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ФИО: Линник Александр Владимирович  
Должность: Руководитель СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ  
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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
«Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»  
**Снежинский физико-технический институт –**  
филиал федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего  
образования «Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»  
**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

Зам. руководителя по учебной  
и научно-методической работе

« 08 » 04 2019 г.



П.О. Румянцев

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

БД.03 Иностранный язык  
наименование дисциплины

Специальность 11.02.16 Монтаж, техническое обслуживание и ремонт электронных приборов и устройств

Квалификация (степень) выпускника Специалист по электронным приборам и устройствам

Форма обучения очная

Снежинск  
2019 г.

# **1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств**

## **учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык**

### **1. 1. Область применения фонда оценочных средств учебной дисциплины**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины БД.03 «Иностранный язык» обеспечивается достижение студентами следующих результатов:

#### **- предметными**

– П1 сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

– П2 владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить своё речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

– П3 достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

– П4 сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине, предусмотренной учебным планом, является контрольная работа и **дифференцированный зачет**.

## 2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

№	Контролируемые разделы, темы дисциплины	Результаты освоения дисциплины (предметные)	Оценочные материалы
			Вид материалов
1.	<p><b>Раздел 1. Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке</b></p> <p>Тема 1.1 Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке</p>	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
2.	<p><b>Раздел 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)</b></p> <p>Тема 2.1 Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)</p>	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
3.	<p><b>Раздел 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности</b></p> <p>Тема 3.1 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности</p>	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
4.	<p><b>Раздел 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)</b></p> <p>Тема 4.1 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)</p>	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
5.	<p><b>Раздел 5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа</b></p>		Практическая работа

	Тема 5.1 Распорядок дня студента колледжа	П1 П2 П3 П4	
6.	<b>Раздел 6. Хобби, досуг</b> Тема 6.1 Хобби, досуг	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
7.	<b>Раздел 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)</b> Тема 7.1 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
8.	<b>Раздел 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок</b> Тема 8.1 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
9.	<b>Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни</b> Тема 9.1 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
10	<b>Раздел 10. Экскурсии и путешествия</b> Тема 10.1 Экскурсии и путешествия	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
11	<b>Раздел 11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство</b> Тема 11.1 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
12	<b>Раздел 12. Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции</b> Тема 12.1 Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа

13	<b>Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс</b> Тема 13.1 Научно-технический прогресс	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
14	<b>Раздел 14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы</b> Тема 14.1 Человек и природа, экологические проблемы	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
15	<b>Раздел 15. Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники</b> Тема 15.1 Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
16	<b>Раздел 16. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование</b> Тема 16.1 Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
17	<b>Раздел 17. Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности</b> Тема 17.1 Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа
18	<b>Раздел 18. Отраслевые выставки</b> Тема 18.1 Отраслевые выставки.	П1 П2 П3 П4	Практическая работа

### 3. Оценка освоения умений и знаний

Предметом оценки освоения учебной дисциплины являются предметные результаты по дисциплине БД.03 «Иностранный язык», направленные на реализацию программы общего образования.

В процессе аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих результатов обучения:

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля			
	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Формы контроля	Проверяемые предметные	Формы контроля	Проверяемые предметные
<p><b>Раздел 1. Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке</b>                      Тема 1.1 Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке</p>	Практическая работа № 1,2	П1 П2 П3 П4	Дифф. зачет	П1 П2 П3 П4
<p><b>Раздел 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)</b>                      Тема 2.1 Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)</p>	Практическая работа № 3-7	П1 П2 П3 П4	Дифф. зачет	П1 П2 П3 П4

<p><b>Раздел 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности</b>          Тема 3.1 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 8-12</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)</b>          Тема 4.1 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 13-16</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа</b>          Тема 5.1 Распорядок дня студента колледжа</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 17-20</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 6. Хобби, досуг</b>          Тема 6.1 Хобби, досуг</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 21-24</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)</b>          Тема 7.1 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 25-28; Тест</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок</b>          Тема 8.1 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 29-32</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>

<p><b>Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни</b> Тема 9.1 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 33-37</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 10. Экскурсии и путешествия</b> Тема 10.1 Экскурсии и путешествия</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 38-41</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство</b> Тема 11.1 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 42-46</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 12. Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции</b> Тема 12.1 Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 47-50</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс</b> Тема 13.1 Научно-технический прогресс</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 51-54</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>



<p><b>Раздел 14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы</b> Тема 14.1 Человек и природа, экологические проблемы</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 55-60</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 15. Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники</b> Тема 15.1 Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 61-64</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 16. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование</b> Тема 16.1 Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 65-68</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 17. Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности</b> Тема 17.1 Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 69-73</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>
<p><b>Раздел 18. Отраслевые выставки</b> Тема 18.1 Отраслевые выставки.</p>	<p>Практическая работа № 74-78</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>	<p>Дифф. зачет</p>	<p>П1 П2 П3 П4</p>

## 4. Оценочные материалы для текущей аттестации по учебной дисциплине БД.03 Иностранный язык

### 4.1 Комплект заданий для практических занятий

**Раздел 1. Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.** Тема 1.1 Введение. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

#### Практическая работа №1.

**Прочитайте и запомните разговорные выражения для знакомства и приветствия.**

Hello!	[ha'laʊ]	Здравствуйте!
Let me introduce myself.	[ˈlet mi ˌɪntrəˈdʒuːs maɪˈself]	Позвольте представиться.
My name is ...	[maɪ ˈneɪm ɪz ...]	Меня зовут ...
How do you do, Mr ... ?	[ˈhaʊ duː juː ˈduː   ˈmɪstə... ?]	Здравствуйте, мистер ...
How do you do, Mrs ... ?	[ˈhaʊ duː juː duː   ˈmɪsɪz ... ?]	Здравствуйте, миссис ...
Mr ..., let me introduce you to Mrs ...	[ˈmɪstə ... j ˈlet mi ˌɪntrəˈdʒuːs juː tə ˈmɪsɪz ...]	Мистер ..., позвольте мне представить вас миссис ...
This is a pleasure, Mr ...	[dɪs ɪz ə ˈpleɪzə   ˈmɪstə ...]	Очень приятно, мистер ...
I'm very pleased to meet you.	[aɪm ˈveri ˈpliːzɪd tʊ ˈmiːt juː]	Рад с Вами познакомиться.
I want you to meet Miss ...	[aɪ ˈwɒnt juː tə ˈmiːt ˈmɪs ...]	Познакомьтесь, пожалуйста, с мисс ...
We've met before.	[wiːv ˈmet bɪˈfɔː]	Мы уже встречались.
Good morning/	[ɡʊd ˈmɔːnɪŋ/	Доброе утро/
good afternoon/	ɡʊd ˈɑːftəˈnuːn/	добрый день/

good evening,	gud 'i:vniŋ	добрый вечер,
Miss ... !	mis ...]	мисс ... !
Allow me to introduce	[a'laʊ mi ta ,intra'dʒu:s	Позвольте мне пред
my friend ....	mai 'frend]	ставить вам моего
		друга ....
Glad to meet you,	['glaed ta 'mi:t ju:	Приятно познако
Mr ... .	'mista ...]	миться, мистер ....
Nice to meet you,	['naɪs ta 'mi:t ju: 'tu:	Также и мне,
too Mr... .	'mista ...]	мистер ....
I've been looking	[aɪv bi:n 'lʊkɪŋ	Я давно хотел
forward	'fa: wəd	с вами позна
to meeting you.	ta 'mi:tɪŋ ju:]	комиться.
Delighted, Mr ... .	[di'laɪtɪd   'mista ...]	Очень приятно,
		мистер ....

## Практическая работа №2.

### Фразы приветствия, прощания, представление себя и других

#### Формы приветствий (Greetings)

How do you do? [хАу дью ду]	Здравствуйте. Ответ тот же самый – How d'you do?
How d'you do, Mister Brown?	Здравствуйте, господин Браун!
Hallo! Hello! Hullo! [хэлОу]	Привет! Здравствуй! (менее официально). Ответ тот же самый – Hallo!
Hallo, old chap! Glad to meet you.	Привет, старина! Рад тебя видеть.
Good morning! Morning!	Доброе утро!
Morning, sir!	Доброе утро, сэръ!
Good morning, my young friends!	Доброе утро, мои юные друзья!
Good afternoon!	Добрый день! Примечание: «Good day!» как правило, не употребляется, так как звучит грубовато.
Good afternoon, Madame!	Добрый день, мадам!
Good evening! Evening!	Добрый вечер!

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen!	Добрый вечер, дамы и господа!
<b>Продолжение приветствий</b>	
You are welcome! Welcome!	Добро пожаловать!
Welcome, dear guests!	Добро пожаловать, дорогие гости!
We are pleased to welcome you in our ...	Мы рады приветствовать вас в нашем ...
I am pleased to meet you. Pleased to meet you. I am glad to meet you. Glad to meet you.	Рад встретиться (познакомиться) с вами!
We are happy to receive you.	Мы счастливы принять вас.
Glad to see you!	Рад вас видеть!
Happy to see you!	Счастлив вас видеть!
I'm also very glad to see you.	Я тоже очень рад вас видеть.
So am I. So I'm.	Я тоже (рад).

<b>Знакомство (Meeting)</b>	
Let me introduce myself. Allow me to introduce myself. May I introduce myself?	Позвольте представиться.
I'd like to introduce you to... I'd like you to meet... I want you to meet...	Я хотел бы представить вас ... (кому-то)
Meet my friend, Mr. Smith!	Познакомьтесь с моим другом, мистером Смитом.
Allow me to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss... May I introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss...? I'd like to introduce Mr/Mrs/Miss... I'd like you to meet Mr/Mrs/Miss...	Позвольте представить вам мистера/миссис/мисс ...
<b>Ответ на представление</b>	
This is a pleasure, Mr/Mrs ...	Очень приятно, мистер/миссис ...
Pleased to meet you.	Очень приятно с вами познакомиться.
Glad to meet you. Nice to meet you.	Рад (рада) с вами познакомиться.
We've met before.	Мы уже знакомы. Мы уже встречались.

We've already been introduced.	Мы уже познакомились.
Could I have seen you somewhere?	Мог ли я вас где-то видеть? (Где-то я вас видел).
I have a feeling we've met before.	По-моему, мы уже встречались.
Your face seems familiar to me.	Ваше лицо кажется мне знакомым.
<b>Примеры знакомств</b>	
Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Victor Pirogov. I'm a reader at Moscow University. I understand we're working in the same field and I was hoping we could discuss certain problems.	Позвольте представиться. Меня зовут Виктор Пирогов. Я читаю лекции (преподаватель) в Московском университете. По-моему, мы работаем в одной области, и я надеялся, что мы смогли бы обсудить некоторые проблемы.
— Mister Morton, this is Miss Evans, our new secretary. — How d'you do, Miss Evans? — How d'you do, Mister Morton?	— Мистер Мортон, это мисс Эванс, наш новый секретарь. — Здравствуйте, мисс Эванс. — Здравствуйте, мистер Мортон.
— Mistress Jones, I'd like you to meet Mister Oleg Sokoloff. — How do you do, Mister Oleg Sokoloff? Glad to meet you. — How do you do, Mistress Jones?	— Миссис Джонс, я хотел бы представить вам господина Олега Соколова. — Здравствуйте, господин Олег Соколов. Рада познакомиться. — Здравствуйте, миссис Джонс.

<b>Перед прощанием (before Saying Good-Bye)</b>	
It's late.	Уже поздно.
Time to go home.	Пора уходить.
Must be going, I'm afraid.	Мне пора идти, к сожалению.
It's time for us to leave.	Нам пора расходиться.
I must be off, I'm afraid.	Мне нужно уйти, к сожалению.
I'm afraid I can't stay any longer.	К сожалению, я больше не могу оставаться.
It was nice to seeing you.	Я доволен нашей встречей.
I'm glad we're settled our business. I'm glad we're come to an agreeing. I'm glad we're come to an understanding.	Я рад, что мы договорились.
Thank you for hearing me out.	Спасибо за то, что выслушали меня.
Thank you for seeing me.	Спасибо за то, что встретились со мной.
Sorry to have keep you so long.	Извините за то, что задержал вас.
I'm afraid I've taken up too much of your time.	К сожалению, я отнял у вас слишком много времени.

I mustn't keep you any longer.	Не могу вас больше задерживать.
<b>Прощание (Saying Good-Bye)</b>	
При расставании англичане в зависимости от времени суток часто употребляют те же сочетания слов:	
Morning! Good afternoon! Evening!	До свидания! (довольно официально)
Good-bye!	До свидания! (менее официально)
Bye-bye! [бай-бай]	До свидания! (среди друзей)
So long!	Пока!
Cheerio! [чИриОу]	Пока! Всего хорошего! Счастливо!
Farewell! [фЭвЭл]	Прощай! Прощайте!
See you soon.	До скорой встречи.
See you tomorrow.	До завтра!
See you on Sunday.	До воскресенья!
See you tonight.	До вечера!
See you in summer.	До встречи летом!
See you at the office.	До встречи в офисе!
I am not saying good-bye.	Я не прощаюсь (при уходе не надолго).
See you later.	Мы еще увидимся.
I hope to meet you again. Hope to meet you again.	Я надеюсь с вами встретиться опять. Надеюсь с вами встретиться опять.
Good luck to you!	Желаю вам удачи.
Same to you!	И вам также.
Drop in any time you like.	Заходите, когда угодно.
Remember to telephone us.	Звоните нам.
When can we expect you?	Когда вас можно ждать?
Bring your friend along with you.	Приводите с собой вашего друга.
My love to your friend. Best regards to your friend.	Передавайте привет вашему другу.
Have a nice trip!	Удачной поездки!
Happy journey!	Счастливого пути!

**Диалог "Встреча с другом (Meeting a friend)"**

### По-английски

Peter: Hi, Jean! I haven't seen you for ages! How have you been?

Jean: Hi, Peter! I'm glad to see you! I've been to Chicago for the last two weeks.

Peter: Ah, I see. So that's the reason we haven't met for a long time.

Jean: Yes, it is so. And everything is fine with me. I've been just looking for a proper job. Anyway that wasn't a good idea. And how are things with you? Has anything new happened while I was away?

Peter: I see. It's always worth trying, Jean. I'm sure you'll find a suitable occupation for yourself very soon. In fact, one of my old friends is running a clothing company in Chicago and they often need good managers there. I can give you his phone number if you want.

Jean: Yes, sure. That would be great!

Peter: As for me, I'm doing well. Nothing new really happened here. Except, Marta and Richard decided to get married next month.

Jean: Oh, wow! That's something! I'm really happy for them.

Peter: Yes, that was unexpected. We all thought that this couple won't last. And now, just imagine they are getting married.

### Перевод на русский

Питэр: Привет, Джин! Не видел тебя сто лет! Как ты поживаешь?

Джин: Привет, Питэр! Рада тебя видеть! Последние две недели я была в Чикаго.

Питэр: А, понятно. Так вот почему мы давно не виделись.

Джин: Да, поэтому. И со мной все в порядке. Я просто искала нормальную работу. В любом случае, это была неудачная затея. А как у тебя дела? Случилось ли что-нибудь новенькое в мое отсутствие?

Питэр: Ясно. Все равно хорошо, что ты попыталась, Джин. Я уверен, что ты очень скоро найдешь подходящее для себя занятие. Кстати, один из моих старых приятелей руководит компанией одежды в Чикаго, и им там часто требуются хорошие менеджеры. Могу дать тебе номер его телефона, если хочешь.

Джин: Да, конечно. Это будет здорово!

Питэр: А у меня все в порядке. Ничего особо нового не произошло. Разве что, Марта с Ричардом решили пожениться в следующем месяце.

Джин: О, надо же! Это уже кое-что! Я так рада за них.

Питэр: Да, это было неожиданно. Мы все думали, что эта парочка долго не протянет. А теперь, представь себе, они собрались пожениться.

Jean: Any other news that I've missed?

Peter: Not that important but Leslie has refused to be Hugo's girlfriend. We were all greatly surprised, as we thought that she actually liked him.

Jean: Oh, dear! That's weird. She was so happy to see him, always accepted his presents, wanted his attention, and now she doesn't want to be his girlfriend. I wonder why is that?

Peter: I think, something is rotten in the state of Denmark. Leslie is not that type of a girl. She is usually quite frank. I think he somehow hurt her.

Jean: I agree. I don't think that's only her fault. We should find out what happened when we meet her.

Peter: Yeah, we should. In fact, there is something else that you have missed while you were in Chicago.

Jean: What's that?

Peter: We found who stole Caroline's camera.

Jean: Really? And who was it?

Peter: It was her new flatmate, the young fellow who has just moved in.

Джин: Есть какие-нибудь ещё новости, которые я пропустила?

Питэр: Ничего особо важного, но Лэсли не захотела быть девушкой Хьюго. Мы все были очень удивлены, потому что думали, что он ей в принципе нравится.

Джин: О, Боже! Это так странно. Она была так рада видеть его, всегда принимала его подарки, хотела его внимания, а теперь сама же не хочет быть его девушкой. Интересно, с чего бы это?

Питэр: Думаю, что-то тут нечисто. Лэсли не из так девушек. Она обычно довольно откровенна. Я думаю, он её чем-то обидел.

Джин: Согласна. Я не думаю, что это только её вина. Надо обязательно разузнать, что произошло, когда увидимся с ней.

Питэр: Да, надо. Кстати, есть ещё кое-что, что ты упустила, пока была в Чикаго.

Джин: И что же это?

Питэр: Мы нашли того, кто украл камеру Каролины.

Джин: Правда? И кто же это был?

Питэр: Это был её новый соед, молодой парень, который только что подселился.



Jean: No way! He looks so innocent. I thought he can't say a boo to a goose.

Peter: You see, appearance is deceptive.

Jean: So, how it all happened?

Peter: At first, he saw us taking pictures and making a film outside. And I guess he already knew that it's quite an expensive camera. Then, he turned the emergency alarm on to scare us. When we panicked and ran, he stole it.

Jean: He seems to be very smart. We should be careful with him. So did he give the camera back to the owner?

Peter: No, he continues pretending but Caroline knows that it was him. She saw him taking pictures with it in the central park a few days ago. When she came closer, he hid it and quickly went away.

Jean: So, what is she going to do then? I know it cost her a fortune to buy this new technology.

Peter: Don't worry, we've invented an effective plan to make him confess and give back the camera.

Jean: Oh, that's a relief! I'm with you if you need me. Just tell me what to do.

Peter: Ok, we will. We should be going now. Caroline is waiting for us.

Джин: Не может быть! Он выглядит таким невинным. Я думала, он и мухи не обидит.

Питэр: Видишь ли, внешность бывает обманчива.

Джин: Так, как это все произошло?

Питэр: Сначала, он увидел, как мы на улице фотографируем и записываем видео. Я думаю, он уже знал, что это довольно дорогая камера. Затем, он включил аварийную сигнализацию, чтобы напугать нас. Когда мы запаниковали и разбежались, он украл её.

Джин: Оказывается он очень умен. Нам следует быть осторожнее с ним. Так он вернул камеру владелице?

Питэр: Нет, он продолжает притворяться, но Каролина знает, что это был он. Она видела, как несколько дней тому назад он фотографировал её в центральном парке. И когда она подошла поближе, он её быстренько спрятал и удалился.

Джин: И что же тогда она будет делать? Я знаю, что ей эта новая техника обошлась в кругленькую сумму.

Питэр: Не беспокойся, мы придумали действенный план, чтобы заставить его признаться и вернуть камеру.

Джин: О, это утешает! Я с вами если понадобится. Просто скажите, что делать.

Питэр: Да, так и сделаем. А сейчас нам нужно идти. Каролина ждет нас.

**Раздел 2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.).** Тема 2.1 Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)

### **Практическая работа № 3.**

**Упражнение 1. Прочитайте лексический материал по теме:**

*Лицо:*

**oval** – овальное  
**square** – квадратное  
**long** – длинное  
**puffy** – одутловатое  
**thin** – худое  
**freckled** – веснушчатое  
**wrinkled** – морщинистое  
**pimpled** – прыщеватое  
**swarthy** – смуглое  
**sunburned / tanned / browned** – загорелое  
**pasty** – болезненно-бледное  
**gaunt** – изможденное  
**pock-marked** – рябое  
**clean-shaven** – гладко выбритое  
**fair** – белое, светлое  
**dark** – темное  
**sallow** – болезненно-желтое

*Черты лица delicate*

– тонкие **regular** –  
правильные  
**irregular** – неправильные  
**large** – крупные  
**small** – мелкие  
**chiseled** – точеные  
**stem** – суровые

*Глаза:*

**keen** – пронизательные  
**baggy** – с мешками под глазами  
**lively** – живые  
**beady** – глаза-бусинки  
**blue** – синие, голубые  
**narrow** – узкие  
**brown** – коричневые  
**bulging** – выпуклые  
**close-set** – близко посаженные  
**protuberant** – выпуклые  
**puffy** – опухшие  
**crinkly** – в морщинках  
**red-rimmed** – покрасневшие, воспаленные  
**cross-eyed** – косоглазый  
**round** – круглые  
**dark** – темные  
**dark-ringed** – с темными кругами (под глазами)  
**deep-set, downcast** – глубоко посаженные  
**slanted** – раскосые  
**grey** – серые

**green** – зеленые

**hazel** – ореховые

**Нос:**

**flat** – плоский

**straight** – прямой

**aquiline** – орлиный

**snub** – курносый

**turned up, upturned** – вздернутый

**hooked** – нос крючком

**pointed** – заостренный

**Щеки:**

**chubby / plump** – пухлые

**hollow / sunken** – впалые

**pale** – бледные

**ruddy** – румяные

**pink** – розовые

**roughed** – нарумяненные

**stubby / unshaven** – небритые

**wrinkled** – морщинистые

**Рот:**

**large/big** – большой

**small** – маленький

**stern** – суровый

**strong** – сильный, энергичный

**firm** – твердый

**vivid** – выразительный, живой

**toothless** – беззубый

**Волосы:**

**black** – черные

**blond** – светлые

**red** – рыжие

**auburn** – темно-рыжие

**chestnut, chestnut-brown** – каштановые

**golden** – золотистые

**grey** – седые

**long** – длинные

**short** – короткие

**shoulder-length** – по плечи

**straight** – прямые

**curly** – вьющиеся

**wavy** – волнистые

**bald** – лысый

**Телосложение:**

**tall** – высокий

**short** – низкий

**(of) medium height** – среднего роста

**skinny** – тощий

**thin** – худой

**slim** – стройная (о женщине)

**slender** – стройный (о мужчине)

**well-built** – хорошо сложенный

**neat** – изящный

**lean** – худощавый

**muscular** – мускулистый

**overweight** – с избыточным весом

**obese** – страдающий ожирением

**plump** – полный, пухлый

**fat** – толстый

**stout** – тучный

**stocky** – коренастый

**кожа:**

**fair** – светлая

**dark** – темная **olive**

– оливковая **tanned**

– загорелая **pale** –

бледная

**silky** – шелковистая

**dry** – сухая

**rough** – грубая

**smooth** – гладкая

**baby-soft** – нежная, как у ребенка

**wrinkled** – морщинистая

**freckled** – веснушчатая

**фигура:**

**graceful** – изящная

**lithe** – гибкая

**well-made** – ладная

**superb** – превосходная

**perfect, great** – прекрасная, великолепная

**stunning** – сногшибательный.

**a head turner** – привлекающий внимание, человек, на которого люди оборачиваются.

**gorgeous** – великолепный.

**slight** – хрупкая, изящная

**neat** – аккуратная

**ordinary** – обыкновенная, ничем не примечательная

**bony** – костлявая

**flawed** – небезупречная

**clumsy** – неуклюжая

**shapeless** – бесформенная

**well-fed** – откормленная

**paunchy** – пузатая, «с брюшком»

**ill-made** – некрасивая, непропорциональная

**tattooed** (о теле) – татуированное

**Упражнение 2. Приведите антонимы к следующим словам:**

Long hair; bushy brows; blue eyes; straight lashes; a beautiful girl; a rosy face; arched brows; a tall man.

**Упражнение 3. Напишите описание внешности:**

1. yourself
2. your best friend
3. your teacher
4. your ideal handsome man / a beautiful woman
5. a member of your family

**Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What do we call the upper part of a man's body?
2. What are the parts of the mouth?
3. What do we call the end of the human arm?
4. How many fingers have we on each hand?

5. What do we call the end of the human leg?
6. How many toes have we got on each foot?
7. How many limbs has the human body?
8. What are the lower and upper limbs attached to?

**Упражнение 5. Прочитайте предложения и перефразируйте выделенные слова по образцу: He is a blond. - He has blond hair**

1. What is **your friend's appearance like**? 2. My cousin is **a blonde**. 3. John's wife was **a real beauty**. 4 My sister's husband is a **good-looking** man. 5. His niece is **a brunette**. 6. The boxer was **broad in the shoulders**. 7. A tall **man with round face** met us in the doorway. 8. Her **pretty** face, her golden **curls** seemed to give delight to all who looked at her.

**Упражнение 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Some people believe you can judge someone's character from features of their face or body. This is called physiognomy. Read the text quickly, and match each part to one of the headings from ex. 18:

**Face to face**

- a). They often had a pear-shaped head. They are intelligent but can also be absent-minded. They like to spend time at home where they can think in peace and quiet. Most of the time they are either thinking, studying or sleeping. They remain single, or put off getting married till later in life.
- b). They are well-built and courageous and they do not lack self-confidence. They are easily insulted and get angry quickly. They are quite hard-working at school or at work, but without overdoing it. They enjoy the simple life. They do not often become rich.
- c). They are a bit overweight. They are adaptable and know how to do a good job, though they are not very energetic. They are easy-going and get on well with people. They often do well in business. On the negative side, they can occasionally be self-centered and insensitive towards others.
- d). They tend to be thin. They are inflexible and do not change their ideas easily. They are usually honest. They take their time doing things and not learn quickly. Their thin lips suggest a certain coldness or hardness of character. They often make good farmers, engineers or administrators.
- e). The full, fleshy lips and the prominent jaw are usually signs of sincerity, warmth and strong emotions of the romantic variety. These types are outgoing and sociable. They often get married young. Although they may not shine, they will do well both at work and at play.
- f). The distinguishing feature of this type is that the width and height of the face are roughly the same. They give impression of being melancholy. They are usually red-faced and look healthy. They have large, dark eyes and bushy eyebrows. They have a wide nose and large mouth. These types are tough and determined, even aggressive. They strike first and ask questions later.
- g). This type has a triangular face, with a wide forehead and very narrow chin. They usually have even, well-shaped features, except for their mouth, which will be either too small or too big. Their eyes are large and often very dark. Their nose is narrow at the top but has wide nostrils. Their personality is bright and cheerful, but they can also be tense and edgy. They think a lot and take part in a lot of what goes around them.

**Упражнение 7 Прочитайте следующие названия национальностей.**

Russian - русский  
English - англичанин  
British - британец  
American - американец

Australian - австралиец Scottish - шотландец  
Irish - ирландец  
Chinese - китаец  
Japanese - японец German - немец  
Austrian - австриец  
Spanish - испанец  
Italian - итальянец  
Polish - поляк  
Brazilian - бразилец  
Mexican – мексиканец

### Упражнение 8. Назови национальность

Example: I am from Russia - I am Russian

1. You are from England;
2. Marty is from America;
3. My friends are from Spain;
4. We are from France;
5. She is from Japan;
6. I'm from Italy;
7. My mother is from Australia;
8. Marcos is from Brazil;
9. That waiter is from Mexico;
10. The soldiers are from Great Britain.

### Упражнение 9. Переспроси человека по образцу

Example: We are from Tokyo - Are you from Japan? Are you Japanese?

1. I am from Moscow;
2. Mike is from New York;
3. We are from London;
4. They are from Madrid;
5. Claude is from Paris;
6. Nick and Jane are from Dublin;
7. I'm from Sidney.

### Упражнение 10. Задай вопрос, так чтобы он подходил под ответ

Example: \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, she is from Germany.

Is she from Germany? - Yes, she is from Germany.

1. \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, I'm from the USA.
2. \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, they are from Italy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, he is British.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, she is from Germany.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? - We are from China.
6. \_\_\_\_\_? - No, they aren't from England, they are from Scotland.
7. \_\_\_\_\_? - No, the teacher isn't Brazilian, he is Spanish.
8. \_\_\_\_\_? - She is from Austria.
9. \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, I'm Italian.
10. \_\_\_\_\_? - No, the tourists aren't from Poland.

## Практическая работа № 4.

### Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

What are you? I am a student. (a worker, an engineer, an economist, an office employee, an officer, a military man, a lawyer, an investigator, a judge, a defense counsel, a militiaman, an officer of the court, an inspector, a clerk)

## Pay your attention to the prepositions:

Where do you work? I work at a plant. (at a factory, at a construction site, in an office, on a farm, at school, in hospital, in a library, in the Procurator's Office, at the people's(district, regional) Court, in the Militia)

## Упражнение 2. Прочитайте и запомните новые лексические единицы по теме:

successfully	успешно
unhealthy	нездорово
large amounts of money	большие суммы денег
enterprise	предприятие
to qualify for	годиться для чего-либо
educational level	уровень образования
a command of	уровень владения чем-либо
to gain	приобретать
sufficient	достаточный
staff	персонал
unemployed	безработный

## Упражнение 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

What does it mean to be a professional? What skills do professionals need to have? A professional is someone who possesses specialized knowledge, often in addition to having completed some focused academic preparation (such as high school or college or technical classes) for their career. Teachers, contractors, IT workers, and employees from countless other industries are considered professionals. Beyond the abilities and knowledge needed for each specific profession, professionals in almost every discipline need a particular set of qualities, skills, and behaviors.

These are primarily soft skills—intangible skills that help you interact and get along well with others. In some cases, employers may seek applicants with hybrid skills, which are a combination of soft skills and the hard skills required to do the job.

Because professional skills are required for nearly every job, they are rarely included in job listings. So, let's review the top skills that all employers expect job applicants and employees to have when they work in professional roles.

### Top 7 Professional Skills

**Communication:** Communication skills, in general, are important for any professional. It includes written, verbal, and nonverbal communication. However, one particularly important communication skill in today's world is email. Almost every profession requires some email correspondence. Professionals need to be able to craft clearly written, concise emails, using the appropriate format and tone for colleagues and employers alike.

**Public Speaking:** Almost every job requires some public speaking. While you might not be giving long presentations regularly, you will likely need to speak up during meetings, provide information to your colleagues, and/or speak to a group in some small way. Professionals need to be capable of speaking to others clearly and presenting information effectively. The following skills are important for anyone who has to present in public:

**Teamwork:** All professionals have to work in some sort of a group, whether they are working on team projects or trying to help a company achieve its mission. As a professional, you must possess the interpersonal skills required to get along with others. You need to be able to share responsibility with others, communicate effectively, and achieve a common goal.

**Time Management:** As a professional, you will be tasked with completing a variety of tasks. You'll have to draw upon organizational skills to budget your time so that you complete each task by a given deadline without feeling overwhelmed. Timeliness might seem simple, but it is one of the most important qualities in a professional. Employees who show up on time (or, better yet, early), are often perceived to be more hardworking by their employers (even if this is not the case). You can therefore boost your professional reputation by showing up to work and meetings a few minutes early.

**Leadership:** Regardless of the role you play at an organization, leadership skills are important. Whether you're working on a team or in a management position, being able to lead is an essential skill for a professional.

**Flexibility:** Most jobs require a degree of flexibility, and the ability to be willing to change. It's important to be able to understand different perspectives, and to adjust your workflow and contributions to the company as change arises. Here are some of the skills that will enable you to show employers that you have the flexibility required for success on the job:

**Personal Skills:** Interpersonal skills are the soft skills that enable employees to work well with other workers, managers, clients, customers, vendors, and other people they interact within the workplace. These skills and professional attributes are also important for successful professional networking, and for managing your own career growth.

**Упражнение 4. Составьте рассказ о вашей будущей профессии.**

### Практическая работа № 5.

**Упражнение 1. Изучите лексические единицы по теме:**

**Accountant** - a person that works with the money and accounts of a company.

**Actor /Actress** - a person that acts in a play or a movie

**Architect** - a person that designs building and houses.

**Astronomer** - a person who studies the stars and the universe

**Author** - They write books or novels.

**Baker** - They make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.

**Bricklayer** - a person that helps to build houses using bricks.

**Bus driver** - a person that drives buses.

**Butcher** - a person that works with meat. They cut the meat and sell it in their shop.

**Carpenter** - a person that makes things from wood including houses and furniture.

**Chef/Cook** - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.

**Cleaner** - a person that cleans/tidies an area or place (such as in an office)

**Dentist** - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.

**Designer** - a person who has the job of designing things.

**Doctor** - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.

**Dustman/Refuse collector** - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.

**Electrician** - a person that works with electric circuits.

**Engineer** - a person who develops solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures or public works.

**Factory worker** - a person that works in a factory.

**Farmer** - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.

**Fireman/Fire fighter** - a person that puts out fires.

**Fisherman** - a person that catches fish

**Florist** - a person that works with flowers.

**Gardener** - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.

**Hairdresser** - they cut your hair or give it a new style.

**Journalist** - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.

**Judge** - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.

**Lawyer** - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.

**Lecturer** - a person that gives lectures, usually in a university.

**Librarian** - a person that works in a library.

**Lifeguard** - a person that saves lives where people swim (at a beach or swimming pool).

**Mechanic** - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.

**Упражнение 2 Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

#### Professions and Careers

Since we all are human and always tend to develop, in order to be useful and successful personality, the main question we ask ourselves after finishing school is: which profession should I choose? Who do I want to be? Normally we choose the one that brings more money and success and is considered a decent and popular profession in the society and presupposes the future career growth. But the more correct approach would be: what do I do best of all? What do I want most of all to be?



Indeed it is a hard choice, but still very important. Let's take an overview to the most large and popular profession areas that young people consider while choosing a profession.

**Health Care.** The growing necessity in the health care area can be explained by constantly growing population number and people's average age – people are living longer so the increasing number of elderly people demands more health care services. Consequently the more working, administrative roles should be filled.

**Computer science.** The technological progress and integration of digital communications and IT services have created bigger necessity of specialists in this area, including private and public sectors. So the computer science became more and more popular in the last 15 years, so right now more and more people choose this direction after graduating the high school. Computer programmers, web designers and developers, system administrators have many job offers and are quite successful in their careers.

**Teaching** is one more popular profession, being respected and interesting in the modern society. Teaching includes many other sciences as psychology, sociology, philology, philosophy, logics, etc. Indeed it is obviously a big area of investigation and research and development, so many young men and women choose it without hesitation.

Choosing a profession is very difficult. Your choice should depend on your character, intellect, abilities and talent.

Do you think someone can be a good teacher if he/she doesn't love children?

Do you think someone can be a good vet if he/she doesn't like animals?

Can a musician or singer make a success if they don't have a good ear for music? Can an actor or dancer become famous if they have no **special** talent?

You can never be a **respectable** judge if you are not **just** and **honest**.

Only those who are brave, can become sailors.

Only people who have **creative** minds can be **successful** businessmen.

The profession of a doctor requires **special** education and long training. A doctor must be very **responsible** because they **deal with** the most **precious** thing that people have — their health.

There are a lot of interesting and **noble** professions, and many roads are opened before you. But remember most professions **are available** only to educated people. So if you want to be a professional you have **to enter an institute** or university. It is difficult and you have to study hard. It is not easy, because only those who have a **strong will**, can study hard. Try to build your character, develop the **strength of will** and your dreams will **come true**.

### Упражнение 3 Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are your likes?
2. What do you hate doing most of all?
3. Do you study well?
4. What is your favourite subject?
5. Do you have a person who you admire?
6. What is your dream?

### Практическая работа № 6

#### Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

##### Job Descriptions for an IT Specialist

**Help desk:** The unfortunate fact is that hardware and software programs don't always work the way they're supposed to. And most of us don't have the tech know-how to find the problem and fix it. As a result, someone places a call to the IT specialist; he is usually available 24/7.

Computer support specialists give advice and help to anyone who uses a computer in an organization. They receive the phone calls for help and respond to handle the problems. Most of the time, the IT specialist can solve the problem remotely, but they are also available to make on-site visits.

IT support technicians have the skills to set up and install computer equipment and make most repairs. They can train employees on how to use new computer hardware and software. This includes using word-processing software, operating printers and even providing instructions on how to send and receive emails.

**Network administration:** IT specialists have the responsibility to support the day-to-day operations of a computer network. Their job is to make sure that network systems keep communications and information flowing smoothly.

IT technicians select the required computer hardware and software for specific applications and supervise the installation. These networks include wide area networks, local area networks, intranets and other systems for communication. Network administrators design systems to operate at the least cost and increase productivity.

Network administrators make sure that employees' workstations are working properly and that the organizations' servers and any mobile equipment are functioning correctly. They do any required maintenance, fix any network problems and upgrade computer security systems.

**Security:** The world is full of people with criminal intents, and the internet is a fertile field for their unlawful acts. The threats from hacks by thieves is constantly increasing and becoming more sophisticated. An IT specialist plays a vital role in designing software to prevent cyberattacks.

Cyberattacks can be costly. Hackers can steal personal identities and use the information to open credit cards, apply for bank loans and even transfer home mortgages to their names and take ownership of your house.

Information security technicians design software, such as data encryption programs and firewalls, to protect an organizations's computer systems and networks. They continuously check the organization's networks to detect security breaches and investigate when an attack occurs.

**Database analysis:** IT specialists use special software to organize, manage and store data. This includes such information as financial data, shipping records, purchase orders, payroll records and administrative expenses. Database administrators make this information available to users in the organization and set up security procedures that prevent unauthorized access.

IT experts monitor databases to make sure they are operating efficiently and error-free. These technicians install back-up software to restore data in the event of power outages, software crashes and virus attacks.

**Cloud computing:** Moving data storage to the cloud involves more than buying a few megabytes of online capacity. It's not as simple as swapping an in-house computer for an outside source. Going to the cloud involves an analysis of the needs of an organization, then designing and planning the installation.

IT specialists in cloud computing are the architects of a cloud infrastructure that meets the unique requirements of each organization. This could mean, for example, having a cloud database that is easily accessible to the marketing manager to run simulations for various campaigns or recording all the manufacturing costs for a product. It could mean using software stored in the cloud.

Working with the cloud is a completely different way of handling the activities of a business and the data from its operations. Although the concept of storing data in the cloud was the original idea, it has now evolved into using programs in the cloud that are accessible from any location and by all types of devices. Computer systems no longer need to have software programs stored on hard drives at the physical site; they can be accessed in a cloud facility. This eliminates the need for high-capacity hard disc storage.

**Software developers:** A software program runs everything you do on a computer, and somebody had to write the code for that program. This is the job of a software developer.

Software developers work with other IT technicians to construct programs that accomplish specific objectives. It might be a program to record a sales invoice to a customer or a program that calculates and keeps track of payroll and deductions for employees.

**Software engineers:** After a software developer has written the codes and created a program, the software engineer tests and installs the systems onto the computers. These engineers use their knowledge of computer hardware and software codes to implement the programs and make them easy to use for non-IT employees.

**Business intelligence analysts:** A business intelligence technician takes the data that a business has stored on its computer or in the cloud and converts it into charts and tables. These business-oriented specialists must have a knowledge of SQL programming and be able to work with software developers to create data mining algorithms. A business analyst figures out how to extract the relevant data and prepare reports that are useful to managers.

These analysts must have a strong business background. While they will have a workable knowledge of information technology, they are more focused on crossing the gap to produce effective reports for management. Their jobs typically involve being given the parameters of a problem and using their technical knowledge to study the data and find solutions.

**Упражнение 2. Напишите 10 вопросов к прочитанному тексту**

**Упражнение 3. Подготовьте рассказ об одной из представленных профессий.**

## Практическая работа № 7

### Упражнение 1. Прочитайте и переведите тест

**Jack** is popular with his fellow-students and most of his teachers. He works hard in his classroom, but sometimes he can be noisy. He is not deliberately disruptive, but he does find it difficult to sit still for long periods. He is full of energy. He is late for his classes more often than most students but he is always willing to help teachers and students.

Jack is generally good-tempered, but he has been in two fights since he left school. He is quite happy at school and doesn't seem to have any strong opinions about how things could be changed. He gets on well with his parents although he frequently quarrels with his younger sisters.

**Jane** plays netball for the school team for her year, she is very popular with her fellow students. She takes the lead in arranging extra netball practices and group parties. She has a lively personality and a sense of humour. Her teachers like her but they complain about her unpunctuality and sometimes lateness of her homework.

There is one particular teacher she does not like; she has been accused of being insolent to this teacher, but Jane denied it strongly.

She has strong opinions about how the university should be run. Out of school she is dressed in very up-to-date clothes and collects all the latest records. She is a keen sportsman.

**Len** is a very intelligent boy. He is not very good at games, in fact he shows little interest in sport in general. He is no weakling however. He reads book after book, plays chess well and is very good at Physics. He is a friendly person but perhaps does not make friends as easily as some of the other students. Whatever he gives his mind on, he does with great determination. His parents are very proud of him. He lives in a flat on a housing estate near the University. He is not very talkative, but when he does speak, the other students tend to listen to him.

**Maggie** thinks there are many things wrong with the University. She has ideas about changing the rules; for instance, she rebels against doing homework and believes that being punished by detention is wrong. Some of her teachers think she is a troublemaker. Some of her groupmates think she is loud and bossy; others think she is a very lively person. Maggie's mother is a councilor so she is accustomed to hearing her parents talk about important matters. She is intelligent, full of energy and seems to have opinions about everything.

### Упражнение 2. Напишите ответы к следующим утверждениям

- who of these students you would like to make friends with
- who might be the best group representative. Give your arguments.
- What do you like/dislike about these people?

### Упражнение 3. Переведите данные выражения

1. Пользоваться популярностью среди одноклассников .
2. Намеренно нарушать дисциплину .
3. Опаздывать на занятия .
4. Хорошо ладить с кем-либо .
5. Жаловаться на непунктуальность .
6. Обвинять в дерзости .
7. Страстно увлекаться спортом .
8. Постоянно нарушать дисциплину .

### Упражнение 4. Подберите прилагательное

ambitious, adventurous, easy-going, imaginative, impatient, naughty, optimistic, polite, sad, selfish, sensible, sociable, talkative.

1. He is with his little sister.
2. They are a (an) family and entertain a great deal.
3. They like new places even if they are dangerous. They are explorers.
4. He is to get through high school in three years; so he works hard.
5. I never see her upset. She seems a (an) person because always takes things as they are.
6. He's the habit of talking a great deal. He loves to tell everybody what he's done and where he's been. He is too \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The child hit his baby sister.
8. I think, she is too to do anything foolish.
9. A(an) person puts his own interests first.
10. A(an) person always sees the bright side of things.
11. The boy gave the lady his seat on the bus.
12. He has ideas like no one else's. He can make up fairy stories. He is extremely.
13. You feel if your best friend goes away.

**Упражнение 5. Составьте рассказ о будущей профессии (20-25 предложений)**

**Раздел 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. Тема 3.1. Семья**

### **Практическая работа № 8.**

**Упражнение 1. Прочитайте лексический материал по теме:**

**parents**-родители

**father**-отец

**mother**-мать

**sister**-сестра

**brother**-брат

**son**-сын

**daughter**-дочь

**grandfather**-дедушка

**great- grandchildren**-правнуки

**uncle**-дядя

**aunt**-тетя

**nephew**-племянник

**niece**-племянница

**grandparents**-дедушка и бабушка

**great- grandfather**-прадед

**great- grandmother** –прабабушка

**cousin**-двоюродный брат и сестра

**granddaughter**-внучка

**grandchildren**-внуки

**second cousin**-троюродный брат и сестра

**elder**-старший (о членах семьи)

**the eldest**-самый старший

**Relations by marriage** – родственники по браку:

**husband**- муж, супруг

**wife**-жена

**father-in-law**- свекор, тесть

**mother-in law**-свекровь, теща

**son- in-law**-зять **ghter-in-law**- невестка, сноха **brother-in-law**-1. зять; 2. шурин, свояк, деверь

**sister-in-law**-1.невестка (жена брата) 2. золовка, свояченица

**Step relations** – сводные родственники:

**stepmother**-мачеха

**stepfather**-отчим

**stepchildren**-неродные дети

**stepbrother**- сводный брат

**stepsister**-сводный сестра

**stepson**-пасынок

**stepdaughter**-падчерица

**to be single**- быть неженатым

**Упражнение 2 Дополните предложения словами из упражнения № 1**

Mr and Mrs. Dale live in London. They are married. Mr Dale is Mrs. Dale's..., and Mrs. Dale is Mr Dale is....They have four children: Henry, John, Mary and Jane. Mr Dale is their... and Mrs. Dale is their...Mr and Mrs. Dale are their . . . . The four children are ... and ...; Henry and John are the two ... of Mr and Mrs. Dale; Mary and Jane are the two .... Mary is the eldest child, and Jane is the youngest.

Mr Dale's father is very old; his name is George. He lives with the family. George Dale is the ... of the four children.

Mrs. Dale has a mother; she is the ... of the four children. Her name is Mrs. Field. Henry and John are the... of old Mr Dale and of old Mrs. Field; Mary and Jane are their ....

Mr Dale has a brother and a sister. His brother's name is Richard Dale, and his ... name is Helen. His sister is married. She married Mr White and so she is called ... White. Richard Dale is the ... of the four children. Mrs. White is the ... of the four children. Her ... Mr White is another uncle of the four children.

Mr Richard Dale has two children: Edward and Rose. These two children are the ... of Henry, John, Mary and Jane. Edward is a... and Rose is a ...

### Упражнение 3. Сопоставьте слова и их значения

1	grandmother	a	daughter of your brother or sister
2	mother-in-law	b	mother of your wife or husband
3	nephew	c	brother of your mother or father
4	grandson	d	one or two children born at the same time to the same mother
5	niece	e	son of your brother or sister
6	great-grandfather	f	daughter of your grandson or granddaughter
7	uncle	g	father of your grandfather or grandmother
8	twin	h	sister of your father or mother
9	great-granddaughter	i	mother of your mother or father
10	aunt	j	son of your son or daughter

### Практическая работа № 9

Упражнение 1. Подберите к словосочетаниям из первой колонки их русские эквиваленты из второй.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. out of the store     | a. сквозь парк             |
| 2. into the store       | b. мимо парка              |
| 3. along the road       | c. прочь от магазина       |
| 4. across the road      | d. внутрь магазина         |
| 5. up the road          | e. из магазина             |
| 6. down the road        | f. на дерево               |
| 7. around the tree      | g. вокруг дерева           |
| 8. through the park     | h. по направлению к дереву |
| 9. onto the tree        | i. вверх по дороге         |
| 10. past the park       | j. вдоль дороги            |
| 11. toward the tree     | k. вниз по дороге          |
| 12. away from the store | l. через дорогу            |

Упражнение 2. Выберите правильный предлог движения. Переведите предложения.

1. The spider is crawling ... (along/past) the floor.
2. It's so hot in here. Let me get ... (into/out of) the room.
3. Put your laptop ... (toward/onto) the table.
4. You should walk ... (around/through) the corner and you'll see the pharmacy.
5. My ball rolled ... (up/down) the hill and fell into the lake.
6. The lorry is moving ... (onto/along) the road.
7. The plane is going ... (through/onto) the clouds.
8. Sammy is trying to throw his cap ... (past/onto) the garage roof.
9. Nick and Dave jumped ... (into/down) the swimming pool.
10. The horse jumped ... (over/across) the barrier.

**Упражнение 3. Найдите в предложениях ошибки. Поставьте верный предлог движения.**

1. The vase has just fallen along the stairs. (Ваза только что упала вниз по лестнице.)
2. Our bus is going from Istanbul till Ankara. (Наш автобус едет из Стамбула в Анкару.)
3. I saw Richard when I came away from the office. (Я увидел Ричарда, когда вошел в офис.)
4. I've got so many bags that I can't get toward the taxi. (У меня так много сумок, что я не могу влезть в такси.)
5. You have my keys in your pocket. Please, take them away from it. (У тебя в кармане мои ключи. Пожалуйста, достань их оттуда.)
6. Why are you always getting up the trouble? (Почему ты всегда попадаешь в неприятности?)
7. Matt swam around the English Channel last summer. (Мэтт переплыл пролив Ла-Манш прошлым летом.)
8. When my train arrived I went onto the carriage. (Когда прибыл мой поезд, я вошел в вагон.)

**Практическая работа № 10.**

**Упражнение.1 Поставьте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям:**

1. Our family lives in a three-room flat.
2. They went to the same school.
3. He will read this book tomorrow.
4. They are playing chess now.
5. Our friend is working now.
6. Her mother is an accountant.

**Упражнение. 2 Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной форме и отрицательной форме:**

1. They are in Europe now.
2. She is a clever girl.
3. It is cold today.
4. He is in his office.
5. They are members of the country club.
6. Both sisters are tall.
7. John is angry with you.
8. She is a good tennis player.
9. The stamps are in my desk.
10. She is a good teacher.
11. I am her cousin.

**Упражнение 3. Постройте общие вопросы и дайте на них краткие утвердительные и отрицательные ответы:**

1. They want to drive the car.
2. She needs a house.
3. I need to go.
4. He prefers to live in the hose.
5. We like to speak English.
6. I hate to speak Russian.
7. We love to live in the city.
8. She wants to have the car.
9. He needs to go.
10. I want to have a house.
11. She hates to drive the car.
12. We like to speak English.
13. The want to come.

**Упражнение. 4. Напишите следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной формах:**

*Образец:* There is a flag on the top of the building.

Is there a flag on the top of the building?

There isn't a flag on the top of the building.

- 1) There is a big parade today.
- 2) There are two lamps in the room.
- 3) There are ten new words in the lessons.
- 4) There are enough chairs for everyone.
- 5) There is a good restaurant near here.
- 6) There is a comfortable chair in each room.
- 7) There are many pictures on the walls of our room.
- 8) There are more than ten sentences in each exercise.

**Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. У тебя есть квартира? – Да. 2. Ты любишь смотреть телевизор? – Нет. 3. Ты живешь в городе? – Нет. 4. Он водит машину? – Да. 5. Он любит говорить по-английски? – Да. 6. Ей нужен дом? – Нет. 7. Ты хочешь прийти? – Да. 8. Тебе это нравится? – Нет. 9. У нее есть красный «Мерседес»? – Да. 10. Она хочет говорить по телефону? – Да.

**Упражнение 6. Переведите на английский:**

1. Вам нравится больше английский язык или французский?
2. Он живет в Москве или в Петербурге?
3. Она его младшая или старшая сестра?
4. Студенты уже сдали экзамены или нет?
5. Петровы поедут летом на юг или на север?
6. Ваш друг учится в академии или в университете?

**Упражнение 7. Поставьте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям и переведите их:**

1. We need a car. 2. I like to drive the car. 3. You live in the city. 4. I live in London. 5. We like the city. 6. They hate English. 7. You want to speak Russian. 8. I have a house. 9. We have a red car.

**Упражнение. 8 Поставьте специальные вопросы к предложениям.**

1. Our teacher knows several foreign languages. 2. He has graduated from our University last year. 3. We shall go to Samara next week. 4. They are working in our garden. 5. I have just read this book. 6. I took this book from my friend. 7. He likes reading books. 8. She has many relatives abroad. 9. They were in many countries. 10. Russia is the largest country in the world.

## **Практическая работа № 11.**

**Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1) Have you got a sister or a brother?
- 1) Have you got an elder sister or a younger sister/brother?
- 2) Has your cousin a wife or a husband?
- 3) Do you want to have a son, a daughter or twins?
- 5) Have you any nephews or nieces? How can you characterize them?
- 6) What is your aunt?
- 7) What is your uncle?
- 8) Have you a second cousin?
- 9) What is your second cousin's name?
- 10) You are the eldest child in the family, aren't you?
- 11) You are the only child in the family, aren't you?
- 12) What names would you like to give to your son and daughter?
- 13) What qualities must a perfect wife have? Must she tell you everything?
- 14) What kind of character should an ideal husband have?

- 15) Have you got any relations by marriage?  
16) Has anybody of your relatives stepchildren?

**Упражнение 2. Головоломка. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. I am a man. If Larry's son is my son's father, what relationship am I to Larry?

- a) his grandfather  
b) his father c) his son  
d) his grandson e) I am  
Larry  
f) his uncle

2. I am a woman. If Mary is my granddaughter's aunt, what relationship am I to Mary?

- a) her niece  
b) her grandmother c) her  
mother  
d) her daughters e) I am  
Mary  
f) granddaughter

3. I am a man. If the nephew of my son's son is Will's son, what relationship am I to Will?

- a) his uncle b) his  
father c) his cousin d) I  
am Will e) his son  
f) his grandfather

4. I am a woman. If my son's brother is Linda's husband, what relationship am I to Linda?

- a) her aunt  
b) her mother c) I am  
Linda d) her sister  
e) her mother-in-law f) her  
grandmother

5. I am a boy. If my brother's father is uncle to Tom's cousin, what relationship am I to Tom?

- a) his cousin b) his  
brother c) his father d) I  
am Tom e) his son  
f) his uncle

6. I am a little girl. If my cousin's father is Lucy's daughter's uncle, what relationship am I to Lucy?

- a) her daughter b) her  
sister  
c) her niece  
d) I am Lucy  
e) her cousin  
f) her granddaughter

**Упражнение 3. Изучите лексику по теме:**

**household chores** — домашние обязанности

**share** (v) — делить

**iron** (v) гладить

**sweep the floor** (v) подметать

**vacuum the carpets** (v) пылесосить ковры

**mop the floor** (v) мыть пол шваброй

**lay the table/set the table** (v) накрыть на стол



**clean the table** (v) убрать со стола  
**wash the dishes/do the dishes** (v) мыть посуду  
**dry/wipe the dishes** (v) вытирать посуду **clean the sink** (v) вымыть раковину  
**take out the garbage/rubbish** (v) вынести мусор  
**fill the dishwasher/ empty the dishwasher** (v) загрузить посуду в посудомойку/выгрузить посуду из посудомоечной машины  
**pick up the toys** (v) собрать игрушки  
**tidy the room** (v) убирать комнату, приводить все в порядок в комнате (прибираться)  
**make one's bed** (v) убирать/застилать постель (утром) или стелить постель (вечером)  
**dust the furniture** (v) вытирать пыль с мебели **do the laundry** (v) стирать белье **cut the grass** (v) косить траву  
**mow the lawn** (v) косить траву на лужайке газонокосилкой **water the flowers** (v) поливать цветы **weed the garden** (v) пропалывать сад  
**fix the roof** (v) чинить крышу  
**repair some devices** (v) ремонтировать устройства  
**buy food/clothes** (v) покупать продукты питания/одежду  
**overcome laziness** побороть/преодолеть лень.

**Упр. 4 Составьте монолог по теме: Мои домашние обязанности.**

**Упр. 5 Прочитайте и переведите текст. Расскажите о традициях вашей семьи.**

There are some family traditions in my family. For example, we always have dinner together. Every evening, when my parents come home from work, we have a family dinner. We discuss the important events of the day.

The second tradition is connected with household duties. Everyone in our family has his own duties. For example, my mum is responsible for cooking, while my dad always does the shopping. I'm responsible for the pets and plants, while my older sister is responsible for washing the dishes and vacuum-cleaning.

The third tradition is celebrating holidays together. We especially like celebrating New Year and Christmas. The traditional New Year dishes in our home are a roast chicken, a couple of salads and my mum's speciality — a vanilla cake. We always prepare postcards and presents for one another.

## **Практическая работа № 12.**

**Упражнение 1. Выберите подходящий предлог и переведите предложения.**

1. The clock hangs on the wall, ... the table. (above/under/on)
2. He has played Hamlet ... the stage many times. (on/in/next to)
3. The bank is ... the post-office and the beauty salon. (behind/at/between)
4. The ball has rolled ... the bed. (on/under/above)
5. Bob and Jane were sitting in the café ... each other. (between/behind/in front of)
6. The gym is ... my college. (next to/on/between)
7. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on)
8. The office address is ... the top of the page. (in/at/above)
9. He spends all his life ... work. (in/at/on)
10. The kettle is boiling ... the kitchen. (in/at/on)

**Упражнение 2. Вставьте подходящий предлог места.**

1. There's nobody waiting \_\_\_ the bus stop.
2. Meet me \_\_\_ the bus station.
3. I often have a coffee \_\_\_ the Calypso Cafe.
4. I'm a student \_\_\_ Brighton College.
5. Molly is \_\_\_ work at the moment.
6. He saw a nest ... the tree.
7. How many misprints are there ... this book?
8. Don't sit ... the window.

9. Is the post-office close ... your house?

10. What subjects do you study ... school?

### Упражнение 3. Выберите подходящий вариант

1. a train \_\_\_\_ Moscow  
A to B for C on
2. a ticket \_\_\_\_ the plane  
A on B to C for
3. the plans \_\_\_\_ the future  
A for B on C to
4. He is \_\_\_\_ his sister's  
A by B near C at
5. \_\_\_\_ the ten o'clock show  
A on B in C at
6. a visit \_\_\_\_ a college  
A on B at C in D to
7. \_\_\_\_ John's birthday  
A on B at C in
8. What are the office hours \_\_\_\_ you?  
A at B by C near D with

### Упражнение 4 Сформируйте общий вопрос к предложению:

She is a very good teacher.

Her parents are both doctors.

Lane visited many countries.

He couldn't drive last summer.

### Упражнение 5. Сформируйте специальный вопрос ко всему предложению:

I am keen on visiting new countries. (What)

She works from 6 a.m. till 4 p.m. (How many hours)

She will meet me at the platform. (What time)

I was not ready to go through the test. (Why)

Jack is a member of a school football team. (Who)

My sister likes travelling by car. (How)

You can look for information on a timetable on the ground floor. (Where)

They visited all Europe countries last year. (When)

### Упражнение 6 Сформируйте специальный вопрос к подлежащему:

She was drinking cold water. (What...)

Our neighbor's children broke the window. (Who)

Lily hasn't answered the questions yet. (Who)

Sting is my favorite singer. (Who)

### Упражнение 7. Переведите предложения в форме альтернативного вопроса.

Ты любишь смотреть футбол или баскетбол?

Ты любишь смотреть фильмы или сериалы?

Твой кот серый или черный?

Ты сегодня работаешь дома или в офисе?

Ты любишь больше печенье или шоколад?

Она ходила в театр с Джеком или с Кайлом?

**Раздел 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).** Тема 4.1 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

### Практическая работа № 13.

1. Образуйте форму глаголов с окончанием -ing.

Н-р: walk – walking

have

come

listen

buy

swim  
put  
use  
stop  
drive  
win

2. Переведите предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.

Хелен покупает помидоры на рынке.

Маленький Том плачет в спальне.

Идет дождь.

Мы играем в теннис с друзьями.

Мама готовит куриный суп.

Обезьянки едят бананы на дереве.

Мой брат учит стишок.

Куда идет твой отец?

Что ты читаешь?

Почему он спит сейчас?

Где играют твои дети?

Поезд не движется.

Мальчики не танцуют.

Джек и Джейн не помогают мне.

Учитель не смотрит на нас.

3. Составьте из слов предложения.

Н-р: the – I – beach – going – to – am. – I am going to the beach. (Я иду на пляж.)

Anna – juice – is – orange – drinking.

not – sun – shining – the – is.

are – parents – the – in – my – sitting – garden.

dress – she – long – is – a – today – wearing.

we – playing – not – violin – are – the.

4. Напишите утвердительные (+), отрицательные (-) или вопросительные (?) предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.

Н-р: George/drive very fast. (+) - George is driving very fast. (Джордж едет очень быстро.)

I/learn Russian. (-) - I am not learning Russian. (Я не учу русский.)

It/snow. (?) - Is it snowing? (Снег идет?)

George/drive very fast. (+)

I/learn Russian. (-)

It/snow. (?)

They/walk in the park. (+)

Sophie/eat berries. (-)

Mother/vacuum-clean. (?)

Jenny/write a postcard. (+)

We/swim in the swimming-pool. (-)

I/listen to music. (+)

Kevin/work. (?)

The nurse/feed the patient. (+)

The wind/blow. (?)

She/sing a lullaby. (-)

The boys/ride horses. (?)

They/build a new house. (-)

ОТВЕТЫ:

1. having  
coming  
listening  
buying  
swimming  
putting  
using  
stopping  
driving  
winning

2.  
Helen is buying tomatoes in the market.  
Little Tom is crying in the bedroom.  
It is raining.  
We are playing tennis with our friends.  
Mother is cooking chicken soup.  
The monkeys are eating bananas in the tree.  
My brother is learning a poem.  
Where is your father going?  
What are you reading?  
Why is he sleeping now?  
Where are your children playing?  
The train is not moving.  
The boys aren't dancing.  
Jack and Jane are not helping me.  
The teacher isn't looking at us.

3.  
Anna is drinking orange juice. (Анна пьет апельсиновый сок.)  
The sun is not shining. (Солнце не светит.)  
My parents are sitting in the garden. (Мои родители сидят в саду.)  
She is wearing a long dress today. (Она одета в длинное платье сегодня.)  
We are not playing the violin. (Мы не играем на скрипке.)

4.  
4. They are walking in the park. (Они гуляют в парке.)  
5. Sophie is not eating berries. (Софи не ест ягоды.)  
6. Is Mother vacuum-cleaning? (Мама пылесосит?)  
7. Jenny is writing a postcard. (Дженни пишет открытку.)  
8. We aren't swimming in the swimming-pool. (Мы не плаваем в бассейне.)  
9. I am listening to music. (Я слушаю музыку.)  
10. Is Kevin working? (Кевин работает?)  
11. The nurse is feeding the patient. (Медсестра кормит пациента.)  
12. Is the wind blowing? (Ветер дует?)  
13. She isn't singing a lullaby. (Она не поет колыбельную.)  
14. Are the boys riding horses? (Мальчики едут верхом на лошадях?)  
15. They are not building a new house. (Они не строят новый дом.)

**Практическая работа № 14.**

My house is a two-storey building. Last year the iron fence was put around the house, there are also a gate which leads to the front door of the house and the back door which leads to the backyard. The walls are quite thick so the house is sturdy. The walls are painted in yellow color and the roof is green. There is a chimney on the top of the roof and a skylight, through which the light penetrates to the attic. There is a basement, where I store all my old stuff. There are also two balconies. And I forgot to mention a small garden where my mom grows different plants. Oh yes, and there is a garage, my dad keeps in it his car and I keep my bicycle.

### My Flat

My name is Andrew. My family and I live in Yekaterinburg. We live in a nice flat in a modern block of flats. Our flat is on the third floor of the nine-storied building, which contains all modern facilities starting from central heating and ending with lift and rubbish chute. We have a cozy three-room flat.

It consists of one bedroom for my parents, one large living-room and a study, which is also my room. Besides, there is a spacious kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet.

The biggest room in our flat is the living-room. It has many useful functions. For example, we can watch TV there or have family dinners. At other times we welcome guests there and they can even stay overnight. We have a large sofa in the living-room, which can be transformed into a bed.

My parents' bedroom is also quite spacious. It's a big room with two king size beds, two bedside tables, two lamps and a wardrobe.

The study is not as big as other rooms in our flat, but despite this, it's very cozy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary things, such as a desk, a chair, a lamp, some book shelves, my bed and a cabinet. This room used to be my father's study, but when I grew up it became my room.

We don't keep any pets in the flat, but there is a large aquarium in the hall where we have a lot of exotic and colourful fish.

I like my flat very much. I think it's a good place to live in. We are also lucky with neighbours.

## Практическая работа № 15.

### One of the oldest universities

I am a student of the Bauman Moscow State Technical University. This university is one of the oldest universities of Russia. Its history started in the XIX century. Nowadays this university is one of the most prestigious educational institutions of our country.

University structure

My university is not only one of the best but also one of the biggest universities of Russia. It consists of 8 scientific and educational divisions. Every division includes faculties and research institutes.

Vocational training is also carried on large factories located in Moscow and Moscow suburbs. This is due to the close collaboration of the Bauman University with industrial companies of our country.

I study at the faculty of engineering technology. It is one of the University's oldest faculties. The faculty prepares specialists in the field of engineering technology. The level of education in the Bauman University meets high requirements of Russian employers.

## Практическая работа № 16.

### Describe a piece of equipment in your home

You should say:

*What it is*

*How often you use it*

*Who you usually use it with*

*And explain why this item is important to you*

The past few years is the golden era of advanced technology, and I suppose **household appliances** is no exception. I'm going to describe the refrigerator as a household equipment that I find most useful for my family.

My mom loves cooking and she's actually a good cook. She's mainly **responsible for** shopping for healthy food and cooking **scrumptious** meal for all of us. And **as a matter of fact**, our refrigerator is essential **when it comes to** food storage. Its size is **perfect for** the corner area in our kitchen, yet big enough to store a large amount of food for the whole family. We keep the vegetables and certain kinds of

fruits **at the bottom**, whereas the **leftovers** are kept on top. And some cakes that are made by my mom are kept cold **in the middle**. **As regards** my family meals, fresh meat and seafood **is a must**. In particular I **cannot go a day without** a single piece of pork or beef. Thus, the fridge has always **done a great job** of keeping the meat and seafood fresh all the times. Besides, ice cream bought by my dad every two to three weeks is also stored in the same freezer.

Refrigerator is a wonderful technological invention I must say. It is an **indispensable** appliance for almost every household. Since the country possesses **tropical weather** and particularly quite high **outside temperature** these days, it is difficult to keep the vegetables or meat fresh even for a few days. I think **down the line** if I ever move away, fridge is definitely on top of my **must-have** list.

### *Vocabulary*

**Household appliance (n)** a machine that is designed to do a particular thing in the home, such as preparing food, heating or cleaning

**To be responsible for (adj)/To take the responsibility to** Having an obligation to do something, or having control over or care for someone, as part of one's job or role

**Scrumptious (adj)** very delicious

**As a matter of fact (phrase)** in reality

**When it comes to Sth/V-ing (phrase)** speaking about

**At the bottom/in the middle/on top (adv)**

**As regards (expression)** in regard to

**To be a must (adj)** to be highly required

**To go a day without (v)** Sth that is not necessary to do on a certain day

**To do a great job (v)** to do Sth well

**Indispensable (adj)** absolutely necessary

**Tropical weather (n)** Very hot and humid

**Down the line (idiom)** in the future

**Must-have (n/adj)** Essential or highly desirable

## QUESTIONS

### 1. Has (the item you choose to talk about) changed much over the years?

As far as I'm concerned, innovations of refrigerators have taken place extensively in terms of size, price ranges and quality **in accordance with** different usages. For instance, while families prefer fridges that are large-sized and have high electric capacity, fridges which are specifically used for laboratories are more advanced for chemicals storage.

### *Vocabulary*

**In accordance with (phrase)** in agreement with something

### 2. Do you think everyone needs to know how to use [the item you choose to talk about]?

Unlike other electrical **household appliances**, refrigerators are **way** easier to use, even for children, unless they are too short that they cannot reach for their favorite ice cream stored in the freezer. However I suppose when purchasing a fridge, people should at least **bear in mind** what they're going to use the fridge for as well as how to **make the most of**. Besides, due to frequent functioning, fridges sometimes have electrical problems that had better be fixed by specialists.

### *Vocabulary*

**Way (adv)** at or to a considerable extent; far (used before an adverb or preposition for emphasis).

**To bear in mind (v)** to consider

**To make the most of (phrase)** to exploit something; to get as much out of something as is possible.

### 3. What kinds of electrical appliance are most used in the home, besides the telephone and computer?

**A number of** electrical appliances are being used nowadays in order to enhance the efficiency of doing household chores within less time. Due to varied demand and preference of the family, it is difficult to rank which appliance is mostly used, so I'll just **make a guess**. I think the most useful piece of household equipment ever is the refrigerator, for its wonderful **capacity of** storing almost all essential daily foods for a long time.

### *Vocabulary*

**A number of Sth (plural) (phrase)** a large number of Sth

**Household chores (n)** a routine task at home

**Demand (n)** need

**4. What are some examples of electronic or electrical equipment that are used commonly for communication?**

Two common means of communication from home are telephone and desktop. Despite the fact that smartphones are more popular among young family members, our parents or grandparents are way more familiar with using conventional dial telephones. Although the phone bill have risen significantly, telephones are still **in need** for some families to b with each other. Desktop with high-speed Internet connection is another good tool for communication, especially for video calls with relatives living miles away. Physical distance no longer matters.

**Vocabulary**

**To outweigh (v)** to provide greater benefits compared to many other things

**To be in need (adj)** to be required

**Physical distance (n)** distance that can be measured

**Раздел 5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Тема 5.1 Распорядок дня студента колледжа.**

**Практическая работа 17-18**

**1. Read the text and answer the questions.**

**My working day**

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio. I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock. I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back, I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven.

I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons. In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town. I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read.

**Vocabulary**

dressing-gown - халат

tap - кран

to turn on - включать health - здоровье

hard-boiled - сваренный вкрутую

to get... ready for... - готовить, подготавливать к...at least - по крайней мере

to sit up - не ложиться спать

to go to bed - ложиться спать

**Questions:**

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. Does it take you long to get to school?
5. What time do the lessons start?
6. How long does each lesson last?
7. What do you do when you come home?
8. When do you begin to clean the house?
9. What time do you have supper at?
10. How do you spend your free time?

## 2. Find in the text equivalents for the following and use them in the sentences of your own:

as a rule, over the radio, hard-boiled eggs, doesn't take me long, classes are over, wash up, at least, once or twice a week, to sit up late.

## 3. Fill in the blanks with adverbs of time:

I get up at ...

I get breakfast at...

The lessons start at....

We have supper at....

... I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano.

...I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at....

## 4. Retell the text using the following words and phrases:

As a rule, put on a dressing gown, morning exercises, doesn't take me long, food stuffs, prepare well, visit exhibitions, sit up late.

## 5. Ask your neighbour:

When he gets up

What he has for breakfast What

he does after getting up When

he leaves for the college How

long the classes last

What he does when he comes home

When he does his homework

How his parents and he spend the evenings

## 6. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мой рабочий день начинается в девять часов и длится семь часов. 2. Она встает в семь, а уходит из дома в восемь. 3. Чтобы не опоздать в колледж, мы вышли из дома на пятнадцать минут раньше обычного. 4. Вчера мой брат был болен и не пошел в колледж, остался дома. 5. В будние дни у них практически нет свободного времени. 6. Кроме учебы в колледже, ей приходится делать много работы по дому. 7. Я обычно обедаю дома. 8. Я должен торопиться, чтобы не опоздать на занятия в колледже. 9. Тебе понадобится полчаса, чтобы доехать до колледжа. 10. Он встал, умылся, оделся, позавтракал, вышел из дома и быстро пошел на остановку.

## Практическая работа 19-20.

### 1. Read the text and learn the words and phrases:

#### Распорядок дня (My day)

**Sleep.** During the week I usually wake up at 6.30 a.m. I sometimes lie in bed for five minutes but then I have to get up (= get out of bed) and get dressed. Most evenings, I go to bed at about 11.30 p.m. I'm usually very tired, so I go to sleep/fall asleep very quickly. Occasionally though, I can't get to sleep (= succeed in sleeping). When that happens, I sometimes manage to fall asleep about 3 a.m., then I oversleep (= sleep too long) in the morning. If I have a late night (= go to bed very late; not an early night), I try to have a nap (= a short sleep, e.g. 20-25 minutes) in the afternoon. The weekends are different. On Saturday and Sunday I have a lie-in (= stay in bed until later, e.g. 8 a.m. or 8.30 a.m.).

**Food.** In the week I have breakfast at 7.30 a.m., lunch at 1.00 p.m., and dinner around 7 p.m. I also have one or two snacks (= small amounts of food), e.g. cakes, biscuits or fruit, during the day at work. As I live alone/on my own/ by myself (= without other people), I also have to make my own breakfast and dinner (= prepare breakfast and dinner for myself), but during the week I don't bother (= make an effort) to cook very much.

I also have to feed (= give food to) my two cat twice a day as well.

Note: With breakfast, lunch or dinner in general, there is no definite article (the).



**Keeping clean.** In the summer I have a shower in the morning, but in the winter I often have a bath instead (= in place of a shower). Sometimes I have a shave at the same time, or I shave when I have a wash and clean/brush my teeth after breakfast. I wash my hair two or three times a week.

Note: In some contexts, it is more common in English to use have + noun than a single verb, e.g. I'm going to have a wash, [not I'm going to wash.]

**Work.** In the morning I leave home about 8.15 a.m. and get to work (= arrive at work) by 9 a.m. I have a lunch break (= stop work for lunch) from 1-2 p.m., and a couple of short breaks during the day. I leave work around 5.30 p.m. and get home about 6.15 p.m.

**Evenings.** During the week I usually stay in (= stay at home) and have a rest (= relax and do nothing). But at the weekend I often go out (= leave the house for social reasons, e.g. go to the cinema or disco with friends), but quite often I also have friends for dinner (= invite friends to my house and cook dinner for them), or friends just come round (= visit me at the house) for a chat (infml) (= conversation) or we play cards, e.g. poker or bridge.

**Housework.** I do the shopping (= buy the food) on Saturday. Fortunately (= luckily) I have a cleaner (= a person who cleans) and she does most of the housework: she does my washing (= washes the clothes), the washing-up (= washes the dishes) and does most of the ironing.

### Vocabulary

daily routine [ru:'ti:n] — ежедневный распорядок

to fall asleep [fo:l ə'sli:p] — заснуть

have a late/early night — лечь поздно/рано

to have a nap — вздремнуть

to oversleep — проспать

to have a lie-in — лежать в постели (по утрам) допоздна

a snack — легкая закуска

to bother — беспокоиться, волноваться (about, with)

instead [in'sted] — вместо; взамен

to have a shave — побриться

to do ironing — утюжить, гладить

## 2. The text includes a number of expressions with “have+noun”, e.g. have breakfast, have a shower, can you remember six more?

Have.....

have....

Have.....

have....

Have.....

have.....

## 3. Match the words in the left with the correct word in the right:

fall	a rest
do	my teeth
have	the dog
play	asleep
go	cards
clean	the ironing
feed	early
Get up	to bed

## 4. Complete this dialogue with suitable words or phrases from the text.

A: Don't...to cook a meal this evening.

B: Why not?

A: We could....instead.

B: Yeah. Where?

A: Well I'd like to go to that new Korean restaurant/ W could ask Karen and Mike to come.

B: That's miles away. No, I think I'd rather ...and have an ... night.

A: But it's Friday. You can have a ...tomorrow if we have a late night.

B: Yes, I know but I'm tired. Look, why don't you ask Karen and Mike to ...

for a meal. I can order some pizzas from the takeaway and we'll have a nice evening here.

A; Sorry, but if you don't want to come to the restaurant with me, I'll go...

**5. Here some common sentences in English. Translate them into your native language and then decide which of these sentences you often use in your own language.**

1. Did you go out last night?
2. I think I'm going to stay in this evening.
3. I overslept this morning.
4. I couldn't get to sleep last night.
5. Do you want to come round this evening?
6. I forgot to do the shopping.
7. What time did you get home?
8. I nearly fell asleep in the lesson today.

**6. Can you find three facts from the text which are exactly the same in your routine, three which are similar, and three which are completely different? Complete the table below.**

<i>same</i>	<i>similar</i>	<i>completely different</i>
1. I go to bed around 11.30 p.m.	I leave home at 8.40 a.m.	I never do any ironing.

### Практическая работа №21.

Leisure is the time when you are not working and can relax and do things that you enjoy. As far as I am concerned, I am an energetic person and I can't stay long in one place. That is why I prefer active leisure activities in the open air, such as rafting, hiking and playing sports games. Fortunately, I have lots of friends who share my interests.

As I have already mentioned, I like walking tours. My friends and I usually plan them beforehand. If we go on an overnight hike, we take tents or sleeping bags with us. At night we enjoy singing songs by the fire and eating freshly made fish soup.

When I stay in Rostov, I often visit theatres, cinemas and concerts. However, it is not always easy to get movie or theatre tickets for the first night. So, I usually book tickets in advance, either by phone or on the Internet. It is very convenient and timesaving because you don't have to stay in long queues anymore. But most of all I like concerts. Usually I attend concerts of popular singers or bands. Once I have been lucky enough to visit Elton John's concert which took place in the center of our city and was free. I can't even express my emotions. The performance was breathtaking and exciting. There were crowds of people who sang along with Elton. The music made me creep all over.

I'm also fond of sports. I regularly go to the gym. I practice stretching and Pilates. Sport plays an important part of my life and helps me to stay fit and healthy. As for Pilates, it is very relaxing and pacifying. It helps me to restore harmony and balance to the mind and body. Coupled with stretching, it makes my body work. Besides, I am fond of volleyball and badminton. It is so exciting to compete with your friends. We are divided into teams and the winner gets a prize. But sometimes I prefer to be a spectator rather than participant. In this case I play the role of an umpire. In my opinion, physical training and sport not only promote physical strength but also stimulate willpower, stamina and courage.

However, there are times when I choose passive leisure activities. Sometimes I prefer to stay at home and relax. In this case I read, watch TV or listen to music. It happens that I cook tasty meals, lay the festive table and light up candles. I like to make surprises without any reason, just because I am in a good mood. When my parents come back, we spend our time together discussing the latest news or watching an interesting movie together. Sometimes I invite friends to my place and we always try to arrange something interesting. We sing karaoke songs, listen to music or play computer games. When the weather is fine, we often go for a walk. I like to spend time in the park or by the river. In summer I like to lie in the sun and swim, while in winter I am eager for skating or skiing. Well, my life is full of adventures and I have no time to be bored.

Задание 1. Выберите в правой колонке подходящее наречие. Переведите предложения.

1. It is raining ... a. fast (быстро)
2. He can speak Spanish ... b. early (рано)
3. Don't cut yourself. Use the knife ... c. gracefully (грациозно)
4. Sorry, I don't understand you. Can you speak ...? d. quietly (тихо)
5. Modern cars go very ... e. heavily (сильно, тяжело)
6. During the war my grandmother worked very ... f. carefully (осторожно)
7. If you get up ..., you'll have a successful day. g. brightly (ярко)
8. My kids never make noise, they usually play ... h. fluently (бегло)
9. It's very hot today. The sun is shining ... i. hard (много, тяжело)
10. She moves like a cat: very ... j. slowly (медленно)

Задание 2. Составить диалоги на тему «Мой досуг».

Примерные вопросы: How do you usually spend your free time? Как вы обычно проводите своё свободное время? Do you like to go out? Вы любите ходить куда-нибудь? What hobbies do you have? Какие у вас есть хобби? Which leisure activities are popular in Russia? Как россияне любят проводить свободное время? What is the most interesting free time activity in your opinion? Why? Как интереснее всего проводить свободное время? Почему вы так считаете?

## Практическая работа №22.

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favourite proverb says: "A sound mind in sound body".

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

1. Do you have free time?
2. Does your mother have free time?
3. Do you play badminton?
4. Does your father play football?
5. Does your mother play computer games?
6. Do you like music?

Задание 2.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа. Написать сочинение на тему «Мое хобби» в виде письма другу (10-15 предложений).

## Практическая работа №23.

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Задание 1. Вставьте в пропуски many, much, few, little по смыслу.

I can rest today, I have few things to do. (мало)

I am very busy today, I have many things to do. (много)

1. It was not a secret, very \_\_\_\_\_ people knew about it.
2. I was a secret, very \_\_\_\_\_ people knew about it.
3. She ate so \_\_\_\_\_ apple pie yesterday that she is never going to eat it again.
4. They ate so \_\_\_\_\_ oranges that they had a stomachache.
5. We can't get into the taxi, we are too \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They were \_\_\_\_\_ and decided not to attack.
7. My sister did a lot of shopping and spent \_\_\_\_\_ money.
8. The old man was poor. He had \_\_\_\_\_ money to live on.
9. I have so \_\_\_\_\_ books to read that I don't know what to start with.
10. Nowadays he was very busy and he saw \_\_\_\_\_ of his old friends.

Задание 2. Вставьте в пропуски much, many, (a) little, (a) few по смыслу.

1. She ate so \_\_\_\_\_ fish yesterday that she is never going to eat fish again.
2. He ate so \_\_\_\_\_ prawns that he is never going to eat a prawn again.
3. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits?
4. I gave him \_\_\_\_\_ words of advice. Last week there was so
5. \_\_\_\_\_ rain that I couldn't go out.
6. He knows \_\_\_\_\_ but the \_\_\_\_\_ he knows he knows well.
7. She has very \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of the matter.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ people heard about the book, but \_\_\_\_\_ people read it.
9. I had \_\_\_\_\_ close friends here, so I feel very lonely.
10. I am afraid he always thinks too \_\_\_\_\_.

Задание 3.

Фронтальная работа.

Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы: 1) What is hobby? 2) What hobbies can people have? 3) What hobbies are popular in your family?

## Практическая работа №24.

Most people in our country work five days a week but students and pupils have always worked six days a week. Recently, some schools have shifted to five-day studies, but it mostly concerns the primary school. I'm in the eleventh form, so I have to go to school six days a week. Sunday is my only day off.

I like Sunday very much. On the one hand you needn't hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week's work. On this day I wake up later than usual. There is always some interesting programme on Sunday morning on TV, so I watch it before we have breakfast. For breakfast we usually have some special dish on Sunday, a cake or buns and everybody has two cups of tea instead of one. On the other hand, I have to wash up on Sunday because I cannot say that I will be late for school. I phone my friends and we discuss our plans for the weekend. Sometimes we go to the cinema. We have been to most museums and picture galleries in the city, but there is still a lot to see. Last Sunday, for example, we went to the Botanical Garden. There were a lot of brightly coloured flowers in the open air and we saw some rare tropical plants. They were in greenhouses as our climate is too cold for them. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

When the weather is fine, it is good to go to the country. We look for a nice place in the forest or on the bank of a river. We take some food and have a snack there in the open air. We play different games, swim and lie in the sun. In winter we often go skiing on the hills near the city. We make a snowman and play snowballs. Once or twice a week my friends and I go to the skating rink.

When the weather is bad, I stay at home and occasionally my friends come to my place. They bring over some new board games and use play or just talk.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for a new week, watch TV or read books. From time to time we receive guests or go for a walk. I enjoy my days off very much.

By the manner people use their leisure we can tell their character. For most people work is a necessity: they go to an office or a factory to earn their living. But in their free time they do what they really like. Some people are passive during their leisure hours. They relax watching TV or reading a book. Others are active: they dig their gardens or go in for sports.

Задание 1. Ответы на вопросы по тексту

1. What do you like to do at weekends?
2. What are you going to do this weekend?
3. How do you usually spend Sunday mornings?
4. What do you do in fine weather?
5. What do you do on Sundays in winter?
6. How do you spend your time if the weather is bad?
7. What does your family do in the evening on Sundays?
8. How many days off do you usually have?
9. What can we tell about a person by the way he/she uses his/her leisure time?

**Раздел 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).** Тема 7.1 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

## **Практическая работа №25**

**№1 Прочитайте, переведите диалог.**

**Visitor:** Can you tell me how to reach the bank please?

**Policeman:** Which bank? There are two: the Allied Irish Bank and the Bank of Ireland.

**Visitor:** I have an AIB pass card and I want to withdraw money from the bank.

**Policeman:** You need to go to the Allied Irish Bank which is near the local shopping centre, Dunnes Stores.

**Visitor:** How do I get there? I have no knowledge of this area.

**Policeman:** Cross the road and turn left at the other side. Walk along the footpath until you reach the traffic lights. You will see a shopping centre on the right hand side. Walk across the road and turn right after the shopping centre. Keep going straight for about 100m and the bank is to your left.

**Visitor:** It sounds very complicated. How far is it from here?

**Policeman:** It's not so complicated. It's about five minutes walk from here. I can draw a map for you if you wish.

**Visitor:** Oh, I would really appreciate that. By the way will I be going North or South?

**Policeman:** You will be going northwards. You are now in the Western part of the city and the Allied Irish Bank is situated in the North East. Here's a rough sketch of the area.

## №2. Переведи на английский язык.

1. Иди прямо, а затем поверни налево.
2. Иди вдоль улицы и перейди через мост.
3. Перейди улицу.
4. На второй улице поверни направо

## №3. Напишите по-английски:

1. 7 марта 1999 года; 2) 1 сентября 1974 года; 3) 22 апреля 1922 года; 4) 11 марта 1911 года; 5) 12 декабря 2024 года.

## Практическая работа №26

### №1. Переведите.

**Clerk:** All right. The bellman will take your bags up for you.

**Bill:** Oh, we'd like to do some shopping this afternoon. Could you give us some advice on where the best place to go might be?

**Clerk:** Sure. There's a gift shop here in the hotel, and a tobacco shop, and we're in the business district, so you can reach the city's best stores on foot. Did you want to shop for clothing or what?

**Bill:** Yes, we'd like to shop for both men's and women's clothes and shoes, and maybe cookware, too.

**Clerk:** All right, when you leave the hotel, turn left. You'll be heading south. Two blocks down the street is a very nice department store called Nordstrom's. Three blocks farther there are two shoe stores, and one block east there is a cookware shop called Kitchen Kaboodle.

**Bill:** I'd also be interested in a bookstore, and a game or toy store.

**Clerk:** Hmm . . . there's a bookstore at the corner of 8th and Silver Streets - that's west of Nordstrom's. I'm not sure if they carry games or not. And there's an import shop up the street a block from there. They might carry kitchen stuff, too. And then you can always go out to Beaverton Mall. That's a shopping center about five miles away.

**Bill:** Okay, thanks a lot.

## **№2. Переведи предложения на английский язык**

5. Как добраться до Манхэттена?
6. Простите, не подскажете, как я могу добраться до Лонг Айленда?
7. Идите всё время прямо по улице Ирвинг;
8. После перекрёстка поверните направо;
9. Перейдите дорогу и идите вдоль пляжа;
10. Перейди мост и поверни направо;
11. Езжайте к заправке, а потом поверните налево;
12. Можете подсказать, где ближайшая аптека?
13. Иди вниз по улице и, когда дойдёшь до вокзала, поверни налево.

## **№3. Переведите.**

в 1996 году, в 1982 году, в 1925 году, в 1872 году, в 2000 году, зимой 1987 года, летом 1998 года, весной 2001 года, осенью 2003 года, летом 2000 года, зимой 2005 года, осенью 1993 года.

## **Практическая работа №27.**

### **№1. Переведите.**

- Excuse me. Do you know where the baggage claim area is?
- Yeah, it's downstairs. Take an elevator at the far end of the hall there, and it'll be right behind you when you go downstairs.
- Okay, let's see ... I take that elevator down there and turn around when I get to the first floor and I'll see it.
- Right.
- Great! Thanks.
- Any time.

### **№2. Переведите.**

- Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?
- Yes. There's one near here.
  - How do I get there?
  - At the traffic lights, take the first left and go straight on. It's on the left.
  - Is it far?
  - Not really.
  - Thank you.

- Don't mention it.

### №3. Сделайте по образцу.

*What date is it today? - 18.10.2005*

*Today it is the 18th of October 2005*

2.11.2005, 5.01.2006, 12.05.1999, 22.03.2004, 14.04.2005, 1.05.1999, 14.04.2005, 1.07. 2006, 18.02.2005, 22.08.2006, 17.06.2006, 31.12.2005

## Практическая работа №28

### 1. I wonder what the world will be at the end of ... century?

- twenty one
- the twentieth-first
- the twenty-first

### 2. Personally, I prefer music of ... .

- nineteen seventys
- the nineteen seventies
- the nineteen seventeens

### 3. Переведите

1995, 1999, 1984, 1928, 1945, 1937, 1964, 1968, 1985, 1972, 1948, 1918, 1905, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2010, 1812, 1898, 1775, 1613, 1525, 1478, 1242, 1148

in 1998, in 1939, in 1914, in 1825, in 2000, in 1968, in 1983, in 1602, in 1598

**Раздел 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.** Тема 8.1 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

## Практическая работа № 29.

### Shopping

When we want to buy something we go to a shop. The shop assistant shows the customer various goods and sells them. We pay at the cash-desk. The goods can be wrapped up or packed in a box or parcel. No one in our family goes shopping as often as my mother does. She keeps house, so she knows better than anyone of us what we are running short of.

From time to time my father goes and does some shopping too. Most often he goes for fruits, vegetables, fresh greens or fish to the district's market. Usually, he has a shopping list written by my mother with him. The prices in our district's market are generally lower than in the state-owned or private shops, but the quality of goods is not always better. If the price doesn't suit you, you can argue about it with the seller and ask for a cut. My duty is to buy bread for the family. So each time we are running out of bread, I take a shopping bag and money and hurry to the nearest bakery. When we want to buy food we go the food store, where you can find almost everything you want, or to some specialised provision shops. The grocer sells a variety of foodstuffs, such as flour, butter, eggs, biscuits, jams and jellies, cheese, sugar, spice, tinned and frozen foods. The greengrocer deals in fruit and vegetable. The florist sells flowers and plants. We go to the fishmonger for fish. We go to the butcher's to buy some kinds of meat: pork, veal, mutton or beef and we can buy some poultry there as well: chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys. A milk shop is called a dairy. There we buy dairy products: milk, butter, cheese, cream and eggs. When we run out of bread we go to the baker's and ask for a loaf of white or brown bread. A cake shop sells pastries and cakes of all kinds. The confectioner always does a good trade selling sweets, chocolates, chocolate bars, toffees and other tempting things that make every child's mouth water. Many large shops called department stores sell various goods under one roof and you can find there everything you need. Department stores have a lot of departments: stationery, hosiery, millinery, footwear, sport goods, leather goods, perfumery, jewellery, ready-made women's and men's clothes. All the things are on the counters and in the shop windows so the



customers can choose what they want. At the stationery we buy paper, ink, pens, ball-pens, pencils, erasers and felt-tip pens. In the millinery we buy hats, caps, fur caps and fur collars.

In the shoe or footwear department there are many kinds of shoes, boots, sandals, slippers and top-boots. In the knitwear department we can find all kinds of knitted goods: pullovers, sweaters, cardigans, etc. If we want new gloves or ties, handkerchiefs or shirts we go to the men's outfitter's. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets and other clothing for men. In the women's clothing department we can choose coats, jackets, dresses, costumes, jumpers, blouses, skirts, underwear and many other things for women. In the perfumery they have face cream and face powders, lipsticks, scents, lotions and shampoos. A big store is really a very interesting place. We can simply walk round the store without buying anything at all.

### 1. Образуйте отрицательные и вопросительные предложения, исходя из данных.

Образец: She wrote this letter two days ago. – She **didn't write** this letter two days ago. – **Did she write** this letter two days ago?

He was in Spain last summer. – He **wasn't** in Spain last summer. – **Was** he in Spain last summer?

It was very cold yesterday. 2. I arrived home late last night. 3. My boss left for London two weeks ago. 4. We had a good time at that party. 5. He got an excellent mark for his test. 6. Everybody laughed at him when he was at school. 7. It was very difficult for her to study two foreign languages. 8. My brother bought a new car yesterday. 9. My parents were at home last night. 10. We passed our last exam two days ago. 11. There were many students at the lecture of this famous professor. 12. She brought a lot of souvenirs from her trip.

### 2. Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Past Indefinite (Simple)*. Используйте глаголы из данного списка.

**start, want, have, continue, be, see, hit, become, wake**

Ludwig van Beethoven ... born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany. He ... a difficult and miserable childhood. His father, Johann, was a musician for the king. Johann ... to give Ludwig piano lessons before he was four years old. Ludwig was so small that he had to stand on the piano seat to reach the piano. When Johann ... how quickly Ludwig learned, he knew that his son had talent. He ... to make Ludwig into a concert performer, and he was very demanding. He ... Ludwig's hand when he made a mistake and often ... him up in the middle of the night to make him play for friends. Ludwig ... to study, and, in 1782, he ... the assistant organist for the king. He was only 12 years old!

## Практическая работа №30

### Shop till you drop.

Shop till you drop, spend till the end, buy till you die. We are all consumers. But can we afford to continue a lifestyle that causes pollution and social injustice?

Imagine a room filled with people talking about you. They are discussing your likes and dislikes, your needs, your habits, your dreams. Who do you think they are? Concerned parents? Wrong.

These people are marketing directors. They spend millions of dollars and thousands of hours doing market research to study your spending habits. Why? The answer is simple: money.

Teenagers are the largest-growing market in the world. According to one teen-marketing expert, every year American teenagers spend \$89 billion. So it's vital for companies to capture the young consumer before the competition does. 'How do we appeal to teenagers?' It is a very important question for those with something to sell.

Television is the most powerful means for advertisers aiming at teens. MTV has over 200 companies paying top dollars to advertise on their prime-time programmes. According to the head of Sales and Marketing for Pepsi-Cola, 'MTV is aimed at the segment we want to reach: teenagers.'

The New York advertising agency BSB Worldwide recently videotaped the bedrooms of teenagers in 25 countries. Their goal? To find out what the 'global teenager' is like. The videotapes revealed remarkable similarities: the same jeans, the same trainers, the same posters of music and sport stars on the walls. What

interests ad agencies such as BSB Worldwide? Not only what you buy, but also what music you listen to, what movies you go to, what you do in your free time. They know more about you than you think. They know how to appeal to your emotions. They know all your soft spots.

Teenagers, watch out! Your lifestyle is being studied. Whether you are setting or following trends, marketers everywhere are eagerly watching you, ready to react. And preparing to sell you more, more, more.

**1. Заполните пропуски глаголами в форме *Past Indefinite (Simple)*. Используйте глаголы из данного списка.**

**go, draw, fill, be, study, grow, design, have, admire, write, marry**

Leonardo da Vinci ... born in 1452 in the town of Vinci, near Florence, Italy. His parents never ..., so Leonardo lived with his father in Florence. Over the years, he ... four stepmothers and eleven stepsisters and stepbrothers. At the age of 15, Leonardo ... to work with a famous artist. He ... painting, sculpture, music, mathematics, and science. By 20, he was a master painter.

Da Vinci was a great inventor, too. He ... more than 1,000 inventions. For example, he ... a flying machine 400 years before the airplane was invented. He also designed an air conditioner, an alarm clock, a submarine, a bridge, and many other things. Da Vinci ... down all his ideas and observations in notebooks. He also ... the notebooks with more than 5,000 drawings of plants, animals, and the human body. As da Vinci ... older, he stayed alone more and more. Although people ... him, many didn't understand him because his ideas were far ahead of his time.

**2. Напишите вторую форму данных глаголов (форму *Past Indefinite*), переведите глаголы на русский язык:**

begin, do, find, break, give, take, come, know, make, pay, send, put, sell, teach, think, win, understand, write, say, be, wake, grow;

## **Практическая работа №31**

### **Shop! Shop! Shop!**

Who does most of the shopping in your family? The answer will be women. It isn't most certainly for household needs but it is an activity they do for pleasure.

The book «Theory of Shopping» written by Daniel Miller, a professor at University College, shows the differences between men's and women's attitude to shopping. Unlike men, for women, shopping is often a kind of therapy, a hobby.

But shopping has its darker sides as we learned this week with news of the suicides of two shopaholics. Trudi Susyn killed herself after she had been spending as much as £7,000 per week on clothes, shoes and beauty products. Masimi Dawson, a single mother, hanged herself after it was discovered that she had been stealing money at work to pay her shopping debts.

Do tragedies like these show that women are really crazy about material things? Miller believes that most women don't shop to satisfy their own needs alone. He thinks that in our culture shopping is one of the main ways of expressing love. Women do most of the shopping for others. In contemporary English families, love holds the whole thing together but it's not talked about. Love is expressed by paying attention to what others want. If you buy your partner the thing he's always wanted, or you buy your child healthy food, you show that you care about that person. This is the essence of contemporary love: understanding what the other person is about, doing things for them or buying things for them, not because it's your duty but because you understand them.

**№1. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы *Past Simple*.**

1. I (to do) morning exercises.

2. He (to work) at a factory.

3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

## **№ 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.**

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

## **Практическая работа №32**

### **Online Shopping!**

Modern information technologies have influenced greatly people's lifestyle and their daily routine. Today we can do shopping not only at markets and stores but also on the Internet. There is a great variety of online shops on the Internet and they sell all kinds of goods: from cars or airplane tickets to books or food. You can buy anything just with a few clicks of the mouse. The first online store appeared in England in 1979. And since then shopping online has become really popular and widely-used. Currently the largest world online corporations are "Amazon" and "eBay".

It is often faster and cheaper to buy online. For instance, finding and buying books on a website is easier and more convenient than walking around a large bookstore. Moreover, customers save not only their time but money as well: warehouses are normally cheaper than shops, so online companies offer lower prices even when delivery charges are included. Although shipping a small number of items from another country could be sometimes quite expensive.

It goes without saying that not all products can be purchased online as easy as books. People prefer to try on clothes, for example, to feel the quality and choose the right size. So they often go shopping first, choose the product in stores and then place an order for it online, having found some attractive discount.

Online shopping is also an ideal way of buying goods for extremely busy people or for the disabled. Online stores are usually available 24 hours a day. All you need is the Internet access and a valid method of payment: credit cards, electronic money or cash on delivery.

The main disadvantage of online shopping is insecurity. There is always a small risk that your financial and personal information might be exploited by hackers. Other frustrating disadvantages are additional costs for delivery and long waiting time, up to several weeks. Besides, online shopping is a bit risky because you can get goods of bad quality, broken or even wrong items.

As we can see, shopping on the Internet has both advantages and disadvantages. To my mind, it is a very useful and convenient invention. We should just be careful when choosing a website and placing orders.

## **№1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.**

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.
2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.
3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.
4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock.
5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.
6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.
7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.
8. Classes (to begin) at eight.
9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.
10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock.

**№ 4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.**

- 1) They \_\_\_\_\_ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? (to drink)

**Раздел 9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.** Тема 9.1 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

### Практическая работа №33

**Healthy Way of Life. Английские слова по теме: «Здоровый образ жизни». Список №1**

1. to keep fit — быть в форме
2. healthy — полезный для здоровья
3. healthy way of life — здоровый образ жизни
4. unhealthy — вредный для здоровья
5. take care of health — заботиться о здоровье
6. food rich in vitamins — пища богатая витаминами
7. good / bad habit — хорошая / плохая привычка
8. get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от плохой привычки
9. give up smoking — бросить курить
10. take up playing sports — заняться спортом

**Healthy Way of Life. Утверждения**

Упражнение 1. Translate into Russian.

- disease — заболевание
- avoid — избегать
- produce — производить

1. Everybody wants to live a long healthy life. Nowadays such life has become a dream. Because of pollution people have a lot of **diseases**.
2. Being healthy means being happy as well. In other words, when you are healthy, you are happy, you can work and rest well. If you are ill, nothing seems nice.
3. Some people think they are healthy, if nothing in their body hurts. The best way to stay healthy is to do sports. Doing exercises is the best way to **avoid** depression.

4. Today everybody wants to be fit, feel good, look slim and stay young. Many fitness clubs and sports centres have been built during the past years. These modern centres are competing with cinemas and theatres for people who go there to spend their time.
5. The word “vitamin” comes from the Latin word “life”. Men and animals do not **produce** vitamins in their bodies and must take vitamins, because they help the bodies work well. If we don’t take vitamins, we can die. People can take vitamins in pills and from fruit and vegetables.
6. People who smoke have yellow teeth and problems with lungs. But smoking is bad not only for the smokers, but for the non-smokers who are around too.

**Do you agree with the statements?**

Упражнение 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does it mean to be healthy?
2. Is healthy lifestyle popular in Russia?
3. Do you do anything to keep fit?
4. What do you do?
5. Why are vitamins important?

Упражнение 3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форму Past Continuous.

While I \_\_\_\_\_ (to copy) the exercise, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to describe) a picture.

When we came in, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) their desks.

We met her at the bus stop. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for the bus.

Some of the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to ski) while other children \_\_\_\_\_ (to skate). Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a lot of fun.

When we came the family \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) everything ready for Christmas. Bob and Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (to decorate) the Christmas tree.

The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to feed) the birds in the garden while the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a bird-house.

Упражнение 4. Прочитайте текст, переведите. Подчеркните глаголы в форме Past Continuous.

Отвечьте на вопрос:

Who broke the window ?

At 7 o'clock the match started on TV, so Dad was still watching it at 7.30. Mum was sitting in the kitchen. She was quietly reading a woman's magazine. Rosie was trying on her Mum's clothes in her room. Nick's cousins were listening to rock music. It was very loud so they didn't hear the crash. At 7.30 the dogs were lying in front of the fire and they were sleeping. Nick went into the garden with his friend to play football. So at 7.30 he was still there.

Упражнение 5. Допишите предложения по содержанию текста предыдущего упражнения, используя глаголы в Past Continuous.

1. When someone broke the window Dad \_\_\_\_\_
2. When Mum heard the crash she \_\_\_\_\_
3. The cousins didn't hear the noise because they \_\_\_\_\_
4. The dogs \_\_\_\_\_ when the noise woke them up. \_\_\_\_\_
5. At 7.30 Nick \_\_\_\_\_.

## Практическая работа №34

**Healthy Way of Life. Список английских слов №2**

1. healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни
2. **un**healthy way of life = **un**healthy living — нездоровый образ жизни
3. bad/ unhealthy habit — вредная привычка
4. take care of your health — заботиться о своем здоровье
5. get into a habit of — завести привычку

6. get rid of a bad habit — избавиться от вредной привычки
7. make it a rule — поставить за правило
8. prefer organic food — предпочитать натуральную еду
9. food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — еда с добавками, фастфуд
10. food rich in calories = fatty food — калорийная пища
11. influence our health — влиять на здоровье
12. improve health — улучшить здоровье
13. ruin health — навредить здоровью
14. do harm — причинять вред
15. skip breakfast — пропускать завтрак
16. be overweight — иметь избыточный вес
17. lose weight — похудеть
18. put on weight — поправиться
19. keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — быть на диете
20. have little physical activity — мало двигаться
21. take regular exercises — регулярно заниматься упражнениями
22. live a regular life — вести правильный образ жизни
23. a late riser — тот, кто поздно встает
24. an early riser — тот, кто рано встает
25. be as fit as a fiddle — быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении

#### «Healthy Way of Life»

##### Text №1 «Influence of Food»

Food we eat also influences our health. Nowadays people are very busy and they often eat in fast food restaurants as they don't have time to cook. Fast food is unhealthy. It is very rich in calories (fatty) and has a lot of additives. This food gives a lot of energy. But if you don't work it out (израсходовать), it becomes fat in your body. The same is with chocolates, cakes and sweets. They have much fat and sugar.

People should get rid of a habit of eating fast food and get into a habit of eating organic food such as fruit, vegetables and fish.

There are other bad habits, which can ruin our health. It is smoking, drinking alcohol and using drugs.

##### Text №2 «Our Health»

Our health depends on many things: our physical activity, the food we eat and our good and bad habits. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Modern way of life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television and work on computers for many hours is quite dangerous for their health. People's health also influences their mood.

There are many opportunities to stay healthy and be fit and one of them is going in for sports. But you needn't be a professional sportsman. Just simple regular exercises give you energy and help you feel and look better.

Exercises that involve repeated movements such as are walking, jogging or swimming are the best. Bending and stretching which are practiced in aerobics or yoga make your body flexible and light. The cheapest and most popular sport is jogging. If you don't have time for it, make small changes like using stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus and it can help you to improve your health and make you a more active person.

Also it is very important to get rid of bad habits. The worst ones are smoking and drinking alcohol. Smoking doesn't only causes heart and lung problems but also makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy.

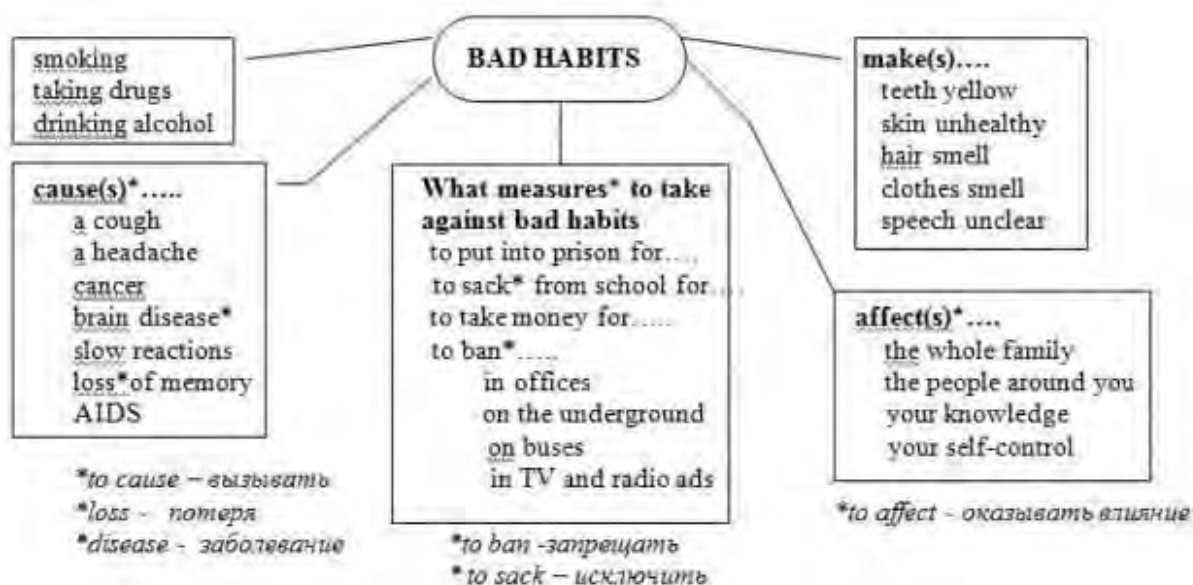
Food we eat also influences our health. A lot of people like drinking Coca-Cola and coffee and enjoy pizza and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not healthy. You should avoid eating in fast food restaurants and make it a rule to cook meals at home using organic food as much as possible.

Only a healthy man can enjoy his life, work well and be happy. There are proverbs “Health is better than wealth” and “Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise”.

### Задание по активизации лексики по теме «Healthy Way of Life. Bad Habits»

Задание 1. *Name bad habits. Consult the table.*

1. lead to (приводить) = cause (вызывать) = result in
2. take measures – принимать меры
3. argument – довод, аргумент
4. convince – убеждать
5. affect= influence – влиять



1. Which arguments against bad habits seem most convincing to you? Place them in order of importance. Consult the table.
2. Which of the arguments will you use to convince your friends or parents not to smoke or drink too much? Use the table.

Задание 2. *Answer the questions:*

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

## Практическая работа №35

Задание 1.

**Translate the text into Russian and comment on whether or not this is a good law. Answer the question: Should we take similar measures?**

San Francisco has passed a law banning fast-food restaurants from giving away toys with some children's meals. Supporters say many fast-food meals are very unhealthy, but McDonald's called the legislation misguided.

It could spell the end of the Happy Meal, the fast-food snack that is a hit with children at McDonalds, because it is served with a free toy. City leaders in San Francisco have argued that the same meal contains too many calories and they consider it has contributed to the situation where nearly 20% of American children are obese.

San Francisco has become the first major US city to ban fast-food restaurants from giving away toys with meals that do not meet nutritional guidelines. In future, you will only receive the toy if you buy a healthy snack.

The burger giant McDonalds sent senior executives to the city to oppose the measure. In a statement, the company said: "Parents tell us it is their right and responsibility, not the government's, to make their own decisions and to choose what is right for their children".

McDonalds, Burger King and 15 other food companies have signed up to self-regulate the way they advertise food to young people.

### Задание 2.

#### **Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form.**

1. Mrs Volovets \_\_ (not/walk) in the garden when the murder happened.
2. Mr Chuck \_\_ (work) in his study when the murder happened.
3. Miss Rizu \_\_ (not/talk) to Mr. Volovets when the murder happened.
4. You \_\_ (play) cards when the murder happened.
5. Dr Frank \_\_ (not/read) in his room when the murder happened.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Yanuvuch \_\_ (not/eat) in the dining room when the murder happened.
7. Mr Crews \_\_ (drink) coffee in the library when the murder happened.
8. The maid \_\_ (not/clean) the bedrooms when the murder happened.
9. I \_\_ (not/listen) to music when the murder happened.
10. The dogs \_\_ (play) outside when the murder happened.

#### **B.**

1. When I called my friends, they (play) \_\_\_ monopoly.
2. Yesterday at seven I (prepare) \_\_\_ dinner.
3. The kids (play) \_\_\_ in the garden when it suddenly began to snow.
4. I (practice) \_\_\_ the piano when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle) \_\_\_ all day yesterday.
6. While Ruslan (work) \_\_\_ in his room, his friends (swim) \_\_\_ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen ) \_\_\_.
8. What (you / do) \_\_\_ two days ago?
9. Most of the time they (sit) \_\_\_ in the park.
10. I (listen) \_\_\_ to the radio while my brother (watch) \_\_\_ TV.
11. When I arrived, they (play) \_\_\_ cards.
12. We (study) \_\_\_ English yesterday at 5:00 pm.

### Задание 3.

#### **Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Сколько раз в день вы питаетесь?
2. Движение «Медленная пища» началось в 1999 в четырёх итальянских городах.
3. Алкоголь вреден, однако немного красного вида полезно для здоровья.
4. В течение рабочего дня необходимо выходить из офиса на 30 минут, чтобы спокойно поесть или расслабиться.
5. Члены движения «Медленная пища» встречаются регулярно за продолжительным и неспешным приёмом пищи и наслаждаются едой.



6. Исследования показывают, что те люди, которые мало спят, чаще болеют и быстрее стареют.
7. Идея движения «Медленная пища» – улучшить качество жизни людей.
8. В какой стране люди ведут более здоровый образ жизни?
9. «Медленные города» защищают и развивают производство местной пищевой промышленности.
10. Когда вы работаете за компьютером целый день, проследите за тем, чтобы вы делали перерывы, время от времени выходили из офиса и совершали короткую прогулку.
11. Руководство компании вводит некоторые изменения в дресс-код.
12. На обучающем семинаре докладчики рассказали о разных способах уменьшения стресса на работе и дома.
13. Эксперты рекомендуют всем заниматься спортом каждый день.
14. Год назад я отказался от масла, кофе, сахара и «быстрой еды». Сейчас я чувствую себя прекрасно и поддерживаю форму.
15. Не шумите! У директора сейчас совещание.
16. В нашей компании есть все возможности для занятия спортом и для отдыха.

## Практическая работа №36

### Healthy lifestyle

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tenser. People live under the press of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties. To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. There are several ways to do it. The state of your body depends on how much time you spend doing sports. At least everybody must do morning exercises every day. The healthiest kinds of sports are swimming, running and cycling. Healthy food is also a very important factor. Overeating causes many dangerous diseases. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, milk product, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc. On the other hand modern diets are very popular especially among women. Diets may be harmful, if they are used in the wrong way. To be healthy, people should get rid of their bad habits. It's necessary to stop smoking and drinking much. Everyone should remember that cigarettes, alcohol and drugs destroy both body and brain. Besides according to statistics most of crimes are committed by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol. In addition it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine. Certainly it's hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses.

#### I. Find in the text the translation of the following word combinations:

1. страдать от стрессов
2. переедание
3. разрушать мозг
4. под влиянием алкоголя
5. избегать вредных привычек
6. преодолевать трудности
7. делать утреннюю зарядку
8. заниматься спортом
9. соблюдать режим дня
10. богатый белком

#### II. Answer the questions:

1. What problems do people have nowadays?
2. Why should a person be healthy?
3. What do people do to take care of their health?
4. Is overeating dangerous? Why?
5. What does healthy diet include?
6. Are modern diets harmful or useful?
7. What do you do to be healthy?

Упражнения "Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no и их производные (something, anyone, nobody)"

1. Составьте из данных слов предложения. Переведите.
  1. some – the kitchen – I – for – want – furniture – to buy.
  2. aren't – the table – cakes – on – there – on – any.
  3. have – I - please – can – some – butter?
  4. there – any – casinos – in – are – Berlin?

5. take – book – you – any – can – here.
6. lives – the west – Mary – somewhere – in.
7. something – talk – let's – else – about.
8. loves – our family – fish – in – nobody.
9. on TV – interesting – is – nothing – tonight – there.
10. anybody – my dictionary – has – seen?

2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

Н-р: I've got some euros in my purse. (У меня есть немного евро в кошельке.) – I haven't got any euros in my purse. (У меня нет евро в кошельке.)

1. We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)
2. There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)
3. You'll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)
4. I've had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)
5. He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)
6. I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)
7. You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)
8. We should call somebody. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

Н-р: I can speak some Russian. (Я могу немного говорить по-русски.) – Can you speak any Russian? (Ты можешь немного говорить по-русски?)

1. My teacher gave me some advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)
2. We have seen some great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)
3. He has got some beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)
4. She said something strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)
5. They ate something for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)
6. We can find better food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)
7. There is something wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)
8. Somebody is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

4. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.
6. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
7. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
8. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
9. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
10. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

### **Практическая работа №37**

*Translate the text into Russian and comment on how people can enjoy the food they love and stay healthy and slim at the same time.*

#### **Healthy Eating – Not Starving!**

Healthy eating – it is the first thing to remember when thinking about losing weight. Eating a healthy meal once a day is not a difficult task. In fact eating healthy meals all your life is easy. You can eat ordinary things that you buy in your local store, you just need to know how and when. No need for expensive stuff

they advertise on TV or fancy web sites. Millions of men and women all over the world struggle with weight issues and do not know how to resolve these problems.

One disadvantage of losing weight too quickly is that your overall health condition suffers. Unfortunately, many people have a hard time sticking to a long term diet, which is much safer. There are, however, easy ways to lose weight over a long period of time, without starving and sacrificing your health. There are a few things to remember before starting any good diet:

First, on any healthy diet you must eat and not starve. Your metabolism does not even kick in and start working each day until you have given it some fuel to work with, and you cannot possibly stick to anything long term if you feel like you are starving to death. Second, you have to enjoy what you are eating. You cannot have chocolate cake for every meal and lose weight, but you can prepare healthy meals that taste good.

And third, you just have to eat several times throughout the day so that you never actually feel overly hungry. When you get too hungry, you will almost always eat more than you actually need to make that hungry feeling go away. Experts recommend eating five or six times a day. That is a starting point to build any diet. These are very easy ways to lose weight over a long period of time simply because you will never be hungry.

It is common knowledge that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. And in terms of boosting your metabolism, as a part of your easy healthy diet, this is indeed the case! There are a couple of reasons why eating a hearty and healthy breakfast can boost metabolism and lead to weight loss goals.

The first reason is that people who eat breakfast are much less inclined to snack throughout the morning. For example, if you had a good breakfast of fruit and low-sugar cereal in the morning, your chances of visiting the vending machine at work around 10:30 a.m. diminish significantly.

But this does not mean that you should not eat something between breakfast and lunch. It simply means that, since you will not be extremely hungry at 10:30am (because you skipped breakfast), you will be less inclined to eat anything that you get your hands on; such as a tasty donut that your co-worker was kind enough to offer you. In other words, by starting your day in a nutritious way, you will have more control over what you eat throughout the day.

The second reason is connected with metabolism-boosting. Studies have shown that metabolism slows during sleep, and does not typically get going again until you eat. Therefore, starting the day with breakfast is like kickstarting your metabolism. You will actually burn more calories throughout the day, simply by eating breakfast.

However you must beware of high-fat breakfasts. Studies show that high-fat breakfasts, such as those that include bacon and sausage, not only deliver lots of calories (there are 9 calories for every gram of fat, compared to 4 for every gram of carbohydrates and proteins, respectively). But they also can make you very hungry again, very soon! Breakfasts that are high in fiber take longer to digest, and thus, the body won't be hungry again for a while.

This is something to bear in mind; and it may explain why many people who eat breakfast find themselves painfully hungry by lunchtime; it's not their "overactive metabolism" at work; it's the high fat content, which has been digested swiftly.

We must always make the correct choices with our food and drink and this will protect us from killer diseases such as cancer and heart disease.

***Find English equivalents for the Russian phrases from the text above.***

Придерживаться долгосрочной диете, жертвовать своим здоровьем, терять вес, приводит к потере веса, решать проблемы, есть несколько раз в течение дня, голодать, общее состояние здоровья, рекламировать по телевизору, пропустить завтрак, значительно уменьшиться, переваривать, сделать правильный выбор, хотеть есть.

### Упражнения на отработку Future Simple

Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Indefinite.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) at home. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play). She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) Kate to come and play with us too.

Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Progressive.

Tomorrow John \_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) at seven. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to school. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) dinner at one. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to come home) at three. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) in the yard. After that he \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) his homework.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте, переведите на русский, подчеркните глаголы в форме Future Simple.

DAVID: What will we do tomorrow?

SUSAN: We'll go into space. We'll see a space school.

DAVID: Will we see computers there?

SUSAN: Certainly we'll do.

DAVID: Will we play computer games?

SUSAN: Yes, we will.

DAVID: Do the pupils write and count at space schools?

SUSAN: No, they don't. The computer counts and types instead.

DAVID: Will we come back tomorrow?

SUSAN: No, we won't.

DAVID: Will we come back in two days?

SUSAN: I hope we will.

Упражнение 3. Прочитайте текст. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форме Future Simple (Indefinite).

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it \_\_\_\_ (1 be) Sunday, and all our family \_\_\_\_ (2 be) at home. I \_\_\_\_ (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I \_\_\_\_ (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I \_\_\_\_ (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father \_\_\_\_ (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema.

After dinner my friends \_\_\_\_ (8 come) to me, and we \_\_\_\_ (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother \_\_\_\_ (10 knit), my father \_\_\_\_ (11 watch) a concert on TV and I \_\_\_\_ (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I \_\_\_\_ (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

b) Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы. Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud:

1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?
5. Who will come after dinner?
6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?
8. The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

**Раздел 10. Экскурсии и путешествия.** Тема 10.1 Экскурсии и путешествия

### Практическая работа № 38.

### **Ех.1 Переведи предложения на русский язык**

1. There is a car in the street; 2. There is a book on the shelf; 3. There is a fridge in the kitchen; 4. There is a bicycle near the door; 5. There is milk on the floor; 6. There is a river in the forest; 7. There is a man behind the bus stop; 8. There is a fountain on the right; 9. There is a shop on the left of the theater; 10. There is a mobile phone under the newspapers; 11. There is a lake in the park; 12. There are seven bottles under the table; 13. There are women in the boat; 14. There is a glass on the table.

### **Ех.2 Поставьте во множественное число.**

1. There is a bicycle near the tree.
2. There is a spider in the bath.
3. There is a book on the table.
4. There is a sweet in the box.
5. There is a bird in the cage.
6. There is a pear on the dish.
7. There is a boat on the river.
8. There is a lamp in the room.
9. There is no table in the room.
10. There is a mouse in the kitchen!
11. There is an old church in this town.
12. There is not a chair here.
13. There is one table in the classroom.
14. There is a table and two chairs in the room.

### **Ех. 3 Прочитайте и переведите текст**

#### Travelling

Travelling has a great educational value because it is a chance to meet new people, visit museums and ancient sights, discover different ways of life, taste national cuisines and practice foreign languages. It makes us more appreciative of other cultures. The best way to study geography is to go to distant countries and cities.

We can travel by different means of transport: by plane, by ship, by train, by car and even on foot. It depends on our plans and preferences. Plane is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport. Travelling in a modern train can be very comfortable and enjoyable. We can admire picturesque landscapes from the window and communicate with our companions. When we travel by car we don't have to buy any tickets or book a hotel, we can stop wherever we want and stay there as long as we like. Travelling on foot (or hiking) is quite popular among young people. It's really exciting to walk in the countryside enjoying the beauty of hills and valleys, lakes and forests.

My parents spend their holidays travelling too. I was only 4 years old when they first took me to Turkey. That was an unforgettable holiday by the sea. We swam and sunbathed, went sailing and fishing. And we took plenty of beautiful pictures there.

Travelling is great! It can give you a great deal of pleasant emotions and memories. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. People often return home with a fresh outlook on life and a fantastic zeal to do something good. And they usually say: "East or West – home is best."

## **Практическая работа № 39.**

### **Ех.1 Прочитайте и переведите текст обращая внимание на новые слова.**

Vocabulary notes:

Impossible – невозможно

Enterprise – предприятие

To travel on business – путешествовать по делу

To travel for pleasure – путешествовать ради удовольствия

Advantage – преимущество

Disadvantage – недостаток

Coach tours – автобусные туры

To do sightseeing – осмотреть достопримечательности

In advance – заранее

To go abroad – ездить за рубеж

### Traveling.

Modern life is impossible without traveling. Many people travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. Sometimes they go to another country or city on business. Business people travel a lot. They may have their enterprises abroad or just meet their business partners in other cities or countries.

Millions of people spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents. It is always interesting to discover new things, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

So people can travel for pleasure or on business. They can use various means of transport. The quickest way is to travel by plane. But some people are afraid of fly.

Traveling by train is slower, but it has its advantages. You can see the country around you, so you are not only traveling, but your holidays have already begun. It is better to book tickets and reserve the hotel room in advance.

Traveling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board of a large cruise ship people traverse oceans and visit other countries.

Many people like to travel by car. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like, you can start from your own front door and take any road you like. It is not convenient sometimes and if the trip is long you can feel tired.

Coach tours are very popular. They are planned as a holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time. It is not convenient sometimes as you have no possibility to have rest.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. When traveling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Holidaymaking has become one of the most profitable industries and the budget of many countries, such as Turkey, Egypt and Greece depends on tourism a lot.

### **Ex.2 Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

- 1 Why do people traveling?
- 2 What is the quickest kind of transport?
- 3 What kind of transport do you prefer?
- 4 Have you ever traveled by air?
- 5 Have you ever traveled by sea? Did you like it?
- 6 What preparations do people usually make before a journey?
- 7 What places would you like to visit?

### **Ex.3 Найдите в тексте перевод следующих слов**

Предприятия, за границей, деловые партнёры, различные виды транспорта, заранее, автобусные туры, преимущество, бюджет, туризм, недостаток, зависеть, прибыльный, пересекать океан.

### **Ex.4 Напишите не менее 5 предложений о стране, в которой вы хотите побывать.**

## **Практическая работа № 40.**

### **Ex.1 Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Excursions are one of the best parts of school life. They are always exciting and full of educational information. Our school often arranges various excursions to the mountainous areas, national parks, famous sights and to the city museums. When I get a chance, I always participate in such activities.

Last year in March we set off for a two-day journey to Lake Baikal. It was one of my all time dreams. It's good that we live in Irkutsk. We simply need to get to Listvyanka and here we are next to Baikal. It takes about an hour and a half by bus to get there. As you know, Baikal is the deepest freshwater lake in the world. So, many foreign tourists want to visit this place. My English pen-friend thinks that I'm lucky to be living in Irkutsk Oblast. On a way there in the bus we sang songs and simply had lots of fun.

When we reached our destination, I was happy to find out that the lake was surrounded by astounding nature. We were supposed to stay at a camp with other children. Speaking of natural wonders, I should mention that Baikal is surrounded by picturesque mountains, forests and wild rivers. I was smart enough to take my camera. There was so much to capture. The climate in this region is usually mild. It was

a bit windy, but sunny and with favorable temperature. I took a warm jacket in case it gets colder. During the excursion our teacher allowed us to buy lots of souvenirs and other memorable trivia.

At the end of the trip nobody wanted to go back, but we had to return to our homes and to school. In my opinion, it was a great excursion and I hope we'll go there someday again.

**Ex.2 Найдите в тексте перевод следующих слов.**

Экскурсия, школьная жизнь, национальные парки, знаменитая достопримечательность, участвовать, добираться, самое глубокое, туристы, это заняло около..., пели песни, природа, упоминать, мягкий климат, в конце путешествия, возвращаться, надеяться, в случае.

**Ex.3 Задайте 3 любых вопроса к тексту.**

**Ex.4 Составьте диалог используя фразы приведенные ниже**

Give me the map of the city, please - Дайте мне карту города, пожалуйста.

How long does it take? - Сколько это займет времени?

How much is the admission? - Сколько стоит входной билет?

How much is this tour? - Сколько стоит этот тур?

I need an English-speaking guide. - Мне нужен гид, говорящий по-английски.

I'll get the tickets. - Я куплю билеты.

Is it too far to walk? - Это слишком далеко, чтобы идти пешком?

What other interesting things are there to see? - Что интересного можно еще тут посмотреть?

What special sights are there? - Какие достопримечательности здесь есть? What time does it start? - Во сколько начало?

What time will we get back? - В какое время мы вернемся?

Where is the theater? - Где находится театр?

Would you please tell me what museums are there? - Не могли бы вы рассказать, какие здесь есть музеи?

## **Практическая работа № 41.**

**Ex. 1 Read the text and try to memorize this useful information for travellers.**

### **A World Guide to Good manners. How not to behave badly abroad**

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they are British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business before dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy.

American executives sometimes signal their feeling of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards

immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position. When it is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also a bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal, as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day!" American waiters have a one-word imperative 'Enjoy!'

The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather - unemotional and impersonal.

In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link. "Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there."

"When in Rome do as the Romans do". Here are some final tips for travelers.

In France you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.

In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive.

In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that have to give it to you.

In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower you head and your eyes when you greet someone.

### **Ex.2 Ответьте на вопрос. Напишите 3-5 предложений.**

Is it important to know the traditions of other countries?

### **Ex.3 Test yourself. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Which nationality is the most punctual?

- a) The British
- b) The German
- c) The American
- d) The Italians

2. Which nationality is the least punctual?

- a) The Italians
- b) The British
- c) The Americans
- d) The Germans

3. Why did the British think that everyone understood their customs?

- a) Because they thought highly of other nationalities.
- b) Because the European Community began to increase in size.
- c) Because a lot of guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette.
- d) Because they believed that people acquire the knowledge of British customs together with the English language.

4. Which nationality likes to eat and do business at the same time?

- a) The Japanese
- b) The British
- c) The Germans
- d) The French

5. Why would the Japanese be shocked if somebody put his feet on the desk?

- a) Because they would consider it the ignorance of their habits.
- b) Because they would never expect such a thing to happen.
- c) Because they would consider the person crazy.



d) Because they would think that the person is extremely ill-bred.

6. Why is it necessary to exchange business cards when you meet the Japanese?

- a) They must know how to behave with you.
- b) They don't shake hands.
- c) It is essential for them to know your age.
- d) It is an ancient custom.

7. Why do the Americans find it difficult to accept Japanese manners?

- a) They find the Japanese customs senseless.
- b) They consider the Japanese old fashioned.
- c) They prefer not to be so formal.
- d) They think it is difficult to complete a business deal with people in Japan.

8. Why is it not a good idea to say that you like your Egyptian friend's vase?

- a) He may feel shocked by your emotional speech.
- b) He may dislike it.
- c) He may feel that he has to present it to you.
- d) He may be embarrassed

9. What is the main topic of conversation between strangers in America?

- a) The weather.
- b) Politics.
- c) Latest news.
- d) Familiar places.

10. In what country do people have no special rules of behaviour about hands?

- a) Thailand.
- b) Japan.
- c) Egypt.
- d) Britain.

## **Раздел 11. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.**

Тема 11.1 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

### **Практическая работа № 42.**

#### Russia

Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers, with population of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. Moscow, with 9,5 million people, is its capital. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob' in Asia. The deepest lakes are Baikal and Ladoga. The relief of Russia is mostly flat. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the Western Siberian Plain. There are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain in Caucasus in Russian Federation and in the whole Europe is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others. Russia borders with fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain producers and exporters. So, today Russia is a great industrial country. The main cities of Russia are: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnoyarsk, Ufa, Perm, Rostov-on-Don, Vladivostok. Many villages in Russia are famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palkn, wooden tableware in Khokhloma, and toys in Dymkovo. Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. Moscow is a modern

city. It's Russian political center, here the government of our country is working. Moscow is called the port of five seas, as the Volga Canal links Moscow with the Baltic, White, Caspian, Black sea and the Sea of Azov. Moscow is also Russian cultural center. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes, libraries and cinemas. Young people like to visit The Central Military Museum. There are many tanks, guns and war documents there. Many people choose to see The Kremlin and the Red Square. There are many fine buildings, wide streets, green parks, large squares, churches and monuments in Moscow. There are a lot of famous monuments to Pushkin, Fedorov, and many, many others. Moscow is a very big city and its transport must be very comfortable and fast. There are a lot of buses, trolley-buses, trams, a lot of metro stations (about 190 stations). There are 9 main railway stations in Moscow and several airports around the city. The main stadium in Moscow is The Central station in Luzhniki. Many competitions and football matches are held there. The Olympic village was build for the 22 Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980. It's a big complex for sport games. I'm a patriot of my country and I love it very much.

### Практическая работа № 43.

Complete the gaps with must, may, might, can't. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. They are not answering the phone, so they  (be) out. (*I'm almost certain*)
2. They  (move). I saw them in town this morning. (*It's impossible*)
3. I haven't seen Molly this week. I think she  (visit) her parents, but I'm not sure.
4. That woman has just fallen over. Let's go and see her. She  (be) hurt.
5. I don't know where she is. She  (play) tennis. It has been dark for an hour already.
6. Look at Susan. She is with the man I don't recognize. It  (be) her brother, because they look alike.
7. It  (rain). The ground is completely dry.
8. That looks like Jack, but it  (be) him. He went to live in Australia last year.
9. I have a stomachache this morning. I  (eat) too much last night. (*It's likely*)  
Or I  (catch) some virus. (Not very likely but possible)
10. These glasses  (be) Tim's. They look a bit like his.

### Практическая работа № 44.

1. Поставьте must, mustn't, have to, don't have to или doesn't have to.
  1. It's a secret. You ... tell it to anyone.
  2. You ... respect your parents.
  3. She is very rich. She ... go to work.
  4. This party is free. You ... buy any tickets.
  5. This is the last bus for Paris and we ... miss it.
  6. You ... be on time for the exam.
  7. They ... eat too much cake.
  8. We're going to the restaurant, so our mother ... cook tonight.
  9. You ... forget to turn off the light before you leave.
  10. It's getting late. I think I ... go now.
  11. Boys and girls, you ... hand in your essays by Thursday.
  12. Tom ... take a bus because his dad drives him to school every morning.
  13. You ... tell me lies. It's just awful.
  14. We ... tidy up our room because our sister did it yesterday.
  15. You ... smoke on board the plane.
2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами на предложения в прошедшем времени.
  1. I need to send the letter. (Мне нужно отправить письмо.)

2. Schoolchildren must wear black shoes. (Школьники обязаны носить черные туфли.)
  3. We don't have to do homework at primary school. (Нам не нужно делать уроки в начальной школе.)
  4. You have to water the garden. (Нужно поливать сад.)
  5. They must not wear jeans in the office. (Им нельзя носить джинсы в офисе.)
  6. I don't have to get up early because I am on holiday. (Мне не обязательно рано вставать, потому что я на каникулах.)
  7. Tom has to make his bed every day. (Тому нужно заправлять кровать каждый день.)
  8. I need to go to the library quite soon. (Мне нужно довольно скоро сходить в библиотеку.)
  9. Peter must stop smoking. (Питер должен перестать курить.)
  10. You shouldn't drink coffee after dinner. (Тебе не следует пить кофе после ужина.)
3. Выберите правильный модальный глагол и переведите предложения.
1. All passengers ... (should/must) wear seat-belts.
  2. My tooth hurts. I think I ... (shouldn't/ought to) see a dentist.
  3. I ... (couldn't/needn't to) eat sweets when I was a girl.
  4. You ... (don't have to/mustn't) walk on the grass.
  5. You ... (have to/shouldn't) be kind and polite.
  6. He ... (doesn't have to/shouldn't) whistle inside a house.
  7. Your brother ... (ought to/must) eat healthy food.
  8. Strawberry yoghurt ... (mustn't/doesn't have to) contain real strawberries.
  9. You ... (should/have to) read this book. It's really nice.
  10. Greg ... (can/ought to) spend more time on English grammar.

Ответы:

1.
  1. mustn't (Это секрет. Ты не должен никому его рассказывать.)
  2. must (Ты обязан уважать своих родителей.)
  3. doesn't have to (Она очень богата. Ей не нужно ходить на работу.)
  4. don't have to (Вечеринка свободная. Не нужно покупать билеты.)
  5. mustn't (Это последний автобус в Париж, и мы не должны его пропустить.)
  6. must (Вы должны прийти вовремя на экзамен.)
  7. mustn't (Им нельзя есть слишком много торта.)
  8. doesn't have to (Мы собираемся в ресторан, поэтому нашей маме не нужно вечером готовить.)
  9. mustn't (Ты не должен забывать выключать свет перед уходом.)
  10. have to (Темнеет. Думаю, мне нужно идти.)
  11. must (Мальчики и девочки, вы должны сдать ваши эссе к четвергу.)
  12. doesn't have to (Тому не нужно ехать на автобусе, потому что его папа сам отвозит его каждое утро в школу.)
  13. mustn't (Нельзя мне лгать. Это просто ужасно.)
  14. don't have to (Нам не обязательно убираться в комнате, потому что наша сестра сделала это вчера.)
  15. mustn't (Курить на борту самолета запрещено.)
2.
  1. I needed to/had to send the letter.
  2. Schoolchildren had to wear black shoes.
  3. We didn't have to do homework at primary school.
  4. You had to water the garden.
  5. They couldn't wear jeans in the office.
  6. I didn't have to/didn't need to get up early because I was on holiday.
  7. Tom had to make his bed every day.
  8. I needed to go to the library quite soon.
  9. Peter had to stop smoking.
  10. You didn't need to/didn't have to drink coffee after dinner.
- 3.

1. must (Все пассажиры должны надевать ремни безопасности.)
2. ought to (У меня болит зуб. Думаю, мне нужно сходить к дантисту.)
3. couldn't (Мне нельзя было есть конфеты, когда я была девочкой.)
4. mustn't (Нельзя ходить по траве.)
5. have to (Тебе нужно быть добрым и вежливым.)
6. shouldn't (Ему не следует свистеть внутри дома.)
7. ought to (Твоему брату нужно питаться здоровой едой.)
8. doesn't have to (В клубничном йогурте необязательно содержится настоящая клубника.)
9. should (Тебе следует прочитать эту книгу. Она очень хорошая.)
10. ought to (Грегу нужно больше времени посвящать английской грамматике.)

### Практическая работа № 45-46.

Форма глагола в Present Perfect Tense. Exercises.

**Упражнение 1.** Заполните таблицу, используя следующие формы глагола. Complete the table with the base forms and the past participles. Use the words in the box.

Lose, taken, swim, bought, do, written, run, eaten, take, won, write, done, buy, lost, win, run, eat, swum

base form	past simple	past participle
_____	bought	_____
_____	did	_____
_____	ate	_____
_____	lost	_____
_____	ran	_____
_____	swam	_____
_____	took	_____
_____	won	_____
_____	wrote	_____

Утвердительные предложения в Present Perfect Tense. Упражнения.

**Упражнение 2.** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

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

Отрицательные предложения в Present Perfect Simple. Упражнения.

**Упражнение 3.** Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean) my football boots.

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not start) their meal.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) my homework.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not invite) many people.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not tidy) our room!
9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) my homework.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) New York for three years.
11. Where's Alison? We \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) her since yesterday.
12. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) a holiday since last August.
13. John \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) the violin since he was school.

For или since?

**Упражнение 4.** В письме есть 4 ошибки на использование *for* и *since*. Найдите и исправьте их. *These are some sentences from Nigel's letter home from Africa. He has made four mistakes in using 'for' and 'since'. Correct his mistakes.*

Dear Mum and Dad,

I've lived in Africa since two weeks and I love it! Africa is beautiful! I haven't travelled to any faraway place for last summer. I'm so happy now!

I've already seen Mr. Rambler. He is working for WWF here and taking photos of wild animals. I haven't seen any lions yet. I think I'll see them later.

Thank you for the trip. I've dreamed of Kenya for my childhood. I haven't seen you since ages! I miss you so much!

Love, Nigel.

**Упражнение 5.** Дополните предложения словами *for* или *since*. Complete the sentences. Use *for* or *since*.

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

**Упражнение 6.** Пользуясь опорными словами, а также словами *for* и *since* составьте предложения в *Present Perfect Simple*.

1. Kate/be/in bed/a long time.
2. She / not eat / anything / this morning.
3. She / not see / her friends / a week.
4. She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
5. She / have / a red nose / three days.
6. She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
7. She / not do / any school work / Monday.

Вопросительные предложения в *Present Perfect Tense*. Упражнения.

**Упражнение 7.** Zork и Zena – инопланетяне, впервые прилетевшие на Землю. Они составили список дел. Напишите вопросы и ответы о том, что они уже сделали, а чего пока нет.

Пример:

Zork (eat) a hamburger?

Has Zork eaten a hamburger?

Yes, he has.

Zork and Zena (drink) a cola?

Have Zork and Zena drunk a cola?

No, they haven't.

Things to do	Zork	Zena
<input type="checkbox"/> eat a hamburger	✓	
<input type="checkbox"/> drink a cola	x	x
<input type="checkbox"/> see a film		✓
<input type="checkbox"/> speak English	✓	✓
<input type="checkbox"/> swim in the sea	x	
<input type="checkbox"/> visit the Acropolis		✓
<input type="checkbox"/> drive a car	x	x

- Zena (see) a film?
- Zork and Zena (speak) English?
- Zork (swim) in the sea?
- Zena (visit) the Acropolis?
- Zork and Zena (drive) a car?

**Упражнение 8.** Напишите вопросы в *Present Perfect*, используя глаголы в скобках. Дайте правдивые ответы.

Пример:

(eat Italian food)

— Have you ever eaten Italian food?

— Lots of times.

1 (ski)

— \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

2 (win money)

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

3 (have a dream)

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

4 (break a leg)

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

5 (go to a concert)

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

**Упражнение 9.** Дополните диалог вопросами и ответами в *Present Perfect*.

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

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

Reporter: Who \_\_\_\_\_ (1 you train) with?

Trish: With my coach, and the team.

Reporter: Where \_\_\_\_\_ (2 you play) this year?

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

Reporter : \_\_\_\_\_ (3 you win) many matches?

Trish: Yes, we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Reporter: And how many matches \_\_\_\_\_ (5 you lose)?

Trish: Only three.

Reporter: That's great. \_\_\_\_\_ (6 you have) any injuries?

Trish: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Reporter: Thanks, Trish, and good luck.

**Упражнение 10.** Напишите вопросы с *How long*. Дополните ответы, используя *for* или *since*. Write questions with *How long*. Complete the answers with *for* or *since*.

Пример:

I live in London.

*How long have you lived in London?*

For three years.

1 He's a teacher.

\_\_\_\_\_ September.

2 My parents work in a shop.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1992.

3 My sister knows Robbie Williams.

\_\_\_\_\_ six months.

4 We've got a new car.

\_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.

**Упражнение 11.** Заполните письмо Джейн глаголами в Present Perfect. Complete Jane's letter to her American friend. Use the Present Perfect Tense.

Dear Amy

I \_\_\_\_\_ (1 not have) a letter from you for a long time. \_\_\_\_\_ (2 you lose) my address? I bought the new Steps CD at the weekend. I \_\_\_\_\_ (3 already listen) to it. \_\_\_\_\_ (4 you hear) it yet? It's brilliant. There's a new video too, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (5 not see) it yet.

School is going OK. I \_\_\_\_\_ (6 just finish) some exams, but the holidays \_\_\_\_\_ (7 not start) yet. We're going to Ireland. I \_\_\_\_\_ (8 never be) there.

Write soon with your news.

Love

Jane

**Упражнение 12.** Ник готовится к путешествию. Он собирается навестить бабушку.

Ознакомьтесь со списком дел, которые Ник планирует сделать до отъезда. Напишите, что он уже сделал, а что нет. Используйте already и yet. Nick is getting ready to travel. He is going to visit his Granny. Read the list of things he must do before travelling. Write what he has done and what he hasn't done.

#### THINGS TO DO

- to pack suitcases (+)
- to water flowers (+)
- to take my library book back
- to say 'good-bye' to Nigel (+)
- to clean my shoes
- to call Granny (+)
- to buy some food and drinks (+)
- to clean the parrot's cage
- to change the water for the fish
- to buy a present for Granny (+)

**Ответы.**

Упражнение 1

base form

past simple

past participle

buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
lose	lost	lost
run	ran	run
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

### Упражнение 2

1 has finished, 2 has scored, 3 have watched, 4 has run, 5 has bought, 6 have lost, 7 has written, 8 have eaten, 9 have watched, 10 have started, 11 has studied, 12 has dropped, 13 has rained, 14 have had, 15 have known, 16 have lived, 17 has had, 18 has lived.

### Упражнение 3

1 have not cleaned, 2 haven't started, 3 have not done, 4 hasn't won, 5 haven't seen, 6 haven't invited, 7 has not washed, 8 haven't tidied, 9 haven't finished, 10 have not visited, 11 haven't seen, 12 hasn't taken, 13 has not played.

### Упражнение 4.

1. for two weeks
2. since last summer
3. since my childhood
4. for ages

### Упражнение 5

1 since, 2 for, 3 for, 4 since, 5 since, 6 since

### Упражнение 6.

1. Kate has been in bed for a long time.
2. She hasn't eaten anything since this morning.
3. She hasn't seen her friends for a week.
4. She has stayed at home since Tuesday.
5. She has had a red nose for three days.
6. She has not played basketball since last week.
7. She has not done any school work since Monday.

### Упражнение 7.

1. Has Zena seen a film? Yes, she has.
2. Have Zork and Zena spoken English? Yes, they have.
3. Has Zork swum in the sea? No, he hasn't.
4. Has Zena visited the Acropolis? Yes, she has.
5. Have Zork and Zena driven a car? No, they haven't.

### Упражнение 8.

Вопросы:

Have you ever...

1. skied?
2. won money?
3. had a dream?
4. broken a leg?
5. gone to a concert?

Ответы Ваши собственные.

### Упражнение 9.

1 have you trained, 2 have you played, 3 have you won, 4 have, 5 have you lost, 6 have you had, 7 haven't.

### Упражнение 10.

1. How long has he been a teacher? He has been a teacher since September.
2. How long have they worked in a shop? They have worked in a shop since 1992.
3. How long has she known Robbie Williams? She has known him for six month.



4. How long have you got a new car. We have got a new car for two weeks.

Упражнение 11.

1 haven't had, 2 have you lost, 3 have already listened, 4 have you heard 5 haven't seen, 6 have just finished, 7 haven't started, 8 have never been

Упражнение 12

Nick has already packed the suitcases (+)

Nick has already watered flowers (+)

Nick hasn't taken his library book back yet.

Nick has already said 'good-bye' to Nigel (+)

Nick hasn't cleaned his shoes yet.

Nick has already called his Granny (+)

Nick has already bought some food and drinks (+)

Nick hasn't cleaned the parrot's cage yet.

Nick hasn't changed the water for the fish yet.

Nick has already bought a present for his Granny (+)

## Практическая работа № 47

### Great Britain.

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK)** is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles. This state is also called Great Britain after the main island with the same name. The UK consists of four countries, which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast

### Geographical position of the UK.

The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are situated). The two islands are separated by **the Irish Sea**. **The UK** is washed by **the Atlantic Ocean** in the north and **the North Sea** in the east. The UK is separated from the continent by **the English Channel** and **the Strait of Dover**. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of English Channel. The nearest point to Europe is **Dover** which is only thirty-two miles from France. Dover is one of the most ancient ports. If you cross the English Channel by ferry you can see **the white chalk cliffs of Dover** and **Dover Castle**. Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or the Scots, Welsh and Irish. Everyone in Britain speaks English. But in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales. Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person. More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. The biggest cities of England are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool (England); Edinburg, Glasgow, (Scotland). Foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and just farmlands especially in the south of the country. The open country is named Lowlands but it changes for hills called Highlands in the north of the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very mild. The winter temperature is between +3° and +7°. Snow does not cover the ground very long, except on the mountains. The summer temperature is between +15° and +18°. It often rains.

The English weather is very changeable. So when English people make plans for holidays they usually begin, "If the weather..." The flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

### Упражнения к тексту «Great Britain»

**Упражнение.** Read the text and complete the following sentences:

1. ... is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.
2. The capital of Great Britain is ...
3. The capital of Scotland is ...

4. The capital of Northern Ireland is ...
5. The capital of Wales is ...
6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by ...
7. The UK is separated from the continent by ...
8. The UK is washed by... in the west.
9. The UK is washed by ... in the east.

**Упражнение 2.** Complete the following sentences making the right choice.

1. The Union Jack is ...
  1. The flag of the UK
  2. The flag of the USA
2. English is spoken ...
  1. All over Britain
  2. Only in England
3. The UK is the official name of the country situated ...
  1. on the island which is called Great Britain
  2. on the British Isles
4. Edinburgh is the capital of ...
  1. Wales
  2. Scotland
5. The independent Irish Republic is situated ...
  1. In Northern Ireland
  2. on the smaller of the two biggest islands of the British Isles
6. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by ...
  1. The North Sea
  2. The Irish Sea
7. The nearest point to Europe is ...
  1. The Strait of Dover
  2. Dover
8. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in ...
  1. The north
  2. The west

**Упражнение 3.** Fill in articles where necessary.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom is situated on (2) \_\_\_\_\_ British Isles which are separated from (3) \_\_\_\_\_ continent by (4) \_\_\_\_\_ English Channel and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Strait of Dover. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ two main islands of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ British Isles are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Ireland. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ England is situated in (11) \_\_\_\_\_ south of (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland in its (14) \_\_\_\_\_ north. (15) \_\_\_\_\_ two big islands are separated by (16) \_\_\_\_\_ Irish Sea.

**Упражнение 4.** Complete this text about Great Britain .

**Use the words:** mild, large, falls, rain, sightseeing, Western, Atlantic, temperature, pound, population, High lands, English, London.

Great Britain is a (1) .... country, a kingdom in (2) .... Europe. It lies on several islands and has a (3) .... of about 57 mln people. Great Britain's capital is (4).... and the national currency is a (5) .... (6) .... is the language that people speak in the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very (7) .... There are a lot of (8) .... falling out all the year round. The wind brings rain from the (9) .... Ocean. Snow only (10) .... occasionally and doesn't stay for long except in the (11) .... of Scotland.

The usual (12) .... in England and Wales are + 4°C in January and + 16°C in July and August. A lot of tourists come to Great Britain every year to do some (13) .... in its big and small towns.

**Упражнение 5.** Answer the questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain now?

2. What parts does the UK consist of and what are their capitals?
3. What is the national symbol (emblem) of England (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)?
4. What is the British flag called? Why?
5. What are the names of two main islands of the British Isles?
6. What separates Great Britain from the continent?
7. What do we call the narrowest part of the English Channel?
8. Why is the UK called an island state?
9. What do we call people who were born in Britain? In Scotland? In Wales? In Ireland?
10. Is English the only language people speak in the UK?
11. What is the Union Jack? What does the Union Jack look like and what does it symbolize?
12. What language is spoken in Scotland? In Wales? In Ireland?
13. How big is London compared with other cities?
14. How does the scenery change across the country?
15. What is the British climate like?
16. What is the English weather like?
17. What is Stratford-upon-Avon famous for?
18. What is Oxford famous for? Cambridge?
19. What is Liverpool famous for?
20. What is Lake district famous for?

## **Практическая работа № 48**

### **The United States of America**

The United States is the world's fourth largest nation in both area and population. It consists of 50 states and a "federal district", the site of the capital, Washington D.C. Like West Germany, the U.S. is a federal republic. In contrast to countries like Britain - where the head of state (the king or queen) and the head of government (the prime minister) are two different people - the United States has a president who is both the head of government and the head of state.

Politically and economically the U.S. is the most powerful country in the world. It is also the most conspicuous country in the sense that America's fashions and policies, goods and weapons, executives and soldiers have shaped today's world to a much greater extent than those of any other nation.

Considering its prominent position in the world, it is perhaps not surprising that the United States is both liked and disliked more intensely than any other country. Sometimes a difference is made between the American people, who are seen as warm, friendly and open, and the U.S. government, whose policies are disapproved of.

"America is so vast that almost everything said about it is likely to be true, and the opposite is probably equally true," said the American writer James T. Farrell. The United States is a country of rain forests and deserts, mountains and prairies. On one and the same November day the temperature may be 28 degrees in Texas and -7 degrees in Alaska. Its citizens may be "old-stock" Americans or the descendants of immigrants from European, Asian and Latin American countries, they may be American Indians or the descendants of African slaves, or they may be foreigners who have become naturalized. Though they are all Americans, some of them are still underprivileged minority groups, who live in neighbourhoods of their own and have their own character, customs, religion, and sometimes language. "The worst country to be poor in is America," said the English historian Arnold Toynbee. While U.S. wages are among the highest in the world and the majority of Americans are extremely well off, about 15 per cent of the population live "below the poverty line". The poverty rate is highest in Mississippi (25 per cent) and lowest in Wyoming (8 per cent). Nationwide the poverty rate is 11 per cent for whites, 30 per cent for Hispanics, and a shocking 35 per cent for blacks - every third black person lives in poverty.

What would the world be like if there was no America, if there were no Americans? Would there be another superpower to take America's place? Would international business be as lively as it is? Would we Europeans be as prosperous as we are? Would there be jeans and T-shirts, Coca-Cola and hamburgers, soap operas and supermarkets? Would there be cheap cars if Henry Ford hadn't started mass-producing them? Would we have telephones and washing machines, ballpoint pens and personal computers if Americans hadn't invented or perfected them? We don't know the answers to these questions, but most people would

probably agree that life in our time owes a great deal of its vitality, colour, and material comforts to the people of the United States of America.

### Задание:

#### 1. Answer the questions.

1. How many states does the U.S. consist of?
2. What's the capital of the United States?
3. Is Washington only a city?
4. Is the U.S. president only the head of state?
5. Is the British prime minister the head of state?
6. Why is America's position such a prominent one in today's world?
7. Give examples to show that the U.S. is a country of great contrasts,
8. Talk about the weather in the United States,
9. Talk about the population of the United States,
10. Talk about poverty in the United States, 11. What would the world be like if there was no America?
12. Talk about things in this country that have come from America.

#### 2. Use adjectives in the superlative degree.

1. The United States is the fourth (large) nation in the world.
2. The U.S. president is one of the (powerful) men in the world.
3. The queen is the (prominent) person in Britain.
4. The U.S. is one of the (prosperous) countries in the world.
5. The Big Sleep was one of the (good) films based on a novel by Chandler.
6. This is one of the (difficult) crosswords I've ever tried.
7. It was one of the (hot) days of the year.
8. He's the (strong) man I ever saw.
9. It was one of the (frightening) bushfires we ever had.
10. This must be the (bad) hotel in town.
12. It's the (reliable) car I ever had.
13. This is the (strange) film I've ever seen.

#### 3. Insert who, whose or which.

1. The United States is a federal republic ... consists of 50 states.
2. Raymond Chandler was a thriller writer ... books are still popular today.
3. People ... are afraid of flying should remember that flying is much safer than travelling by car.
4. A fund has been set up to help people ... homes were destroyed by the fires.
5. ... of Chandler's novels do you like best?
6. A president ... policies are disapproved of can still be personally popular.
7. Bogart was an actor ... could be tough without a gun.
8. We apologize for the excessive delays last night, ... were caused by ice falling in Balcombe Tunnel.
9. ... bag is this here? - Roy's, I think.
10. Bushfires, 90 per cent of ... are caused by humans, have always been common in Australia.

#### 4. Translate into English.

1. США - федеративная республика.
2. Президент США является как главой правительства, так и главой государства.
3. В политическом и в экономическом отношении США являются одной из самых сильных стран мира.
4. Большинству американцев живется очень хорошо (extremely well of), но меньшинство, около 15% населения, живет в бедности.
5. Если бы не было Америки, мир был бы другим (different).
6. Если бы автомобили не производились серийно (mass-produce), то они не были такими дешевыми.
7. Если бы у нас не было компьютеров, нам бы понадобился большой персонал.

## Практическая работа № 49

Canada is an independent federative state. It is one of the most developed countries. Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories.

It is situated on the North American continent. The country is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Arctic Ocean and its seas in the north. About 2 percent of the Canadian territory is covered by glacier ice.

The eastern parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are occupied by the Cordilleras.

The main Canadian islands are Newfoundland, Victorian Island, Baffin Island and others. There are a lot of rivers and lakes in Canada. The largest rivers are the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon. In size Canada is the second in the world after Russia. Its area is almost 10 million km<sup>2</sup>. The capital of Canada is Ottawa, which is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River. It is famous for its beautiful parks. It is also known as the city of bridges.

The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries. Official languages of Canada are English and French. Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. It has been active in a number of major UN agencies.

### 1) Read these geographical names.

- Canada
- the North American continent
- the Pacific Ocean
- the Atlantic Ocean
- the Arctic Ocean
- Canadian islands
- Newfoundland [ˈnjuːfənd(l)lænd]
- Victorian Island
- Baffin Island
- the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon

### 2) Remember the words.

independent federative state – независимое федеративное государство

the most developed – наиболее развитый

provinces - провинции

territories - территории

the west - запад

the east - восток

percent - процент

is covered - покрыты

glacier ice - ледник

are occupied by - заняты

bank - берег

bridge - мост

timber – лесная промышленность mining

– горная промышленность chemical –

химическая промышленность wheat -

пшеница

barley - ячмень

flax - лен

prosperous - процветающий

founding member - основатель

United Nations – Организация Объединенных Наций

major UN agencies – основные учреждения ООН

### 3) Find 11 words.

p	r	o	s	p	e	r	o	u	s
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

w	q	e	h	r	a	w	t	x	e
b	f	w	h	o	s	a	r	x	a
a	o	h	j	v	t	q	v	z	o
r	l	e	m	i	n	i	n	g	l
l	w	a	g	n	o	c	e	a	n
e	e	t	p	c	b	f	l	a	x
y	s	c	p	e	r	c	e	n	t
c	t	c	k	s	r	b	a	n	k

**4) Make up these sentences.**

- 1) on the North American continent / is / it / situated.
- 2) a lot of / there are / in Canada / rivers and lakes .
- 3) of Canada / are / English and French / official languages.
- 4) consists of / Canada / ten / territories / and / provinces / two.

**5) Answer the questions.**

1. What does Canada consist of?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What oceans is Canada washed by?
4. What are there in the eastern part of the country?
5. What are the main Canadian islands?
6. What are the largest rivers?
7. What is the size of Canada?
8. What is its area?
9. What is the capital of Canada? Where is it situated? What is it famous for?
10. What are the most developed industries?
11. What are grown in Canada?
12. What are the official languages?

**6) Do the test.**

**1. Fill in the missing words.**

Largest / flax / continent / an / eastern / Ocean / parks /  
provinces / developed western

Canada is 1) ... independent federative state. It is one of the most 2) ... countries. Canada consists of ten 3) ... and two territories. It is situated on the North American 4) .... The country is washed by the Pacific 5) ... in the west. The 6) ... parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. The 7) ... territories are occupied by the Cordilleras. The 8) ... rivers are the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon. Ottawa is famous for its beautiful 9) .... Canada grows wheat, barley, 10) ..., potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

**2. True or false.**

- 1) Canada is the most developed country.
- 2) Canada consists of two provinces and ten territories.
- 3) It is situated on the South American continent.
- 4) The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the south.
- 5) The largest rivers are Newfoundland, Victorian Island, Baffin Island and others.
- 6) In size Canada is the first in the world.

## 6) Quiz.

1. Canada is surrounded by \_\_\_ oceans.  
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2. What is the capital of Canada?  
A. Ottawa B. Québec C. Vancouver D. Montreal
3. Canada's national animal is the...  
A. Grizzly bear. B. Moose. C. Beaver. D. Eagle.
4. Canada owns \_\_\_% of the world's forests.  
A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
5. Who were the first inhabitants of Canada?  
A. American people B. Aboriginal people C. European people D. Eskimos
6. Ice hockey is the national winter sport of the country. What is the national summer sport?  
A. Lacrosse B. Basketball C. Football D. Rugby
7. Niagara falls belongs to...  
A. Canada. B. The USA. C. Both of them. D. None of them.
8. How big is the population of the country?  
A. More than 10 million people B. More than 20 million people C. More than 30 million people  
D. More than 40 million people
9. In 2010 the Winter Olympic Games were held in Vancouver. There was another occasion when Canada was a host for the games. When was it?  
A. 1948 B. 1956 C. 1972 D. 1988

### **Key:**

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D

## Практическая работа № 50

### Australia Geographical position

Australia is the smallest continent between the Indian and Pacific oceans. With the island state of Tasmania to the south, the continent makes up the Commonwealth of Australia, a federal parliamentary state the total area is 7 686 810 sq.km. Australia's capital is Canberra. Its largest city is Sydney, closely followed in population by Melbourne. There are five continental states in the nation (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia). The population of Australia is about 15 million people. There are only 40 000 aborigines. The first Europeans settled in 1788. There are more about 200 nationalities in Australia.

### Wild animals

Kangaroos live in Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea and New Zealand. Their strong legs and feet help them to hop and leap. Kangaroos usually have one young baby. The native birds of Australia are very interesting. The emu is the next tallest bird in the world after the ostrich.

### Sydney

Sydney is Australia's largest city, chief port and main cultural and industrial center. Its main exports are wool, wheat, flour, sheepskins and meat, the chief imports are petroleum, coal, timber and sugar. The city was founded in 1788 as the first penal settlement of Australia. Its name was taken from a cave named for Captain Cook's patron Viscount Sydney. Among its museums are the National Gallery of Art and the Australian Museum (natural history). The dramatic, modernistic Sydney Opera House complex was largely designed by Joem Wizen.

### Упражнение №1:

Просмотрите тексты и заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях:

\_\_\_\_\_ or wild dog, is the only killer among the native animals.(the Dingo)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the second tallest bird after the ostrich.(the emu)

The capital of Australia is \_\_\_\_\_. (Canberra)

The original inhabitants of Australia were \_\_\_\_\_.(aborigines)

### Упражнение №2:

Отметьте в тексте предложения, дающие ответы на предложенные вопросы:

What is the official language of Australia?

What is the total area of Australia?  
Where is situated the Opera House?

### Упражнение №3:

#### Test

1. what is the capital of Australia?  
a) Sydney b) Melbourne c) Canberra \*
  2. when did Europeans settle in Australia?  
a) 1488 b) 1788\* c) 1492
  3. which 2 animals can you see on the Australian coat of arms?  
a) Kangaroo and Dingo b) Koala and Parrot c) Kangaroo and Emu \*
  4. which city is Australia's oldest and largest?  
a) Sydney\* b) Melbourne c) Canberra
  5. who are the Australian natives?  
a) Eskimos b) Aborigines \* c) Indians
  6. who discovered Australia?  
a) Christopher Columbus b) Captain Cook \* c) Lewis and Clark
  7. Australia is not a(n):  
a) island b) city \* c) continent
  8. How many nationalities live in Australia?  
a) 200\* b) 50 c) 20
  9. what is the official language in Australia?  
a) French b) German c) English \*
- \* - указан правильный ответ

**Раздел 13. Научно-технический прогресс.** Тема 13.1 Научно-технический прогресс.

## Практическая работа № 51

### 1) Read and translate the text.

#### Scientific and technical progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.



All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth. The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations. But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems. The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet. Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

## 2) Answer the questions

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?

## Практическая работа № 52

### 1) Read about the Internet. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

The Internet is a huge network of computers. Public Internet began in the late 70's. The Internet is very helpful, because it is a huge database of knowledge. Everyone should have the Internet as a means of communication. Besides data one can get from the Internet, we can also send and receive e-mail. This internet service is cheaper than ordinary mail and much quicker. It is becoming popular day by day. We can get some news from the Internet, because there are many informational services in the web. For this we can get use different search programmes such as the google search programme, rambler search programme, yandex search programme or yahoo search programme. They are very simple and popular networks of sites.

### 2) Answer the questions:

1. Why have people been inventing new things for many centuries?
2. What are the basic greatest inventions of the past?
3. What does the modern world look like?
4. How can you describe technological progress now?
5. What can you say about mobile phones as inventions?
6. Have you got a mobile phone?
7. Can you live without a mobile now? Why (not)?
8. Do you consider the Internet a great invention? Why (not)?
9. How often do you browse the Net?
10. What are your favourite sites?
11. Do you have an account on any of the social networking sites?
12. Have you got a tablet PC? Would you like to have it and why?
13. Do you think that eBook readers are a great invention?

14. Do you use such a reader?
15. Do you think that eBooks will replace paperback books in the future? Why (not)?
16. What other inventions do you know? What can you tell about them?
17. What is the Internet?
18. When did public Internet appear?
19. In what way can the Internet be useful to everyone?
20. What can you say about advantages of the e-mail?
21. What search programmes do you know? Which one do you use?

**3) Составьте утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные предложения во времени *Past Perfect* со следующими глаголами:**

to buy, to bring, to eat, to teach, to write, to study, to enter, to finish, to cut, to come, to understand, to work.

**4) Составьте предложения в *Past Perfect*.**

1. Mike / to write / a report by last Friday.
2. The students / to prepare / for the exams by the end of January.
3. Last year they went to England for the first time, they never / to be there before.
4. First the children / to do / their homework and then went for a walk.
5. The police / to make / ten arrests by the time the match ended.
6. Before Mary joined the company, she / not to work / anywhere.
7. Pat / to cook / the breakfast when Sally got up.
8. I couldn't concentrate in the lesson because I / not to sleep / enough that night.

**5) Ответьте на вопросы, используя *Past Perfect*.**

1. Was Tom at the party when you arrived? – No, he / to go / home.
2. Why didn't Mary want to go to the cinema? – She already / to see / the film.
3. Why didn't you tell him about my exam? – I didn't know that you already / to pass / it.
4. Why did she feel tired? – She / to work / hard the day before.
5. Why didn't he eat supper? – He already / to have / it.
6. When did Alice get to the University? – When the lecture already / to start.
7. Did you inform Mr Smith about your decision? – No, he already / to know.

## Практическая работа № 53

**1) Read the text and give the correct answers**

**What are computers?**

A computer is a programmable machine. Computer's parts are a system block, a monitor, a display, a keyboard, a mouse, a disk drive, a modem, a printer, a scanner.

The major parts of a PC include the motherboard, central processor unit, memory, hard drive and video card.

Hardware is the computer equipment. Each hardware device has a driver, like video card drivers, or modem drivers. They need to be installed.

Drivers are mini programs or instructions that tell your computer how to use its hardware. The most important program that runs on a computer is the operating system.

You have a network when two or more computers are connected to each other. We have a network in our computer classroom.

Software is a number of computer programs. Computer programs are large lists of instructions for the computers.

**2) Answer the questions:**

1. What is a programmable machine?
2. What is the computer equipment?
3. What are mini programs or instructions that tell your computer how to use its hardware?
4. What is the most important program that runs on a computer?
5. What do we have when two or more computers are connected to each other?

6. What is a number of computer programs?
7. What are large lists of instructions for the computers?
8. Who is a person who secretly gets into another person's computer system?
9. What is a computer program that infects the computer memory or hard disk?
10. What is a global computer network?
11. How do we call a company that sells computer access to the Internet?

### 3) Match the words with their translation

1. personal computer (PC)
2. system block
3. monitor
4. display
5. screen
6. keyboard
7. mouse
8. mouse pad
9. hard drive
10. hardware
11. drivers
12. motherboard
13. central processor unit
14. memory
15. video card
16. disk drive
17. printer
18. scanner
19. device
20. network
21. connect
22. operating system
23. instruction
24. install
25. software
26. equipment

- a) устройство
- b) монитор
- с) дисплей
- d) сеть
- e) персональный компьютер
- f) блок
- g) жесткий диск / винчестер
- h) коврик для мышки
- i) сканер
- j) загружать
- к) клавиатура
- l) детали компьютера
- m) драйвера
- n) дисковод
- o) видеокарта
- p) принтер
- q) память
- r) мышка
- s) операционная система

- t)материнская плата
- u)экран
- v)оборудование
- w)центральный процессор
- h)соединять
- y)инструкция
- z)программное обеспечение

## Практическая работа № 54

### 1) Read and translate the dialogue.

**Jane:** Can you explain me what **gadget** is?

**Tom:** Technically, **gadget** is a small device or machine with a particular purpose: for example, a juicer, a blender, a coffee grinder, etc. They make our life easier and bring us convenience.

**Jane:** Well, what about a computer or a laptop? Are they also gadgets?

**Tom:** I think they are. A computer or a laptop are programmable machines, which include the monitor, keyboard, and a mouse (or a touchpad).

**Jane:** What can you tell me about the Internet?

**Tom:** The Internet isn't gadget. The Internet is a gigantic web of computers that connects people across the globe. Providing an easy access to information and entertainment. The internet has become an everyday tool for everyone to use. Tell me, how often do you use the Internet?

**Jane:** Rather often, I'd say. I use it every day, because I need to read the news, to listen to music, to chat with friends.

**Tom:** Do you have any other questions?

**Jane:** Yes, few more questions. What gadget is the most popular among teenagers nowadays?

Can you tell me what your favourite gadget is?

**Tom:** I think that nowadays the most popular gadget is a personal computer. Nearly everyone is addicted to his **mobile phone**. All people have computers or laptops in their houses and they definitely use the Internet every day.

**Jane:** I see. Thanks for helping me.

### 2) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий с помощью суффиксов – er, (the) – est:

*Образец:* pretty – prettier – (the) prettiest

Short, cold, wide, early, big, near, late, fast, small, old, nice, young, large, kind, long, quick, easy.

### 3) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и наречий с помощью слов more, (the) most:

*Образец:* important - more important - (the) most important

Interesting, carefully, comfortable, progressive, efficient, clearly, beautiful, difficult, beautifully, regularly, prominent, brightly, especially, wonderful, realistic, remarkable, special, dependent, attentively.

### 4) Употребите прилагательные и наречия, данные в скобках, в нужной степени сравнения:

- 1) My brother is much (young) than myself.
- 2) The opera theatre is one of (beautiful) buildings in the city.
- 3) The sound grew (faint) and (faint).
- 4) The party was not so (gay) as I had expected.
- 5) I have no one (near) than you.
- 6) What is the (late) news?
- 7) Yesterday I came home (late) than usual.
- 8) Ann sings far (well) than Nina.
- 9) I like this picture (well) of all.

### 5) Напишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени:

1. large, tall, long, easy, hot, big, cold, nice, bad, strong, short, wide, good, happy, high, low, busy, well, little, many, far.

2. wonderful, necessary, quickly, interesting, comfortable, popular, active, famous, pleasant, beautiful, slowly, clearly, early.

**6) Раскройте скобки:**

1. Winter is (cold) season of the year. 2. Moscow is (large) than Tula. 3. Which is (long) day of the year? 4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe. 5. Even (long) day has an end. 6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 7. Your English is (good) now. 8. Who knows him (well) than you? 9. We have (little) interest in this work than you. 10. Health is (good) than wealth. 11. Victor worked (well) of all. 12. Today you worked (slowly) than usually.

**7) Переведите на русский:**

1. This book is not so interesting as that one. 2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea. 3. The more you read, the more you know. 4. My brother is not as tall as you are. 5. The earlier you get up, the more you can do. 6. Today it is as warm as it was yesterday. 7. Your room is as light as mine. 8. John knows Russian as well as English. 9. Mary is not so lazy as her brother. 10. The longer the night is, the shorter the day. 11. The less people think, the more they talk.

**Практическая работа № 55**

Вариант 1

We can control Global Warming

A United Nations **committee** on climate change has said we can control global warming. The panel, made up of representatives from over 120 countries, believes we can limit the harm **greenhouse gases** do to the atmosphere. The panel said that we can keep our Earth safe by changing the way we use energy around the world. Most important is to introduce more fuel-**efficient** vehicles and household goods. For this to happen, individuals need to change their lifestyles and spending patterns.

The committee calculated that it would cost less than three percent of world economic **output** by 2030. The “big problem” is the damage rising temperatures are doing to the Earth. Increased floods, droughts, rising sea levels, more violent and destructive storms and extinctions of species are just a few things threatening the life of our planet. The report stressed the urgent need for introducing a wide variety of clean technologies. Harlan Watson, head of the U.S. team, warned: “If we continue to do what we are doing, then we are in deep trouble.”

Choose the correct definition

1. Committee	a. the money, goods or work made
2. Representative	b. a group of experts who answer questions about a topic
3. Greenhouse gas	c. a group of people chosen to do a job, make decisions etc
4. Efficient	d. a gas, such as carbon dioxide, that traps heat above the Earth
5. Output	e. to work well without wasting time, money, or energy

Вариант 2

We can control Global Warming

A United Nations committee on climate change has said we can control global warming. The panel, made up of **representatives** from over 120 countries, believes we can limit the harm greenhouse gases do to the **atmosphere**. The panel said that we can keep our Earth safe by changing the way we use energy around the world. Most important is to introduce more fuel-efficient vehicles and household **goods**. For this to happen, individuals need to change their lifestyles and spending patterns.

The committee calculated that it would cost less than three percent of world economic output by 2030. The “big problem” is the damage rising temperatures are doing to the Earth. Increased floods, **droughts**, rising

sea levels, more violent and destructive storms and extinctions of species are just a few things threatening the life of our planet. The report stressed the **urgent** need for introducing a wide variety of clean technologies. Harlan Watson, head of the U.S. team, warned: “If we continue to do what we are doing, then we are in deep trouble.”

Choose the correct definition

1. Representative	a. the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth
2. Atmosphere	b. very important and needing to be dealt with immediately
3. Goods	c. someone who has been chosen to speak, vote, or make decisions
4. Drought	d. things that are made to be sold, products
5. Urgent	e. dry weather, not enough water for plants and animals to live

### Практическая работа № 56

Read the text below. What is the most suitable title of it ?

Experts in climatology and other scientists are extremely concerned about the changes to our climate. Admittedly, climate changes have occurred on our planet before. For example: there had been several ice ages or glacial periods.

These changes were different from the modern ones because they occurred gradually and naturally. The current changes aren't the result of natural causes, but of human activity. Furthermore, the changes are occurring alarmingly rapid.

The major problem is perhaps, that the planet is warming up. According to some experts, this warming, known as global warming, has been occurring in the last 10,000 years. The implications for the planet are very serious. Rising global temperatures could give rise to such ecological disasters such as floods and droughts. This could have a harmful effect on agriculture.

This unusual warming of the earth has been caused partly by so-called greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, being emitted into the atmosphere by car engines and modern industrial processes, for example. Such gases, not only add to the pollution of the atmosphere, but also create a greenhouse effect, by which the heat of sun is trapped. This leads to the warming up of the planet.

Politicians are also concerned about climate change and there are now regular meetings on the subject, attended by representatives from many of the world's industrialized countries. In Kyoto, Japan in 1997, it was agreed that the most industrialized countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions and were given targets for their reductions.

It was also suggested that more forests should be planted to create so-called “sinks” to absorb greenhouse gases. At least part of the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic deforestation.

Sadly the targets are not being met. Even more sadly, global warnings about climate changes are often still being regarded as scaremongering.

2 Answer these questions

What climate changes have taken place before the present time?

What are the main differences between modern climate changes and the ones that occurred in the past?

What were the agreements reached in the summit in Tokyo?

Which suggestions were made and why?

### Практическая работа № 57

1 Read the text below.

Rob

I don't think there's a solution to the global environmental crisis. The world's population is now too high, and the amount of energy being consumed is increasing all the time. Isn't it obvious that one day soon we're going to run out of natural resources?

Global warming shows us the effect that human beings are already having on the planet – it's happening because of all the greenhouse gases we put into the atmosphere from industry, planes and cars, and because of other things like deforestation. Soon, millions of people will start leaving some parts of the world because it will be impossible to live there any more, which in turn will create a whole new set of problems.

Louise

The current environmental situation is very serious, but I believe human beings can invent the technology we need to solve the problem.

For example, we already have clean ways of making electricity, like nuclear power and wind power, so we just have to start using them a lot more.

Also, I don't believe people are completely selfish, and I think in the end most people will want to help solve the crisis. The main cause of climate change is the lifestyles of people in developed countries who already have a good standard of living, but when they really begin to understand the situation I'm sure they will start to change their ways. People just need to be made more aware of the problem, and shown ways in which they can help.

Michael

We can now see that there has been a huge price to pay for the economic development rich countries have achieved, because to reach this standard of living we have used a lot of natural resources and polluted the atmosphere.

Now developing countries are trying to catch up, and it seems that economic growth in countries like China and India, with their huge populations, might also have a serious effect on the environment. But can we really say that poorer countries should stop developing? Obviously that wouldn't be realistic, or fair.

Of course, if we want to be more environmentally friendly we can recycle or drive cars that pollute a bit less, or even use fewer plastic bags. However, I really don't know if these small things are going to be enough.

## 2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS FROM THE BOX

RECYCLE CLIMATE CHANGE GLOBAL WARMING  
ENVIRONMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

1- SOME INDUSTRIES ..... THE RIVERS. THROWING THEIR ..... INTO THEM.

2-.....ARE BEING USED IN AN INDISCRIMINATE WAY.

3-IF WE ..... PAPER, PLASTIC BAGS AND CANS WE WILL HELP TO PRESERVE THE .....

4-WE ARE STARTING TO SEE THE EFFECT OF .....

5-THERE IS AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ..... BECAUSE OF THE CHANGES IN WEATHER.

## Практическая работа № 58

1. Match the words in the table with the definitions below and then fill in the gaps. The first one has been done for you.

lifestyle	environment	global warming	standard of living	environmentally friendly	greenhouse gas
deforestation	recycle	developing	developed	natural resources	atmosphere

- (noun) the natural world, including the land, water, air, plants and animals.  
e.g. It is important to take care of the environment.
- (noun) the mixture of gases around the Earth

- e.g. Oxygen is one of the gases in the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (noun) the process of removing the trees from an area of land  
e.g. People often talk about \_\_\_\_\_ in the Amazon and other parts of the world.
  4. (adjective) economically advanced  
e.g. The United States, Germany and France are all \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
  5. (adjective) poor; without many industries  
e.g. She has visited a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ countries in Africa.
  6. (noun) the way someone lives; the things a person or group of people usually do  
e.g. Some people have a \_\_\_\_\_ that is bad for the environment.
  7. (adjective) designed not to harm the natural environment  
e.g. I ride a bicycle, because it's more \_\_\_\_\_ than driving a car.
  8. (noun) a gas that stops heat escaping from the atmosphere and causes the Earth's temperature to rise  
e.g. Carbon dioxide is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. (noun) the slow increase in the temperature of the Earth caused by increased amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere  
e.g. I think governments have to do something about \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. (noun) valuable substances such as wood and oil that exist in a country's land and sea  
e.g. Oil is one of our most important \_\_\_\_\_, but I think we're using too much.
  11. (verb) to change waste materials such as newspapers and bottles so they can be used again  
e.g. We always \_\_\_\_\_ all our bottles and waste paper.

### **Практическая работа № 59**

1. Read the text presented below.

No part of our environment has escaped the effects of pollution. All over the world, our land, air and water have been contaminated by an increasing number of waste materials and substances that issue daily from factories, homes and vehicles. In some cases, this waste is only an eyesore, which spoils the beauty of our surroundings, while in other cases, it is a serious threat to our health and can result in death.

Some of the most dangerous waste substances are, without a doubt, those produced by factories. Industrial waste often contains toxic substances that can kill plant and animal life. When there is no proper government control, factories allow these substances to pour into rivers, while their chimneys fill the atmosphere with poisonous fumes, sometimes in areas no more than a few kilometers from heavily populated cities.

Nuclear waste is even more hazardous than industrial waste. Although everything is done to ensure that it is buried safely at great depths, the fact remains that plutonium waste continues to be dangerously radioactive for 24,000 years, while uranium waste remains so for 700 million years.

In towns and cities, the use of fossil fuels (oil, coal, and gas) for heating results in large amounts of carbon dioxide filling the atmosphere. Although some cities have been made "smokeless zones" where no coal or oil fires are allowed, the exhaust fumes from vehicles on the roads has meant that air pollution continues to be a major problem.

But, if we stop to think, each of us is guilty of polluting our environment to some extent. Almost everything we buy today comes in some sort of container or packaging, made of paper plastic, glass, or aluminium which we usually throw away. Besides being expensive to collect, many of these materials - especially plastic, glass and aluminium - are very difficult to get rid of and lie in huge dumps on the outskirts of many cities, one of the ugliest types of pollution. Attempts have been made to encourage factories to recycle these materials, but few have shown any interest.

How much longer can we allow this pollution to continue? Scientists tell us that the increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may soon have disastrous effects. They fear that it will raise average temperatures around the world and cause the polar ice caps to melt. If this happens, they say the level of the world's oceans will rise by twelve to eighteen feet (four to six meters), and vast populated areas of our planet will be covered by water. Can we afford to make such risks by continuing to pollute our environment?

A-Choose the best title for the passage.

- A) Types of pollution.
- B) A threat to our planet.



C) Recycling waste.

B - Answer these questions.

- 1-Why is industrial waste very dangerous?
- 2-How do factories dispose of nuclear waste?
- 3-What are the causes of air pollution?
- 4-What are "smokeless zones" in your opinion?
- 5-What are the results of rising temperatures?

C-Are these sentences true or false? Justify.

- 1-Waste is not a real threat to our health.
- 2-The government is responsible for the waste factories produce.
- 3-Industrial waste is more dangerous than nuclear waste.
- 4-The uranium waste is highly radioactive.
- 5-The increased amount of carbon dioxide is the cause of global warming.
- 6-The more goods we buy, the more waste we produce.

D -Find in the text words that mean almost the same as:

- 1-makes less attractive (paragraph 1)
- 2-menace (paragraph 1)
- 3-dangerous (paragraph 3)
- 4-responsible for something wrong (paragraph 5)
- 5-to dispose of (paragraph 5)

## Практическая работа № 60

Вариант 1

Read the text and fill in the gaps/ Use the word in the box

danger	development	pollution
air	food products	machines

### Environmental Pollution

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now 1 \_\_\_\_\_ was not such a serious problem. In past most people lived in uncrowded rural areas and didn't have pollution-causing machines. But with the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of crowded industrial cities the problem of pollution has become more important. Using automobiles and other 3 \_\_\_\_\_ made pollution steadily worse. Since the 1950's people have become alarmed with the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of environmental pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted 5 \_\_\_\_\_ can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ can't be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Вариант 2

Read the text and fill in the gaps/ Use the word in the box

air	useful things	engineers
reducing	problem	government

### Environmental Pollution

Pollution is a very complicated and a serious 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide fast transportation for the people. Plants and factories pollute the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they pollute soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many 3 \_\_\_\_\_ if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people don't agree to do that. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ can pass the laws that would make enterprises take measures for 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting environment.

**Раздел 15. Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники.** Тема 15.1 Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники.

### **Практическая работа № 61-62.**

#### **ROBOTS IN MANUFACTURING**

Today most robots are used in manufacturing operations. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: 1. material handling; 2. processing operations; 3. assembly and inspection. Material-handling is the transfer of material and loading and unloading of machines. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move materials or work parts from one to another. Many of these tasks are relatively simple: robots pick up parts from one conveyor and place them on another. Other transfer operations are more complex, such as placing parts in an arrangement that can be calculated by the robot. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize a robot to load and unload parts. This requires the robot to be equipped with a gripper that can grasp parts. Usually the gripper must be designed specifically for the particular part geometry. In robotic processing operations, the robot manipulates a tool to perform a process on the work part. Examples of such applications include spot welding, continuous arc welding and spray painting. Spot welding of automobile bodies is one of the most common applications of industrial robots. The robot positions a spot welder against the automobile panels and frames to join them. Arc welding is a continuous process in which robot moves the welding rod along the welding seam. Spray painting is the manipulation of a spray-painting gun over the surface of the object to be coated. Other operations in this category include grinding and polishing in which a rotating spindle serves as the robot's tool. The third application area of industrial robots is assembly and inspection. The use of robots in assembly is expected to increase because of the high cost of manual labour. But the design of the product is an important aspect of robotic assembly. Assembly methods that are satisfactory for humans are not always suitable for robots. Screws and nuts are widely used for fastening in manual assembly, but the same operations are extremely difficult for a one-armed robot. Inspection is another area of factor operations in which the utilization of robots is growing. In a typical inspection job, the robot positions a sensor with respect to the work part and determines whether the part answers the quality specifications. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides a substitute for human labour. There are certain characteristics of industrial jobs performed by humans that can be done by robots: a) the operation is repetitive, involving the same basic work motions every cycle; b) the operation is hazardous or uncomfortable for the human worker (for example: spray painting, spot welding, arc welding, and certain machine loading and unloading tasks); c) the workpiece or tool are too heavy and difficult to handle; d) the operation allows the robot to be used on two or three shifts.

#### **Vocabulary:**

handling - обращение; transfer - передача, перенос; location - местонахождение; pick up - брать, подбирать; arrangement - расположение; to utilize - утилизировать, находить применение; gripper - захват; to grasp - схватывать; spot welding - точечная сварка; continuous - непрерывный; arc welding - электродуговая сварка; spray painting - окраска распылением; frame - рама; spray-painting gun - распылитель краски; grinding - шлифование; polishing - полирование; spindle - шпиндель; manual - ручной; labour - труд; hazardous - опасный; shift - смена.

#### **I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move ... from one to another; 2. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize ... to load and unload parts; 3. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: ...; 4. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides ... for human labour.

#### **II. Answer the questions:**

1. How are robots used in manufacturing? 2. What is «material handling»? 3. What does a robot need to be equipped with to do loading and unloading operations? 4. What does robot manipulate in robotic

processing operation? 5. What is the most common application of robots in automobile manufacturing? 6. What operations could be done by robot in car manufacturing industry? 7. What are the main reasons to use robots in production? 8. How can robots inspect the quality of production? 9. What operations could be done by robots in hazardous or uncomfortable for the human workers conditions? 10. Call certain characteristics of industrial jobs that can be done by robots.

### **III. Translate into English:**

1. Существует несколько различных сфер использования автоматизации в производстве; 2. Для использования жесткой автоматизации необходимы большие инвестиции; 3. Жесткая автоматизация широко используется в химической промышленности; 4. Станки с числовым программным управлением - хороший пример программируемой автоматизации; 5. Гибкая автоматизация делает возможным перепрограммирование оборудования; 6. Время простоя оборудования оборачивается большими убытками; 7. Использование гибкой автоматизации делает возможным производство разнообразной продукции.

## **Практическая работа № 63-64.**

### **AUTOMATION**

Automation is the system of manufacture performing certain tasks, previously done by people, by machines only. The sequences of operations are controlled automatically. The most familiar example of a highly automated system is an assembly plant for automobiles or other complex products. The term automation is also used to describe nonmanufacturing systems in which automatic devices can operate independently of human control. Such devices as automatic pilots, automatic telephone equipment and automated control systems are used to perform various operations much faster and better than could be done by people. Automated manufacturing had several steps in its development. Mechanization was the first step necessary in the development of automation. The simplification of work made it possible to design and build machines that resembled the motions of the worker. These specialized machines were motorized and they had better production efficiency. Industrial robots, originally designed only to perform simple tasks in environments dangerous to human workers, are now widely used to transfer, manipulate, and position both light and heavy work pieces performing all the functions of a transfer machine. In the 1920s the automobile industry for the first time used an integrated system oil production. This method of production was adopted by most car manufacturers and became known as Detroit automation. The feedback principle is used in all automatic-control mechanisms when machines have ability to correct themselves. The feedback principle has been used for centuries. An outstanding early example is the fly ball governor invented in 1788 by James Watt to control the speed of the steam engine. The common household thermostat is another example of a feedback device. Using feedback devices, machines can start, stop, speed up, slow down, count, inspect, test, compare, and measure. These operations are commonly applied to a wide variety of production operations. Computers have greatly facilitated the use of feedback in manufacturing processes. Computers gave rise to (the development of numerically controlled machines. The motions of these machines are controlled by punched paper or magnetic tapes. In numerically controlled machining centres machine tools can perform several different machining operations.

### **Vocabulary:**

previously - ранее; sequence - последовательность; assembly plant - сборочный завод; nonmanufacturing - непромышленный; device - устройство, прибор; resemble - походить; efficiency - эффективность; flyball governor - центробежный регулятор; steam engine - паровоз; household thermostat - бытовой термостат; facilitate - способствовать; punched - перфорированный; aid - помощь; dimension - измерение, размеры.

### **Find the following words and word combinations in the text.**

автоматические устройства; автоматизированное производство; выполнять простые задачи; как легкие, так и тяжелые детали; интегрированная система производства; принцип обратной связи; механизм может разгоняться и тормозить; компьютер автоматически посылает команды; высокоавтоматизированная система; непромышленная система.

### **Answer the questions:**

1. How is the term automation defined in the text? 2. What is the most «familiar example» of automation given in the text? 3. What was the first step in the development of automation? 4. What were the first robots originally designed for? 5. What was the first industry to adopt the new integrated system of

production? 6. What is feedback principle? 7. What do the abbreviations CAM and CAD stand for? 8. What is FMS?

**Раздел 16. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование.** Тема 16.1 Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование.

### **Практическая работа № 65-66.**

#### NUMERICAL CONTROL

Numerical control is a form of programmable automation in which a machine is controlled by numbers (and other symbols) that have been coded on punched paper tape or an alternative storage medium. The initial application of numerical control was in the machine tool industry, to control the position of a cutting tool relative to the work part being machined. The NC part program represents the set of machining instructions for the particular part. The coded numbers in the program specify x-y-z coordinates in a Cartesian axis system, defining the various positions of the cutting tool in relation to the work part. By sequencing these positions in the program, the machine tool is directed to accomplish the machining of the part. A position feedback control system is used in most NC machines to verify that the coded instructions have been correctly performed. Today a small computer is used as the controller in an NC machine tool. Since this form of numerical control is implemented by computer, it is called computer numerical control, or CNC. Another variation in the implementation of numerical control involves sending part programs over telecommunications lines from a central computer to individual machine tools in the factory. This form of numerical control is called direct numerical control, or DNC. Many applications of numerical control have been developed since its initial use to control machine tools. Other machines using numerical control include component-insertion machines used in electronics assembly, drafting machines that prepare engineering drawings, coordinate measuring machines that perform accurate inspections of parts. In these applications coded numerical data are employed to control the position of a tool or workhead relative to some object. Such machines are used to position electronic components (e.g., semiconductor chip modules) onto a printed circuit board (PCB). It is basically an x-y positioning table that moves the printed circuit board relative to the part-insertion head, which then places the individual component into position on the board. A typical printed circuit board has dozens of individual components that must be placed on its surface; in many cases, the lead wires of the components must be inserted into small holes in the board, requiring great precision by the insertion machine. The program that controls the machine indicates which components are to be placed on the board and their locations. This information is contained in the product-design database and is typically communicated directly from the computer to the insertion machine.

#### **Vocabulary:**

punched paper tape - перфорированная бумага; alternative storage medium - альтернативный носитель данных; axis system - Декартовская система оси; 18 by sequencing - выставить в последовательности; relative to - относительно к.

**Give the English equivalents:** Программируемая автоматизация, первоначальное применение, цифровой контроль, механическая обработка детали, компьютерный цифровой контроль, выполнение цифрового контроля, прямой цифровой контроль.

#### **Answer the questions:**

1. What is numerical control? 2. What set does NC represent? 3. What is a position feedback control system used for? 4. Where are machines using NC used in? 5. What is the main function of the product-design database? pneumatic, mechanical or hydraulic, and electric; maintain the quality of a product; the control of some activity or process by automatic means; programmable logic controllers; numerically controlled machines; one that measures, one that controls, and one that corrects; the development of automation.

**Explain using the text what CNC and DNC means.**

a) Retell the text using the questions to the text.

### **Практическая работа № 67-68.**

#### COMPUTER SYSTEM

A computer system is a collection of components that work together to process data. The purpose of a computer system is to make it as easy as possible for you to use a computer to solve problems. A

functioning computer system combines hardware elements with software elements. The hardware elements are the mechanical devices in the system, the machinery and the electronics that perform physical functions. The software elements are the programs written for the system; these programs perform logical and mathematical operations and provide a means for you to control the system. Documentation includes the manuals and listings that tell you how to use the hardware and software. Collectively these components provide a complete computer system: system hardware + system software + system documentation = computer system. Usually, a computer system requires three basic hardware items: the computer, which performs all data processing; a terminal device, used like a typewriter for two-way communication between the user and the system; and a storage medium for storing programs and data. These three devices—the computer, the terminal and the storage medium—are the required hardware components of any computer system. Optional peripheral devices are added to a computer system according to the specific needs of the system users. For example, computer systems that are used primarily for program development may have extra storage devices and a high-speed printing device. Computer systems used in a laboratory may have graphics display hardware, an oscilloscope device, and an analog-to-digital converter. Computer systems that provide (or use) information in conjunction with another kind of computer system usually have a magtape device, because magtape device is an industry-standard storage device. Peripheral devices are categorized as input/output (I/O) devices since the functions they perform provide information (input) to the computer, accept information (output) from the computer, or do both. Line printers are output devices because they perform only output operations. Terminals and storage devices are input/output devices because they perform both input and output operations. System software is an organized set of supplied programs that effectively transform the system hardware components into usable tools. These programs include operations, functions, and routines that make it easier for you to use the hardware to solve problems and produce results. For example, some system programs store and retrieve data among the various peripheral devices. Others perform difficult or lengthy mathematical calculations. Some programs allow you to create, edit, and process application programs of your own. System software always includes an operating system, which is the "intelligence" of the computer system. Usually the system software includes one or several language processors.

**Vocabulary:** Item - элемент, единица, отдельный элемент; in conjunction with - вместе с, в сочетании с; industry-standard - промышленный, выпускаемый промышленными предприятиями.

**Give the Russian equivalents:** Computer system, machinery, hardware, software, data processing, two-way communication, storage medium, peripheral devices, program development, analog-to-digital converter, input/output devices, line printer, routine, operating system, listing, system software.

**Answer the questions:** What does a computer system consist of? What are the hardware elements? What are the software elements? What are the software elements?

**Раздел 17. Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности.** Тема 17.1 Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности. (Текст «Аппаратное обеспечение и программное обеспечение». Работа с терминами. Текст «Из истории развития компьютеров в России». Работа с терминами. Работа с грамматическими упражнениями. Текст «Функциональные единицы компьютера». Работа с терминами. Текст «Некоторые черты цифрового компьютера». Работа с терминами).

### Практическая работа № 69.

#### 1. Ознакомьтесь с терминами текста 1.

hardware ['hɜ:dwes] — аппаратное обеспечение; аппаратура; оборудование

software ['softweə] — программное обеспечение; программные средства

system software — системное программное обеспечение

application software — прикладное программное обеспечение

firmware ['faɪmweə] — встроенное /микропроцессорное программное обеспечение

visible units ['vɪzɪbl 'jɪnɪts] — видимый блок, устройство

procedure [pra'SKd&d] — процедура, процесс; метод, методика; алгоритм

to associate [s'souʃjeɪt] — соединять; объединять; связывать

associated documentation — соответствующая документация

to execute applications programs — выполнять прикладные программы

payroll ['peɪroul] — платежная ведомость

inventory control [m'ventsn ksn'troul] — инвентаризация; переучет  
investment analyses [s'nsehsiz] — анализ инвестиций (капиталовложений)  
to protect [pfa'tekt] — защищать  
read-only memory (ROM) — постоянное запоминающее устройство (ПЗУ)  
to refer to [лТэ:] — относиться к; ссылаться на

**2. Прочтите текст 1 и объясните, как вы понимаете термины «аппаратное обеспечение» и «программное обеспечение». Переведите текст.**

*Text 1. HARDWARE, SOFTWARE, AND FIRMWARE*

The units that are visible in any computer are the physical components of a data processing system, or *hardware*. Thus, the input, storage, processing and control devices are hardware. Not visible is the *software* — the set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation that make possible the effective operation of the computer system. Software programs are of two types: systems software and applications software.

*Systems software* are the programs designed to control the operation of a computer system. They do not solve specific problems. They are written to assist people in the use of the computer system by performing tasks, such as controlling all of the operations required, to move data into and out of a computer and all of the steps in executing an application program. The person who prepares systems software is referred to as a systems programmer. Systems programmers are highly trained specialists and important members of the architectural team.

*Applications software* are the programs written to solve specific problems (applications), such as payroll, inventory control, and investment analysis. The word program usually refers to an application program, and the word programmer is usually a person who prepares applications software.

Often programs, particularly systems software, are stored in an area of memory not used for applications software. These protected programs are stored in an area of memory called read-only memory (ROM), which can be read from but not written on.

*Firmware* is a term that is commonly used to describe certain programs that are stored in ROM. Firmware often refers to a sequence of instructions (software) that is substituted for hardware. For example, in an instance where cost is more important than performance, the computer system architect might decide not to use special electronic circuits (hardware) to multiply two numbers, but instead write instructions (software) to cause the machine to accomplish the same function by repeated use of circuits already designed to perform addition.

**3. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.**

1. What is hardware? 2. Give the definition of software. 3. What are the types of software? 4. What are systems software? 5. What kind of tasks do systems software perform? 6. Who prepares systems software? 7. What are applications software? 8. What problems do applications software solve? 9. What is firmware? 10. How can a computer system architect use firmware?

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

Видимые устройства; система обработки данных; аппаратное обеспечение; набор компьютерных программ; соответствующая документация; эффективная работа; системное программное обеспечение; прикладное программное обеспечение; системный программист; платежная ведомость; переучет; анализ инвестиций; прикладная программа; работающий только в режиме чтения; постоянное запоминающее устройство; последовательность команд; в случае; производительность; электронная цепь; умножать числа; заставить машину выполнять ту же функцию; выполнять сложение.

**5. Вспомните значение новых слов и попытайтесь перевести словосочетания, употребляемые с этими словами.**

*Architecture:* communication architecture; computer architecture; disk architecture; microprocessor architecture; network architecture; security architecture; system architecture; virtual architecture.

*Software:* system software; application software; database software; disk software; educational software; game software; management software; simulation software.

## Практическая работа № 70.

### 1. Прочтите текст и выберите правильные ответы на поставленные ниже вопросы к тексту.

#### FROM THE HISTORY OF COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

As it is well known, Russian scientists made great contribution into the development of computers. Russian mathematician P. Chebyshev who lived in the 19th century was interested in calculators. Among many other mechanisms invented by him there was an arithmometer designed in 1876. It was one of the most unique calculating machines of the time. At the beginning of the 20th century Academic A.Krylov constructed a mechanical integrator for solving differential equations.

The first Soviet computer, a small-size computing machine (MESM) was tested in 1950 under Academician S.Lebedev. Next year it was put into operation. In a year MESM was followed by BESM, a Serial production of computers in the USSR has been started since 1953. That year U.Basilevsky headed the design and manufacture of computer STRELA. 1958 witnessed computers of the first generation under the guidance of S.Lebedev. The first generation of electron tube computers was followed by the second generation of foto transistor computers, using magnetic logic elements.

Starting with 1964 semiconductor computers —large-size electronic computing machine, with 8000 operations per second URAL, BESM-4 and M-220 were produced. Under Academician Glushkov small-size computers MIR, MIR-2 and DNEPR were designed and tested at the Institute of Cybernetics.

In the late 60s together with other members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance the Soviet Union started on the program of Unified Computer System, the program concerned with the third generation of computers with high-speed performance and program compatibility (совместимость).

2. What was one of the first achievements in the sphere of calculating in Russia?

a) calculator; b) arithmometer; c) mechanical integrator

When was the first Soviet computer put into operation?

a) in 1950; b) in 1951; c) in 1952

Who headed the serial production of computers in the USSR?

a) A.Krylov; b) S.Lebedev; c) U. Basilevsky

Which machine was the first in the development of the first generation computers?

a) MESM; b) STRELA; c) M-20

When did the production of the third generation computers begin?

a) late 60s; b) early 70s; c) late 70s

### 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя: *Глагол в действительном или страдательном залоге*

1. Computers (applied; are applied; are applying) for automatic piloting and automatic navigation. 2. The programs (write; have written; are written) to help people in the use of the computer system. 3. As digital computers (count; counted; are counted) quickly, they widely (use; used; are used) in business data processing. 4. Once data (entered; have entered; have been entered) correctly into the data processing system, the possibility of error (reduced; is reduced; are reduced). 5. It is known that an analyst (use; uses; is used) a computer to solve specific problems.

### 4. Подберите вместо пропусков подходящее по смыслу слово

1. Computers and their \_\_\_\_\_ equipment are designed by a computer system architect.

a) engineering; b) accessory; c) specific

2. Digital computers use numbers instead of analogous physical \_\_\_\_\_.

a) symbols; b) equipment; c) quantities

3. Systems \_\_\_\_\_ are usually stored in read-only memory.

a) hardware; b) software; c) firmware

### 5. Образуйте (и переведите) имена существительные от приведенных ниже глаголов с помощью суффиксов:

A. *-er, -or*

To control, to compute, to design, to use, to manufacture, to work, to simulate, to operate, to protect, to process, to deal, to perform, to examine, to program, to execute, to transmit, to convert, to print, to consume, to record.

**B.** *-tion, -sion*

To organize, to collect, to combine, to apply (ic), to represent, to add, to incorporate, to transact, to compute, to produce, to operate, to execute, to protect, to substitute, to prepare, to invent, to decide, to eliminate, to communicate, to correct, to inform.

### Практическая работа № 71.

#### 1. Составьте пары близких по значению слов из перечня, представленного ниже.

Verbs: to name, to complete, to calculate, to develop, to keep, to interpret, to communicate, to fulfill, to apply, to translate, to improve, to build, to call, to store, to communicate, to figure out, to perform, to use, to finish, to construct, to connect.

Nouns: speed, aim, storage, information, machine, significance, computation, data, device, rate, calculation, purpose, memory, importance.

#### 1. Найдите соответствия

1) to make a contribution	a) для удобства пользователя
2) descriptive keywords	b) сотрудничать как сообщество
3) to edit content	с) сообщества пользователей
4) communities of users	d) вносить вклад
5) at the users convenience	e) организовывать любимые вебсайты
6) to collaborate as community	Г) описательные ключевые слова
7) to organize favor websites	g) редактировать содержание

2.

#### 3. Переведите предложения.

- 1) Web 2.0 has made it easier to interact with our customers and find out what they think of our product.
- 2) David's new blog is keeping our customers updated on new products.
- 3) Listening to podcasts has really helped to improve my listening skills and understand different types of accents.
- 4) We provide an RSS feed to our blog so that subscribers can get new content regularly.
- 5) I use Google FeedReader to aggregate the feeds from all my favorite blogs.
- 6) Webinars have been a great way for us to keep staff up to date regardless of where they are located.

#### 4. Переведите словосочетания, содержащие:

*A. Причастие I— Participle I*

Computers using vacuum tubes; the machine calculating mathematical problems; the computer keeping instructions in its memory; binary code storing data and instructions; the vacuum tube controlling and amplifying -electronic signals; computers performing computations in milliseconds; electronic . pulses moving at the speed of light; students coding the information by using a binary code; devices printing the information; keyboard terminals replacing vacuum tubes.

#### 5. Переведите словосочетания, содержащие:

*B. Причастие II— Participle II*

The given information; the name given to the machine; the coded data; the device used in World War II; the invention named ENIAC; the machine called EDVAC; instructions kept in the memory; the engine designed for storing data; data stored in a binary code; vacuum tubes invented by J. Neumann; the general-purpose machine proposed by Ch. Babbage; the machine provided with the necessary facts.



## Практическая работа № 72.

### 1. Ознакомьтесь с терминами текста 1.

operation [apə'reɪfn] — операция; работа; действие; срабатывание

to relate [n'leɪt] — связывать; устанавливать отношения a broad view ['bro:d 'vju:] — широкий взгляд, обзор

unit [ˈjuːnɪt] — устройство; модуль, блок; узел; элемент; ячейка

input — ввод; устройство ввода; вводить; подавать на вход

to insert [m'sa:t] — вставлять; вносить; включать storage memory — память; запоминающее

устройство available [ə'veɪbəl] — доступный; имеющийся в наличии at the appropriate time — в нужное время

arithmetic-logical unit — арифметико-логическое устройство

output — вывод; устройство вывода; выводить; подавать на выход

to remove [n'mu:v] — удалять; устранять; вынимать; исключать

control unit — блок управления

cause ['ko:z] — заставлять; вынуждать; быть причиной; причина; основание

to feed (fed, fed) — подавать; питать; вводить (данные)

to interpret [m'tapnt] — интерпретировать; истолковывать

to issue commands ['ɪʃu: kə'mɑ:ndz] — выдавать команды

pulse — no-pulse — (есть) импульс — холостой импульс

### 2. Прочтите текст и назовите основные функциональные блоки компьютера и их назначение.

#### *Text 1. FUNCTIONAL UNITS OF DIGITAL COMPUTERS*

As we know, all computer operations can be grouped into five functional categories. The method in which these five functional categories are related to one another represents the functional organization of a digital computer. By studying the functional organization, a broad view of the computer is received.

The five major functional units of a digital computer are:

1) Input— to insert outside information into the machine;

2) Storage or memory — to store information and make it available at the appropriate time;

3) Arithmetic-logical unit — to perform the calculations;

4) Output — to remove data from the machine to the outside world

5) Control unit — to cause all parts of a computer to act as a team.

Figure 5 shows how the five functional units of the computer act together. A complete set of instructions and data are usually fed through the input equipment to the memory where they are stored. Each instruction is then fed to the control unit. The control unit interprets the instructions and issues commands to the other functional units to cause operations to be performed on the data. Arithmetic operations are performed in the arithmetic-logical unit, and the results are then fed back to the memory. Information may be fed from either the arithmetic unit or the memory through the output equipment to the outside world. The five units of the computer must communicate with each other. They can do this by means of a machine language which uses a code composed of combinations of electric pulses. These pulse combinations are usually represented by zeros and ones, where the one may be a pulse and the zero — a no-pulse. Numbers are communicated between one unit and another by means of these one-zero or pulse — no-pulse combinations. The input has the additional job of converting the information fed in by the operator into machine language. In other words, it translates from our language into the pulse — no-pulse combinations understandable to the computer. The output's additional job is converting the pulse — no-pulse combinations into a form understandable to us, such as a printed report.

### 3. Просмотрите текст еще раз. Дайте ответы на вопросы, используя информацию текста.

1. What represents the functional organization of a computer?

2. What can we get by studying the functional organization?

3. What is the function of the input device?

4. What does memory serve for?

5. What is the task of the arithmetic-logical unit?

6. What is the function of the output?

7. What is the main purpose of the control unit?

8. How do all units of the computer communicate with each other?

9. What is the additional job of the input?  
10. What is the additional function of the output?

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

Функциональная организация; действия компьютера; связывать друг с другом; вводить информацию извне; делать информацию доступной; выполнять вычисления; выводить информацию; блок управления; выдавать команды; заставлять выполнять команды; выходное устройство; внешний мир; связываться друг с другом; комбинация электрических импульсов; холостой импульс; импульсы, распознаваемые компьютером.

**5. Вспомните значение следующих прилагательных и преобразуйте их в сравнительную и превосходную степени.**

- A. Small; fast; new; long; late; wide; young; easy; great; dull; rich; bulky; large; vast; early; old; broad.  
B. Frequent; reliable; approximate; significant; intricate; possible; basic; remarkable; common; modern; dependent; general; necessary; successful; scientific; universal.  
C Good; bad; little; many.

**Практическая работа № 73.**

**1. Ознакомьтесь с терминами текста 2.**

large-scale — большой; крупномасштабный

flip-flop — триггер

circuit ['s:kit] — цепь; контур; схема

employ [im'plɔi] — использовать; употреблять; применять

logic gates — логический элемент; схема пропускания (сигналов); проход

feasible — возможный; выполнимый; осуществимый

interpret orders — интерпретировать, истолковывать команды

operate switches — приводить в действие переключатели

convey [kan'vei] — передавать; сообщать

in response to — в ответ на

correct operand — нужный операнд

original input data — исходная вводимая информация

proceed [pra'si:d] — продолжать(ся); возобновлять(ся); действовать

room — (свободное) место; свободная память

**2. Прочтите текст 2 и скажите, какую дополнительную информацию вы узнали о действии основных устройств компьютера.**

*Text 2. SOME FEATURES OF A DIGITAL COMPUTER*

It should be noticed that even in a large-scale digital system, such as in a computer, or in a data-processing, control or digital-communication system, there are only a few basic operations which must be performed. These operations may be operated many times. The four circuits most commonly employed in such systems are known as the *OR*, *AND*, *NOT* and **FLIP-FLOP**. They are called logic gates or circuits.

An electronic digital computer is a system which processes and stores very large amount of data and which solves scientific problems of numerical computations of such complexity and with such speed that solution by human calculation is not feasible. So the computer as a system can perform numerical computations and follow instructions with extreme speed but it cannot program itself.

We know that the numbers and the instructions which form the program, the computer is to follow, are stored in an essential part of the computer called the memory. The second important unit of the computer is the control whose function is to interpret orders. The control must convert the command into an appropriate set of voltages to operate switches and carry out the instructions conveyed by the order. The third basic element of a computer is the arithmetic device, which contains the circuits performing the arithmetic computations: addition, subtraction, etc. The control and arithmetic components are called the central processor. Finally a computer requires appropriate input-output devices for inserting numbers and orders into the memory and for reading the final result.

Suppose a command to perform an addition or division has been transmitted to the central processor. In response to this order the control must select the correct operands from the memory, transmit them to

the arithmetic unit and return to the memory the result of the computation. The memory serves for storing not only the original input data, but also the partial results which will have to be used again as the computation proceeds.

Lastly, if the computation doesn't stop with the execution of this instruction and the storage of the partial result, the control unit must automatically pass on to the next instruction. The connection of the control unit back to the input permits insertion of more data when there is room in the memory.

### **3. Просмотрите текст еще раз. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.**

1. What are the most commonly used circuits in any computer? 2. How are they called? 3. What kind of a system is a digital computer? 4. Is there anything that a computer cannot do itself? What is it? 5. Where are the instructions and digits stored? 6. What is the function of the control? 7. What does the arithmetic device serve for? 8. What components form the central processor? 9. What other devices in addition to the above-mentioned ones does a computer require? 10. How are computations performed in a computer?

### **4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих сочетаний:**

Крупномасштабная цифровая система; система обработки данных; система цифровой связи; наиболее широко распространенные схемы; логические схемы; решать научные проблемы; выполнять числовые вычисления; интерпретировать команды; приводить в действие переключатели; выполнять команды; нуждаться (требовать) в необходимом устройстве ввода-вывода; введение чисел и команд; считывание конечных результатов; передавать команду в центральный процессор; в ответ на; хранение частичных результатов; позволить введение новых данных; свободное место в памяти.

### **5. Подберите пары или группы близких по значению слов из предложенных ниже. Переведите слова на русский язык.**

Verbs: relate, employ, insert, perform, remove, operate, show, interpret, select, issue, use, receive, perform, cause, print, make, compute, connect, execute, take away, require, act, convert, carry out, demand, permit, demonstrate, choose, transmit, type, store, get, calculate, proceed, continue, keep, allow.

Nouns: response, unit, component, computation, storage, gate, amount, digit, element, memory, instruction, device, equipment, connection, circuit, order, command, information, relation, quantity, answer, calculation, number, data.

Adjectives: broad, complete, each, appropriate, every, basic, essential, digital, original, full, wide, initial, major, large, numerical, common, necessary, usual, important, general, great.

## **Раздел 18. Отраслевые выставки.**

Тема 18.1 Отраслевые выставки. (Работа с грамматическими упражнениями. Культура. Текст «Элементы хранения». Работа с терминами. Работа с грамматическими упражнениями. Текст «Устройства хранения». Работа с терминами. Работа с грамматическими упражнениями. Письменный перевод).

### **Практическая работа № 74.**

#### **1. Прочтите и переведите текст Традиции в России (Traditions In Russia)**

Every nation has its own culture and traditions. Russia is a unique country with a centuries-old history and long-established national customs. Although, it's a well-developed country with a high level of culture, most holidays and traditions date back to pagan times. For example, Easter, Christmastide, the Kupala Night, the Shrovetide - all these events have pagan roots. I'd like to say a few words about these holidays and traditions of their celebration. Easter in Russia is a glorious feast of Christ's resurrection. It came from Byzantium at the end of the 10th century. Since then, this holiday is widely celebrated throughout the country with beautiful and solemn rites, such as eggs' colouring, kulich baking, paschal greeting, etc. There are many interesting events during the Christmastide. Traditionally Russians have kept a 40-day fast before Christmas. On Christmas Eve they've prepared a delicious meal known as "kutia". It's a porridge made of wheat or barley and mixed with honey. Today, people use rice and dried fruits to cook this dish. On the night of Christmas it was habitual to visit the relatives and neighbours, to eat kutia and sing carols. Young girls would also arrange fortune-telling nights. Most devout people have spent days at the church. On the

Ivana Kupala, which falls on midsummer night, people arrange posh celebrations. On this day young girls wear flower wreaths on their heads and sing songs, referencing to love and marriage. The Shrovetide used to be a holiday of commemoration of the dead. Today, Russians associate this day with the end of winter. They burn a scarecrow and other unnecessary things on this day. They also cook lots of pancakes and organize costumed performances. There are many other traditions in Russia, connected with christening, wedding, funerals, etc. But if you want to get a better understanding of this country, you should visit it during the main religious holidays.

### **Суеверия в Британии (The Superstitions in Britain)**

There are many superstitions in Britain. But one of the most widely-held is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house. It will either bring misfortune to the person that Opened it or to the household. The person who opens an umbrella in fine weather is very unpopular. It's very unlucky to walk under a ladder. If you must pass under a ladder you can avoid bad luck by crossing your finger and keeping them crossed until you've seen a dog.

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some. And when the 13th day of the month falls on a Friday, most of the people prefer to stay at home.

The worst misfortune that can befall you is breaking a mirror. That will bring you seven years of bad luck. This superstition is supposed to have originated in ancient times. Because mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods. And at last there is a superstition of touching wood for luck. This measure is most often taken if you have said or done something wrong or stupid.

#### **Vocabulary:**

superstition - суеверие

ladder - лестница

misfortune- неудача

mirror - зеркало

measure - мера

#### **2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту**

##### **Questions:**

1. Are there many superstitions in Britain?
2. What is the most widely-held superstition?
3. Is number 13 unlucky for people in Britain?
4. Why is it dangerous to break a mirror?
5. Why do British people touch wood?

#### **3. Составьте утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные предложения во времени *Future Continuous* со следующими глаголами:**

to watch TV, to sit, to read, to pass, to write, to sing, to think, to repair, to install.

#### **4. Составьте утвердительные предложения во времени *Future Continuous*.**

1. Dane / to study English / at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
2. Mr and Mrs Morgan / to play tennis / from 5 till 7 next Sunday.
3. My friend / to dance at the discotheque / all Saturday evening.
4. We / to wait for you / at this time tomorrow.
5. Mr Brown / to leave work / in a few minutes.
6. She / to check up tests / when you come.
7. I / to listen to the records / the whole evening tomorrow.
8. The students / to take their exams / the whole January.
9. They / to travel to the Crimea / this time next week.
10. Nick / to start his performance / at 8 o'clock.

#### **5. Составьте специальные вопросы в *Future Continuous*.**

1. where / he / to go;
2. what / you / to do;

3. whom / we / to wait;
4. when / I / to answer;
5. what poem / she / to learn by heart;
6. how many exams / these students / to take in May;
7. why / Mary / to play the piano here;
8. which way / you / to move.

### Практическая работа № 75.

#### 1. Ознакомьтесь с терминами текста 1.

primary / secondary storage — первичное / вторичное запоминающее устройство  
 main storage — основная память; оперативное запоминающее устройство  
 internal storage [in'tanaɪ] — внутреннее ЗУ  
 sequence ['sɪkwəns] — последовательность; порядок следования  
 intermediate results [ˌɪntə'mɪdɪət rɪzʌlts] — промежуточные результаты  
 ongoing process ['ɒŋɡoɪŋ 'prəʊses] — продолжающиеся), постоянный процесс  
 similarity [sɪmɪ'lɪsərɪti] — сходство; подобие  
 to retain [rɪ 'teɪn] — сохранять; удерживать  
 to locate [ləʊ'keɪt] — размещать(ся); располагать(ся)  
 value ['væljʊr.] — значение, величина; значимость, ценность; оценка  
 binary digit ['bɪnəri 'dɪdɪt] — двоичная цифра; двоичный знак  
 adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsnt] — смежный; соседний; примыкающий  
 strings of characters — последовательность символов  
 consecutive [kən'sekjʊtɪv] — последовательный; смежный; соседний

#### 2. Прочтите текст и скажите, что такое запоминающее устройство в компьютере и о каких его типах вы узнали из текста.

##### *Text 1. STORAGE UNITS*

Computer system architecture is organized around the primary storage unit because all data and instructions used by the computer system must pass through primary storage. Our discussion of computer system units will begin with the functions of the primary and secondary storage units. This leads to the examination of the central processing unit and from there to the consideration of the input and output units. Therefore, the sequence in which we'll describe the functional units of a digital computer is: 1) storage units, primary and secondary; 2) central processing unit; 3) input and output units.

As you know, there are primary and secondary storage units. Both contain data and the instructions for processing the data. Data as well as instructions must flow into and out of primary storage.

*Primary storage* is also called main storage or internal storage. The specific functions of internal storage are to hold (store): 1) all data to be processed; 2) intermediate results of processing; 3) final results of processing; 4) all the instructions required for ongoing process. Another name for primary storage is memory, because of its similarity to a function of the human brain. However, computer storage differs from human memory in important respects. Computer memory must be able to retain very large numbers of symbol combinations, without forgetting or changing any details. It must be able to locate all its contents quickly upon demand. The combinations of characters, that is, the letters, numbers, and special symbols by which we usually communicate, are coded. The codes used by computer designers are based upon a number system that has only two possible values, 0 and 1. A number system with only two digits, 0 and 1, is called a *binary number system*. Each binary digit is called a bit, from Binary digit. As the information capacity of a single bit is limited to 2 alternatives, codes used by computer designers are based upon combinations of bits. These combinations are called *binary codes*. The most common binary codes are 8-bit codes because an 8-bit code provides for 2<sup>8</sup>, or 256 unique combinations of 1's and 0's, and this is more than adequate to represent all of the characters by which we communicate.

Data in the form of coded characters are stored in adjacent storage locations in main memory in two principal ways: 1) as "strings" of characters — in bytes; and 2) within fixed-size "boxes" — in words. A fixed number of consecutive bits that represent a character is called a *byte*. The most common byte size is 8-bit byte. *Words* are usually 1 or more bytes in length.

*Secondary storage*. Primary storage is expensive because each bit is represented by a high-speed device, such as a semiconductor. A million bytes (that is, 8 million bits) is a large amount of primary storage. Often it is

necessary to store many millions, sometimes billions, of bytes of data. Therefore slower, less expensive storage units are available for computer systems. These units are called *secondary storage*. Data are stored in them in the same binary codes as in main storage and are made available to main storage as needed.

### 3. Просмотрите текст еще раз. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.

1. What are the functional units of a digital computer? 2. What units make up the central processing unit? 3. How is computer system organized? 4. What are the two main types of storage units? 5. What do they contain? 6. What is the function of a primary storage? 7. Why is primary storage often called memory? 8. In what respect does computer memory differ from human memory? 9. What are codes based on? 10. What is Secondary storage and what is it used for?

### 4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

Функциональный блок; цифровой компьютер; устройство ввода; устройство управления; арифметико-логическое устройство; центральный процессор; структура компьютерной системы; первичное запоминающее устройство; вторичное ЗУ; рассмотрение; поэтому последовательность; оперативное ЗУ; внутренняя память; промежуточные результаты; подобие функции человеческого мозга; размещать содержимое по требованию; система счисления; двоичная система счисления; возможные величины; объем информации; двоичный код; смежные ячейки памяти; последовательность символов; быстродействующее устройство; полупроводник; доступный.

### 5. Вспомните значение новых слов и попытайтесь перевести словосочетания, употребляемые с этими словами.

*Storage*: available storage; buffer storage; computer storage; data storage; magnetic disk storage; magnetic tape storage; input storage; intermediate storage; internal storage; laser storage; main storage; primary storage; secondary storage; sequential-access storage; variable storage; virtual storage.

## Практическая работа № 76.

### 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие Perfect Participle Active и Perfect Participle Passive.

1. *Having finished* the research the scientists made the analysis of the data obtained. 2. The designer left the office *having looked* through all the documents. 3. *Having discussed* the functions of storage units we passed on to the consideration of control processing unit. 4. *Having limited* the information capacity of a single bit to two alternatives the computer designers expressed data by a combination of bits. 5. *Having translated* the program into machine language the computer architect put the program into the machine. 6. *Having been coded* the instruction was transmitted to the central processing unit. 7. *Having been transmitted* to the central processing unit the instruction made arithmetic-logical unit perform some computations. 8. *Having been regulated* by the operator the equipment operated well. 9. Data *having been entered* correctly into the computer component of a data processing system, the need for further manipulation by humans is eliminated. 10. *Having been well prepared* for the examination the pupils could answer all the questions the teacher asked them.

### 2. Составьте специальные вопросы в *Future Continuous*.

1. where / he / to go;
2. what / you / to do;
3. whom / we / to wait;
4. when / I / to answer;
5. what poem / she / to learn by heart;
6. how many exams / these students / to take in May;
7. why / Mary / to play the piano here;
8. which way / you / to move.

### 2. Скажите, что вы будете делать, и чего делать не будете в указанное время.

1. at 8.30 tomorrow;
2. this time on Sunday;
3. the whole Saturday evening;
4. from 5 till 7 p. m. next Tuesday;

5. in half an hour;
6. in 2 hours;
7. the whole June.

**3. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках в *Future Continuous*, *Future Simple (Indefinite)*, *Present Continuous* или *Present Simple (Indefinite)*.**

1. ... you (*be*) busy next weekend? – Yes, of course. I (*prepare*) for my exam. I (*read up*) for my English from morning till night.
2. Don't ring her up now. She still (*sleep*).
3. When you (*get*) home, we (*wait*) for you.
4. You (*meet*) Nick next Sunday? – He (*not/come*) next Sunday, he (*work*).
5. You (*have*) any plans for May? – I (*take*) my exams.
6. What you (*do*) on Tuesday? – I (*write*) my course paper all the day long.
7. When you (*leave*)? – We (*leave*) in a few minutes.
8. Can we meet tomorrow afternoon? – Not in the afternoon. I (*wash up*).
9. Tomorrow I (*tell*) her everything. I'm sure she (*not/laugh*) this time.
10. Mike (*have dinner*) with us on Wednesday? – I (*not/think*) so, it seems to me at this time he (*have dinner*) with Mr Green.
11. Don't tell her such things, she (*cry*) in a minute.
12. How I (*recognize*) him? – He (*wear*) a red jacket.
13. I (*be*) here when you (*return*), I (*whitewash*) the fence.
14. We (*go*) to the cinema today. You (*sit*) with me.
15. When they arrive in London, it (*rain*) still.

**4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Завтра с 5 до 6 они будут обсуждать результаты эксперимента.
2. В следующий понедельник я буду весь день решать задачи.
3. Что вы будете делать в 5 часов вечера в следующую пятницу?
4. Когда вы придете, мы будем готовиться к экзамену.
5. Послезавтра весь день мои родственники будут переезжать на новую квартиру.
6. Энн и Мэри всю субботу будут опять сажать цветы и ссориться.
7. Ник будет играть в шахматы завтра весь день?
8. Когда профессор Смит прибудет в Москву, его российские коллеги будут ждать его в аэропорту.

**Практическая работа № 77.**

**1. Ознакомьтесь с терминами текста 2.**

medium (pl. media) — носитель; среда capacity — емкость; объем (памяти); пропускная способность

media capacity — емкость носителя

data access time — время доступа к данным

per bit — на единицу информации

to transfer — передавать(ся); переносить(ся); пересылать(ся)

archival storage — архивное ЗУ; архивная память

to depend — зависеть от; полагаться, рассчитывать на

to rotate — вращать(ся); чередовать(ся); сменять(ся)

reason — причина; основание; довод; обосновывать, делать вывод

solid-state device — твердотельный прибор magnetic core — магнитный сердечник

bipolar semiconductor — биполярный полупроводник

metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS) — структура металл-оксид-полупроводник randomly — произвольно

random-access memory (RAM) — оперативное запоминающее устройство (ОЗУ)

sound recording — звукозапись

to arrange — размещать; располагать; устанавливать;

монтировать tape device — ЗУ на магнитной ленте

to range — классифицировать; располагать в порядке; лежать в диапазоне  
magnetic disc storage — ЗУ на магнитном диске  
moving-head device — устройство с двигающейся головкой  
predominant — преобладающий; доминирующий flexible — гибкий; настраиваемый; изменяемый  
floppy (disk) — гибкий диск(ета); ЗУ на гибком диске to meet the demands — удовлетворять потребности

**2. Прочтите текст 2 и скажите, как вы понимаете термин «запоминающая среда» и какие компоненты ее составляют. Переведите текст.**

*Text 2. STORAGE DEVICES*

Storage media are classified as primary storage or secondary storage on the basis of combinations\*of cost, capacity, and access time. The *cost* of storage devices is expressed as the cost per bit of data stored. The most common units of cost are cents, millicents (0.001 cents) and microcents (0.000001 cents). The time required for the computer to locate and transfer data to and from a storage medium is called the *access time* for that medium. *Capacities* range from a few hundred bytes of primary storage for very small computers to many billions of bytes of archival storage for very large computer systems.

Memories may be classified as *electronic* or *electromechanical*. Electronic memories have no moving mechanical parts, and data can be transferred into and out of them at very high speeds. Electromechanical memories depend upon moving mechanical parts for their operation, such as mechanisms for rotating magnetic tapes and disks. Their data access time is longer than is that of electronic memories; however they cost less per bit stored and have larger capacities for data storage. For these reasons most computer systems use electronic memory for primary storage and electromechanical memory for secondary storage.

*Primary storage* has the least capacity and is the most expensive; however, it has the fastest access time. The principal primary storage circuit elements are solid-state devices: magnetic cores and semiconductors. For many years magnetic cores were the principal elements used in digital computers for primary storage. The two principal types of semiconductors used for memory are bipolar and metal-oxide semiconductors (MOS). The former is faster, the latter is more commonly used at present. Because data can be accessed randomly, semiconductor memories are referred to as *random-access memory*, or RAM.

There is a wide range of *secondary storage devices*. Typical hardware devices are rotating electromechanical devices. Magnetic *tapes, disks, and drums* are the secondary storage hardware most often used in computer systems for sequential processing. Magnetic tape, which was invented by the Germans during World War II for sound recording, is the oldest secondary storage medium in common use. Data are recorded in the form of small magnetized "dots" that can be arranged to represent coded patterns of bits.

Tape devices range from large-capacity, high-data-rate units used with large data processing systems to *cassettes* and *cartridges* used with small systems. Magnetic disk storage, introduced in the early 1960s, has replaced magnetic tape as the main method of secondary storage. As contrasted with magnetic tapes, magnetic discs can perform both sequential and random processing. They are classified as moving-head, fixed-head, or combination moving-head and fixed-head devices. Magnetic discs are the predominant secondary storage media. They include flexible, or floppy discs, called diskettes. The "floppies" were introduced by IBM in 1972 and are still a popular storage medium to meet the demands of the microcomputer market

**3. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.**

1. How are storage media classified? 2. How is the cost of storage devices expressed? 3. What is the access time for storage media? 4. How does the storage capacity range? 5. What are the two main types of storage devices? 6. What are electronic storage devices? 7. What are the principal primary storage circuit elements? 8. What are the main secondary storage devices? 9. What is the oldest secondary medium and when was it invented? 10. What is a floppy?

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

Запоминающие устройства; носители памяти; первичные ЗУ; вторичные ЗУ; время доступа; стоимость ЗУ; диапазон емкости памяти; архивная память; движущиеся механические части; вращающиеся магнитные ленты и диски; по этим причинам; твердотельные устройства; магнитные сердечники; полупроводники; оперативное ЗУ; аппаратное обеспечение вторичной памяти; звукозапись; намагниченные точки; представлять зашифрованную комбинацию единиц



информации; в отличие от магнитных лент; последовательная и произвольная обработка; устройства с движущейся и фиксированной головкой; удовлетворять потребности; гибкий диск.

**5. Переведите предложения, содержащие всевозможные формы причастий: Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle Active и Perfect Participle Passive.**

1. Electromechanical memories depend upon *moving* mechanical parts for their operation. 2. The time *required* for the computer to locate and transfer data to and from a storage medium is called the access time. 3. *Being* not visible software makes possible the effective operation of computer system. 4. *Having invented* magnetic tapes the Germans used them as the secondary storage medium. 5. *When properly programmed* computers don't make computational errors.

**Практическая работа № 78.**

**1. Выполните письменный перевод текста.**

**DIGITAL COMPUTER OPERATION**

1. A digital computer is a machine capable of performing operations on data represented in digital or number form. The individual operations performed by a digital computer are very simple arithmetic or logical processes involving the manipulation of the bits in words or characters of information. The great power of any digital computer rests in the ability to store large volumes of data and to perform these operations at extremely high speed.

In most electronic digital computers the method of number representation is based on the system of binary notation. The binary notation system is most widely used because of the convenience in constructing logical circuits and storage devices capable of handling data in this form. For example, a magnetic memory unit consists of many thousand individual magnetic cells, each of which can be energized in either of two ways to represent the binary digits 0 or 1. If these cells are grouped to form words or binary coded characters, information can be stored for processing in units of specified size. In the same way, digital data can be recorded as a series of magnetized spots on a magnetic tape or a magnetic disk.

The computer has pervaded most fields of human activity and is the most important innovation of our age. Born out of the technology of communication, it is capable of handling enormous amounts of information at tremendous speeds. What makes it so potent is the fact that a single mechanism can perform any information-processing task. The same mechanism can control industrial processes, guide space vehicles or help to teach children. This diversity of tasks is made possible by the simple idea of the stored program.

A program is the enumeration of determining commands. It specifies the method used for the solution of a problem in detail. When the machine is in operation, both the commands and the numbers to be processed are constantly being taken out of and put into a depository of information known as a memory.

It can be seen that the processes performed by a digital computer are essentially simple. These operations can be performed at extremely high speeds and with a high degree of coordination between the different functional units of the hardware system, and this ability means that digital computers can undertake highly complex tasks.

**2. Переведите предложения, содержащие всевозможные формы причастий: Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle Active и Perfect Participle Passive.**

1. Electromechanical memories depend upon *moving* mechanical parts for their operation. 2. The time *required* for the computer to locate and transfer data to and from a storage medium is called the access time. 3. *Being* not visible software makes possible the effective operation of computer system. 4. *Having invented* magnetic tapes the Germans used them as the secondary storage medium. 5. *When properly programmed* computers don't make computational errors.

6. *Having been introduced* in the early 1960s magnetic disc storage has replaced magnetic tape storage. 7. The control unit *interpreting* instructions is one of the important parts of any computer system. 8. Data *recorded* in the form of *magnetized* dots can be arranged to represent *coded* patterns of bits. 9. *As contrasted* with magnetic tapes magnetic discs can perform both sequential and random processing. 10. *While having no moving* mechanical parts electronic memories can transfer data at very high speed.

## **5. Итоговый контроль освоения учебной дисциплины**

Итоговый контроль освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется при проведении д и ф ф . зачёта, который проводится в рамках учебных часов, выделенных на изучение дисциплины.

Предметом оценки по дисциплине являются предметные результаты.

Обучающиеся получают заранее подготовленные билеты. Каждый билет включает в себя 3 задания: чтение, грамматика и лексика, письмо. Следует короткий инструктаж, в ходе которого обращается внимание обучающихся на количество заданий, на необходимость распределения времени на их выполнение, оформление. Задания рекомендуется выполнять по порядку.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

**Снежинский физико-технический институт –**

филиал федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего  
образования «Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

A Magic  
Ring

Once upon a time there lived a young farmer. He worked very hard but was very poor. One day when he was far from home in the forest, an old woman looking like a peasant came up to him and said, «I know you work very hard, and all for nothing. I will give you a magic ring! It will make you rich, and your work won't be in vain. When you turn the ring on your finger and say what you wish to have, you'll have it at once! But there is only one wish in the ring, so think carefully before you wish.»

The astonished farmer took the ring given to him by the peasant woman, and went home. In evening he came to a big city. There he went to a merchant and showed him the magic ring. When the merchant heard the astonishing story, he thought of a plan. He invited the farmer to stay in his house for the night. At night he came up to the sleeping peasant, carefully took the ring off the man's finger, and put on another ring, which looked exactly like the one he had taken off.

In the morning when the farmer had gone away, the merchant ran into his shop, shut the door, and said while turning the ring on his finger, «I wish to have a hundred thousand pieces of gold.» And down they came, on his head, shoulders, and arms, like a rain of gold! The frightened merchant tried to get out of the shop, but in vain. In a few minutes he was dead.

When the farmer returned home, he showed the ring to his wife. «Take a look at this ring,» he said. «It's a magic ring! It will make us happy.»

The astonished woman could hardly say a word «Let's try. Maybe the ring will bring us more land,» she said at last.

“We must be careful about our wish. Don't forget there's only one thing that we may ask for,» he explained. «Let's better work hard for another year, and we'll have more land.”

So they worked as hard as they could and got enough money to buy the land they wished to have. «What happy people we are!» said the farmer.

“I don't understand you,» answered his wife angrily. «There's nothing in the world that we can't have, and still we spend days and nights working as hard as before, because you don't want to use your magic ring!”

Thirty, then forty years had gone by. The farmer and his wife had grown old. Their hair became as white as snow. They were happy and had everything they wanted. Their ring was still there. Although it was not a magic ring, it had made them happy. For you see, my dear friends, a poor thing in good hands is better than a fine thing in bad hands.

2. Измените глагол “*to steal*” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Ты когда-нибудь летала в Шотландию?*

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образования «Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**The Skier**

Afel was only a very small boy when he first saw snow. But it wasn't real snow that he saw. No, there was no real snow where he lived. He saw the snow in a picture book. The book had lots of pictures of children playing in big white fields. He asked his mother: "What are those white fields?" and his mother laughed and said: "That's snow!" She tried to explain to him what snow was, but Afel didn't really understand. Sometimes there was rain where he lived, but not very much, so it was very difficult for him to understand what this cold, ice rain that his mother described was. It didn't matter. Even when he was only a very small boy, Afel was already in love with snow.

He dreamed about snow all the time, trying to imagine how it really was. He thought of big white fields. He thought of the big, heavy clothes the children playing in the snow wore. He thought about feeling cold. He dreamed of being able to fly across the white fields of snow.

Then, when Afel was twelve years old, the next thing happened. One day he was watching the TV at his uncle's house. His uncle had a big new tv, with all the satellite channels. Afel was watching one of the satellite channels, and a programme came on, and the programme was full of snow. Lots and lots of it. And not only snow – there were people flying across the snow. They looked like strange animals, like fantastic birds. They had hats which covered all their heads and big goggles over their eyes. They wore brightly-coloured clothes. And on their feet, they had things that looked like strange shoes.

"What are those?" he asked his uncle excitedly.

"Skis," replied his uncle, "And those people are called skiers." Afel was in love. Here was the snow, and here were people who were flying across the snow. It was just like one of his dreams. It was perfect. At that moment, he decided. He wanted to be a skier. He asked his uncle what the programme was.

"The Winter Olympics," said his uncle. "It's like the normal Olympics, but for sports where you need snow –skiing, ice skating, bobsleigh, those sorts of things. They have it every four years."

Afel found out that the next Winter Olympics was in Vancouver in Canada, in 2010.

"Perfect," he thought. "Enough time for me to become a brilliant skier. Then I'll go to the Winter Olympics, and win the gold medal for skiing."

"But there's no snow here!" people told him. "Where are you going to ski?"

Afel didn't care. He made himself a pair of skis from two pieces of wood. He tied them to his feet and practiced skiing holding two sticks in his hands. At first he couldn't move, but he practiced and practiced and practiced until he could move quite quickly across the sand or the earth where he lived. He tried to fly down the hills like the people on TV, but he couldn't. He could only move slowly.

"Never mind," he thought. "It's a start..."

"How will you go to the Olympics?" people asked him. "Our country doesn't even have a team that goes to the Winter Olympics. Why don't you do up athletics instead? You don't need lots of expensive equipment to practice. Our country is very good at athletics. We have lots of runners. And every time we win lots of medals at the Olympics. But no skiing, no." Afel didn't care. He found that Jamaica had sent a bobsleigh team to the Olympics a few years ago.

"If Jamaica have a bobsleigh team," he thought, "then our country can have a skier."

So every night, out in the middle of the desert, Afel now practices skiing down sand dunes. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth of the desert is the white white snow of the mountains he saw on the television. He dreams that the yellow sand and brown earth are as gold as the medal he will bring home with him, when he is the world champion.

2. Измените глагол "to talk" в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Я выдохся! Я играл в теннис на протяжении часа.*

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**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

*by O'Henry*

**The Christmas Presents**

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. Every day, when she went to the shops, she spent very little money. She bought the cheapest meat, the cheapest vegetables. And when she was tired, she still walked round and round the shops to find the cheapest food. She saved every cent possible. Delia counted the money again. There was no mistake. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And the next day was Christmas. She couldn't do anything about it. She could only sit down and cry. So she sat there, in the poor little room, and she cried.

Delia lived in this poor little room, in New York, with her husband, James Dillingham Young. They also had a bedroom, and a kitchen and a bathroom – all poor little rooms. James Dillingham Young was lucky, because he had a job, but it was not a good job. These rooms took most of his money. Delia tried to find work, but times were bad, and there was no work for her. But when Mr James Dillingham Young came home to his rooms, Mrs James Dillingham Young called him 'Jim' and put her arms round him. And that was good.

Delia stopped crying and she washed her face. She stood by the window, and looked out at a grey cat on a grey wall in the grey road. Tomorrow was Christmas Day, and she had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents to buy Jim a Christmas present. Her Jim. She wanted very much to buy him something really fine, something to show how much she loved him.

Suddenly, Delia turned round and ran over to look in the glass on the wall. Her eyes were bright. Now, the James Dillingham Youngs had two very special things. One was Jim's gold watch. It once belonged to his father, and, before that, to his grandfather. The other special thing was Delia's hair. Quickly, Delia let down her beautiful, long hair. It fell down her back, and it was almost like a coat around her. Then she put her hair up again, quickly. For a second or two she stood still, and cried a little. Then she put on her old brown coat, and her old brown hat, turned, and left the room. She went downstairs and out into the road, and her eyes were bright.

She walked along by the shops, and stopped when she came to a door with 'Madame Eloise — Hair' on it. Inside there was a fat woman. She did not look like an 'Eloise'.

'Will you buy my hair?' Delia asked. 'I buy hair,' Madame replied. 'Take your hat off, then, and show me your hair.'

The beautiful brown hair fell down. 'Twenty dollars,' Madame said, and she touched the hair with her hand. 'Quick! Cut it off! Give me the money!' Delia said.

The next two hours went quickly. Delia was happy because she was looking round the shops for Jim's present. At last she found it. It was a gold chain for The Watch. Jim loved his watch, but it had no chain. When Delia saw this gold chain, she knew immediately that it was right for Jim. She must have it. The shop took twenty-one dollars from her for it, and she hurried home with the eighty-seven cents. When she arrived there, she looked at her very short hair in the glass. 'What can I do with it?' she thought. For the next half an hour she was very busy.

Then she looked again in the glass. Her hair was now in very small curls all over her head. 'Oh, dear. I look like a schoolgirl!' she said to herself. 'What's Jim going to say when he sees me?' At seven o'clock the dinner was nearly ready and Delia was waiting. 'Oh, I hope he thinks that I'm still beautiful!' she thought.

The door opened and Jim came in and closed it. He looked very thin and he needed a new coat. His eyes were on Delia. She could not understand the look on his face, and she was afraid. He was not angry or surprised. He just watched her, with that strange look on his face. Delia ran to him.

'Jim,' she cried. 'Don't look at me like that. I sold my hair because I wanted to give you a present. It will soon be long again. I had to do it, Jim. Say «Happy Christmas», please. I have a wonderful present for you!'

'You've cut off your hair?' asked Jim. 'Yes. I cut it off and sold it,' Delia said. 'But don't you love me anymore, Jim? I'm still me.' Jim looked round the room. 'You say your hair has gone?' he said, almost stupidly. 'Yes. I told you. Because I love you! Shall I get the dinner now, Jim?' Suddenly Jim put his arms round his Delia. Then he took something from his pocket and put it on the table. 'I love you, Delia,' he said. 'It doesn't matter if your hair is short or long. But if you open that, you'll see why I was unhappy at first.'

Excited, Delia pulled off the paper. Then she gave a little scream of happiness. But a second later there were cries of unhappiness. Because there were The Combs — the combs for her beautiful hair. When she first saw these combs in the shop window, she wanted them. They were beautiful combs, expensive combs, and now they were her combs. But she no longer had her hair! Delia picked them up and held them. Her eyes were full of love. 'But my hair will soon be long again, Jim.' And then Delia remembered. She jumped up and cried, 'Oh! Oh!' She ran to get Jim's beautiful present, and she held it out to him.

'Isn't it lovely, Jim? I looked everywhere for it. Now you'll want to look at your watch a hundred times a day. Give it to me! Give me your watch, Jim! Let's see it with its new chain.' But Jim did not do this. He sat down, put his hands behind his head, and he smiled.

'Delia,' he said. 'Let's keep our presents for a time. They're so nice. You see, I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now, let's have dinner.' And this was the story of two young people who were very much in love.

2. Измените глагол *"to choose"* в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Они провалили экзамен, потому что они не учились.*

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(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**Lost Love**

These things happened to me nearly ten years ago. I lived in a city, but the city was hot in summer. I wanted to see the country. I wanted to walk in the woods and see green trees. I had a little red car and I had a map, too. I drove all night out into the country. I was happy in my car. We had a very good summer that year. The country was very pretty in the early morning. The sun was hot, and the sky was blue. I heard the birds in the trees. And then my car stopped suddenly.

‘What’s wrong?’ I thought. ‘Oh dear, I haven’t got any petrol. Now I’ll have to walk. I’ll have to find a town and buy some petrol. But where am I?’ I looked at the map. I wasn’t near a town. I was lost in the country.

And then I saw the girl. She walked down the road, with flowers in her hand. She wore a long dress, and her hair was long, too. It was long and black, and it shone in the sun. She was very pretty. I wanted to speak to her, so I got out of the car.

‘Hello,’ I said. ‘I’m lost. Where am I?’ She looked afraid, so I spoke quietly. ‘I haven’t got any petrol,’ I said. ‘Where can I find some?’ Her blue eyes looked at me, and she smiled. ‘She’s a very pretty girl!’ I thought.

‘I do not know,’ she said. ‘Come with me to the village. Perhaps we can help you.’ I went with her happily, and we walked a long way. ‘There isn’t a village on the map,’ I thought. ‘Perhaps it’s a very small village.’

There was a village, and it was old and pretty. The houses were black and white and very small. There were a lot of animals. The girl stopped at a house and smiled at me. ‘Come in, please,’ she said.

I went in. The house was very clean, but it was strange, too. There was a fire and some food above it. I felt hungry then.

‘That’s strange,’ I thought. ‘They cook their food over a wood fire! Perhaps they have no money.’

I met her father and mother, and I liked them. They were nice people, but their clothes were strange.

‘Sit down,’ said the old man. ‘Are you thirsty after your walk?’

He gave me a drink, and I said, ‘Thank you.’ But the drink was strange, too. It was dark brown and very strong. I didn’t understand. But I was happy there. I asked about petrol, but the old man didn’t understand.

‘Petrol?’ he asked. ‘What is that?’ ‘This is strange,’ I thought. Then I asked, ‘Do you walk everywhere?’

The old man smiled. ‘Oh, no, we use horses,’ he said. ‘Horses!’ I thought. ‘Horses are very slow. Why don’t they have cars?’ But I didn’t say that to the old man. I felt happy there. I stayed all day, and I ate dinner with them that evening. Then the girl and I went out into the garden. The girl’s name was Mary. ‘This is nice,’ she said. ‘We like having visitors. We do not see many people here.’ We spoke happily. She was very beautiful. But after a time, she began to talk quietly, and her face was sad. ‘I cannot tell you,’ she said. ‘You are only a visitor here. We have to say goodbye tonight. You have to go now.’ I didn’t understand. I loved her. I knew that. And I wanted to help her. Why did I have to go? But Mary said again in a sad voice, ‘You have to go. It is dangerous here.’ So I said, ‘I’ll go to the next town and find some petrol. Then I’ll come back.’ She didn’t speak. ‘I love you, Mary,’ I said. ‘And I’ll come back to you. You won’t stop me.’

She said goodbye to me at the door. Her face was very sad, and I was sad, too. I didn’t want to go.

It was midnight. The night was very dark, but I walked and walked. I was very tired when I saw the lights of a town. I found some petrol, and then I asked the name of the village. But the man at the garage gave me a strange look.

‘What village?’ he asked. I told him about the village. I told him about the old houses and the people with strange clothes.

Again he gave me a strange look. He thought, and then he said, ‘There was a village there, but it isn’t there now. There are stories about it — strange stories.’ ‘What do people say about it?’ I asked. He didn’t want to tell me, but then he said, ‘There was a big fire in the village. Everybody died. There aren’t any people or houses there now.’

‘How did it happen?’ I asked. ‘And why?’ ‘Oliver Cromwell killed them; he said. ‘He was angry with the villagers because they helped the king in the war.’ ‘This isn’t right,’ I thought. ‘That war happened 350 years ago!’

Then I remembered the strange clothes, the long hair, the food over the fire, and the old houses. And I remembered, too, about the horses. ‘But I don’t understand,’ I cried. ‘I saw the people and the village. I spoke to some people there!’ The man looked quickly at me, and then he spoke. ‘There’s an interesting story about the village. For one day every ten years, it lives again – but only for one day. Then it goes away again for another ten years. On that one day, you can find the village. But you have to leave before morning, or you will never leave.’

‘Can this be right?’ I thought. Perhaps it was. Mary said, ‘You have to go.’ She loved me, but she said, ‘We have to say goodbye.’ She was afraid for me. ‘Now I understand,’ I thought. I went back to the village, but it wasn’t there. I looked again and again, but I couldn’t find it. I saw only flowers and trees. I heard only the sound of the birds and the wind. I was very sad. I sat down on the ground and cried. I will never forget that day. I remember Mary, and I will always love her. Now, I only have to wait two months. The village will come back again. On the right day, I will go back. I will find her again, my love with the long, black hair. And this time, I won’t leave before morning. I’ll stay with her.

2. Измените глагол “to bring” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: Ты недавно подстригся?

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**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**A Good Lesson**

Once a rich Englishwoman called Mrs Johnson decided to have a birthday party. She invited a lot of guests and a singer. The singer was poor, but he had a very good voice.

The singer got to Mrs Johnson's house at exactly six o'clock as he had been asked to do, but when he went in, he saw through a door that the dining-room was already full of guests, who were sitting round a big table in the middle of the room. The guests were eating, joking, laughing, and talking loudly. Mrs Johnson came out to him, and he thought she was going to ask him to join them, when she said, «We're glad, sir, that you have come. You will be singing after dinner, I'll call you as soon as we're ready to listen to you. Now will you go into the kitchen and have dinner, too, please?»

The singer was very angry, but said nothing. At first he wanted to leave Mrs Johnson's house at once, but then he changed his mind and decided to stay and teach her and her rich guests a good lesson. When the singer went into the kitchen, the servants were having dinner, too. He joined them. After dinner, the singer thanked everybody and said, «Well, now I'm going to sing to you, my good friends.» And he sang them some beautiful songs.

Soon Mrs Johnson called the singer.

«Well, sir, we're ready.»

«Ready?» asked the singer. «What are you ready for?»

«To listen to you,» said Mrs Johnson in an angry voice.

«Listen to me? But I have already sung, and I'm afraid I shan't be able to sing any more tonight.»

«Where did you sing?»

«In the kitchen. I always sing for those I have dinner with.»

2. Измените глагол “*to walk*” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Температура не поднимается по ночам. Она опускается.*

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1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**The Memento**

*by O'Henry*

The window of Miss D'Armande's room looked out onto Broadway and its theatres. But Lynette D'Armande turned her chair round and sat with her back to Broadway. She was an actress, and needed the Broadway theatres, but Broadway did not need her.

She was staying in the Hotel Thalia. Actors go there to rest for the summer and then try to get work for the autumn when the little theatres open again. Miss D'Armande's room in this hotel was a small one, but in it there were many mementoes of her days in the theatre, and there were also pictures of some of her best friends. She looked at one of these pictures now, and smiled at it. 'I'd like to know where Lee is now,' she said to herself.

She was looking at a picture of Miss Rosalie Ray, a very beautiful young woman. In the picture, Miss Ray was wearing a very short skirt and she was sitting on a swing. Every night in the theatre she went high in the air on her swing, over the heads of all the people.

When she did this, all the men in the theatre got very excited and stood up. This was because, when her long beautiful legs were high in the air, her yellow garter flew off and fell down to the men below. She did this every evening, and every evening a hundred hands went up to catch the garter. She did other things. She sang, she danced, but when she got onto her swing, all the men stood up. Miss Ray did not have to try very hard to find work in the theatre.

After two years of this, Miss D'Armande remembered, Miss Ray suddenly left the theatre and went to live in the country.

And seventeen minutes after Miss D'Armande said, 'I'd like to know where Lee is now', somebody knocked on the door.

It was, of course, Rosalie Ray. 'Come in,' Miss D'Armande called, and Miss Ray came in. Yes, it was Rosalie. She took off her hat, and Miss D'Armande could see that she looked very tired and unhappy.

'I've got the room above you,' Rosalie said. 'They told me at the desk downstairs that you were here.' 'I've been here since the end of April,' Lynette replied. 'I begin work again next week, out in a small town. But you left the theatre three months ago, Lee. Why are you here?' 'I'll tell you, Lynn, but give me a drink first.' Miss D'Armande passed a bottle to her friend.

'Ah, that's good!' said Rosalie. 'My first drink for three months. Yes, Lynn, I left the theatre because I was tired of the life, and because I was tired of men — well, the men who come to the theatre. You know we have to fight them off all the time. They're animals! They ask you to go out with them, they buy you a drink or two — and then they think that they can do what they want! It's terrible! And we work hard, we get very little money for it, we wait to get to the top — and it never happens. But most of all, I left because of the men.

'Well, I saved two hundred dollars and when summer came, I left the theatre and went to a little village by the sea on Long Island. I planned to stay there for the summer, and then learn how to be a better actress.

'But there was another person who was staying in the same house — the Reverend Arthur Lyle. Yes, Lynn, a man of the church! When I saw him for the first time, I fell in love with him at once. He was a fine man and he had a wonderful voice!

'Well, it's only a short story, Lynn. A month later we decided to marry. We planned to live in a little house near the church, with lots of flowers and animals.

'No, I didn't tell him that I was an actress. I wanted to forget it and to put that life behind me.

'Oh, I was happy! I went to church, I helped the women in the village. Arthur and I went for long walks — and that little village was the best place in the world. I wanted to live there for ever . . .

'But one morning, the old woman who worked in the house began to talk about Arthur. She thought that he was wonderful, too. But then she told me that Arthur was in love once before, and that it ended unhappily. She said that, in his desk, he kept a memento — something which belonged to the girl. Sometimes he took it out and looked at it. But she didn't know what it was — and his desk was locked. 'That afternoon I asked him about it. '«*Ida*,» he said, (of course, I used my real name there) «it was before I knew you, and I never met her. It was different from my love for you.» ' «Was she beautiful?» I asked. ' «She was very beautiful,» replied Arthur.

' «Did you see her often?» ' «About ten times,» he said. ' «And this memento — did she send it to you?» ' «It came to me from her,» he said. ' «Why did you never meet her?» I asked. ' «She was far above me,» he answered. «But, *Ida*, it's finished. You're not angry, are you?» «Why, no. I love you ten times more than before.»

And I did, Lynn. Can you understand that? What a beautiful love that was! He never met her, never spoke to her, but he loved her, and wanted nothing from her. He was different from other men, I thought — a really good man!

'About four o'clock that afternoon, Arthur had to go out. The door of his room was open, his desk was unlocked, and I decided to look at this memento. I opened the desk and slowly I took out the box and opened it. 'I took one look at that memento, and then I went to my room and packed my suitcase. My wonderful Arthur, this really good man, was no different from all the other men!' 'But, Lee, what was in the box?' Miss D'Armande asked. 'It was one of my yellow garters!' cried Miss Ray.

2. Измените глагол "*to break*" в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Ты когда-нибудь пробовал китайскую еду?*



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1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**Hit the Floor!**

Jenny and Robert Slater were on holiday in America. They were young and it was their first time away from home in England. They had a car and visited many famous and interesting places.

‘I want to see New York,’ Jenny said one morning. ‘Let’s go there.’

‘Mmm, I don’t know, love. Everybody says New York’s a dangerous place and there are a lot of very strange people there,’ her husband answered.

‘We’ll be careful,’ said Jenny. ‘Then we won’t have any problems.’

So they arrived in New York early in the evening and found a hotel. Later they went out and drove round the streets. They didn’t have any problems. ‘See,’ Jenny said. ‘Nothing to be afraid of.’

They had dinner in a good restaurant and then went to a cinema. They arrived back at their hotel at midnight. Under the hotel was a garage so they drove into it and left the car. It was quite dark there and they couldn’t see very well.

‘Where’s the lift?’ Jenny asked.

‘Over there, I think, near the door,’ Robert answered. ‘Come on, let’s go. I don’t like this dark place.’

Suddenly they saw a very tall young man with a big black dog. They were nervous and walked past him as fast as they could to the lift. The door of the lift opened and Jenny and Robert got in. Before the doors closed the man and the dog jumped in – three people and one big black dog in the lift.

‘On the floor, Girl!’ the tall man said. Jenny and Robert were afraid now, so they quickly got down on the floor. When the lift stopped at the next floor, they stood up, gave the man all their money and got out fast.

‘That man was a robber! Perhaps he had a gun... It’s dangerous here!’ Robert said. ‘We’re going to leave New York *now!*’

‘Yes, you’re right.’ Jenny answered. ‘There *are* some dangerous people in New York.’

First thing next morning they took their room key to the desk and gave it to the woman.

‘There’s nothing to pay, Mr Slater,’ she said. ‘A tall young man with a nice dog came to the desk late last night and paid for your room. Oh, wait a minute – he left this for you, too.’ She gave Robert an envelope.

He opened it carefully and took out a letter. They read it together: ‘Here’s your money and I’m very sorry you were afraid in the lift last night. “Girl” is the name of my dog.’

2. Измените глагол “to go” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Во сколько открывается банк?*

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**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**Beyond Pandora**

*by Robert J. Martin*

The doctor's pen paused over the chart on his desk, «This is your third set of teeth, I believe?»

His patient nodded, «That's right, Doctor. But they were pretty slow coming in this time.»

The doctor looked up quizzically, «Is that the only reason you think you might need a booster shot?»

«Oh, no ... of course not!» The man leaned forward and placed one hand, palm up, on the desk. «Last year I had an accident ... stupid ... lost a thumb.» He shrugged apologetically, «It took almost six months to grow back.»

Thoughtfully, the doctor leaned back in his chair, «Hm-m-m ... I see.» As the man before him made an involuntary movement toward his pocket, the doctor smiled, «Go on, smoke if you want to.» Picking up the chart, he murmured, «Six months ... much too long. Strange we didn't catch that at the time.» He read silently for a few moments, then began to fill out a form clipped to the folder. «Well, I think you probably are due for another booster about now. There'll have to be the usual tests. Not that there's much doubt ... we like to be certain.»

The middle-aged man seemed relieved. Then, on second thought, he hesitated uneasily, «Why? Is there any danger?»

Amusement flickered across the doctor's face, turned smoothly into a reassuring half-smile. «Oh, no. There's absolutely no danger involved. None at all. We have tissue-regeneration pretty well under control now. Still, I'm sure you understand that accurate records and data are very necessary to further research and progress.»

Reassured, the patient thawed and became confidential, «I see. Well, I suppose it's kinda silly, but I don't much like shots. It's not that they hurt ... it's just that I guess I'm old-fashioned. I still feel kinda 'creepy' about the whole business.» Slightly embarrassed, he paused and asked defensively, «Is that unusual?»

The doctor smiled openly now, «Not at all, not at all. Things have moved pretty fast in the past few years. I suppose it takes people's emotional reactions a while to catch up with developments that, logically, we accept as matter of fact.»

He pushed his chair back from the desk, «Maybe it's not too hard to understand. Take 'fire' for example: Man lived in fear of fire for a good many hundred-thousand years—and rightly so, because he hadn't learned to control it. The principle's the same; First you learn to protect yourself from a thing; then control it; and, eventually, we learn to 'harness' it for a useful purpose.» He gestured toward the man's cigarette, «Even so, man still instinctively fears fire—even while he uses it. In the case of tissue-regeneration, where the change took place so rapidly, in just a generation or so, that instinctive fear is even more understandable—although quite as unjustified, I assure you.»

The doctor stood up, indicating that the session was ending. While his patient scrambled to his feet, hastily putting out his cigarette, the physician came around the desk. He put his hand on the man's shoulder, «Relax, take it easy—nothing to worry about. This is a wonderful age we live in. Barring a really major accident, there's no reason why you shouldn't live at least another seventy-five years. After all, that's a very remarkable viral-complex we have doing your 'repair' work.»

As they walked to the door, the man shook his head, «Guess you're right, Doc. It's certainly done a good job so far, and I guess you specialists know what you're doing, even if folks don't understand it.»

At the door he paused and half turned to the doctor, «But say ... something I meant to ask you. This 'stuff' ... er, this vaccine ... where did it come from? Seems to me I heard somewhere that, way back before you fellows got it 'tamed' it was something else—dangerous. There was another name for it. Do you know what I mean?»

The doctor's hand tightened on the doorknob. «Yes, I know,» he said grimly, «but not many laymen remember. Just keep in mind what I told you. With any of these things, the pattern is protection, then control, then useful application.» He turned to face his patient, «Back in the days before we put it to work for us—rebuilding tissue, almost ending aging and disease—the active basis for our vaccine caused a whole group of diseases, in itself.» Returning the man's searching gaze, the doctor opened the door, «We've come a long way since then. You see,» he said quietly, «in those days they called it 'cancer'.»

2. Измените глагол “to learn” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Не хотите ли вы чашечку кофе?*

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1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**Neighbours**

*by Chris Rose*

Alberto took one look at his new neighbours and knew that his life was going to get more difficult. He watched them arrive in their big, noisy car and watched them get out. There they were, two of them, as big and as noisy as their car, and smelly and stupid as well.

‘Terrible!’ he thought. ‘How am I going to put up with them?’ He went to tell Mimi. Mimi was the friend he lived with. ‘Have you seen the new neighbours?’ he asked her.

‘No’ she said. ‘Who are they?’

‘Two of them. The ones we don’t like. Big and noisy and stupid and smelly. Just like they always are.’

‘Oh, no’ said Mimi. ‘How awful! Still, I suppose we can just ignore them.’

‘I suppose you’re right’ agreed Alberto. ‘We’ll just have to ignore them.’

For a few days, then, Alberto and Mimi tried to ignore their new neighbours. When the neighbours went out for a walk, Alberto and Mimi didn’t say hello to them. When the neighbours were in their garden, Alberto and Mimi went inside. This was ok for a few days, but, perhaps inevitably, things didn’t stay this way ...

One day Alberto woke up from his sleep to find one of the neighbours in his garden. ‘Mimi!’ he shouted. ‘Have you seen this!? He’s in our garden!!!! Look!’

‘How terrible!’ said Mimi. ‘Let’s call our staff and make sure they get rid of him immediately!’

Mimi went off to call their staff. Two minutes later Alberto and Mimi’s head of staff was out in the garden trying to get rid of the unwelcome neighbour. ‘Go on!’ he shouted. ‘Get out of here! Go home!’ The neighbour didn’t say anything, but gave Alberto and Mimi’s head of staff a dirty look, then he went back into his garden. Alberto and Mimi felt better, and then asked their head of staff to prepare their lunch for them.

However, it wasn’t enough. Over the next few days Alberto and Mimi often found one or other or both of their new neighbours walking around their own garden. It was terrible. To show how they felt, Alberto and Mimi went into their neighbours’ garden, at night, when the neighbours were inside, and broke all the flowers.

The next morning one of the neighbours came to talk to Alberto.

‘Hey!’ he said. ‘Hey you!’ Alberto ignored him, but he continued talking. ‘You came into our garden last night and broke all the flowers!’ Alberto didn’t say anything, but gave his neighbour a dirty look. ‘Now I’m in trouble!’ continued his neighbour. ‘They think I did it!’

‘Who are ‘they’?’ asked Alberto. ‘My owners, of course ...’ replied the neighbour. ‘Owners !!???’ said Alberto. ‘You have ‘owners’?’ ‘Course we do’ said his neighbour. ‘Don’t you?’ ‘Oh no’ replied Alberto. ‘We have staff.’

Alberto went to tell Mimi that the neighbours didn’t have staff, but they had owners.

‘That’s not a surprise’ said Mimi. ‘That explains everything. That’s why they’re so noisy and smelly and stupid. We need to make their «owners» become «staff.’

The next day, Alberto and Mimi were actually very friendly with their new neighbours. They tried to explain how to make their owners become «staff.»

‘Listen’ said Alberto to them. ‘It’s very easy. First, understand that the house is your house, not theirs ...’

‘And second’ said Mimi, ‘make sure that you are always clean.’ ‘Make sure they give you food whenever you want!’

‘Sit on the newspaper while they are reading it!’ ‘Sleep as much as possible – on their beds!’ ‘And finally, try not to bark, but to miaow instead.’ But it was no good. The neighbours just didn’t understand. After a week, they gave up.

‘It’s no good’ said Mimi. ‘They’ll never understand – dogs have owners, cats have staff.’

2. Измените глагол “to make” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: Я голодный. Мне нужно что-то съесть.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

**Снежинский физико-технический институт –**

филиал федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего  
образования «Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»

**(СФТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)**

1. Прочитайте, переведите, сделайте обзор текста.

**The School**

*by Donald Barthelme*

Well, we had all these children out planting trees, see, because we figured that... that was part of their education, to see how, you know, the root systems... and also the sense of responsibility, taking care of things, being individually responsible. You know what I mean. And the trees all died. They were orange trees. I don't know why they died, they just died. Something wrong with the soil possibly or maybe the stuff we got from the nursery wasn't the best. We complained about it. So we've got thirty kids there, each kid had his or her own little tree to plant and we've got these thirty dead trees. All these kids looking at these little brown sticks, it was depressing.

It wouldn't have been so bad except that just a couple of weeks before the thing with the trees, the snakes all died. But I think that the snakes—well, the reason that the snakes kicked off was that... you remember, the boiler was shut off for four days because of the strike, and that was explicable. It was something you could explain to the kids because of the strike. I mean, none of their parents would let them cross the picket line and they knew there was a strike going on and what it meant. So when things got started up again and we found the snakes they weren't too disturbed. With the herb gardens it was probably a case of overwatering, and at least now they know not to overwater. The children were very conscientious with the herb gardens and some of them probably... you know, slipped them a little extra water when we weren't looking. Or maybe... well, I don't like to think about sabotage, although it did occur to us. I mean, it was something that crossed our minds. We were thinking that way probably because before that the gerbils had died, and the white mice had died, and the salamander... well, now they know not to carry them around in plastic bags. Of course we expected the tropical fish to die, that was no surprise. Those numbers, you look at them crooked and they're belly-up on the surface. But the lesson plan called for a tropical fish input at that point, there was nothing we could do, it happens every year, you just have to hurry past it.

We weren't even supposed to have a puppy. We weren't even supposed to have one, it was just a puppy the Murdoch girl found under a Gristede's truck one day and she was afraid the truck would run over it when the driver had finished making his delivery, so she stuck it in her knapsack and brought it to the school with her. So we had this puppy. As soon as I saw the puppy I thought, Oh Christ, I bet it will live for about two weeks and then... And that's what it did. It wasn't supposed to be in the classroom at all, there's some kind of regulation about it, but you can't tell them they can't have a puppy when the puppy is already there, right in front of them, running around on the floor and yap yap yapping. They named it Edgar—that is, they named it after me. They had a lot of fun running after it and yelling, "Here, Edgar! Nice Edgar!" Then they'd laugh like hell. They enjoyed the ambiguity. I enjoyed it myself. I don't mind being kidded. They made a little house for it in the supply closet and all that. I don't know what it died of. Distemper, I guess. It probably hadn't had any shots. I got it out of there before the kids got to school. I checked the supply closet each morning, routinely, because I knew what was going to happen. I gave it to the custodian.

And then there was this Korean orphan that the class adopted through the Help the Children program, all the kids brought in a quarter a month, that was the idea. It was an unfortunate thing, the kid's name was Kim and maybe we adopted him too late or something. The cause of death was not stated in the letter we got, they suggested we adopt another child instead and sent us some interesting case histories, but we didn't have the heart. The class took it pretty hard, they began (I think, nobody ever said anything to me directly) to feel that maybe there was something wrong with the school. But I don't think there's anything wrong with the school, particularly, I've seen better and I've seen worse. It was just a run of bad luck. We had an extraordinary number of parents passing away, for instance. There were I think two heart attacks and two suicides, one drowning, and four killed together in a car accident. One stroke. And we had the usual heavy mortality rate among the grandparents, or maybe it was heavier this year, it seemed so. And finally the tragedy.

The tragedy occurred when Matthew Wein and Tony Mavrogordo were playing over where they're excavating for the new federal office building. There were all these big wooden beams stacked, you know, at the edge of the excavation. There's a court case coming out of that, the parents are claiming that the beams were poorly stacked. I don't know what's true and what's not. It's been a strange year. I forgot to mention Billy Brandt's father who was killed fatally when he grappled with a masked intruder in his home. One day, we had a discussion in class. They asked me, where did they go? The trees, the salamander, the tropical fish, Edgar, the poppas and mommas, Matthew and Tony, where did they go? And I said, I don't know, I don't know. And they said, who knows? and I said, nobody knows. And they said, is death that which gives meaning to life? And I said no, life is that which gives meaning to life. Then they said, but isn't death, considered as a fundamental datum, the means by which the taken-for-granted mundanity of the everyday may be transcended in the direction of— I said, yes, maybe. They said, we don't like it. I said, that's sound. They said, it's a bloody shame! I said, it is. They said, will you make love now with Helen (our teaching assistant) so that we can see how it is done? We know you like Helen. I do like Helen but I said that I would not. We've heard so much about it, they said, but we've never seen it. I said I would be fired and that it was never, or almost never, done as a demonstration. Helen looked out of the window. They

said, please, please make love with Helen, we require an assertion of value, we are frightened. I said that they shouldn't be frightened (although I am often frightened) and that there was value everywhere. Helen came and embraced me. I kissed her a few times on the brow. We held each other. The children were excited. Then there was a knock on the door, I opened the door, and the new gerbil walked in. The children cheered wildly.

2. Измените глагол “*to eat*” в соответствии с временами действительного залога.

3. Переведите на английский: *Я хочу занять немного денег, чтобы купить новую машину.*

#### КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ:

**оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если приводятся полные сведения по вопросам билета, демонстрируются глубокие знания по вопросам билета, ответы на поставленные вопросы в билете излагаются логично, последовательно и не требуют дополнительных пояснений;

**оценка «хорошо»:** приводятся основные сведения относительно вопросов билета, демонстрируются неполные знания по вопросам билета, ответы на заданные вопросы даются с незначительными ошибками или неточностями.

**оценка «удовлетворительно»:** приводятся скудные сведения по вопросам билета, демонстрируются поверхностные знания вопросов в билете, имеются затруднения с ответами на вопросы;

**оценка «неудовлетворительно»:** приводятся скудные сведения по вопросам билета, студент не может разъяснить сути содержания того, что он представил в качестве ответа на вопросы билета, не даются ответы на вопросы преподавателя, материал излагается непоследовательно, сбивчиво.

