

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

Г.Н. Замараева
О.А. Селиверстова

IT по-английски

Учебное пособие
по английскому языку (для начинающих)
в двух частях
Часть I

Владимир 2011

УДК 802.0:615.47

ББК 81.2:34.967 Англ. (07)

З-26

Рецензенты:

Кандидат педагогических наук, доцент
Московского государственного гуманитарного университета им. М.А. Шолохова
О.Н. Поддубская

Кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков
Владимирского государственного университета
Н.А. Камайданова

*Печатается по решению редакционного совета
Владимирского государственного университета*

Замараева, Г.Н.

З-26 IT по-английски: учеб. пособие по английскому языку. Ч. I /
Г.Н. Замараева, О.А. Селиверстова; Владим. гос. ун-т. – Владимир: Изд-
во Владим. гос. ун-та, 2011. – 74 с. – ISBN 978-5-9984-0168-8

Цель пособия - обучение различным видам речевой деятельности на английском языке, начиная с нулевого уровня, как в сфере общелексических тем «Семья», «Университет», «Город», «Россия», «Великобритания», «Будущая профессия», так и в профессиональной области, связанной с информационными технологиями.

Пособие предназначено для студентов I курса специальностей 210402.65 «Средства связи с подвижными объектами», 230101.65 «Вычислительные машины, комплексы, системы, сети», 230201.65 «Информационные системы и технологии», 230202.65 «Информационные технологии в образовании» и направлений 230100.62 «Информатика и вычислительная техника», 230200.62 «Информационные системы» (бакалавриат). (I - IV семестры). Пособие рассчитано на студентов, начинающих изучение английского языка.

УДК 802.0:615.47
ББК 81.2:34.967 Англ. (07)

ISBN 978-5-9984-0168-8

©Владимирский государственный
университет, 2011

Предисловие

Данное пособие предназначено для обучения начинающего потока факультета информационных технологий и механико-технологического факультета и содержит лексический материал по темам социокультурной и специальной сферы в соответствии с программой курса иностранного языка для вузов неязыковых специальностей (170 часов аудиторных занятий). Учебное пособие состоит из двух частей. В первую часть включены темы устной речи, предусмотренные рабочей программой указанных специальностей, а именно: «Семья», «Университет», «Город».

Учебное пособие состоит из тематических разделов, включающих упражнения по формированию навыков чтения, письма и устной диалогической и монологической речи. Сочетание всех видов речевой деятельности в рамках каждого урока позволяет не только активно усваивать лексико-грамматический материал, но и формировать иноязычную коммуникативную компетентность.

Пособие содержит адаптированные и неадаптированные аутентичные тексты и готовит студентов к чтению специальной литературы и профессиональному общению на английском языке. При этом пособие позволяет расширить кругозор студентов, напомнить об истории, традициях и достижениях родной страны и города.

Авторы желают своим коллегам и всем студентам творческих успехов!

CONTENTS

	Lesson	Reading rules	Vocabulary	Grammar	Page
Unit I. Introduction	1	Consonants: <i>b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w</i> Vowels: <i>e, i, y</i> Letter combinations: <i>th, sh, ee, ea</i>	The English Alphabet Abbreviations Countries, nationalities	Personal pronouns <i>to be</i>	6
	2	Consonants: <i>c, g, j, q, x, z</i> Vowels: <i>a, o, u</i> Letter combinations: <i>ck, ch, ph, qu</i>	Numerals: 1 to 12 Telephone numbers	Possessive pronouns <i>to be</i> <i>a/an</i> singular, plural	9
	3	Vowels <i>a/e/i/o/u/y +r</i> Letter combinations: <i>wh, w+a/wh+a</i>	Numerals 13 to 100 Address Interrogative words Time	Irregular plurals Questions (yes/no, alternative, wh-question)	12
	4	Computer words	Computer Basics		16
Unit II. My Family	5	Vowels <i>a/e/i/o/u/y+re</i> Letter combinations: <i>aw, o+th/m/n/v, a+th</i>	Family members	Possessive 's <i>this, that</i>	19
	6	Letter combinations: <i>i+ld/nd; o+ld, a+ll/lk; a+lm/lv/lf; aught, ought</i>	Family members Traits of character	<i>these, those</i>	23
	7	degrees of comparison of adjectives, <i>have/has</i>	Appearance	degrees of comparison of adjectives, <i>have/has</i>	26
	8	Ordinal numerals	Jobs Ordinal numerals	questions	29
	9	Computer words	Types of computer		35
Revision					37
Unit III. My town	10	Names of places <i>there is, there are</i>	Places Prepositions of place:	<i>there is, there are</i>	40
	11	<i>there isn't, there aren't</i> Prepositions	Places Prepositions	<i>there isn't, there aren't</i> <i>some, any, no</i> <i>many, much,</i> <i>a lot of, little,</i> <i>few</i>	44

Unit IV. My University	12	Dates	Adjectives to describe places/towns/cities Dates	<i>is there? are there?</i> <i>was, were</i>	47
	13	Computer words	Computer History		50
	Revision				54
	14	<i>ch</i> in words of Greek origin	University facilities Faculties	Present Simple: positive, negative, interrogative	55
	15	-es [s], [z], [Iz]	always, usually, sometimes, often, seldom, never		60
	16				65
	17		Computer Basics. The Internet		67
Revision				69	
References				72	


Instructions

	Read		Speak
Remember / Learn		Discuss	
	Write		Act out the dialogue.
Match		Fill in the gaps.	
	Make a presentation		

UNIT I. INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1

1. Learn the English Alphabet:



A letter	Its name	A letter	Its name	A letter	Its name
Aa	[eɪ]	Jj	[dʒeɪ]	Ss	[es]
Bb	[bi:]	Kk	[keɪ]	Tt	[ti:]
Cc	[si:]	Ll	[el]	Uu	[ju:]
Dd	[di:]	Mm	[em]	Vv	[vi:]
Ee	[i:]	Nn	[en]	Ww	[ˈdʌblju:]
Ff	[ef]	Oo	[əu]	Xx	[eks]
Gg	[dʒi:]	Pp	[pi:]	Yy	[waɪ]
Hh	[eɪtʃ]	Qq	[kju:]	Zz	[zed]
Ii	[aɪ]	Rr	[R]		



2. Read the abbreviations that follow:

IBM, BBC, SMS, ICQ, NBA, CNN, GSM, EU, LG, XP, www, http, CD, DVD, RW, IT, HTML, LLL, IP, LCD, TV, OK, LBP

3. Match the abbreviations and their equivalents.



- | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1. CD | A. Internet Protocol |
| 2. DVD | B. Low Level Language |
| 3. HTML | C. Digital Video Disk |
| 4. HTTP | D. World Wide Web |
| 5. IP | E. Laser Beam Printer |
| 6. IT | F. Hypertext Transfer Protocol |
| 7. LBP | G. Compact Disk |
| 8. LCD | H. Hyper Text Markup Language |
| 9. LLL | I. Liquid Crystal Display |
| 10. WWW | J. Information Technology |



4. Write down your name and spell it.

5. Spell these international words: computer, electronic, e-mail, Internet, notebook, disc, global, Microsoft, Apple, Office, file, chip, printer.

6. Learn to read.

<i>Consonants</i>									
b	[b]	p	[p]	k	[k]	h	[h]	th	[θ], [ð]
d	[d]	t	[t]	l	[l]	r	[r]	sh	[ʃ]
f	[f]	v	[v]	m	[m]	w	[w]		
s	[s], [z]	z	[z]	n	[n]				
s	[s]	Swedish, seven, set, size, side, smile, style, disk, spin, swim, see, sell							
s	[z]	these, is, his, please, kids, pigs, beds							

Vowels

e	[i:]	me, Pete, he, Swedish, be, these, she, we, Eve, theme
e	[e]	net, ten, seven, set, wet, men, red, bed, Ted, Ben, Helen, Elvis, well, fell, felt, slept, step, rest, end, belt, tenth, them, then
i, y	[aɪ]	hi, five, my, file, size, byte, drive, I, like, side, time, nine, wife, ride, life, wives, smile, fine, style, fly, bike, bye, type, icon
i, y	[ɪ]	disk, myth, bit, spin, is, will, with, this, in, his, it, wish, hit, miss, British, drink, fish, fit, if, pink, did, fill, trip, zip, Liz, swim, think, still, limit, thin
ee ea	[i:]	meet, bee, see, sweet, tree, three, fee, feet, Greece, week, green, feel, sleep, speed, teeth, please, sea, tea, meal, meat, deal, lead



7. Read the words: time, me, bit, tree, in, net, hi, his, ten, Pete, it, my, wish, see, set, five, disk, file, meet, hit, myth, miss, he, deal, will, fee, seven, feet, like, bee, side, three, this, nine, Swedish, wife, is, wet, Greece, spin, sweet, drive, be, size, meal, with, these, byte, she, we, British, best, wide, sent, bed, these, this, nest, pine, less, self, type, gypsy, dish, lead, fish, still, Betty, witty, byte, fix, typist, well, smile, WiFi, pigs, please, beds, sea.

8. Personal pronouns

I ¹ [aɪ]	я	we [wi:]	мы
you [ju:]	ты, вы	you [ju:]	вы
he [hi:]	он	they [ðei]	они
she [ʃi:]	она		
it ² [ɪt]	он, она, оно (неодушевленные)		



9. Read and act out the dialogues:

- Hi! *I am* Pete. *He is* Tim. *We are* British.

- Hi! *I am* Steve. Nice to meet you.

- Hi! *I am* Pete.

- Hi, Pete! Nice to meet you. *I am* Mrs. Smith and *he is* Mr. Smith.

- Nice to meet you, Mrs. and Mr. Smith.

- Hi, *I am* Ted and she is Betty. *We are* Ted and Betty Red.

- Nice to meet you Ted, nice to meet you Betty. *I am* Mike.

- Nice to meet you Mike

- Hi, Pete!

- Hi, Mike!

- Meet Ted and Betty. *They are* Ted and Betty Red.

- Nice to meet you! *I am* Pete Green.

10. Complete the table with *am, is, are* (forms of the verb *to be*).

I		We	
You	<i>are</i>	You	
He		They	
She	<i>is</i>		
It			

¹ I – всегда пишется строчной буквой, независимо от места в предложении (в отличие от остальных местоимений).

² It – местоимение для неодушевленных существительных и животных в единственном числе.



11. Fill in the gaps with *am, is, are* and names of the countries (*Sweden, Britain, Wales, Greece, Finland, England*) to complete the sentences.

I *am* British. I *am* from *Britain*.

They ... Greek. They ... from ...

We ... English. We ... from ...

She ... Welsh. She ... from ...

He ... Swedish. He ... from ...

It ... Finnish. It ... from ...

HOMEWORK



1. Learn the Alphabet.



2. Fill in the gaps with

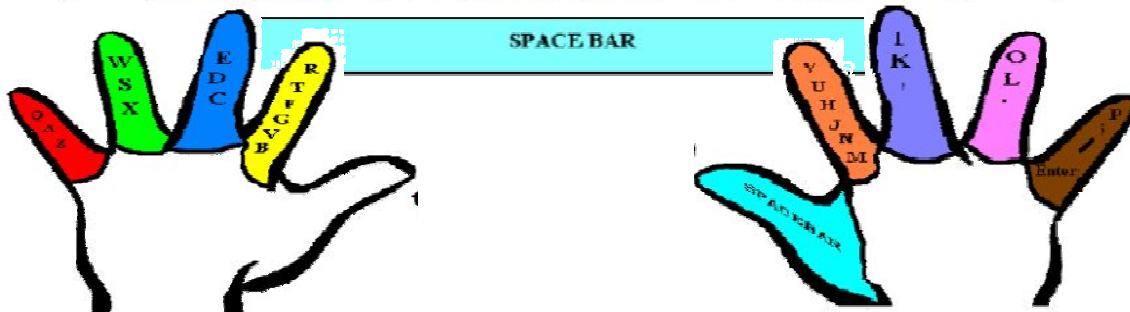
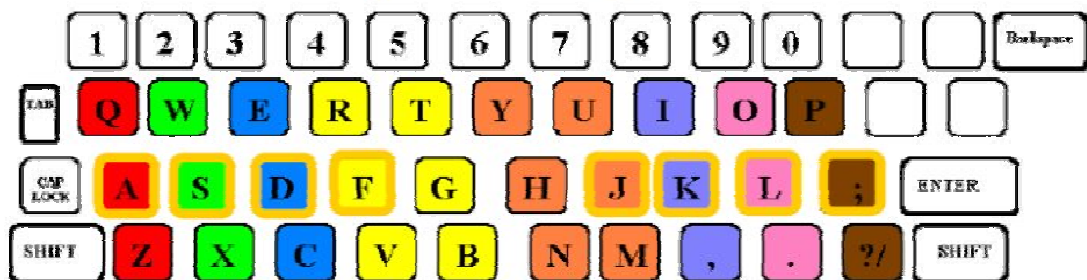
a) *to be (am, is, are)*: Meet Clyde and Pete. They ... from England. They ... English. Clyde ... from Bristol. Pete ... from Leeds. I ... from Wales. We ... British.

b) *personal pronouns*: Hi! ... am Tim Smith. ... is Clyde. ... are Finnish. ... are from Helsinki in Finland.

3. Spell the words: British, Swedish, Wales, Leeds, Finnish, Greece, from

Lesson 2

1. Look at the computer keyboard, name the letters.



2. Learn to read.

Consonants									
c	[s], [k]	j	[dʒ]	x	[ks], [gz]	ck	[k]	ph	[f]
g	[g], [dʒ]	qu	[kw]	z	[z]	ch	[tʃ]		
c	c + e, i, y [s]	face, cell, city, cent, pace, trace, Greece, nice							
c	[k]	case, cat, cap, can, scanner, camera, cross, cute, Clyde, common, screen, icon, click, came, cake, cube							
g	g + e, i, y [dʒ]	gypsy, cage, page, gene							
g	[g]	glad, drag, gap, blog, good, game, Greece, green, English							


Vowels

a	[ei]	name, plane, Jane, state, Wales, face, made, make, sale, lake, hate, shave, plate, shake, case
a	[æ]	man, cat, cap, fat, pat, dad, daddy, am, that, and, glad, flash, drag, can, gap, land, bad, thank, black, hand, apple, than, that, flash, scanner, camera, laptop, chap, exam
o	[əu]	note, home, vote, phone, smoke, stroke, zone, so
o	[ɔ]	drop, lot, of, box, blog, job, from, hot, top, lock, stock, fox, dot, not, cross, rock, stop, long
oo	[u:]	book, took, look, foot, good, room, too, shoot, notebook
u	[ju:]	tube, tune, blue, mule, student, pupil, true, cute
u	[ʌ]	but, must, sun, bus, just, number, tub, dust, truck, button, tun, mull



3. Read the words: name, number, look, state, job, face, made, must, sale, lock, hate, tune, state, book, shake, drop, chip, lot, of, box, foot, Wales, from, hot, top, lake, stock, bus, plate, check, took, Jane, blog, good, room, too, dot, tube, shave, blue, not, but, make, sun, fox, just, plane, restroom, notebook, flash drive, laptop, desktop

4. Match the parts:

	Clyde and I	Tim and Tom	Jane	Pete and you	Tim
	She	He	We	They	You

5. Possessive pronouns

my [maɪ]	мой	our [aʊə]	наш
your [jɔ:]	твой, Ваш	your [jɔ:]	ваш
his [hɪz]	его	their [ðeə]	их
her [hə:]	её		
its [ɪts]	его, её		



6. Read:

- Hi! My name is Pete. His name is Tim. We are from Britain.

- Hi! My name is Steve. Nice to meet you.

It is my room. It is his book. It is a nice room. Her room is nice. Our blog is good. Their names are Tom and Clyde. Your box is red and green. Shake your hands. Lock it. Take my box.

7. Try to remember.



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
a student	students	a box	boxes
a pupil	pupils	a wife	wives
a name	names	an apple	apples
a state	states	an ankle	ankles



8. Learn the cardinal numerals.

0 – zero [ˈzɪərəʊ]

1 – one [wʌn]

5 – five [faɪv]

9 – nine [naɪn]

2 – two [tu:]

6 – six [sɪks]

10 – ten [ten]

3 – three [θri:]

7 – seven [ˈsevən]

11 – eleven [ɪˈlevən]

4 – four [fɔ:]

8 – eight [eɪt]

12 – twelve [twelv]



9. Read: a) Two plates, three rooms, four blogs, five names, six lakes, seven boxes, eight computers, nine tubes; b) He is 12. She is 10. I am 7.

You are 9. They are 3 and 8.



11. Write in words: $1+2=3$ *One and two is three.*

$4+7=$ $5+6=$ $9+1=$ $8+3=$ $10+2=$ $5+7=$

12. Read and answer the question:

My phone number is 246489 (*two-four-six-four-eight-nine*).

His phone number is 2445889 (*two-double four-five-double eight-nine*).

My phone number is 89039457615. His phone number is 7544083. Her phone number is 24135997068. What is your phone number?

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the possessive pronouns.



2. Learn the numerals.

3. Fill in the gaps and act out the dialogue.



- Hi! I ... Mike. I ... from England. And you?

- Hi! My name ... Ted. I ... from England, too. We ... from England.



- I ... glad to meet you. My phone number ... 89154327608. What is your phone number?
- My phone number ... 89254837761.
- See you.
- Bye.

Lesson 3

1. Read:




a) note - not, code - cod , rode - rod; fate – fat, lake – lack, made – mad, hate – hat; mule – mull, tune – tun, tube – tub, cute – cut;

b) a name – their names, a byte – ten bytes, a phone – four phones, a plane – six planes, a wife – seven wives, an apple – seven apples, a state – ten states,

a bus – eleven buses, a box – five boxes, a face – our faces, a sun – two suns, a lake – twelve lakes, a blog – your blogs, a pupil – four pupils, a plate – ten plates, a cat – my cats, a student – twelve students, a flash – his flashes, a fox – eight foxes, a room – ten rooms, a tube – nine tubes, a gap – three gaps, a hand – two hands;

c) A hungry man is an angry man. Facts are stubborn things.

2. Learn irregular plurals.

Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
a man [mæn]	men [men]		a foot [fut]	feet [fi:t]
a woman [ˈwʊmən]	women [ˈwɪmɪn]		a tooth [tu:θ]	teeth [ti:θ]
a child [tʃaɪld]	children [ˈtʃɪldr(ə)n]		a sheep [ʃi:p]	sheep [ʃi:p]
a mouse [maʊs]	mice [maɪs]			

3. Fill in the gaps to complete the conversations.

8.10 a.m. - Good morning, Tom.

-, Alice.

1.11 p.m. - ... afternoon, Pete.

-, Sam.

7.12 p.m. - Good evening, Sue.

-, Bob.



Remember:

a.m. [ˌeɪˈem] – до полудня

p.m. [ˌpiːˈem] – после полудня



4. Learn to read.

<i>Vowels a, e, i, o, u, y</i>		
a + r	[ɑ:]	car, bar, jar, art, arm, star, hard, charm, harm, dark, farm, barn, bard, card
o + r	[ɔ:]	for, fork, or, morning, north, port, short, sport, born, form, corn, 'orbit
u + r	[ʊ:]	fur, surname, turn, burn, hurt, turtle, nurse, curl, spur
e + r	[ɜ:]	her, nerve, term, serf, serve, herd, refer, term
i + r	[ɪ:]	stir, birth, fir-tree, sir, girl, shirt, first, third, firm, circle, thirst

y + r	[ə:]	Myrtle
wh	[w]	when, why, what, where
w + a / wh+a	[ɔ:]	water, what, was, wall, want
-er -or -ar	[ə]	water, sister, computer, driver, winter, twitter, partner, maker, keeper, letter, better, doctor, actor, professor, beggar, popular, printer, scanner, folder



5. Read and act out the dialogues:

-Hello. My name is Tom. What is your name?

- Hi! My name is Tim. Are you English?

- Yes, I am. And you?

- I am Swedish. Are you from England?

- Yes, I am. And you are from Sweden, aren't you?

- Yes, I am. Are you 11?

- No. I am not. I am 12. And you?

- I am 12, too. What is your phone number?

- My phone number is 325-764-889. And what is your phone number?

- It is 954-372-861.

- What is your address?

- My address is 7 Green Street. And what is your address?

- It is 12 Blue Street. What is your e-mail address?

- My e-mail address is bee@list.com.

- And my e-mail is foxandbird@yandex.com.

- Is this your car?

- No, it is not. It is his car.

- Oh, what is it?

- It is my bike.

- I am sorry, I am late for my dinner. See you.

- See you.

Remember: steve@english.ru – *steve-at-english-dot-ru*



6. Learn to ask questions and answer them:

Is he/she/it from England? – Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.

Are we/you/they from Britain? – Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.

What is your name? – My name is Steve.

What is his name? – His name is Tom.

What are their names? – Their names are Tom and Ann.

What is your address? – My address is 5 Red Street.

7. Learn to read the cardinal numerals.

13 – thirteen	20 – twenty	28 – twenty eight
14 – fourteen	30 – thirty	22 – twenty two
15 – fifteen	40 – forty	100 – one (a) hundred
16 – sixteen	50 – fifty	200 – two hundred
17 – seventeen	60 – sixty	5,000 – five thousand
18 – eighteen	70 – seventy	525 – five hundred <i>and</i> twenty five
19 – nineteen	80 – eighty	6,731 – six thousand seven hundred and thirty one
	90 – ninety	

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the cardinal numerals.



2. Read:



car, driver, sir, myrtle, jar, nurse, fir-tree, art, or, birth, north, arm, what, star, herd, hard, was, charm, term, harm, spur, dark, for, hurt, fork, morning, turtle, port, want, short, sport, wall, born, fur, water, surname, turn, burn, curl, her, nerve, serf, serve, bird, stir, girl, shirt, first, third, when, why, bar, water, what, sister, computer, winter

3. Make up dialogues. Use the vocabulary of the lesson.

Act out the dialogues.



Lesson 4

Computer Basics



1. Read.

3D image, 4G network, 12 pixel camera, Intel Pentium IV, 3 GB RAM, 17'' monitor, Windows 95, Cannon LBP-810, 512 MB RAM, 250GB hard drive, 1024 Kbit/second, Windows 98, 1024*768 pixel resolution.

Remember: '' – inch [ɪntʃ] * - per [pə:]



2. Read, guess the meaning of the words:

monitor [ˈmɒnɪtə], scanner [ˈskænə], speaker [ˈspi:kə], mouse [maʊs], hard drive [ˈhɑ:dˈdraɪv], camera [ˈkæm(ə)rə], keyboard [ˈki:bɔ:d], printer [ˈprɪntə], network [ˈnetwɜ:k], resolution [ˌrezəˈlu:ʃ(ə)n], windows [ˈwɪndəʊz], document [ˈdɒkjʊmənt], folder [ˈfəʊldə], time box [ˈtaɪmˈbɒks], task bar [ˈtɑ:skˈbɑ:], microphone [ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn], computer chip [kəmˈpjʊ:tə ʃɪp], notebook [ˈnəʊtbʊk], zip drive [ˈzɪp ˈdraɪv], button [ˈbʌtn], click [klɪk], icon [ˈaɪkɒn], flash drive [ˈflæʃˈdraɪv], memory



Hard Drive

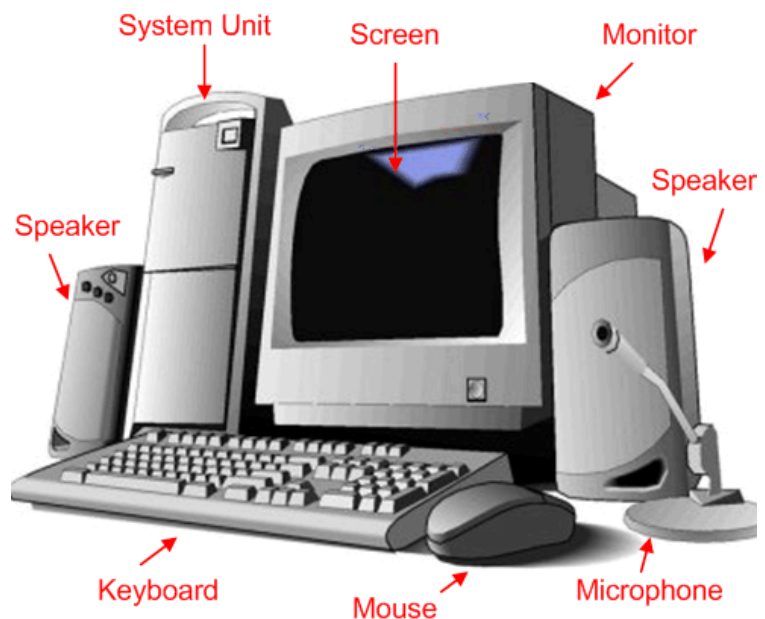


Zip Drive

chip [ˈmeməri ʃɪp], file [faɪl], select [sɪˈlekt], switch [swɪtʃ], screen [skri:n], mouse [ˈmaʊs], laptop [ˈlæptɒp], size [saɪz], screen shot [ˈskri:n ˈʃɒt], case [keɪs], type [taɪp]



Case



3. Make up sentences

A keyboard and a mouse

A video camera

A printer

CD-ROM and hard disc

A mouse

Speakers

A scanner

A monitor

is

a / an / ...

are

input device(s)

output device(s)

memory device(s)



4. Match these computer words and the pictures.

Hardware of a modern Personal Computer

CPU

Expansion cards

Hard disk drive

Keyboard

Monitor

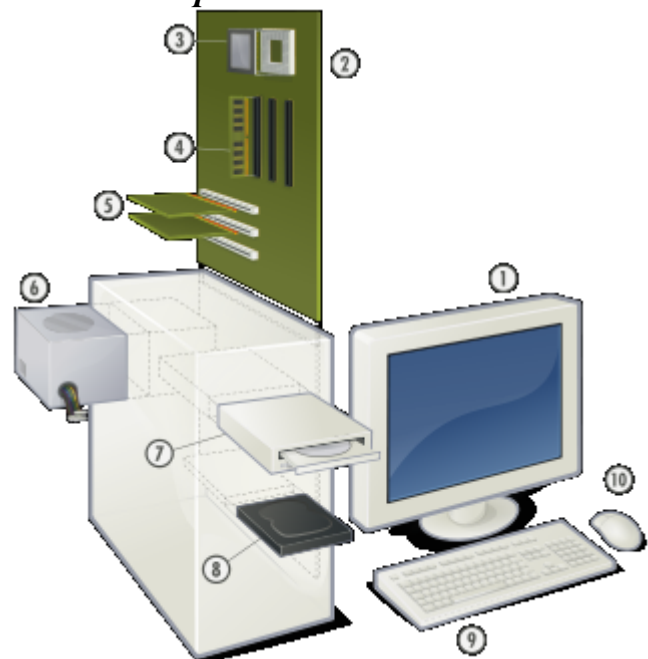
Motherboard

Mouse

Optical disc drive

Power supply

RAM



5. Read the addresses of web pages on the World Wide Web

Remember:

. dot

: colon

/ slash

@ at

- dash

_ underscore

Vladimir State University - <http://oic2.vlsu.ru/>

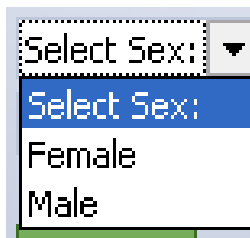
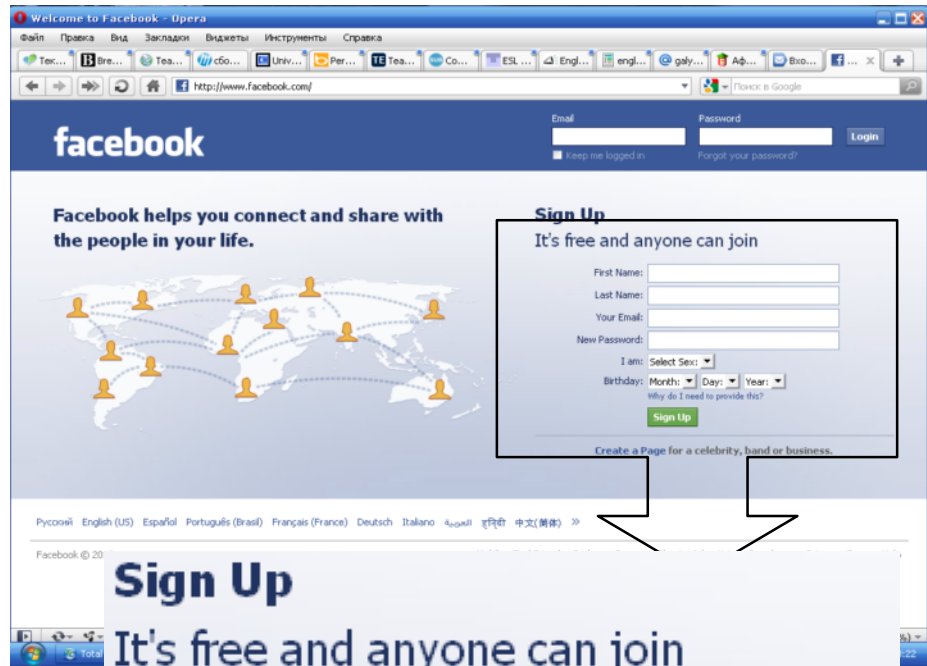
Foreign Languages Department - <http://foreign.vlsu.ru/>

Microsoft - <http://www.microsoft.com/en/us/default.aspx>

Multitran - <http://www.multitran.ru/>

Official Vladimir city website - <http://www.vladimir-city.ru/welcome/>

6. Fill in the registration form.



Sign Up
It's free and anyone can join

First Name:

Last Name:

Your Email:

New Password:

I am:

Birthday:

Why do I need to provide this?

HOMEWORK



1. Read and act out the dialogue.

- Hello, Dan. How are you?
- Hi, Bill. I am fine, thank you. And you?
- Not bad.
- What is our University web page address?
- I'm sorry, I don't remember. What's your e-mail address?
- My e-mail address is dan1537gate@yandex.com. And why?
- I can mail you our University address.



- Thank you. See you.
- See you soon.

2. Learn to write an informal e-mail in English.

To	dan1537gate@yandex.com
Subject	University web page address
<p>Dear Dan,</p> <p>Our University web page address is http://www.kent.ac.uk/</p> <p>Regards,</p> <p>Bill</p>	

UNIT II

MY FAMILY

Lesson 5



1. Read and answer the questions:

I am a student. My name is Mike. I am 19. I am Russian. I am from Vladimir in Russia. My address is 13 Gorky Street. My phone number is 8-903-775-41-26. My e-mail address is gorkymike@list.ru. My ICQ is 345-694. He is Sam. He is 19, too. He is British. He is from Bristol. His phone number is 8-920-842-335. What is your name? Are you 19? Are you Swedish? Where are you from? What's your address? What's your phone number? What's your ICQ? What's your e-mail address?



2. Fill in the gaps with *am, is, are* to complete the sentences.

We ... students. You ... students. They ... students. You ... a student. He ... a student. She ... a student. ... you a student? – Yes, I you students? Yes, we What ... you? – I ... a student. ... he a student or a driver? He ... a driver. What ... his name? – His name ... Dan.

3. Learn to read.

<i>Vowels</i>		
a + re	[ɛə]	hare, fare, dare, bare, share
o + re	[ɔ:]	store, more, shore, core
u + re	[juə]	pure, cure
e + re	[iə]	here, mere, sphere
i + re	[aiə]	tire, fire
y + re	[aiə]	tyre
a + th, ss, sk, nce	[ɑ:]	father, grass, task, bath, pass, dance, chance
a + w	[ɔ:]	law, pawn, lawn
o + th, m, n, v	[ʌ]	son, mother



4. Read the words.

- Start, born, nerve, girl, short, dark, hurt, stir, lark, fir, bird;
- Storm - store, cord – core, short – shore, sort – sore, born – bore; far – fare, car – care, bar – bare, star – stare, dark – dare; curl – cure, fir – fire.
- Pass, cure, brother, law, bath, dove, cast, tired, pass, chance love, fast, pawn, task, month, satire, some, father, mere, mire, mother, son, parents.

5. Read and learn the words.

1. aunt	[ɑ:nt]	тётя
2. brother	[ˈbrʌðə]	брат
3. child	[tʃaɪld]	ребенок
4. children	[ˈtʃɪldrən]	дети
5. cousin	[kʌz(ə)n]	двоюродный брат/сестра
6. daughter	[ˈdɔ:tə]	дочь
7. family	[ˈfæmili]	семья
8. father	[ˈfɑ:ðə]	папа
9. father-in-law	[ˈfɑ:ðərɪnlɔ:]	тесть, свекор
10. friend	[frend]	друг

11. grandchild	[ˈgræn(d)ʃfaɪld]	внук/внучка
12. grandparents	[ˈgræn(d),pɛərənts]	бабушка и дедушка
13. grandson	[ˈgræn(d)ˈsʌn]	внук
14. husband	[ˈhʌzbənd]	муж
15. mother	[ˈmʌðə]	мама
16. mother-in-law	[ˈmʌðərɪn,lɔː]	тёща, свекровь
17. nephew	[ˈnewjuː]	племянник
18. niece	[niːs]	племянница
19. parents	[ˈpɛərənts]	родители
20. relatives	[ˈrelətɪvz]	родственники
21. sister	[ˈsɪstə]	сестра
22. son	[sʌn]	сын
23. uncle	[ʌŋk(ə)l]	дядя
24. wife	[waɪf]	жена

6. Guess the meaning of the words:

grandchildren [ˈgræn(d),ʃɪldrən], granddaughter [ˈgræn,dɔːtə], grandfather [ˈgræn(d),fɑːðə], grandmother [ˈgræn(d),mʌðə]



7. Remember! Possessive case of nouns.

the address of my mother	↔	my mother's address
the address of my niece	↔	my niece's address
the address of the student	↔	the student's address
the daughter of parents	↔	the parents' daughter
the address of my mother-in-law	↔	my mother-in-law's address

8. Complete the sentences.

1. My mother and my father are my 2. My mother's son is my 3. My parents' daughter is my 4. My mother's sister is my 5. My father's brother is my 6. My uncle's children are my 7. My husband's mother is my 8. My wife's father is my

9. Describe your family tree or the photo of your family. Use *this / that*, e.g.:

This is my mother. Her name is Lena. She is 40. That is my father. His name is Pavel. He is 42....



10. Read and act out the dialogues.

- Good morning, Jane.
- Hello, Jack. How are you?



- Fine, thank you. And you?
- Quite well. Thank you. Meet my parents. My mother's name is Helen; my father's name is Robert.
- Glad to meet you, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. My name is Jack. I am your daughter's friend.
- Glad to meet you, Jack!
 - Who are the *people* in the photo?
 - They are my relatives. This is my cousin from London.
 - What's her name?
 - Her name is Kate. And this is her mother – my aunt.
 - Is she from London too?
 - No, she isn't. She is from Bristol. This is our granny.
 - She is nice! How old is she?
 - She is sixty.
 - Is that man your father?
 - No, he isn't. He is my uncle, Kate's father.
 - *I see.*

HOMEWORK

1. Learn the words on the topic “Family”.



2. Describe the photo of your family. Use *this / that*.

e.g.: This is my mother. Her name is Lena. She is 40. That is my father. His name is Pavel. He is 42....

3. Give definitions to the words that follow:

aunt, grandchildren, father-in-law, nephew, cousin, brother, wife, parents.

Model: *My mother's sister is my aunt.*

Lesson 6

1. Match the two parts of the sentences:

My aunt		their father's mother.
His uncle		my sister's son.
Her cousin		our father's father.
Their grandmother	is	your brother's daughter.
Our grandfather		my cousin's mother.
Your niece		his mother's brother.
My nephew		her aunt's son.



2. Learn to read:

i+ld	[ai]	mild, wild, child
i+nd	[ai]	kind, find, wind, blind, bind
o+ld	[əu]	old, cold, scold, fold, mold, bold, told
a+ll	[ɔ:]	all, fall, ball, call, mall, tall, small, wall
a+lck	[ɔ:]	talk, chalk
al+m,v,f	[ɑ:]	calm, palm, half
aught	[ɔ:]	daughter, slaughter, aught
ought	[ɔ:]	brought, bought, fought



3. Read:

- farewell, pure, spare, rare
- naughty, chalk, half, ball, plant, fall, taught, calf, rather, dance, call, talk, branch, small, gasp, walk, caught
- fought, cold, thought, sold, bought, brought, bold
- find, wild, bind, child, wind, mild

4. Read and learn the words:

1. active	[ˈæktɪv]	энергичный, активный
2. attentive	[əˈtentɪv]	внимательный, наблюдательный
3. brave	[breɪv]	храбрый, смелый
4. careful	[ˈkeəfʊl]	заботливый, внимательный
5. careless	[ˈkeələs]	небрежный; невнимательный
6. clever	[ˈkleɪvə]	умный, талантливый
7. famous	[ˈfeɪməs],	знаменитый, известный
8. fun-loving	[ˈfʌnˈlʌvɪŋ]	жизнерадостный
9. hard-working	[ˌhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ]	усердный, трудолюбивый
10. kind	[kaɪnd]	добрый
11. large	[lɑːdʒ]	большой, многочисленный
12. lazy	[leɪzɪ]	ленивый
13. married	[ˈmæɪrɪd]	женатый, замужняя
14. old	[əʊld]	старый, давнишний
15. responsible	[rɪˈspɔːnsəb(ə)l]	ответственный, надежный
16. shy	[ʃaɪ]	робкий
17. single	[sɪŋg(ə)l]	незамужняя, неженатый
18. skilled	[skɪld]	опытный, квалифицированный
19. small	[smɔːl]	небольшой, маленький
20. strong	[strɔːŋ]	сильный, крепкий

21. tactful	[ˈtæktfʊl]	ТАКТИЧНЫЙ
22. tall	[tɔ:l]	ВЫСОКИЙ
23. wise	[waɪz]	МУДРЫЙ, БЛАГОРАЗУМНЫЙ
24. young	[jʌŋ]	МОЛОДОЙ, ЮНЫЙ

5. Match the antonyms



responsible	short
ugly	married
tall	careless
old	small
single	shy
large	hard-working
brave	nice
lazy	young



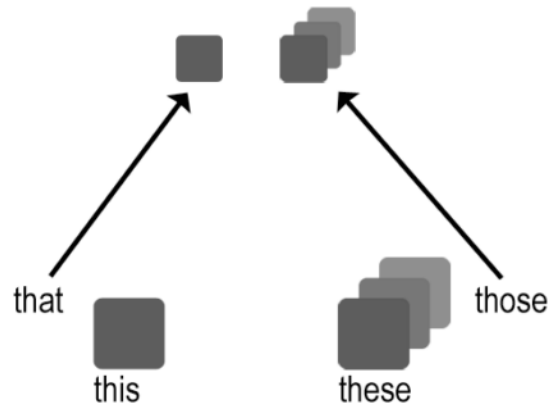
6. Read and characterize your relatives or friends.

These boys are my brothers. They are kind and brave. These are my parents. They are clever, hard-working and kind. This is my sister. She is a nice, fun-loving girl. That is my mother's sister. She is my aunt. And that man is my uncle. They are active and responsible. Those are my grandparents. They are careful, hard-working and wise.



7. Remember:

this man / woman / child –
these men / women / children
that man / woman / child –
those men / women / children





8. Remember:

- mother~ mummy, mum, mom
- grandmother~ grandma, granny
- father~ daddy, dad
- grandfather~ granddad, grandpa

9. Answer the questions about you and your relatives.

1. Are you shy? 2. Is your father tall? 3. Is your grandmother wise? 4. Are you married or single? 5. Is your friend hard-working or lazy? 6. Is your sister/brother fair-haired or dark-haired? 7. Are you a careful son/daughter? 8. Is your family large or small? 9. Are you active? 10. Are your parents tactful people? 11. What kind of people do you like? – I like people.



10. Ask your partner about his/her relatives. Write down the answers and tell about them.

e.g.: This is Lena's father. He is tall and strong. He is clever and hardworking. That is her mother. She is slender and good-looking.

She is very wise. These are Lena's grandparents. They are kind.

HOMEWORK



1. Learn the words

2. Describe your relatives. Use *very*, *rather*, *a bit*, *quite*.

e.g.: My mother is very nice. She is rather tall and a bit.....

Lesson 7



1. Read and guess the meaning of the *italicized* words.

This is my aunt. She is my mother's sister. Her name is Jane. My mum is 37 and Jane is 40. She is *elder* than my mother. Jane is *the most hard-working* in the family. Her husband Tom is very brave. They are *the kindest* and *the most careful* parents. Their children's names are Bob and Sally. Bob is *more fun-loving* and than Sally. Maybe because he is *younger* than Sally. He is 5 and his sister is 7. They are happy.



2. Study and remember.

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
short	shorter	the shortest
big	bigger	the biggest
nice	nicer	the nicest
happy	happier	the happiest
fun-loving	more fun-loving	the most fun-loving
hard-working	less hard-working	the least hard-working
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
old	older/elder	the oldest/the eldest
far	farther/further	the farthest/the furthest



3. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences.

My granddad is ... (old) in our family. He is 78. My dad is 45 and my mum is 42. So my mother is ... (young) than my father. I am the ... (young) in our family as my brother is 20 and I am 17. My brother is ... (clever) but ... (hard-working) than me. We are both fun-loving and happy because our parents are ... (good) parents in the world.

4. Learn to read and try to remember:

APPEARANCE

- height [haɪt] ➤ short, average height, tall
- build [bɪld] ➤ small, large, slim, skinny, fat, strong, muscular
- age [eɪdʒ] ➤ around 25, under 1, over 17
- hair [heə] ➤ short, long, fair, grey, blond, *light/dark* brown, red, black, bald-headed, straight, curly, wavy
- face [feɪs] ➤ square, round, oval, long
- eyes [aɪz] ➤ green, blue, brown, black
- beautiful, big, small

- lips [lɪps] ➤ thin, thick
- nose [nəʊz] ➤ thin, straight, long, snub, flat
- complexion [kəmplekʃ(ə)n] ➤ dark, fair, pale, sunburnt
- general [ˈdʒen(ə)rəl] ➤ beautiful, pretty, handsome, cute, good looking, common, nice
- other ➤ beard, freckles, a moustache, wrinkles



5. Read and guess the meaning of the *italicized* words.

Meet my grandfather. His name is Ben. He is the eldest in the family.

He is over 64. He is a handsome man with short grey hair. He is tall and strong. His face is round. His eyes are brown. *He has* a long grey beard and a grey moustache. My granddad is very clever, brave and kind. *I have* a grandmother. Her name is Jane. She is a 59 year old woman. She is slim and beautiful. She is of average height. *She has* an oval face with big blue eyes, thick lips and snub nose. *She has* long fair hair. My granny is very clever and kind.

6. Complete the table with *have/has*.

I ...	We <i>have</i>
You <i>have</i>	You <i>have</i>
He ...	They <i>have</i>
She ...	
It ...	

7. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with *is or has*. Match them with the pictures.

A. She *is* around 20. She *is* tall, slim and beautiful. She *has* long straight black hair. **B.** He ... of average height and average build. He ... a ponytail. He ... handsome.





C. She ... really cute. She ... wavy hair, and big beautiful eyes. D. He ... short and fat. He ... black hair, a beard and a moustache. He ... common. E. She ... around 60. She ... short curly hair, a round face with small eyes. F. He ... a square face and a dark complexion. He ... very muscular.



8. Speak. Describe your groupmate. Let your groupmates guess who he/she is.

HOMEWORK

- 1. Show a picture of a friend or a relative. Get ready to describe them.**
- 2. Think of a famous person. Write a short description of that person.**

Lesson 8

1. Learn to read the ordinal numerals.

1st – the first [fɜːst]

2nd – the second [ˈsekənd]

3rd – the third [θəːd]

4th – the fourth [fɔːθ]

5th – the fifth [fɪfθ]

6th – the sixth [sɪksθ]

7th – the seventh [ˈsev(ə)nθ]

8th – the eighth [eɪθ]

9th – the ninth [naɪnθ]

10th – the tenth [tenθ]

11th – the eleventh [ɪˈlev(ə)nθ]

12th the twelfth [twelfθ]

21st – the twenty first

22nd – the twenty second

23rd – the twenty third

24th – the twenty fourth

25th – the twenty fifth

26th – the twenty sixth

27th – the twenty seventh

28th – the twenty eighth

29th – the twenty ninth

30th – the thirtieth

113th – the one hundred and thirteenth

214th – the two hundred and fourteenth

2. Learn to read the dates.

A)

1254 – twelve fifty four

1032 – ten thirty two

1907 – nineteen O seven

1970 – nineteen seventy

2009 – two thousand and nine

1900 – nineteen hundred

564 – five hundred and sixty four

B)

January [ˈdʒænju(ə)rɪ]

May [meɪ]

September [sepˈtembə]

February [ˈfebru(ə)rɪ]

June [dʒuːn]

October [ɒkˈtəʊbə]

March [mɑːtʃ]

July [dʒuˈlaɪ]

November [nəʊˈvembə]

April [ˈeɪprɪl]

August [ˈɔːɡəst]

December [dɪˈsembə]

C)

1st of December – the first of December

January 2 – January the second

7 June – the seventh of June

03.08.2010 – the third of August, two thousand and ten

D)

in January / February

on the 1st of September

in 2009

3. Read.



A) 1345, 1471, 1537, 1700, 1886, 2000, 2009, 1208, 1164, 988

B) 9 May, February 14, 1 January, March 8, June 12, September 1

C) 31.12.1958; 03.12.2010; 23 February, 1918; 12.04.1961



4. Say when your (your mother's/father's/...) birthday is.

Model: My birthday is on the 7th of June.

5. Learn to read some new words and names.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. ambitious | [æmˈbɪʃəs] | целеустремленный |
| 2. board of directors | [ˈbɔːd əv dɪˈrektəz] | совет директоров |

3. chairman	[ˈtʃeəmən]	глава
4. co-founder	[kəʊˈfaʊndə]	соучредитель
5. competitive	[kəmˈpetɪtɪv]	соперничающий
6. foundation	[faʊnˈdeɪʃ(ə)n]	фонд
7. founder	[ˈfaʊndə]	основатель, учредитель
8. giving	[ˈɡɪvɪŋ]	щедрый
9. greedy	[ˈɡriːdi]	жадный
10. intelligent	[ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt]	разумный, эрудированный
11. magnate	[ˈmæɡneɪt]	магнат
12. middle	[mɪdl]	средний

Bill Gates, Medina [meˈdi:nə], WA=Washington [ˈwɔːʃɪŋtən], the USA ,
Melinda [meˈlɪndə], Jennifer Katharine [ˈdʒenɪfəˈkæθ(ə)rɪn], Phoebe Adele
[ˈfiːbi əˈdel], Rory John [ˈrɔːrɪˈdʒɒn], Maxwell [ˈmækswəl]



6. Read to find answers to the questions:

Who is Bill Gates? Where is he from? What's his nationality? How old is he? Is his family large? What was his father / mother / grandfather? Who are Kristi and Libby? Is he the eldest in his family?

Who is Bill Gates married to? How many children does he have? What are his children's names? What kind of person is Bill Gates?

This is Bill Gates, a famous American business magnate. Gates is one of the “fathers” of the personal computer revolution. He is from Medina, WA, the USA. He is from a middle-class family; his father was a lawyer, his mother was on the board of directors for a large company, and his grandfather, J. W. Maxwell, was a national bank president. Gates has one elder sister, Kristi, and one younger sister, Libby. He is married to Melinda.





These are Bill and Melinda Gates. They have three children: daughters Jennifer Katharine Gates and Phoebe Adele Gates, and son Rory John Gates.

William Henry Gates III (born 28 October 1955) is the co-founder and Chairman of Microsoft, and founder of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. He is the richest person in the world. Bill is ambitious, intelligent and competitive. Bill Gates is not a greedy person. In fact, he is a quite giving person.



7. Look at the picture and compare Bill's children.

Model: Jennifer Katharine is elder and taller than Phoebe. Rory John has lighter hair than his sisters.



8. Describe Bill Gates and members of his family or act out a dialogue.

9. Read and learn the words:



accountant	[ə'kauntənt]	бухгалтер
actor	[ˈæktə]	актер
actress	[ˈæktɪs]	актриса
artist	[ˈɑ:tɪst]	художник
baker	[ˈbeɪkə]	булочник, пекарь

clerk	[kla:k]	конторский служащий, клерк
cook	[kuk]	повар
construction worker	[kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n 'wə:kə]	строитель
dentist	['dentist]	зубной врач, дантист
doctor	['dɒktə]	врач
driver	['draɪvə]	водитель
economist	[i'kɒnəmist]	экономист
engineer	['endʒɪniə]	инженер
farmer	['fɑ:mə]	фермер
housewife	['hauswaɪf]	домохозяйка
lawyer	['lɔ:jə]	юрист, адвокат
manager	['mænidʒə]	управляющий, руководитель
programmer	['prəʊgrəmə]	программист
secretary	['sekɪrətɪ]	секретарь
singer	['sɪŋə]	певец
shop assistant	[ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt]	продавец
student	['stju:d(ə)nt]	студент
teacher	['ti:tʃə]	учитель, преподаватель
worker	['wɜ:kə]	рабочий
writer	['raɪtə]	писатель

10. Complete the sentences:

1. A person who makes programmes is a
2. A person who builds houses is a
3. A person who works in an office is a
4. A person who sings is a
5. A person who teaches students is a
6. A person who works at a hospital is a
7. A person who drives a car is a
8. A person who works at the shop is a
9. A person who cooks is a
10. A person who writes books is a
11. A woman who doesn't work in an office is a
12. A person who helps a director is a

11. Write 3-5 traits of character for the jobs,
 e.g. *A doctor is careful, clever, kind and hard-working.*



12. Ask you partner about the jobs of his relatives,
 e.g.: *What is your mother /father /sister? / What is your mother's/ father's/ sister's job? - My mother /father / sister is an accountant.*

13. Name the jobs of your relatives.

HOMEWORK

1. Match the halves of the words:



account	or
act	wife
stud	ant
dent	ress
doct	ent
driv	ist
engin	tary
house	er
program	eer
secre	mer



2. Fill in the gaps to complete and act out the dialogue.

- What's your ...?
 - ... (William)
 - Where ...?



- I am from the USA.
 - Are ...?
 - Yes, I am American.
 - What's your ...?
 - ... (13, Gibson Street, Washington)
 - ...?
 - My telephone number is 975-642-13-38.

- What's your e-mail address?
- ... (billgates@microsoft.com)
- What are you?
- ... (a programmer).
- When is your birthday?
- My birthday is on ... (5.05.1985)

Lesson 9

Computer Basics. Types of Computer



1. Learn to read.

A) Compare:

or	[ɔ:]	horse, force, torn
w+or	[ə:]	world, word, work, worm, worse, worth, workhorse



B) Read the words using the transcription:

however [haʊ'evə], midrange ['mɪdreɪndʒ], heart ['hɑ:t], ultra-portable ['ʌltrə'pɔ:təb(ə)l], powerful ['paʊəf(ə)l], palmtop ['pɑ:mtɒp], programmable ['prɒvgrəmb(ə)l], almost ['ɔ:lməʊst], storage capacity ['stɔ:rɪdʒ kə'pæsɪtɪ], convenient [kən'vi:nɪənt], common ['kɒmən].



C) Read the words and guess the meaning:

supercomputer, minicomputer, microcomputer, business, electronic, type, mobile device, smartphone, network, laptop, touch-screen, personal computers, notebook computer.



2. Read the text and find computer terms used in Russian.

Types of Computer

A computer is an electronic device. There are different types of computers: *microcomputers* (personal computers), *minicomputers* (midrange computers), *mainframes* and *supercomputer*. Mainframe is the workhorse of the business world. A mainframe is the heart of computer network. Mainframes are the largest and the most powerful systems. Supercomputers are the most

powerful and expensive computers. Minicomputers are smaller and less powerful than mainframes and supercomputers. Microcomputers are the most common type of computers today. These are desktop computers and mobile/portable devices (laptops, notebook computers and palmtop computers, tablet PC, smartphones, smartbooks and PDAs (personal digital assistants), programmable calculators and game consoles). A tablet PC is like a laptop, but with only a touch-screen. Netbooks are ultra-portable computers that are even smaller than traditional laptops. They're cheaper than almost any new laptop. However, netbooks are less powerful than laptops. Portable computers are more convenient than desktop computers. They have the same power and storage capacity.

3. Answer the questions on the text “Types of Computer”:

1. What is a computer?
2. Are there different types of computers?
3. What is the difference between microcomputers, minicomputers, mainframe computers and supercomputers?
4. What type of computer is the heart of a network of computers?
5. Mainframes and supercomputers are the most powerful systems, aren't they?
6. What computers are smaller and less powerful than mainframes and supercomputers?
7. What computers are the most common today?
8. What computers are microcomputers?
9. What is the difference between traditional laptops and netbooks?

4. Compare different types of computers.

Supercomputers / Desktop computers / Palmtop computers / Microcomputers / Minicomputers / Tablet PCs / Laptops / Mainframes / Smartbooks / Smartphones /	are	<i>powerful</i> <i>cheap</i> <i>expensive</i> <i>fast</i> <i>large</i> <i>small</i> <i>convenient</i>	than	mainframes / laptops / supercomputers / tablet PCs / minicomputers / palmtop computers / microcomputers / desktop computers / smartphones / smartbooks
--	-----	---	------	--

Model: *Smartphones are more convenient than desktop computers.*



5. Discuss. What type of computer is better / the best?

Model: *A desktop computer is better than a netbook as it is more powerful.*

6. Make up and act out dialogues on types of computers.

You may use the questions of exercise 3.



HOMEWORK



Make a short presentation and speak on one or several types of computer.

REVISION

1. Write *a* or *an* before each word.

a. ___ accountant, b. ___ teacher, c. ___ police officer, d. ___ sales assistant, e. ___ manager, f. ___ doctor, g. ___ engineer, h. ___ artist, i. ___ actor



2. Fill in the gaps with *am*, *is/isn't*, *are/aren't* to complete the sentences. Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Where ... you from? | a. It ... 10 Green Street, London. |
| 2. Who ... he? | b. Yes, I ... |
| 3. What ... your address? | c. He ... an accountant. |
| 4. What ... he? | d. We ... from Great Britain. |
| 5. What ... her name? | e. No, they ... not. |
| 6. ... you married? | f. She ... over 20. |
| 7. ... they Russian? | g. He ... my uncle. |
| 8. How old ... she? | h. Her name ... Kate. |

3. Choose the correct word in *italics*.

1. - Is Melinda Bill Gates' cousin? – No, she's *her/his* wife. 2. Excuse me. Are you Kate's mother? – No, I'm *his/her* aunt. 3. Is Ann *you/your* daughter? 4. Is

Charles *their/they* father? 5. William is Queen|Queen's grandson. 6. Melinda is forty seven and *her/their* children are students. 7. We are from Russia and *my/our* grandparents are Russian.

4. Make the sentences from the given words.

- a) phone / number / your / what's?
- b) from / we / Scotland / are.
- c) has / sisters / he / two.
- d) address / what's / your?
- e) your / name / what's?
- f) handsome / his father / is / a / man.
- g) number / mobile / phone / what's / your?
- e) email / address / what's / your?

5. Correct the mistakes in the questions.

- a) Who she? She's my mother.
- b) Who he is? He's my father.
- c) Maria who? Maria's my daughter.
- d) Who Charles is? Charles is my husband.
- e) Who'is Jose? Jose's my brother.
- f) Who he? He's my son.
- g) Where you from?
- h) What name is your?
- i) Nice is meet you, too.
- j) Harry is from US.
- k) Where are you from UK?
- l) Carlos from Madrid.
- m) I'm from Russia. are you from?
- n) Where you from, Susan?



6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box to complete the conversations.

name; your address; who; where; old; spell; how; what's

- a) Frances: What's your _____?
Pietro: My name's Pietro.
- b) Frances: _____ old is Hugo?

Pietro: He's twenty-two years _____.

c) Frances: How do you _____ your name?

Pietro: P - I - E - T - R - O

d) Frances: _____ your email address?

Pietro: pietro.luigio@totalenglishmail.com

e) Frances: What's _____ mobile phone number?

Pietro: It's 09922 567324

f) Frances: _____ are you from?

Pietro: I'm from Rome in Italy.

g) Frances: What's your _____?

Pietro: 67, Goodstone Gardens, Canterbury.

h) Frances: _____ is your best friend?

Pietro: Francesca Kapella is my best friend.

7. Complete the sentences.

1. My grandmother and my grandfather are my 2. His father's brother is his 3. Her husband's mother is her 4. Our mother's nephew is our 5. Their father's niece is their 6. My uncle's child is my 7. Your daughter's children are your 8. My grandparent's daughter is my 9. My father is my mother's 10. I am my grandparents' 11. My mother's daughter is my



8. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences

1. Bill Gates is ... (old) in his family. 2. My ... (young) brother is 9. 3. She is ... (beautiful) in her family. 4. This student is ... (clever) in our group. 5. Our teacher is ... (good) than theirs. 6. This university is ... (big) in Russia. 7. She is ... (nice) than her friend. 8. I am ... (happy) in the world.

Lesson 10

1. Learn to read the prepositions of places, guess their meanings.

above [ə' bʌv]

behind [bi' haɪnd]

below [bi' ləʊ]

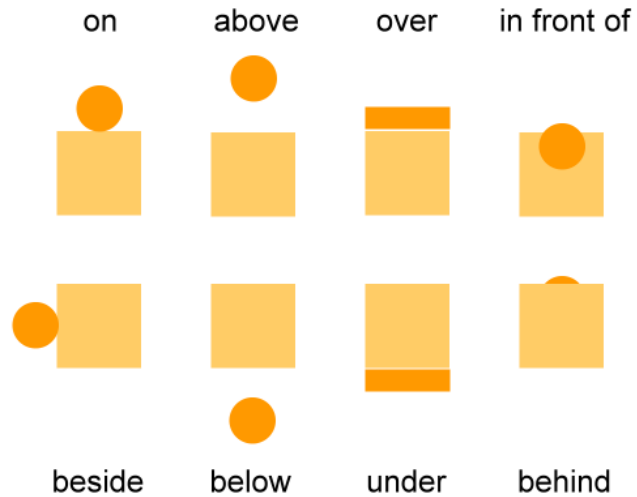
beside [bi' saɪd]

in front of [ɪn' frʌnt əv]

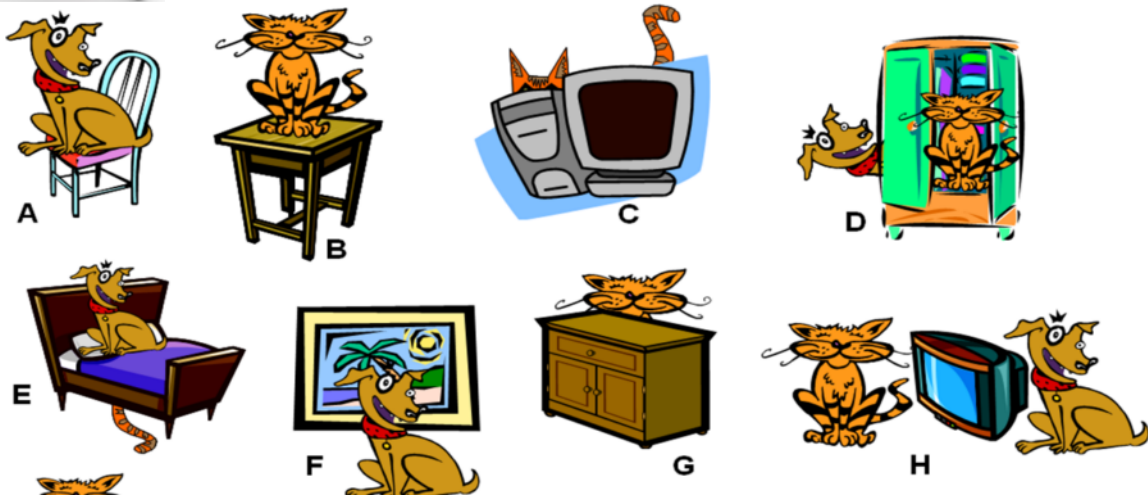
on [ɒn]

over ['əʊvə]

under ['ʌndə]



2. Where is the cat / the dog? Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences.



A. The dog is ... the chair. B. The cat is ... the stool. C. The cat is ... the computer. D. The dog is ... the wardrobe. E. The dog is ... the bed and the cat is ... it. F. The dog is ... the picture. G. The cat is ... the chest of draws. H. the cat is ... the TV set and the dog is ... it.



3. Learn some more prepositions of places.

next to [nekst tu]

opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt]

inside [ɪnˈsaɪd]

outside [ˈaʊtsaɪd]

between [biːtwi:n]

far from [ˈfɑː frəm]

near [nɪə]



A is **next to** B.



A is **opposite** B.



A is **in front of** B.



B is **behind** A.



B is **inside** A.



B is **outside** A.



B is **above/over** A.



B is **under** A.



B is **between** A and C



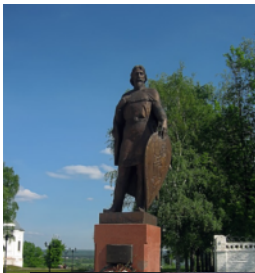
C is **far from** A.



B is **near** A.



4. Match the words and the pictures:

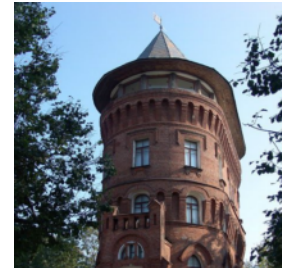


museum [mjuˈzi:əm], theatre [ˈθiətə],

monument [ˈmɒnjumənt],

concert hall [ˈkɒnsət hɔ:l],

church [tʃə:tʃ], art gallery [ɑ:t ˈgæləri]



5. Read and learn the words:

1. architecture

[,ɑ:kɪˈtektʃə]

архитектура

2. bakery

[ˈbeɪkəri]

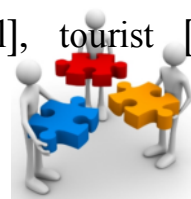
булочная, пекарня

3. bookshop	[ˈbʊkʃɒp]	книжный магазин
4. bus station	[ˈbʌs ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n]	автовокзал, автостанция
5. capital	[ˈkæpɪtəl]	столица
6. cathedral	[kəˈθɪdrəl]	собор
7. chemist / drug store	[ˈkemɪst][ˈdrʌgstɔː]	аптека
8. city	[ˈsɪti]	город, большой город
9. library	[laɪbrəri]	библиотека
10. post office	[ˈpəʊst,ɒfɪs]	почта
11. river	[ˈrɪvə]	река
12. school	[sku:l]	школа
13. shop	[ʃɒp]	магазин
14. mall	[mɔ:l]	торговый центр
15. square	[ˈskweə]	площадь
16. street	[stri:t]	улица
17. swimming pool	[ˈswɪmɪŋpu:l]	плавательный бассейн
18. town	[taʊn]	город, городок
19. train station	[ˈtreɪn ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n]	вокзал

Note: theatre (Br) – theater (Am), centre (Br) – center (Am)

6. Guess the meaning of the words:

architectural [ˌɑːkɪˈtektʃərəl], institute [ˈɪnstɪtju:t], cinema [ˈsɪnəmə], restaurant [ˈrest(ə)rɒnt], supermarket [ˈs(j)u:pə,mɑ:kɪt], café [ˈkæfeɪ], park [pɑ:k], university [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜ:sɪti], bank [bæŋk], centre [ˈsentə], hotel [həʊˈtel], hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl], historical [hɪsˈtɔ:rɪkəl], tourist [ˈtuəɪst], shopping centre.

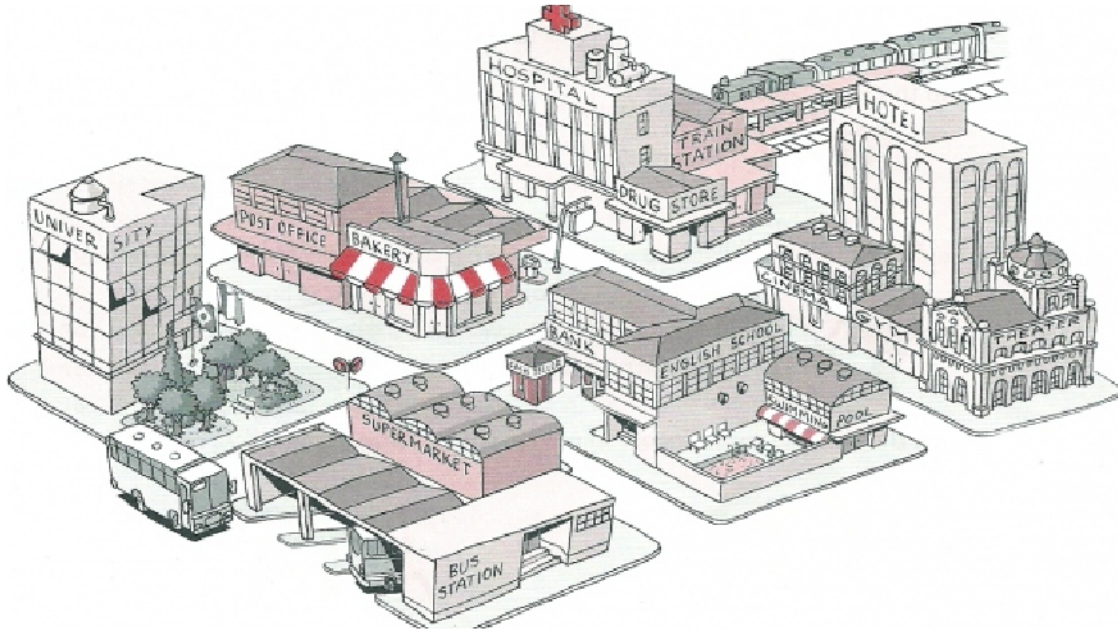


7. Match the profession and the place:

doctor, baker, actor, cook, artist,	university, supermarket, museum,
driver, shop assistant, student,	school, bus station, architecture,
economist, construction worker, writer,	restaurant, theatre, bank, bakery,
teacher	hospital, library,



8. This is a map of your town. A friend from another country is spending a week with you. Tell him where the following places are. Use the following prepositions: *behind, near, in front of, next to (x 3), opposite, far from, outside, between.*



Model. The hotel is opposite the train station.

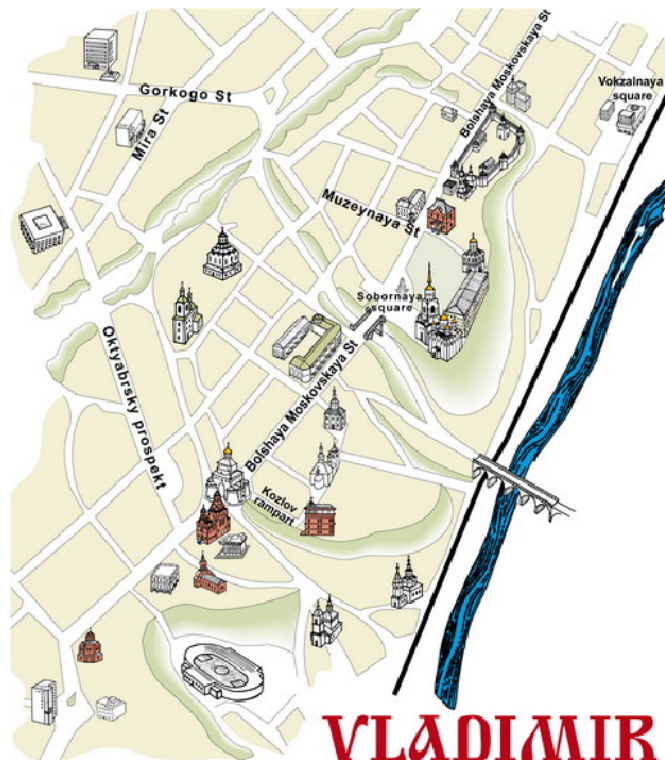


9. Describe the picture using another model:
There is a bus station not far from the supermarket.



10. Pair work.
Look at the map and find out the location of some historical sites in Vladimir?

Model: Where is the Trinity Church? It is not far from the Drama theatre.



Here are some names of the historical sites in Vladimir:

the Assumption Cathedral	[ðɪ ə 'sʌmpʃən kə 'θɪdrəl]	Успенский собор
the Cathedral of St. Dimetrius	[ðə kə 'θɪdrəl əv 'seɪnt dɪ 'mi:triəs]	Дмитриевский собор
the Golden Gate	[ðə 'gəʊldən 'geɪt]	Золотые ворота
the Trinity Church	[ðə 'trɪnɪtɪ tʃə:tʃ]	Троицкая церковь
the Catholic Church	[ðə 'kæθəlɪk tʃə:tʃ]	католическая церковь
Lunacharsky Drama Theatre		драматический театр им. Луначарского
Kozlov Rampart / Val		Козлов Вал

HOMEWORK



- 1. Read and compare the model sentences. Then describe the historical centre of Vladimir.**

Model: There is a church in front of the theatre. The Trinity Church is in front of the theatre.

Lesson 11



- 1. Read and comment on the use of the *italicized* words:**

There is *a* square in the town. There are *some/few/a lot of/no* monuments in the centre. There aren't *any/many* children in the park. There is *some/little/much/no* tea in the box. There isn't *any/much* water in the glass. There are not *any/many* English books in the library. There aren't *any/many* shopping centres in the town. There are *no/few/some/a lot of* children in the class. There is not dictionary on the shelf. There isn't *any/much* milk in the bottle. There is *no/a lot of/little* sugar in the tea. Are there *any/many* letters for me? Is there *any/much* milk or juice in the glass? What is there in the box? Is there *a* museum in your city? – Yes, there is. Are there *any* art galleries in

Vladimir? – Yes, there are. Are there *any* churches in your town? – Yes, there are. There are *many/few* churches in our town. Is there *a* train station in this town? – Yes, there is. There is *a* train station in this town. Is there *a* sea port in your town? – No, there isn't. There is *no* sea port in our town.

2. Complete the table with a, some, any, no, a lot of, many, much, little, few:

There is ... bank opposite the shop.	There are... banks near the hotel.
There is ... tea in the tea pot.	There are ... children at school.
There isn't ... bread on the table.	There aren't ... cafes there.
There is ... milk in the shop.	There are ... people at the bus station.
Is there ... butter in the fridge?	Are there ... students at the University?
Is there ...hospital near here?	

Remember:



There is... = There's ...

There is not ... = There isn't

There are ... = There're ...

There are not ... = There aren't ...

3. Make up sentences:

There	is	a	restaurant or café	near here?
	's		people	
are	are	many	ice-cream	in my family.
	're		snow	
isn't	isn't	any	men / women	in the office.
	aren't		some	
aren't	aren't	no	concert hall and a hotel	in the square?
			much	
Is	there	a lot of	children	not far from here.
	there		lot of museums	
Are	there		meat	in the cup.
				in the street.
				in the bank.
				on the plate?

4. Make up sentences. Use a, some, any, no, many, much, little, few, a lot of.

Model: *milk/the glass* Is there any milk in the glass? There isn't any milk in the glass. There is no milk in the glass. There is some / little milk in the glass.

- *the park/children*
- *mice/the box*
- *under the bed/mouse*
- *the bag/pen*
- *5 people/the family*
- *September/30 days*
- *snow/the field*
- *computer/the table*
- *the bottle/juice*
- *cakes/plat*
- *7 days/a week*
- *a big cinema/street*
- *the park/women*
- *men/the room*
-



5. Fill in the gaps with *is, are* to complete the text:

Vladimir ... not a very big city. But it ... a tourist centre. There ... many churches in Vladimir. The Assumption Cathedral is in the centre. The Cathedral of St. Dimetrius ... not far from it. There ... a museum called Chambers between them. There ... a nice park in front of it. There ... some monuments there. Opposite the Assumption Cathedral there ... a bank. And there ... another famous tourist attraction in Vladimir. It ... the Golden Gate. Inside the Golden Gate there ... a museum. Kozlov Val, Old Believer's Trinity Church and Lunacharskiy Drama Theatre ... near the Golden Gate. There ... often many people there. There .. a catholic church behind the theatre.

Not far from Vladimir there ... a village of Bogolyubovo and there ... another famous church. It ... the Church of the Intercession. There ... always many tourists inside and outside the Church.

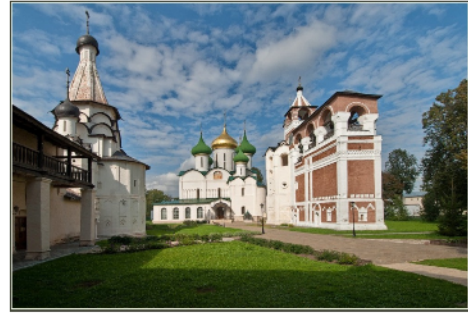
HOMEWORK

1. Complete the sentences with *there's / there're, is / are*:



Suzdal is only 30 minutes from Vladimir. The Kremlin ... near the center of the town. Not far from the Kremlin ... a museum of wooden architecture. ... small shops and cafes in the centre of the town.

... some famous monasteries in Suzdal. One of them ... the Monastery of Our Saviour and Saint Euthimius. ... a museum now. ... a garden and some exhibitions. Once Suzdal was the capital of Russia.



2. Get ready to tell your groupmates about your native town.

Lesson 12

1. Learn to read the dates.

XX century – the *twentieth* century

XII century – the *twelfth* century

XXI century – the *twenty first* century

II century – the *second* century

III century – the *third* century

in the XII century

V century –

VIII century –

XIII century –

XIX century –

X century -

2. Learn some new words:



1. administrative	[əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv]	административный
2. ancient	['eɪnʃ(ə)nt]	древний
3. educational	[,edʒu'keɪʃənəl]	образовательный
4. famous	['feɪməs]	знаменитый, известный
5. favourite	['feɪvərɪt]	любимый
6. modern	['mɒdn]	современный
7. various	['ve(ə)rɪəs]	разнообразный
8. water	['wɔ:tə]	вода, водный
9. white stone	['waɪt 'stəʊn]	белокаменный

3. Match the two halves of word combinations:



- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) architectural | a) architecture |
| 2) water | b) centre |
| 3) white-stone | c) monuments |
| 4) a sports | d) city |
| 5) a shopping | e) tower |
| 6) an educational | f) centre |
| 7) a modern | g) monument |
| 8) a historical | h) centre |



4. Read the text to find answers to the questions.

1. Is Vladimir a young city? 2. Where is Vladimir situated? 3. What historical and architectural monuments are there in Vladimir? 4. What is there in the Assumption Cathedral? 5. What are Vladimir architectural monuments famous for? 6. What kind of the city is Vladimir now?

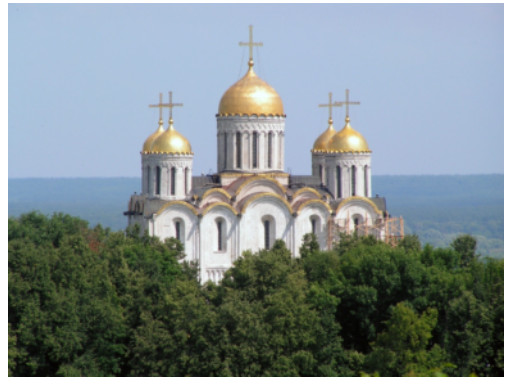


Vladimir

Vladimir is one of old and famous Russian cities. Vladimir is the centre of Vladimir region. It is situated [ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪtɪd] on the Klyazma River not far from Moscow. The city **was** founded in 1108 and named after Prince Vladimir. It **was** the capital of Russ in the XII and XIII centuries.

Now Vladimir is a tourist attraction. There are many historical monuments in the center of the city. The Golden Gate is the symbol of Vladimir. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city. There is a museum in it. There are many churches in Vladimir. The most famous among them are the Assumption Cathedral and the Cathedral of St. Demetrius. They **were** built in the XII century. There are frescoes by Andrey Rublyov and Daniil Chyorny in the Assumption Cathedral. These architectural monuments are famous for their white stone carvings on them.

Now Vladimir is an administrative, educational and industrial centre of Vladimir region. There are some universities in the city. One of them is Vladimir State University named after Alexander and Nikolay Stoletovs. There are museums, art



galleries, concert halls, theatres not far from the Golden Gate. Vladimir is a modern city with nice parks and squares, various cinemas and theatres, good cafés and restaurants, popular malls and shopping centres, sports centres and stadiums. The population of Vladimir is about 350,000 people.

Modern Vladimir is a part of the Golden Ring of old Russian cities.



5. Discuss. What attracts tourists to Vladimir? What do you like/dislike in Vladimir? Why?

Use the expressions: *I think...; to my mind...; most of all I like/dislike...; as for me...; I agree/disagree that...; I*

wouldn't say so; ... is/are great/ fantastic/ magnificent/ awful.

6. Study the Grammar Table:

I /He / She / It was in Suzdal in the XIII century.	There was a museum in the church in 1959.
We / You / They were in Suzdal in 2010.	There were many monasteries in Suzdal in the XIV century.
I /He / She / It was not / wasn't in Suzdal in 2009.	There was not / wasn't a museum in the church in 1959.
We / You / They were not / weren't in Suzdal in the XV century.	There were not / weren't many monasteries in Suzdal.
Was he / she / it in Suzdal in 2010?	Was there a museum in the church?
Were you / they in Suzdal in 2010?	Were there many monasteries?

Remember: was [wɒz], were [wə:]



7. Fill in the gaps with *was / were / wasn't / weren't / is / are / isn't / aren't* to complete the sentences.

Meet Tom and his family. There ... six of them in the family: his grandparents, parents, his younger brother and he. When he ... a child his parents ... students. Now he ... a student and his parents ... engineers. His granny ... a teacher when she ... young. His grandfather ... a teacher, he ... a doctor. Now they ... pensioners. His brother ... a student, he ... a pupil at school. There ... a computer and many books in Tom's room. He ... an IT student. As his brother ... a schoolboy there ... some toys in his room. When their parents ... students there ... computers and when their grandparents ... children there ... many toys. But they ... happy then and they ... happy now.



HOMEWORK

1. Get ready to speak of Vladimir.

2. Project work. Design a virtual tour of Vladimir.

Lesson 13 Computer History



1. Remember the meanings of the word and word combinations:

computer [кэм'рjу:tə] **1. 1)** компьютер; (электронно-)вычислительная машина, ЭВМ; **2)** тот, кто вычисляет; человек, делающий подсчеты;

2. вычислительный; компьютерный, машинный; *computer center* - вычислительный центр; компьютерный центр; *computer aids* - вычислительные средства, средства вычислительной техники; *computer automation* - компьютеризация; *computer facilities* - вычислительная техника.

2. Read the words using the transcription:

abacus [ˈæbəkəs], mathematical [mæθɪˈmætɪk(ə)l], Babylonians [ˌbæbɪˈlɒniənz], computations [ˌkɒmpjuˈteɪʃ(ə)nz], subtraction [səbˈstrækʃ(ə)n], multiplication [ˌmʌltɪplɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n], logarithm [ˈlɒɡərɪðm], surviving [səˈvaɪvɪŋ], eccentric [ɪkˈsentrɪk], addition [əˈdɪʃ(ə)n], gear [ɡɪə], division [dɪˈvɪʒ(ə)n], engine [ˈendʒɪn];

Leonardo da Vinci [ˌliːəˈnɑːdeɪ də ˈvɪntʃɪ], Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz [ˈɡɒtfriːt ˈwɪlhəlm ˈlaɪbnɪts], Charles Babbage [tʃɑːlz ˈbæbɪdʒ], Napier [ˈneɪpɪə], Blaise Pascal [ˈbleɪz pæsˈkæɪ], Konrad Zuse [ˈkɒnrət ˈtsuːzə].

3. Read and fill in the gaps to complete the text.

The first *computers* were people! "*Computer*" was originally a job title, referring to a person who carried out calculations. The **abacus** was an early aid for mathematical computations. The oldest surviving abacus was used in 300 B.C. by the Babylonians. The ... is still in use today, principally in the Far East.

In 1617 **logarithms** were invented by an eccentric (some say mad) Scotsman named John Napier. Gear-driven **calculating machines** were drawn but never built by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519).

In 1642 Blaise Pascal, at the age of 19, invented **the Pascaline** as an aid for his father who was a tax collector.

Первыми ... были люди! Слово ... было первоначально названием работы, относящейся к человеку, который производил вычисления.

Счеты были первым средством математических вычислений. Старейшие сохранившиеся ... использовались в 300 г. до н.э. вавилонянами. Счеты все еще используются сегодня, в основном на Дальнем Востоке.

В 1617 году странным (некоторые говорят сумасшедшим) шотландцем по имени Джон Нэпьер были изобретены ... Вычислительные машины с механическим приводом были начерчены, но никогда не были построены Леонардо да Винчи (1452 – 1519). В 1642 г. Блез Паскаль в возрасте 19 лет изобрел калькулятор Паскаля в качестве инструмента для своего отца, который

Then Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz built a **four-function** (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) **calculator** that he called the **stepped reckoner**. Leibniz was the first to use the binary number system which is fundamental to the operation of modern computers.

By 1822 the English mathematician Charles Babbage proposed a **steam driven** the size of a room, which he called the Difference Engine. The next was the **Analytic Engine**. Both ... were never built because of lack of money.

Konrad Zuse, a German engineer, completed the first general purpose programmable ... in 1941.

ENIAC, or Electronic Numerical Integrator Analyzor and Computer, was developed by the Ballistics Research Laboratory in Maryland. It was built in November 1945. Bell Telephone Laboratories developed the **transistor** in 1947. **UNIVAC**, the Universal Automatic Computer, was developed in 1951. The IBM 360 was introduced in April of 1964 and quickly became the standard institutional **main-frame computer**.

был сборщиком налогов. Затем Готфрид Вильгельм Лейбниц создал ..., выполняющий четыре действия (сложение, вычитание, умножение и деление), который он назвал ступенчатым вычислителем. Лейбниц был первым, кто использовал двоичную систему счисления, которая является основополагающей для работы К 1822 г. английский математик Чарльз Бэббидж предложил паровую вычислительную машину размером с комнату, которую он назвал Разностная машина. Следующей была Аналитическая машина. Обе машины так и не были построены из-за нехватки денег.

Конрад Цузе, немецкий инженер, закончил первый программируемый калькулятор общего назначения в 1941 г. ENIAC, или электронный цифровой интегратор и калькулятор, был разработан Баллистической исследовательской лабораторией в Мэриленде. Он был создан в ноябре 1945 году.

Телефонные лаборатории фирмы Белл разработали ... в 1947 г.

UNIVAC, универсальный автоматический ... был разработан в 1951 году. IBM 360 был внедрен в апреле 1964 г. и быстро стал стандартной основной универсальной вычислительной машиной.

Tim Berners-Lee developed the **World Wide Web**.

Further information at <http://www.computersciencelab.com/ComputerHistory/History.htm> and <http://www.pbs.org/nerds/index.html>

Тим Бернерс Ли разработал всемирную компьютерную сеть.

Дальнейшая информация на <http://www.computersciencelab.com/ComputerHistory/History.htm> и <http://www.pbs.org/nerds/index.html>

4. Read the text again and find English equivalents for the following Russian words and phrases:

люди, название работы, счеты, математический, в основном, были изобретены - изобрел, вычислительная машина, были начерчены, в возрасте, изобрел, калькулятор с четырьмя функциями, двоичная система счисления, работа современных компьютеров, паровая вычислительная машина, никогда не были построены, из-за нехватки денег, программируемый калькулятор, был создан (построен) - создал, транзистор, был разработан - разработал, был внедрен.

5. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What/Who were the first computers? 2. What was an early aid for mathematical computations? 3. What was invented in 1617? 4. Were gear-driven calculating machines built by Leonardo da Vinci? 5. What did Blaise Pascal invent for his father? 6. Who was the first to use the binary number system? 7. What was never built because of lack of money? 8. Who invented the first general purpose programmable calculator? 9. When was the transistor developed? 10. Who developed the WWW?



HOMEWORK

1. Make a presentation on Computer History.

REVISION

1. Fill in the gaps with *is/are/was/were* to complete the sentences.

Rostov ... one of the oldest towns in Russia. It ... located on the shores of Lake Nero in Yaroslavl Oblast. In the 13th century Rostov ... a capital city of one of Russian principalities. The Assumption Cathedral ... in the central square of Rostov. There ... a bell-tower next to the Cathedral. It ... constructed in the 17th century. Its bells ... among the largest and most famous in Russia; each has its own name. The largest bell ... 32000 kilograms. It ... named Sysoi after the metropolitan's father. There ... Iona Sysoevich's residence between the cathedral square and the lake. It ... built between 1667 and 1694. There ... several churches in the residence. The residence ... often called kremlin. Near the Kremlin there ... two great monasteries. To the right of the Kremlin there ... the Abraham monastery. It ... founded in the 11th century and it ... one of the oldest in Russia. Spaso-Yakovlevsky Monastery ... situated to the left of the Kremlin. Most of the monastery structures ... built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. There ... also two 17th-century churches. Now Rostov ... a tourist centre of the Golden Ring.

2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Is Rostov included in the Golden Ring tourist route? Why? 2. Where is it located? 3. When was it a capital city? 4. Where is the Assumption Cathedral situated? 5. What is there between the cathedral square and the lake? 6. What is there in the Kremlin? 7. What is there near the Kremlin?

3. Fill in the gaps with *a/some/any/ no/ few/ a lot of/ little/ much/many* to complete the sentences.

There were ... monasteries in Suzdal but there were not ... catholic churches. There is ... museum in the Monastery of Our Saviour and Saint Euthimius. Are there ... monks there? I think, there are ... monks now. It's too hot. I want ... water. Is there ... in the bottle? - No, there isn't. There is ... water.

Unit IV
Vladimir State University

Lesson 14



1. Match the words and the pictures.

- a) university, b) swimming pool, c) library, 1
 d) hall of residence, e) laboratory [lə'brɔ:trɪ], f)
 practical, g) seminar ['semɪnɑ:], h) lecture
 ['lektʃə], i) gymnasium [dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm] -
 gymnasia [dʒɪm'neɪzɪə], j) media ['mi:diə]
 centre



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

2. Learn to read some new words:

1. faculty	[ˈfæk(ə)ltɪ]	факультет
2. foreign	[ˈfɔrɪn]	иностранный
3. major	[ˈmeɪdʒə]	специальность
4. specialist	[ˈspeʃ(ə)lɪst]	специалист



3. Read some facts and answer the questions.

- The full name of our university is Vladimir State University.
- It was founded in 1958.
- The University was named after Nikolay and Alexander Stoletov in 2010.
- Vladimir State University has more than 20 thousand students with 300 foreign students from 37 countries. They are full-time and part-time students.
- There are 11 faculties at Vladimir State University.
- The University trains specialists in 85 majors.
- The head of the University is a rector.
- University address is 87, Gorky Street, Vladimir, 600000.
- Web page address is www.vlsu.ru.
- E-mail: rector@vlsu.ru.

1. What is the full name of the University you study at? 2. When was it founded? 3. Who was the University named after? 4. How many students has the University? 5. Are there any foreign students at the University? 6. Do students study full time or part time at the University? 7. How many faculties are there at the University? 8. Who is the head of the University? What is the University address? 9. What is the University web page address? 10. What is the University e-mail address?

4. Make up and act out a dialogue using the information and questions of exercise 3.



5. Learn to read.

ch [k] in words of Greek origin

chemistry [ˈkɛmɪstrɪ], character [ˈkærəktə], Christ [kraɪst], Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs], school [sku:l], scheme [ski:m], echo [ˈekəʊ], ache [eɪk]; orchestra [ˈɔ:kɪstrə]; technique [tekˈni:k], mechanic [mɪˈkænɪk], psychic [ˈsaɪkɪk], stomach [ˈstʌmək], monarch [ˈmɒnək], architecture [ˈɑ:kɪtektʃə], psychology [saɪˈkɒlədʒɪ], technologies [tekˈnɒlədʒɪz], mechanical [mɪˈkænɪkəl], technological [ˌteknəˈlədʒɪkəl], scholarship [ˈskɒləʃɪp]



6. Mind the pronunciation of the faculties. Answer the questions: 1.

What faculty do you study at? (*I study at the ...*). 2. What faculty do your friends study at? (*My friends study / friend studies at the ...*).

the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv ˈɑ:kɪtektʃə ənd ˈsɪvɪl ˌendʒɪˈnɪəriŋ]

the Faculty of Automotive Transport ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv ˌɔ:təˈməʊtɪv ˈtrænsɜ:t]

the Faculty of Chemistry and Ecology ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv ˈkɛmɪstrɪ ənd ɪˈkɒlədʒɪ]

the Faculty of Economics ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv ˌi:kəˈnɒmɪks]

the Faculty of Philosophic and Social Sciences ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪk ənd ˈsəʊʃəl ˈsaɪənsɪz]

the Faculty of History ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv ˌhɪstəri]

the Faculty of Law and Psychology ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv lɔ: ənd saɪˈkɒlədʒɪ]

the Faculty of Applied Mathematics ➤ [ðə ˈfækəltɪ əv əˈplaɪd

and Physics ➤ ˈmæθɪˈmætɪks ənd ˈfɪzɪks]

- the Faculty of Information Technologies ➤ [ðə 'fækəlti əv ,ɪnfə'meɪʃən tek'nɒlədʒɪz]
- the Mechanical Technological Faculty ➤ [ðə mɪ'kænikəl ,teknə'lɒdʒɪkəl 'fækəlti]
- the Faculty of Radiophysics, Electronics and Medical Engineering ➤ [ðə 'fækəlti əv 'reɪdɪəʊ'fɪzɪks ɪlek'trɒnɪks ənd 'medɪkəl ,endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ]



7. Discuss: What is a typical fresher (first-year student) like? Are IT students different from other students? What are they like?

8. Study the Grammar box for the Present Simple Tense.

		I/you/we/they He/she/it	work. works.
		I/you/we/they He/she/it	do not / don't work. does not / doesn't work.
	Do	I/you/we/they	work?
	Does	he/she/it	work?
	Do	I/you/we/they	work or study?
	Does	he/she/it	work or study?
What	Do Does	I/you/we/they he/she/it	study? study?
Where/When	Do Does	I/you/we/they he/she/it	study? study?
Who	studies/works?		

9. Remember:

Spelling rules

help - helps	make - makes	study - studies
--------------	--------------	-----------------

Reading rules

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
help – helps work - works	study – studies train - trains	watch – watches stress - stresses



10. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences. Use the Grammar Table. Answer the questions.

I ... (study) at Vladimir State University. My friend ... at Bauman Moscow State University. We ... (be) students of different universities but we ... (study) information technologies. We ... (help) each other. My elder sister ... (work) at the IT center. She ... (be) a programmer. She ... (help) me when I ... (ask) her. My friend's brother ... (want) to be IT specialist, too. Where ... you ... (study)? Where ... your friend ... (study)? What ... your sister / brother ... (want) to be? ... your sister / brother ... (go) to school? Who ... (help) you when you have problems?

HOMEWORK

1. Correct the spelling: I am a first-year student. I am in my first year. I studi at the Faculty of Information Technologies at Vladimir State Univercity. The University was founded in 1958. It has 11 facalties now. Not long ago it was nemed after the Stoletov brathers. One of them, Nikolay Stoletov (1834 – 1912), was a great general. Another, Alexander Stoletov (1839 – 1896), was a world famos physicist. They were born and lived in Vladimir when they wer children. Then they studied at Moscow State University. There are about 20,000 students at our university. They comes from different cities and countries to become engineers, lawyers, economists, historians, sychologists, etc. They can study full time or part time. The head of the University is a rector.

2. A. Read and act out the dialogue:

- Haven't seen you for ages. How are you?
- Fine, thanks. And you?
- I'm OK.
- What do you do?
- I'm a *student* now.



- Where do you study?
- I study at the University. I want to be an *engineer*.
- What do you study?
- I study Information Technologies. And what about you?
- I entered the University last year.
- What is your major?
- It's Psychology.
- It's great! We can work together and help each other. By the way my friend wants to be a *psychologist*.

B. Make up and act out your own dialogue. Use the given above one as a model and the words that follow (and the vocabulary of Lesson 8):

IT specialist [aɪ'ti: 'speʃ(ə)lɪst], psychologist [saɪ'kɔ:lədʒɪst], historian [hɪ'stɔ:riən], journalist ['dʒə:n(ə)lɪst], museologist [ˌmjuzɪ'ɔlədʒɪst], physicist ['fɪzɪsɪst]

Lesson 15

1. Study the vocabulary of the lesson.

1. basic	['beɪsɪk]	основной
2. common	['kɒmən]	общий, стандартный
3. drop out		бросать учебу
4. facilities	[fə'sɪlɪtɪz]	благоприятные условия
5. foreign language	['fɔ:rn 'læŋgwɪdʒ]	иностранный язык
6. enter the university		поступить в университет
7. gain	[geɪn]	получать, приобретать
8. involve	[ɪn'vɒlv]	включать, вовлекать
9. network	['netwɜ:k]	сеть
10. pass exams	[pɑ:s ɪg'zæms]	сдать экзамены

11. postgraduate course	[ˌpəʊstˈgrædʒuət ˈkɔːs]	аспирантура
12. range	[reɪndʒ]	ряд, диапазон, область
13. research	[rɪˈsəːtʃ]	исследование
14. scientist	[ˈsaɪəntɪst]	ученый
15. shared kitchen	[ˈʃeəd ˈkɪtʃɪn]	общая кухня
16. staff	[stɑːf]	кадры, сотрудники
17. submit	[səbˈmɪt]	представлять на рассмотре- ние
18. take examinations		сдавать экзамены
19. towards	[təˈwɔːdz]	к, по направлению к; для
20. workshop	[ˈwɜːkʃɔːp]	мастерская

2. Mind the pronunciation of the following words and word combinations.

Guess their meaning: course [kɔːs], information technology [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən tekˈnɒlədʒɪ], basis [ˈbeɪsɪs], career [kəˈrɪə], lecture [ˈlektʃə], seminar [ˈsemɪnɑː], practical [ˈpræktɪk(ə)l], laboratory [ləˈbɔːrətɪrɪ], term paper [ˈtɜːmˈpeɪpə], project [ˈprɒdʒəkt], intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv], technical [ˈteknɪkəl], illustrate [ˈɪləstreɪt], final [ˈfaɪnəl], semester [sɪˈmestə], internet [ˌɪntəˈnet], region [ˈriːdʒ(ə)n].



3. Read the text and answer the questions.

Vladimir State University

Entering the University is a step towards future. Many students enter the University to gain a qualification that will form the basis of their future career. Vladimir State University trains engineers, lawyers, economists, psychologists, historians, journalists, museologists and other specialists. The first and second years are common to all students. They study such general educational subjects as mathematics, information technology, foreign languages, history, philosophy, ecology, etc.

The staff who teach students are themselves professional engineers, economists, lawyers and scientists.

Courses involve different types of learning activity to help students assimilate the material effectively. These are lectures, seminars, practicals and laboratories, term papers and projects. Lectures present information and ideas. Seminars involve large groups and offer intensive discussions. Practical and laboratories illustrate the application of theory.

Students submit term papers and laboratory reports. At the end of each semester (twice a year) they take examinations. Students who pass exams and have good grades get scholarships. If students fail exams they drop out. During their final year, all students do project work.

Vladimir State University also offers postgraduate courses.

The University has spacious³ and well-equipped laboratories, workshops and lecture rooms. The University Library offers a wide range of books, videos, journals and other reference sources. The Library has a Media Center with access to the Internet. The University Sports Center includes a swimming pool and several gymnasias. Students can swim, ski, play basketball, volleyball, football, badminton, table tennis, and keep fit.

University students come from different cities and countries. They live in halls of residence on campus. There are bedrooms with shared kitchens, shower and WC.

The graduates of the University work in journalism, information technology, banking, management, marketing, civil engineering, research institutes and laboratories, electrical, electronics, automobile and chemical industries in Vladimir and Vladimir region.

1. *Why is entering the university very important?* 2. *What specialists does Vladimir State University train?* 3. *Do students study general educational sub-*

³ spacious [ˈspeɪʃəs] – просторный

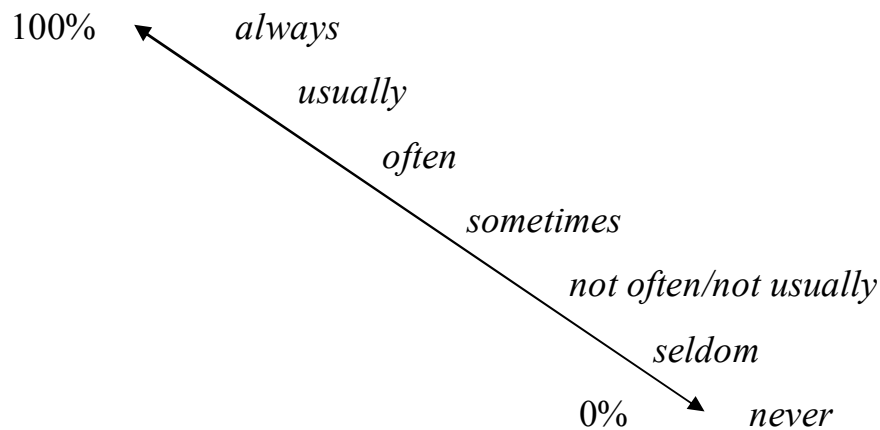
jects? What are they? 4. Who teaches students at the university? 5. What types of learning activity are there at the university? Which of them is the most important in your opinion? 6. Do students submit term papers or take examinations at the end of each semester? 7. Are there laboratories and workshops in the university? 8. Where can you get books, journals, other reference sources? 9. Where do students do sports? 10. Where do students from different cities and countries live? 11. Where do university graduates work?

4. Read and act out the dialogue. Pay attention to italicized words.

- Let's play *What's your occupation?* game.
- Yes, I'm *always* ready to play this game.
- Let's start. Do you *often* meet people?
- Yes, I meet people *every day*.
- Do you explain them anything or listen to them?
- I *usually* listen to them or discuss some issues. And I explain some things but *not often*.
- Do you make presentations or submit reports?
- Yes, I do. I *sometimes* make presentations and submit reports.
- Do you do any projects?
- Yes, I do. But very *seldom*.
- Do you do any work at home?
- Yes, I do. I also go to the library to do it.
- Do you work on computer?
- Yes, I do. I use computer to write letters, to find information or to chat.
- Do you go on business trips to other cities or countries?
- No, I *never* travel on business. But I *sometimes* travel on my vacations.
- Are you ...?



Adverbs of frequency:



Remember: I **am** *always* ready for my lessons. I *always* **do** my homework.

I **am not** *often* away from classes. I **do not** *often* **miss** classes.

HOMEWORK

1. Make the sentence negative and interrogative.

1. Entering the University is usually a step towards future. 2. The first and second years are often common to all students. 3. The University Sports Center includes a swimming pool and several gymnasias. 4. The graduates of the University sometimes work in journalism. 5. There are bedrooms with shared kitchen, shower and WC in the hall of residence.

2. Complete the table with the information from the text of ex.3.

Specialties	
Subjects	
Learning activities	
Staff	
Facilities	
Future jobs	

Lesson 16



1. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box to complete the sentences.

Why ... people ... the university? They ... the university to ... some qualification. Our university ... different special-

ists. First-year and second-year students ... general educational subjects, e.g. mathematics, history, foreign languages, etc. Who ... students at the university? Professional engineers, lawyers, economists, scientists ... students at the university. University students ... different types of learning activity, such as lectures, seminars, practicals, laboratories. During the term students ... laboratory reports and term paper. Twice a year they ... exams. Students who ... exams or miss classes (not) ... scholarships.

The University Library ... books, videos, etc. It ... a Media Centre. The University Sports Centre ... a swimming pool and several gymnasias but it (not) ... tennis courts. Students from different cities and countries ... in halls of residence. What ... they ...? Every hall of residence ... shared rooms, shower and kitchens.

Graduates of the University ... in banking, civil engineering and other branches.

2. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

My brother study at the University. He a student of the Faculty of Information Technologies. His favourite subjects History, Foreign Languages and Programming, but he not like Ecology. He have lectures every day. Do he have seminars and practicals? Yes, he is. At the end of each term he take some exam. He don't go to the university library very often. He goes swimming in the gymnasium. He go to study away from Vladimir, so he do lives in a hall of residence.

teach (2), study, house, train, offer, gain, submit, enter (2), have (2), fail, get, work, include (3), take, live



3. Read and act out the dialogue.

- Do you study or work?
- I study at the university. And you?
- I am a student, too.



- Where do you study?
- I study at the Faculty of Applied Mathematics and Physics.
- Oh! I study at the same faculty. What is your major?
- My major is Lasers. And what about you?
- I study applied Mathematics.
- By the way, do you study History and Ecology?
- Yes, I do. I think these general educational subjects are common for all students. Later we'll have special subjects.
- What sports do you do at Physical Training?
- We swim. And you?
- We play different sports games in gymnasium.
- Do you like lectures?
- No, I don't I prefer practicals. They illustrate the application of theory.
- And lectures give you information.
- But you can get any information surfing the internet.
- Of course, you can. But there is great amount of information and it's difficult to assimilate everything. You need main ideas and our teachers can present them.
- It's true.
- Let's go to the library to get textbooks.
- I have them. See you.
- See you.

HOMEWORK



1. Get ready to speak on the topic “Vladimir State University”.
2. Project work. Make a new University site.

Lesson 17

Computer Basics. The Internet



1. Read the words using the transcription.

1. advantage	[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	преимущество
2. disadvantage		недостаток
3. colleague	['kɔli:g]	коллега
4. connect	[kə'nekt]	соединять
5. design	[di'zain]	проектировать
6. doubt	['daʊt]	сомнение
7. give access	['ækses]	предоставлять доступ
8. invention	[ɪn'venʃ(ə)n]	изобретение
9. opportunity	[,ɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ]	возможность
10. receive	[ri'si:v]	получать
11. scientist	['saɪəntɪst]	ученый
12. send		отправлять, посылать
13. social	['səʊʃ(ə)l]	социальный, общественный
14. stare	[stɛə]	смотреть (пристально)
15. sure	[ʃʊə]	уверенный
16. task	[tɑ:sk]	задание
17. via	['vaɪə]	посредством, через

2. Read the words and guess their meaning: group, online, to communicate, motivated, resources, videos, communication, emails, messages, to comment

photos, social networks, to discuss, forums, videoconferencing, problem, security, virus attack, computer screen, hypertext, browser, interlinked.



3. Read and answer the questions: What do you know about the history of the Internet? What advantages/disadvantages does it have? What are the functions of the Internet? What sites do you use regularly? Why?

THE INTERNET

The Internet is a large group of computers that are connected to each other. It is used to send information quickly between computers around the world. The Internet was designed in the United States in 1969.

The Internet is the greatest invention ever. There is no doubt about that. There are many advantages of the Internet. In fact the Internet has changed our life. People work, study and communicate online. It saves a lot of time.

Working in the Internet is called teleworking. Scientists say that people who work at home are more motivated than their colleagues at the office.



The Internet gives access to a lot of information and resources for study. We download software, books, videos and tasks. There are also online courses in different subjects. Almost all universities have distant education courses.

The Internet gives a lot of opportunities for communication. We send and receive emails, write messages and comment photos in social networks like Facebook, chat in QIP or ICQ, discuss something on forums, use videoconferencing via Skype, etc.

The World Wide Web (abbreviated as WWW or W3 and commonly known as the Web), is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the



Internet. With a web browser, one can view web pages that contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them via hyperlinks.

However there are problems about the Internet. The most important problem is security: virus attacks sometimes change or destroy information. Besides doctors are sure staring at a computer screen all day isn't good for eyes.

So, as you can see computers and Internet go together and have opened our world in many ways.



4. Pair-work. Discuss with your groupmate how you use the Internet. Use adverbs of frequency.

Model: I always download music from the Internet. I sometimes chat with my friends.

HOMEWORK



1. Get ready to speak on the role of computers and the Internet in your life.

REVISION

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple.

Tom is a student. He ... (study) at the University. He ... (not get up) early but his parents ... (get up) very early. His father ... (be) a driver. He ... (drive) a bus. His mum ... (be) a housewife. She ... (get up) early to cook breakfast for her husband and son. Tom ... (go) to the University on foot. He ... (have) classes from 8.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

2. Write questions and answers from the prompts.

1. you/study – yes *Do you study? – Yes, I do.*

2. your brother/study – yes _____

3. your friends/study – no _____
4. Vladimir State University/offer books – yes _____
5. students/take exams – yes _____
6. your friend and you/work – no _____
7. their mother/teach English- no _____



3. Read the text. Answer the questions.

The University of Florida (UF) is a major research university. UF is the state's oldest university. UF has a long history. It belongs to the Association of American Universities. With more than 50,000 students, UF is now one of the largest universities in the nation. UF has a 2,000-acre campus and more than 900 buildings (including 170 with classrooms and laboratories). The UF residence halls have a total capacity of some 7,500 students and the five family housing villages house more than 1,000 married and graduate students.

1. The University of Florida (UF) is a major research university, isn't it? 2. Is the UF the state's oldest or youngest university? 3. What organization does it belong to? 4. How many students does it have? 5. How large is the campus of the UF? 6. How many buildings are there at the University? 7. How many students live in the UF halls of residence?



4. Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.

Welcome to UCL (University College London). Our university is a modern institution. One of the world's leading multidisciplinary universities, UCL today is a true academic powerhouse. UCL is among the world's top universities. 21 Nobel prizewinners have come from the UCL community. 34% of UCL students come from outside the UK, attracted from nearly 140 countries around the globe. Much of the energy of UCL life comes from our students. We provide opportunity and leadership in teaching, research and study. We admit only excellent students and work with them to develop.

UCL was founded in 1826 as a radically different university, opening up English higher education for the first time to people of all beliefs and social backgrounds. That radical tradition remains alive today. UCL has the highest number of professors of any university in the UK as well as the highest number of female professors.

1. UCL is a modern leading university. 2. UCL is the world's top university. 3. UCL has 21 Nobel prizes. 4. Students come to UCL from 140 countries. 5. There are no excellent students at the University. 6. People of different beliefs and social backgrounds can study at UCL. 7. UCL has more female professors than any other university in the world.

References

1. **Английский** язык: приложение к газете "Первое сентября" / учредитель объединение "Олимп". – Еженедельник.
2. **Англо-русский** и русско-английский словарь "ложных друзей переводчика" / сост. В. В. Акуленко [и др.]; под общ. рук. В. В. Акуленко. – М.: Сов. энцикл., 1969. – 384 с.
3. **Бархударов, Л.С.** Грамматика английского языка. / Л.С. Бархударов, Д.А. Штелинг - М., 1965.
4. **Крылова, И. П.**, Практическая грамматика английского языка: учеб. пособие. / И. П. Крылова, Е. В. Крылова. - 3-е изд.– М., 2005. – ISBN: 5-88711-221-2.
5. **Мюллер, В. К.** Новый англо-русский словарь = Modern English-Russian Dictionary: ок. 200000 слов и словосочетаний / В.К. Мюллер. – 14-е изд. стер. – М.: Рус. яз. медиа, 2007. – XIII, 945 с.: табл. – ISBN 978-5-9576-0336-8.
6. **Новый** большой англо-русский словарь: в 3 т. / Ю. Д. Апресян [и др.]; под общ. рук. Ю. Д. Апресяна и Э. М. Медниковой. – 8-е изд., стер. – М.: Рус. яз., 2003. – 832 с. – ISBN 5-200-03223-7.
7. **Пахотин, А. И.** Англо-русский, русско-английский словарь мнимых друзей переводчика. / А. И. Пахотин. – М.: Изд. Карева А.К., 2003. – 128 с. – ISBN 5-98035-002-0.
8. **Программа** курса иностранного языка для вузов неязыковых специальностей. – М.: Московский государственный лингвистический университет, 2004. – 75 с.
9. **Рубцова, М. Г.** Чтение и перевод английской научно-технической литературы: лексико-грамматический справочник / М.Г. Рубцова. – М.: АСТ: Астрель, 2003. – ISBN 5-17-010125-2.
10. **Cambridge** English Pronouncing Dictionary, 17th edition Hardback / Английское произношение: словарь, 17-е издание – Издательство Cambridge University Press, 2006. – ISBN 0521862302.

11. **COMPUTER & INTERNET LINKS.** [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://khaqq.dreamhost.com/ComputerInternet.html>
12. **English** Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones, Moscow, 1964.
13. **Glossary** of Internet Terms. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.webopedia.com/>.
14. **NetLingo.** [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.netlingo.com/dictionary/all.php>
15. **Oxford** Student's Dictionary of Current English / A.S. Hornby, Christina Ruse. – Oxford University Press, 2000. – 768 с. – ISBN 0194311228.
16. **Webopedia:** Online Computer Dictionary for Computer and Internet Terms. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.matisse.net/files/glossary.html>

Учебное издание

ЗАМАРАЕВА Галина Николаевна
СЕЛИВЕРСТОВА Оксана Александровна

IT ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ

Учебное пособие по английскому языку

Корректор Н.А. Камайданова

Компьютерная верстка Г.Н. Замараевой

Подписано в печать 29.06.11

Формат 60x84/16. Усл. печ. л. 4,42. Тираж 100 экз.

Заказ

Издательство

Владимирского государственного университета

600000, Владимир, ул. Горького, 87