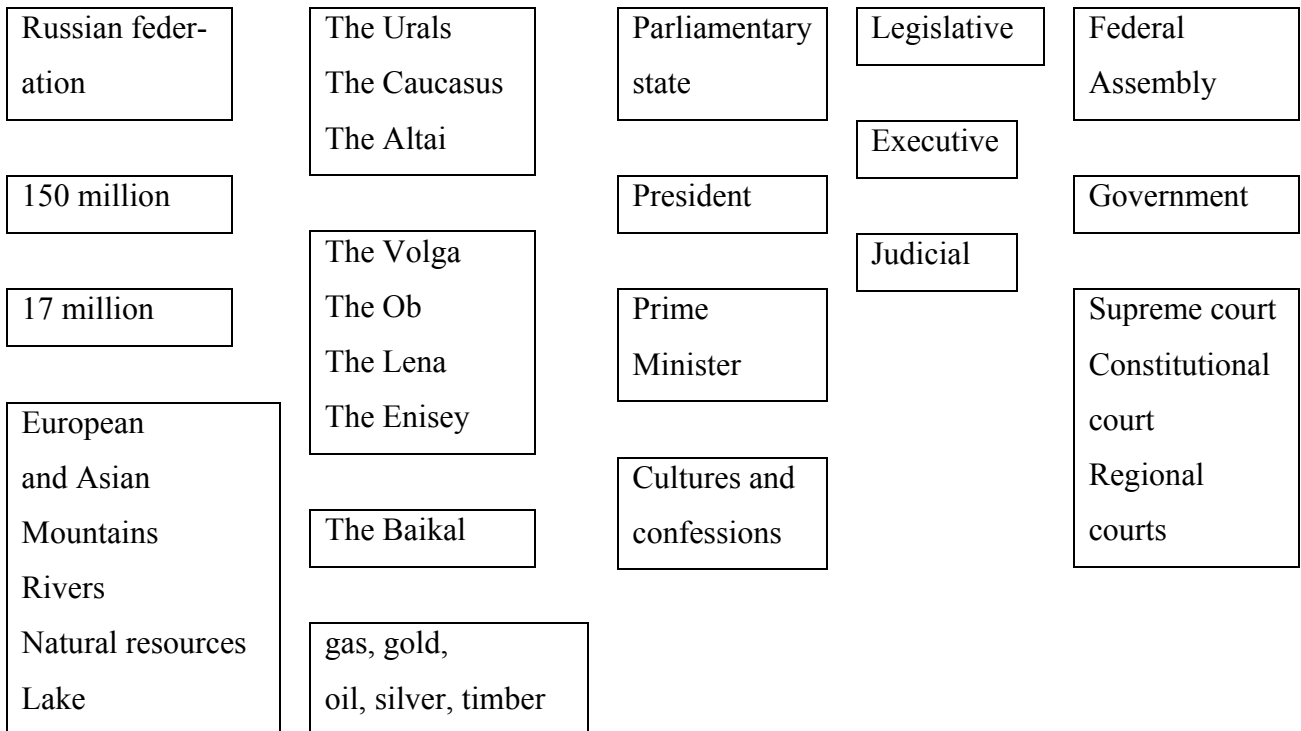
1. Russia is one of the smallest countries in the world.
2. Russia is only European country.
3. The landscape of Russia is various.
4. In Russia there are forests, deserts, high mountains and deep valleys.

5. There are no mountains in Russia.
6. The rivers in Russia are not very long.
7. The lake Baikal is the deepest and purest lake in the world.
8. Russia is not multinational country.
9. Russia is a parliamentary state.
10. Prime Minister is a head of Russia.
11. The President is elected once every four years.
12. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma.
13. Russia's industry and agriculture are highly developed.

Упражнение 6. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is the territory of Russia?
2. What divides country into Western and Eastern parts?
3. What kind of landscape is in Russia?
4. Are there any mountains in Russia? What are they?
5. Are there any rivers in Russia? What are the biggest rivers of Russia?
6. What is Baikal?
7. What natural resources is Russia rich in?
8. What is the capital of Russia? What are the other large cities of Russia?
9. What is the population of Russia?
10. What type of State is Russia?
11. What is the head of Russia? How often is a head of the country elected?
12. What is the highest legislative body of Russia? What does it consist of?
13. What does the executive power belong to?
14. What is the head of the Government?
15. What does the judicial power belong to?

Упражнение 7. Перескажите текст, используя схемы.



МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

MODAL VERBS

Модальные глаголы выражают отношение лица, обозначенного местоимением или существительным, к действию или состоянию, выраженному инфинитивом. Модальные глаголы выражают значение возможности, необходимости, вероятности, желательности и т. п.

Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам, образуют вопросительные и отрицательные формы без вспомогательного глагола.

Модальные глаголы также выражают вероятность совершения действия, предположение.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, выражающие долженствование

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	Значение	Present	Past	Future
Must	Должен, обязан	must	—	—
To have to	Должен, приходится поневоле, вынужден (в силу обстоятельств)	Have/has to	Had to	Will have to
To be to	Должен, по договорённости, по плану	Am/is/are to	Was/were to	—
Should	Совет, значение желательности, целесообразности действия	should	—	—
Ought to	Моральный долг	Ought to	—	—
Need/needn't	Необходимость или отсутствие необходимости выполнения действия	Need/needn't	—	—

*Модальные глаголы **can, may** и их эквиваленты, выражающие возможность, способность, умение.*

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	Значение	Present	Past	Future
can	Физическая или умственная способность или возможность совершить действие	can	could	—
<i>To be able to</i>	(эквивалент)	Am/is/are + able to	Was/were + able to	Will + be + able to
may	Разрешение или допущение возможности совершить действие	may	might	—
<i>To be allowed to</i>	(эквивалент)	Am/is/are + allowed to	Was/were + allowed to	Will + be + allowed to

Упражнение 1. Выберите правильный модальный глагол.

1. Mike ____ play the piano very well. And what about you? (a) *can*; b) *should*; c) *must*). 2. I ____ skate when I was little. (a) *can't*; b) *couldn't*; c) *mustn't*). 3. We ____ hurry. We've got plenty of time. (a) *can't*; b) *needn't*; c) *must*). 4. ____ you help me with this task? (a) *Could*; b) *Must*; c) *May*). 5. I'm sorry I'm late. ____ I come in? (a) *Must*; b) *Should*; c) *May*). 6. ____ you speak any foreign languages? (a) *Can*; b) *Should*; c) *May*). 7. It's raining. You ____ take an umbrella. (a) *can't*; b) *don't have to*; c) *should*). 8. I'm afraid I ____ come to the party on Friday. (a) *can*; b) *can't*; c) *may*). 9. You ____ go there at once. It's really very urgent. (a) *don't have to*; b) *needn't*; c) *must not*). 10. When I was young, I ____ run for miles. (a) *could*; b) *must*; c) *should*)

Упражнение 2. Перефразируйте предложение, используя модальные глаголы.

1. I advise you to stop eating chocolate. You ____ stop eating chocolate.
2. I insist that you do your homework. You ____ do your homework.
3. Will you let me speak to David, please? ____ I speak to David, please?
4. She can hear you well enough. You ____ shout.
5. Talking is not permitted during the test. You ____ talk during the test.
6. It isn't right to speak to your mother like that. You ____ speak to your mother like that.
7. It isn't possible for him to come to the party. He ____ come to the party.
8. He is obliged to go to the police station once a week. He ____ to go to the police station once a week.
9. It's forbidden to feed the animals in the Zoo. You ____ feed the animals in the Zoo.
10. It's necessary to dust the furniture. You ____ dust the furniture.

Упражнение 3. Выберите нужный модальный глагол.

1. I don't want anyone to know it. You (*mustn't/ don't have to*) tell anyone.
2. Listen! I (*can/must*) hear someone crying.
3. When we were at school, we (*had to/ ought to*) wear a uniform.
4. You (*don't have/mustn't*) wear your seatbelt during the whole of the flight.
5. You (*should/have to*) tell her that you are sorry.
6. You (*need/must*) be a member of the library before you can borrow books.
7. I (*needn't/shouldn't*) wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good.
8. When I first come to Madrid, I (*could/couldn't*) say only a few words in Spanish.
9. Helen (*must/had to*) leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch.
10. I (*didn't need to/couldn't*) get tickets after all – they were sold out.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы.

1. Он, наверное, учит это стихотворение уже час.
2. Тебе следовало бы давно забыть об этом.
3. Автобус должен был прийти пять минут назад.
4. Не может быть, чтобы он был занят сейчас.
5. Возможно, он сможет помочь тебе.
6. Вам не надо приходить завтра.
7. Должно быть, ему пришлось сделать это.
8. Не могли бы Вы повторить свой вопрос?
9. Может быть, мне придётся работать в воскресенье.
10. Вероятно, он всё ещё ждёт меня.

Упражнение 5. Выберите правильный перевод.

1. Он с детства умеет плавать. (a) *He can skate well;* b) *He is able to skate well;* c) *He can to skate well*).
2. Нам разрешают пользоваться книгами из библиотеки. (a) *We are allowed use the library books;* b) *We are allowed to use the library books;* c) *We are to use the library books*).
3. Может быть, мы будем заняты в понедельник. (a) *We may be busy on Monday;* b) *We can be busy on Monday;* c) *We will be busy on*

Monday). 4. Вам следует прийти к вам сегодня. (a) *You should to come to us today; b) You will come to us today; c) You should come to us today).*

5. Она вынуждена носить очки. (a) *She must wear glasses; b) She has to wear glasses; c) She should wear glasses).*

6. Вчера был выходной. Поэтому нам не надо было вставать рано. (a) *Yesterday was a day off, so we didn't have to get up early; b) Yesterday was a day off, so we did not have to get up early; c) Yesterday was a day off, so we not to have to get up early).*

7. Нам разрешат взять эти книги. (a) *We will be allowed take these books; b) We will be allowed to take these books; c) We will allowed to take these books).*

8. Он в состоянии сделать этот перевод сам. (a) *He is able to do this translation himself; b) He can do this translation himself; c) He may do this translation himself).*

9. Я должен был позвонить ему вечером (мы договорились). (a) *I was to phone him in the evening; b) I am to phone him in the evening; c) I will to phone him in the evening).*

10. Я должен выучить это стихотворение наизусть. (a) *I must to learn this poem by heart; b) I have to learn this poem by heart; c) I ought to learn this poem by heart).*

Глава VIII

Тема: **GREAT BRITAIN – ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИЯ**

Упражнение 1. Перед тем, как прочитать и перевести текст, обратите внимание на некоторые географические названия и на активный словарь к тексту.

✓ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
✓ England	✓ Англия
✓ Wales	✓ Уэльс

✓ Scotland	✓ Шотландия
✓ Northern Ireland	✓ Северная Ирландия
✓ British Isles	✓ Британские острова
✓ North Sea	✓ Северное море
✓ English Channel	✓ Английский канал
✓ Atlantic Ocean	✓ Атлантический океан
✓ Irish Sea	✓ Ирландское море
✓ Highlands	✓ Северо-шотландское нагорье
✓ Lowlands	✓ Шотландская низменность
✓ Severn	✓ Северн
✓ Thames	✓ Темза
✓ Gulf Stream	✓ Гольф Стрим (течение)
✓ Glasgow	✓ Глазго
✓ Birmingham	✓ Бирмингем
✓ Manchester	✓ Манчестер
✓ Liverpool	✓ Ливерпуль
✓ Cambridge	✓ Кембридж
✓ Oxford	✓ Оксфорд

official name	официальное название	iron ore	железная руда
whose	чей	oil	нефть
language	язык	educated	образованный
lies (to lay)	лежит (лежать)	all over the world	во всем мире
separate	отдельный	monarchy	монархия
coast	берег	king	король
wash	омываться	queen	королева
		power	власть

mountainous	горный	means	значит
capital	столица	reign	править
mild	мягкий	rule	управлять
changeable	изменчивый	legislative body	законодательный орган
due to	благодаря	chamber	палата
influence	влияние	House of Lords	палата лордов
characteristic	характерный	House of Commons	палата общин
feature	черта	seats	места
Englishmen	англичане	hereditary	по наследству
weather	погода	title	титул
export	вывозить	services	услуга
import	ввозить	majority	большинство
vessel	судно, корабль	political parties	политические партии
motor	двигатель	Labour	лейбористская
goods	товары	Conservative	консервативная
woolen	шерстяной	Liberal Democratic	либерально-демократическая
agriculture	сельское хозяйство	written	письменный
as well	так же	customs	обычай
deposits	залежи	precedents	прецедент
coal	уголь		

The official name of the country whose language we study is the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*.

It consists of four parts: *England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland*.

The territory of United Kingdom is about 244,000 square kilometers. The population of the country is 56 million people.

The country lies on the *British Isles*. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the *North Sea* and the *English Channel*.

The west coast of Great Britain is washed by the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Irish Sea*.

The relief of the country is various. The northern and western part is mountainous and is called *Highlands*. All the rest – south, east and center is a vast plain which is called the *Lowlands*. There are no high mountains in Great Britain.

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. The most important rivers are the *Severn* and the *Thames*. On the *Thames* stands the capital of England, London.

The climate of Great Britain is mild and changeable due to the influ-
ence of warm waters of *Gulf Stream*. The characteristic feature of English climate is rain and fog. The Englishmen often say that they have three types of weather: it is raining in the morning, it is raining in the afternoon and it is raining in the evening.

The United Kingdom is a highly-developed industrial country. The country produces and exports machinery, vessels, motors, electronics and other goods. One of the main industries is a textile industry. The British woolen industry is one of the world's largest.

Great Britain imports food products because the agriculture is not highly developed. The country is not very rich in mineral resources as well. It has some deposits of coal, iron ore, oil and gas.

The main industrial cities of Great Britain are: *Glasgow*, *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*.

Great Britain is highly educated country; it has the oldest universities in *Cambridge* and *Oxford* which are very famous all over the world.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The official head of the state is king or queen, but their power is limited by parliament. It means that king (or queen) reigns but does not rule.

English Parliament, legislative body, consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The members of House of Commons are elected, but the members of House of Lords get their seats in Parliament hereditary. And King or Queen can give the title of Lord for some services for the country.

The Prime Minister, the head of the Government, is usually a leader of the party that has a majority in the Parliament.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal Democratic. There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only customs and precedents.

Упражнение 2. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний в тексте.

1) Квадратный километр; 2) острова отделены от континента; 3) западный берег; 4) рельеф страны; 5) северная часть; 6) обширная равнина; 7) высокие горы; 8) не очень длинные; 9) из-за влияния; 10) дождь и туман; 11) три типа погоды; 12) высоко развитый; 13) машиностроение; 14) легкая промышленность; 15) одна из самых больших в мире; 16) не очень богата ресурсами; 17) пищевые продукты; 18) залежи железной руды; 19) высоко образованный; 20) известны во всем мире; 21) официальная глава государства; 22) это значит, что; 23) получают свои места; 24) за некоторые услуги перед отечеством; 25) партия, которая имеет большинство; 26) нет письменной конституции.

Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски словами.

capital, political parties, is washed , mild and changeable, customs and precedents, imports, name, characteristic feature, government, mountainous, weather, are separated, services, queen, exports, seats.

1. The official ... of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 2. The British Isles ... from the Europe by the North Sea and the English Channel. 3. The west coast of Great Britain ... by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. 4. The northern and western part is 5. The climate of Great Britain is 6. On the Thames stands London ... of England. 7. The ... of English climate is rain and fog. 8. In Great Britain there are three types of 9. Great Britain ... machinery, vessels, motors, electronics and ... food products. 10. ... is the official head of Great Britain. 11. English Parliament consists of two 12. The Prime Minister is a head of the 13. The members of House of Lords get their ... in Parliament hereditary. 14. Queen can give the title of Lord for some ... for the country. 15. There are three main ... in Great Britain. 16. There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only

Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

- 1. What is the official name of Great Britain? 2. What is the official language of Great Britain? 3. What are the parts of Great Britain? 4. What is the territory of Great Britain? 5. What is the population of the country?
- 6. Where does Great Britain lay? 7. How are the British Isles separated from the continent? 8. Which coast of Great Britain does the Atlantic

- Ocean wash? 9. In what parts of Great Britain are there the mountains? 10. Which parts are called Lowlands and Highlands? 11. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
- 12. What is the capital of England and Great Britain? 13. What kind of climate is there in Great Britain? 14. What is the characteristic feature of English climate? 15. What does Great Britain export? 16. What does the country import? 17. Which cities are famous for their Universities? 18. What large cities of Great Britain do you know?
- 19. What kind of state is Great Britain? 20. Who is the head of state in Great Britain? 21. What does the term “parliamentary monarchy” mean? 22. What does the parliament consist of? 23. The member of which chamber are elected by popular vote (народное голосование)? 24. How can the Lords get their seats? 25. Who is the head of the Government in Great Britain? 26. How a person can get the office (должность) of Prime Minister? 27. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

Упражнение 5. Какие из следующих предложений соответствуют тексту, а какие нет.

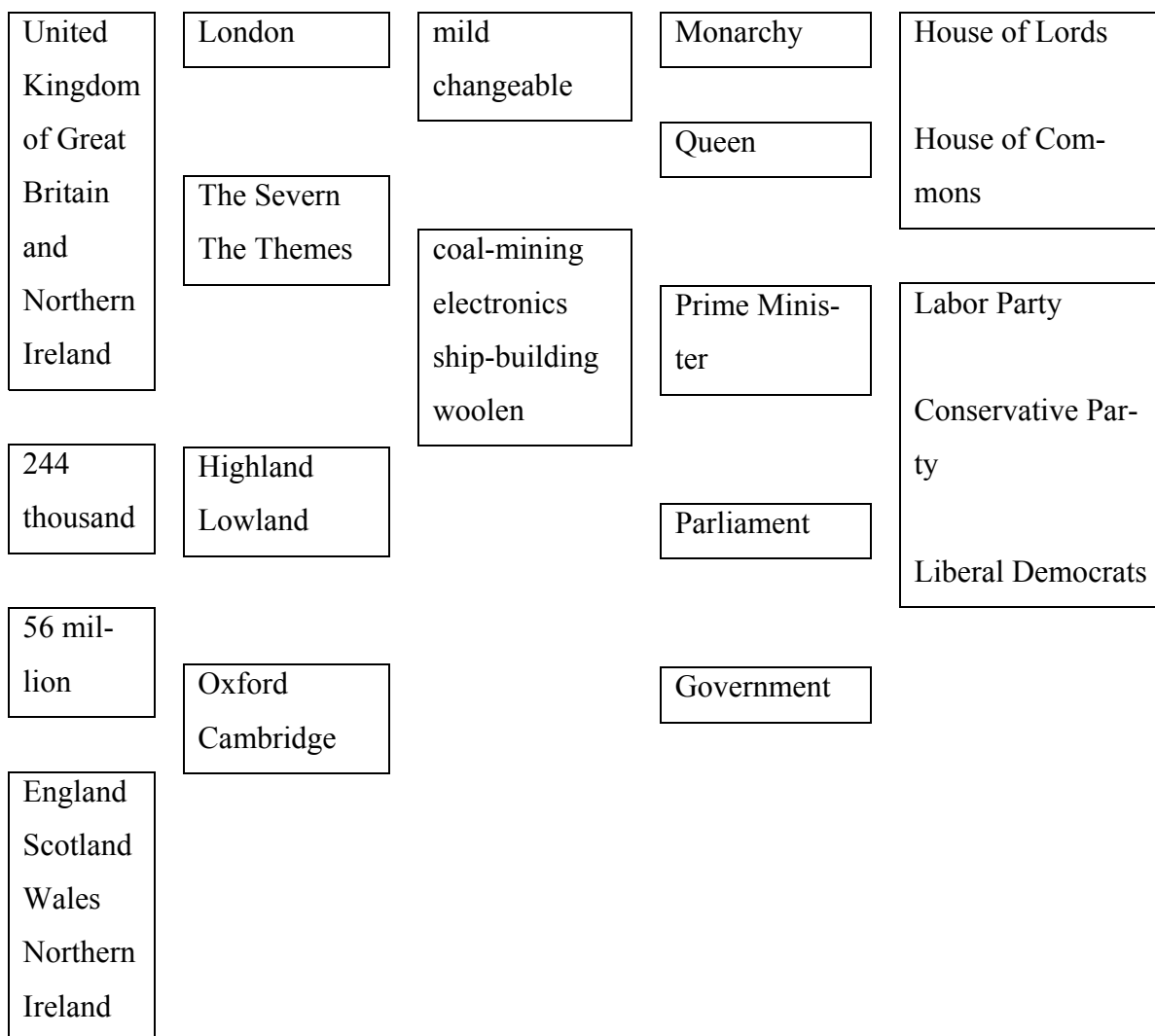
1. Scotland and Northern Ireland are the parts of Great Britain. 2. Great Britain lies on the islands. 3. There are many high mountains in Great Britain. 4. The rivers in Great Britain are not very long. 5. The sun shining is the characteristic feature of English climate. 6. The rivers in Great Britain are very long. 7. Great Britain is highly-developed industrial country. 8. The food products are exported by Great Britain. 9. Great Britain is a monarchy. 10. Now the monarch of Great Britain is king. 11. There are three chambers in British Parliament. 12. The seats in the House of Lords are hereditary. 12. The Prime Minister is the Head of the state. 13. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. 14. The Labour party is one of the British parties.

Упражнение 6. Соедините колонки.

1) The official name of the Great Britain is...	a) is called Highlands.
2) Great Britain consists of four parts:...	b) only customs and precedents.
3) The characteristic feature of English climate...	c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4) The north-western mountainous part...	d) the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
5) The south, east and central part of Great Britain...	e) England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
6) The most important rivers...	f) the head of the Government.
7) On the Thames stands...	g) are elected by people.
8) The very famous universities in Great Britain...	h) is rain and fog.
9) There are three main political parties in Great Britain...	i) is usually a leader of the party that has a majority in the Parliament.
10) There is no written constitution in Great Britain...	j) mild and changeable.
11) The Prime Minister is...	k) the capital of England, London.
12) The Prime Minister...	l) food products.
13) The members of House of Commons...	m) the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal Democratic.
14) The members of House of Lords...	n) are very famous oldest universities all over the world.
15) The climate of Great Britain is...	o) are the Severn and the Thames.
	p) machinery, vessels, motors, electronics and other goods.
	q) are in Oxford and Cambridge.

16) Cambridge and Oxford...	r) is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands.
17) English Parliament consists of ...	get their seats in Parliament hereditary.
18) The warm waters of Gulf Stream...	s) influence on British climate.
19) Great Britain imports...	
20) The country exports....	

Упражнение 7. Составьте рассказ на русском и английском языках по схеме.



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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Предисловие

Тема: «Английский алфавит»	4
Тема: «Моя семья»	21
Тема: «Моя квартира»	36
Тема: «Владимирский Государственный Университет»	44
Тема: «Мой день учёбы»	55
Тема: «Часы»	64
Тема: «Владимир»	69
Тема: «Россия»	80
Тема: «Великобритания»	90
Список использованной литературы	99

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