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Предназначено для проведения практических занятий по основным грамматическим и фонетическим темам курса. В учебном пособии представлены профессионально-ориентированные тексты, позволяющие проверить степень усвоения лексического материала.

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Буквы и звуки

В английском алфавите 26 букв, из них 6 гласных. В английском языке 45 звуков, в том числе 21 гласный звук. Это значит, что одна и та же гласная буква передает разные звуки. Основные изменения звучания гласных букв зависят от положения буквы в слове или от сочетания с другими буквами.

Для правильного произношения слов по-английски, надо твердо усвоить правила чтения, усвоить транскрипционные знаки, т.е. условное обозначение звуков. Каждый знак фонетической транскрипции передает только один звук.

Чтобы не смешивать транскрипцию с орфографией, знаки транскрипции заключаются в квадратные скобки, например: [stʌdi].

В английском языке имеются краткие и долгие гласные звуки. В транскрипции принято долготу гласного звука обозначать двумя точками [:], например: [u]- краткий звук, [u:]- долгий звук. В фонетической транскрипции ударение обозначается значком ['], который ставится перед ударным слогом. В английском языке имеются простые и сложные гласные звуки. Ударение в сложных звуках падает на первый элемент, например: ['ei], ['ai], ['aie].

Alphabet	
Aa [ei]	Nn [en]
Bb [bi]	Oo [əu]
Cc [si]	Pp [pi]
Dd [di:]	Qq [kju:]
Ee [i:]	Rr [a:r]
Ff [ef]	Ss [es]
Gg [dʒi:]	Tt [ti:]
Hh [eiʃ]	Uu [ju:]
Ii [ai]	Vv [vi:]
Jj [dʒei]	Ww [dʌblju:]
Kk [kei]	Xx [eks]
Ll [el]	Yy [wai]
Mm [em]	Zz [zed]

Фонетические ключи

Transcription signs sounds	Specific Vowel Signs Similar to Russian	Quality
[i:] [i]	« Ы »	долгий краткий
[ee] [e] [ɛ]	« Э »	открытый закрытый как в дифтонге
[a:] [ʌ] [ə] [a]	« А »	глубокий краткий безударный как в дифтонге

1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, объясните, по каким правилам они читаются, назовите буквы по порядку и напишите слова в транскрипции.

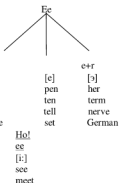
Bag, day, flat, pain, March, bad, late, car, are, tale, man, black, main, arm, bark, match.

2. Practice

1. ♣ Kate, take the plate a ♣ way.
2. Jane hates her ♣ name.
3. Harry was standing by the ♣ taxi.
4. The dark car is far from the ♣ park.

3. Read and learn

1. As clear as a ♣ day. Ясно, как день.
 2. A hard nut to ♣ crack. Орешек не по зубам.
 3. No pains, no ♣ gains. Без труда не вынешь рыбку из пруда.
4. Learn the dialogue
- I see you are training for a ♣ race, Nick.
- ♣ No, I'm racing for a ♣ train.



[o:] _____ глубокий
 [o] _____ "О" _____ краткий

[u:] _____ долгий
 [u] _____ "У" _____ краткий

[j] _____ "Й"

[ɔ:] _____ "Ё"

Specific Consonants Signs

[ʃ] _____ "Ш"

[tʃ] _____ "Ч"

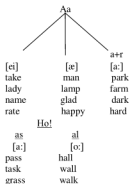
[ʒ] _____ "Ж"

[z] _____ "З"

[ŋ] _____ "Н" носовой

[θ] _____ "С" межзубный

[ð] _____ "З" межзубный



1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, объясните по каким правилам они читаются, назовите буквы по порядку и напишите слова в транскрипции.

Deed, pen, well, these, ten, bed, see, stern, tremble, need, tell, men, verse, mercy, cheep, zero, hero.

2. Practice

1. The teacher repeated the speech.
2. Ten men are present at the lesson.
3. He sees me there evenings a week.
4. Don't spend every penny get.

3. Read and learn

1. All is well that ends well.- Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.
2. Better late than never. - Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
3. No news is good news. - Отсутствие новостей – хорошая новость.

I i , Y y		
[ai]	[i]	[ə:]
Time	big	girl
Life	six	first
Type	system	bird
My	crystal	firm

1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, объясните, по каким правилам они читаются, назовите буквы по порядку, и напишите слова в транскрипции.

Tie, fill, gym, die, fit, win, write, try, miss, with, sister, lie, ship, myth, five, smile, by, pity, nine.

2. Practice

1. I've no time to write a ↘ rhyme.
2. I'll have my try next ↘ Friday.
3. His pretty sister lives in this ↘ village.
4. It's a pity he missed the ↘ ship.

3. Read and learn.

1. First think then ↘ speak. - Молвишь-не воротишь.
2. Sink and ↘ swim. - Была не была.
3. No smoke without ↘ fire. - Нет дыма без огня.
4. Let bygones be ↘ bygones. - Что прошло, то прошло.

4. Learn the dialogue

-Mike, what is Nick ↘ doing?

-He is skating if the ice is ↘ thick. But if the ice is thin he is ↘ swimming.

Oo		
[ou]	[o]	[o:] (o+r)
no	not	port
go	stop	short
joke	box	North
stone	dog	corner

HO:

oo+k- [u]	oo-[u:]
book	too
look	moon

1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, объясните, по каким правилам они читаются, назовите буквы по порядку и напишите слова в транскрипции.

Good, born, pond, more, slow, food, note, open, fox, torn, spoke, lord, spot, sport, tone, long.

2. Practice

- Oh, no. I don't know the \ joke.
- The coffee is not \ hot.
- She was born in the \ North.
- I like it more than ever be \ fore.

3. Read and learn.

- A storm in a \ tea-cup. - Буря в стакане воды.
- All that glitters is not \ gold. - Не всё то золото, что блестит
- Art is \ long life is short. - Искусство вечно, жизнь коротка.
- There is no place like \ home. - В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
- A woman is as old as she \ looks.
A man is as old as he \ feels. - Женщине столько лет, на сколько она выглядит, мужчине же - сколько он чувствует.

Uu		
[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ʊ] (u+r)
use	bus	fur

tune	cup	turn
Sue	cut	burn
argue	run	furniture

HO: [u:] rule, June, blue

1. Прочитайте вслух следующие слова, объясните по каким правилам они читаются, назовите буквы по порядку и напишите слова в транскрипции

Sure, sum, fur, but, ugly, hurt, sunny, fun, curtain, hungry, purse, cure, endure.

2. Practice

Ruth has some fruit juice in her room.

We study Russian in that sunny room.

It is fun to run and jump in the sun.

I am sure he'll be cured.

3. Read and learn

Hungry as a hunter. Голодный как волк.

Stew in one's juice. Вариться в собственном соку.

I begun is half done. Хорошее начало полдела откачало.

4. Learn the dialogue.

The teacher wrote on the blackboard 5 (five) plus 7 (seven)

-"Now find the sum!" said the teacher to pupil.

-"Why me. I didn't lose it", the boy answered.

C		G	
[s] перед e,i,y	[k]	[dʒ] перед e,i,y	[g]
face	cotton	page	go
city	can	gill	great
cycle	come	gym	ground

HO: get, give, girl, gift

sh	ck, k	ch, tch	nk, ng	
[ʃ]	[k]	[tʃ]	[ŋ]	
she	lock	chess	sink	long
fish	black	child	bank	bring
ship	neck	catch	ink	young

HO: chemistry, character

1. Practice.

1. You can come to the concert.
2. The girl greeted him eagerly.
3. She is sure she shut the shop.
4. Pack the black bag and lock it.
5. The children are hungry.

2. Read and learn.

1. Custom is the second nature.- Привычка- вторая натура.
2. A good beginning makes a good ending. - Лиха беда начало.
3. To beat about the bush. - Ходить вокруг да около.
4. Neither fish nor flesh.- Ни рыба, ни мясо.
5. Habit cures habit.- Клин клином.

th	
В начале и конце знамен. слов	В служебных словах и между гласными
[θ]	[ð]
thank	this
think	that
health	bathe

1. Practice.

At this	read this	on the chair
At that	lead them	on the desk
At the table	need that	in the bag

1. Things worth thinking about.
2. They gathered them together.
3. The thieves thought the author was wealthy.

2. Read and learn

Without your tongue you cannot talk,

Without your feet you cannot walk,

Without your eyes you cannot see,

Without your heart...you cannot be.

Unit I. Глагол to be. Артикль

To be – быть (настоящее время)	
Ед. число	Множ. число
I am	We are
She is	You are
He is	They are
It is	

To be – быть (прошедшее время)	
Ед. число	Множ. число
I was	We were
She was	You were
He was	They were
It was	

To be – быть (будущее время)	
Ед. число	Множ. число
I shall/will	We shall/will
She will	You will
He will	They will
It will	

Вопросительная форма- глагол "to be" ставится перед подлежащим: Is she a worker?-Yes, she is./ No, she isn't.

1. Спросите по модели и ответьте.

Is she (he) a mechanic?- Yes,..... No,.....

Are we(you, they) doctors? - Yes,..... No,.....

Am I a builder? - Yes,..... No,.....

Отрицательная форма to be + not

I am not a doctor, I am a secretary.

2. Скажите по модели.

I am not, I am...

She (he) is not..., She (he) is....

We....., we....

You are not....., you are

They....., they.....

Артикль

Неопределенный от числительного "one" - перед ед. ч. исчисляемого существительного в значении "любой"

It is a secretary. It is an economist (an- перед гласной).

Определённый - этот самый, -ая, -ое от указательного местоимения that (тот).

The secretary is nice.

1. Скажите по модели, выбирая профессии.

I am

She is

He

We are....

You are....

They are....

2. Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

1. Yesterday I saw... new film, but... film wasn't very interesting.

2. London is situated on ... Thames. 3. Yuri Gagarin was ... first man to fly over ... Earth in spaceship. 4. My daughter will go school... next

year. 5. I decided to visit ... Ivanovs, but they were not at... home 6. In ... summer we live in ... country. 7. Lomonosov,... great Russian scientist, was born in ... small village on ... shore of... White Sea. 8. ... United States of America is one of ... most powerful countries of the world. 9. Is your dress made of ... silk or ... cotton? 10. ...Peter's brother is... student and we are... pupils .11. What would you like: ... apple or... orange? 12. What... strange man he is!

3. Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

1. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Europe. 2. ...History and ... Literature were ... my favourite subjects at ... school. 3.What is ... nearest way to ... Drama Theatre? 4. ... butter and... cheese are made of... milk. 5. Usually I get up at... 7 o'clock in ... morning. 6. ... Rostov is situated on ... Don. 7. Will you have ... cup of ... tea? 8.What... good friend you are! 9. We shall go to ... cinema ... next week together with ... Petrovs. 10. This is ... book. ... book is very interesting. 11. Do you see ... sun in ... sky today? 12. He is ... engineer by ... profession.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Родители купили мне компьютер, когда я училась(ся) в десятом классе.
 2. Никакой современный бизнес не возможен без компьютерной техники.
 3. Компьютерная индустрия - наиболее быстро развивающееся производство.
 4. Компьютерное управление автоматизированными производственными линиями открывает новые горизонты дешевого и качественного производства товаров.
 5. Крупным достижением в сфере коммуникации является замена аналоговых систем на цифровые.
 6. В настоящее время оптоволоконные цифровые технологии обеспечивают более качественную и доступную связь, чем аналоговые системы.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My future profession

Hi, there! Here is Ann Sokolova again. I am afraid this will be my last meeting with you because I need to pack my suitcase. I am leaving for Sochi tonight. I have passed all the exams successfully and I'm free till the 1st of September.

As I have already told you, I was always good in mathematics and physics. My parents bought me a computer when I was in the 10th form. Since then I knew that I would become a specialist in computer technologies — a computer engineer.

Computer industry is developing so fast, that it comprises almost all spheres of professional life. No business now is possible without computers. This is especially true about automated manufacturing of products and robotics. Computer control of automated production opens new horizons for the cheap and quality production of goods. Information is now generated, transmitted, received, and stored electronically through computer networks on a scale unprecedented in history, and there is every indication that the explosive rate of growth in this field will continue.

Computer engineering is a general field. It deals with both electric and electronic industries.

Electronic engineering deals with the research, design, integration, and application of circuits and devices used in the transmission and processing of information.

Engineers in the field of electric and electronic engineering are concerned with all aspects of electrical communications, from fundamental questions such as «What is information?» to the highly practical, such as the design of telephone systems. In designing communication systems, engineers rely on various branches of advanced mathematics, such as Fourier analysis, linear systems theory, linear algebra, differential equations, and probability theory.

Engineers work on control systems which are used extensively in automated manufacturing and in robotics.

Major developments in the field of communications and control have been the replacement of analogue systems with digital systems; fibre optics are used now instead of copper cables. Digital systems

offer far greater immunity to electrical noise. Fibre optics are likewise immune to interference; they also have great carrying capacity, and are extremely light and inexpensive to manufacture.

Computer engineering is now the most rapidly growing field. The electronics of computers is the design and manufacture of memory systems, of central processing units, and of peripheral devices. The most prospective industry now is the Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) and new computer architectures. The field of computer science is closely related to computer engineering; however, the task of making computers more «intelligent» (artificial intelligence), through creation of sophisticated programs or development of higher level machine languages or other means, is generally regarded as the dream of computer science.

One current trend in computer engineering is microminiaturization. Engineers continue to work to fit greater and greater numbers of circuit elements onto smaller and smaller chips.

Another trend is towards increasing the speed of computer operations through the use of parallel processors and superconducting materials.

So, as you see, there are a lot of employment opportunities in my field. I don't worry about finding a job. The most important thing for me now is to study well and to graduate from the Academy.

Words:

to comprise - включать в себя

automated manufacturing of products - автоматизированное производство товаров

robotics - робототехника

horizons - горизонты

cheap - дешевый

to generate - генерировать, производить

to transmit - передавать

to store - хранить

scale - масштаб

unprecedented in history - не имеющий прецедентов в истории

indication - указание, свидетельство

explosive - взрывной

to deal with - иметь дело с, заниматься чем-либо
integration - интеграция
application - приложение, использование
circuits - электрические схемы, цепи
device - устройство
transmission - передача
processing - обработка
to rely - полагаться
Fourier analysis - анализ Фурье
linear systems theory - теория линейных систем
linear algebra - линейная алгебра
differential equations - дифференциальные уравнения
probability theory - теория вероятности
extensively - широко
replacement - замещение
fibre optics - оптоволоконные технологии
copper - медь
digital - цифровой
immunity - защищенность, невосприимчивость
carrying capacity - пропускная способность
light - легкий
rapidly growing - быстрорастущий
artificial intelligence - искусственный разум
sophisticated - сложный
superconducting - сверхпроводимость

6. Ответьте на вопросы о будущей профессии.

1. What kind of work are you interested in?

- a) well paid
- b) interesting
- c) in a large and famous company
- d) quiet
- e) in an industry which has a future
- f) prestigious
- g) not to sit the whole day in the office
- h) to travel a lot

2. What position would you like to have?

- a) to manage people - manager
- b) to work for someone else - an employee
- c) to be your own boss- self-employed, businessman
- d) to be responsible for everything - top manager, director
- e) to work for the state- state employee

Unit II. Местоимения

Personal and possessive pronouns	
Един. число	Множ.число
I-my	We-our
She-her	You -your
He-his	They-their
It-its	

1. Скажите по модели.

a) She is my (his, our, your, their) ...

He is her (my, your, his, their, our) ...

You are his (my, their, our, her) ...

b) Is she his (our, their, your, my)..... ? Yes... No...

Is he my (their, your, her, our) ...? Yes. ... No....

Are you her (their, our, his) ... ? Yes. ... No...

A list of clothes:

- 1. a coat - пальто
- 2. a rain coat- - плащ
- 3. a fur coat -шуба
- 4. a muffler(scarf) - шарф
- 5. a dress - платье
- 6. a suit - костюм
- 7. a blouse - блузка
- 8. a shirt - рубашка
- 9. a skirt - юбка

10. a T-shirt - майка
11. jeans - джинсы
12. trousers - брюки
13. socks - носки
14. stockings - чулки
15. a jumper - джемпер
16. a sweater- свитер
17. a pullover - пуловер
18. a jacket (jersey) - жакет
19. a hat-шляпа
20. a cap-шанка, фуражка
21. a tie - галстук
22. shoes - туфли
23. boots - ботинки
24. sandals - сандалии
25. gym-shoes - спортивные туфли
26. slippers - тапки

It = This

Is it (this) his hat?- Yes, it is (this is).

2. Скажите по модели, выбирая названия одежды.

Is it (this) your ... ?- Yes,...

his.... ?- No,...

her...?-

Указательные местоимения	
Един. число	Множ. число
This-это	These-эти
That-то	Those-те

3. Скажите по модели, выбирая названия одежды и делая оценку:
good-хороший, bad-плохой.

This....is good. That ...is bad.

These ... are bad. Those...are good.

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

About myself

Hello, friends. Let me first introduce myself. My name is Ann or Anya for my friends. My surname or last name is Sokolova. I was born on the 2nd of October in Sochi, Krasnodarsky Krai. This is the most beautiful city in Russia situated on the Black Sea coast. Now I am a first-year student at the Technical Academy. In five years I'll be an engineer.

Now let me describe my appearance. I am tall and slim and have fair hair and blue eyes. My friends say that I am pretty. I think I am just good-looking. I love sports and music. I was very serious about a career in gymnastics when I was in the 5th form. But then I broke my arm and doctors didn't let me go in for gymnastics. I love to listen to modern music and dance. I dance a lot and I hope I am good at it. I also love swimming. I always swim in the Black sea when I visit my parents, my dear family.

I would like to tell you about my family. There are five people in our family. My father's name is Vladimir Stepanovich. He is a mathematician by education and businessman by profession. My mother's name is Tatyana Petrovna. She is a housewife. She has much work about the house because I have a younger sister. She is a pupil. My sister Natasha is in the fifth form. My grandmother, my mother's mother, lives with us. She is very kind and helps us a lot.

Our family is very friendly, we have many friends. In summer many relatives come to visit us. And, of course, they use a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.

In May I have finished school No 5 in Sochi. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science. I also enjoyed English lessons.

I am very interested in learning English because I always wanted to become a programmer or maybe a businesswoman. I also think that the knowledge of foreign languages helps in everyday life and career.

Two years ago I travelled much around Europe. I have visited France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. There the knowledge of English helped me a lot.

As you see, my biography isn't very long yet. But we'll meet again in the next lesson and I'll tell you more about myself. See you later...

Words:

introduce - представлять, знакомить

Black Sea coast - побережье Черного моря

a first-year student - студент(ка) первого курса

region - область

appearance - внешность

slim - стройная

career - карьера

gymnastics - гимнастика

mathematician - математик

housewife - домохозяйка

several - несколько

to do well - зд. успевать

chance - случай, шанс

kind - добрый

a lot - много

the Netherlands - Нидерланды

the United Kingdom - Соединенное Королевство Великобритании

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is your name?

2. Where and when were you born?

3. How old are you?

5. Have you got a family?

6. How many people are there in your family?

7. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?

8. Where do you live?

9. Did you study well at school?

10. What school did you finish?

11. Did your teacher of English help you to choose your future profession?
12. What was your favorite subject?
13. What do you like to read?
14. What sport do you go in for?
15. What are you going to be?
16. Do you still live with your parents?
17. Do you have a girlfriend / boyfriend?

Unit III.

Местоимения Some, any, no и их производные. Глагол to have

1. Some – в утвердительных предложениях
С ед.числом – какой-то (I have got some skirt.)
С мн. числом – несколько (He has got some professions.)
С неисчисл.- немного (He has got some free time.)
2. Any - вместо «some» в вопросах и отрицаниях
(Have you got any new skirt? – No, I haven't got any new skirt.)
3. No - в отрицаниях (She has no English books at home.)
4. Any - в утвердительных предложениях- любой
(Give me any pen.)

Производные

1. Somebody/someone – кто-то, кто-нибудь, некто;
Something – что-то, что-нибудь, нечто;
Somewhere – где-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь, куда-либо;
2. Anybody – кто-либо, кто-нибудь, любой, всякий;
Anything – что-нибудь;
Anywhere – где-нибудь, куда-нибудь;
3. Nobody – никто;
Nothing – ничто;

Nowhere – нигде, никуда.

To have== to have got			
единственное число		множественное число	
I	have	we you	have
She (he, it)	has	they	

1. Выберите слова с названиями одежды (стр.20-21) и вставьте их в предложения.

I have this...

She has that...

He has those...

We have these...

You have that...

They have those...

I have got...

She has got...

He has got...

We have got...

You have got...

They have got...

2. Задайте вопросы, используя слова с названием одежды.

Have I got...? Yes,... No,...

Has she (he) got...? Yes,... No,...

Have we got...? Yes,... No,...

Have they got...? Yes,... No,...

There is (are) - употребляется в предложениях, начинающихся с обстоятельства места в качестве формального подлежащего и сказуемого.

There is some milk in the cup. Молоко в чашке.

There are some books on the table. Несколько книг на столе.

There are no letters on the table. Нет писем на столе.

Are there any parks in Moscow? Есть в Москве парки.

3. Определите, в каких предложениях будет оборот «There is/are».

1. В комнате много книг.

2. Книги на полках.

3. В журнале несколько интересных статей.
4. Интересные статьи в том журнале.
5. В Ленинграде много музеев.
6. Этот музей очень старый.
7. Это красивое здание.
8. В стране много плохих дорог.
10. Эта дорога плохая.
11. Много сахара в чае.

4. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. There is some butter on the table. 2. There are some hats in the hall.
3. There are many jeans and T- shirts in our shop. 4. There are some farmers in the office. 5. There is a secretary at the table. 6. There is a banker in any bank. 7. There is an office-cleaner in any office.
8. There is an economist in any firm. 9. There are guides in any tourist bureau. 10. There are workers at any factory.

5. Составьте десять предложений, используя местоимения some, any, но и их производные, с данными выражениями.

in the street - на улице

in the company-в компании

in college- колледже

at school- в школе

at the factory- на фабрике

at the plant- на заводе

at home- дома

at the office – в офисе

at the department- в министерстве

at the branch- в филиале

on the table- на столе

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas,

electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions.

In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Words:

square - квадратный

sideboard - сервант

wardrobe - шкаф

opposite - противоположный
cosy - уютный
divan-bed - диван
standart lamp - торшер
alarm-clock - будильник
mirror - зеркало
dressing-table - туалетный столик
lamp-shade - абажур
a built-in wardrobe - встроенный шкаф
coat-hanger - вешалка
to hang (hung) - вешать
study - кабинет
furniture - мебель
necessary pieces - необходимые вещи
cushion - диванная подушка
conveniences - удобства
central heating - центральное отопление
running water - водопровод
chute - мусоропровод
carpet - ковер
wallpaper - обои
wardrobe - шкаф
dressing-table - туалетный столик

7. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?

Unit IV.

Множественное число имен существительных

Сущ. в ед.ч.	+ s	= Множ.число
Сущ. в ед.ч.(оконч. -ch, -s, -ss, -sh, -x, - o, -y)	+es	= Множ.число

1. Напишите предложения во множественном числе.

1. A new house is in our street. 2. This story is very interesting.
3. There was a woman, a man, a boy and a girl in the room. 4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose. 5. Put this knife on that table. 6. Why don't you eat this potato? 7. This strawberry is still green. 8. A yellow leaf has fallen to the ground. 9. Can you see a bird in that tree? 10. Does your tooth still ache? 11. I held up my foot to the fire to warm it. 12. His child studies very well. 13. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? — He is a Frenchman. 14. What is that child's name? 15. The cat has caught a mouse. 16. I have hurt my foot. 17. The wolf has been shot. 18. He keeps his toy in a box. 19. This man works at our office.

2. Напишите предложения во множественном числе, обращая внимание на форму глаголов.

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Russian one. 5. I heard her voice. 6. His dog does not like bread. 7. The plate was on the table. 8. This town is very large. 9. I was talking to her at the tram stop yesterday. 10. Is that girl your sister? 11. I shall give you my book. 12. This story will be a good one. 13. Is this a good match? 14. The boy put his book on the desk. 15. She took off her hat. 16. That house is new. 17. The pupil put his book into the bag. 18. Is this student coming with us, too? 19. The woman didn't say anything. 20. Does she speak English?

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Working Day

Hi again... As you already know, I am a first-year student of the Technical Academy. My parents live in Sochi and I study in Rostov-on-Don so I need some housing. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a dormitory (a students' hostel), or to rent a flat (an apartment).

I decided to rent a flat. To make the rent smaller, I also decided to share my flat with another girl — Natasha Kozlova. She studies at the Academy, too, and she is my best friend now. I'll tell you more about her later.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:30. So on week-days I have to get up at 7:15. I don't have an alarm clock and usually my roommate wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises while Natasha takes a shower. I don't take a bath in the morning because I don't have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that's when I completely wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make-up. Then we have breakfast. Natasha makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I have to serve breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating and Natasha prefers light music.

We leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus-stop. We live rather far from the Academy and it usually takes us about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have enough time we walk to the Academy. It is very healthy to walk much.

The classes begin at 8:30 in the morning and they end at 2:00 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. As a rule we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end.

Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

At 11:50 we have lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to gossip. My friends and I prefer not

to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the Academy. At 12:30 we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short breaks that last for ten minutes.

Occasionally I have to stay at the Academy till 5 or even 6 o'clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired.

We come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. We eat supper together and share the latest news.

After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Natasha likes serials or films about travelling. Sometimes Natasha and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Natasha likes to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading and Natasha gets up and switches off the light and says — Good night!

Words:

housing - жилье

opportunity - возможность

dormitory, students' hostel - студенческое общежитие

to rent a flat (an apartment) - снимать квартиру

to share - делить(-ся)

week-days - будние дни

alarm clock - будильник

usually - обычно

room-mate - сосед по комнате

rather - довольно

to turn on (off) - включать, выключать

enough - достаточно

completely - полностью, совершенно

to get dressed - одеваться

to serve - обслуживать

make up - макияж

while - пока, в то время как

to prefer - предпочитать
healthy - здоровый, полезный
to miss - пропускать
successfully - успешно
boring - скучный
to gossip - сплетничать
have to be back - должны вернуться
break - перерыв
report - доклад
share - делиться
canteen - столовая

4. Расскажите о своем рабочем дне.

1. Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
6. How long does it take you to get dressed?
7. What do you usually have for breakfast?
8. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
9. When do you usually leave your house?
10. Do you work? If yes, where?
11. How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)?
12. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
13. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
14. What time do you come home?
15. How long does it take you to do your homework?
16. How do you usually spend your evenings?
17. Do you have a lot of free time?
18. Do you play any musical instrument?
19. What kind of music do you prefer?
20. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, postcards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?
21. What time do you usually go to bed?

Unit V.
Настоящее простое время

Утвердительная форма			
Единственное число		Множественное число	
Местоимения	Глагол	Местоимения	Глагол
I She (he, it)	V ₁ V ₁ + s(es)	We You They	V ₁

Отрицательная форма					
Единственное число			Множественное число		
I She (he, it)	do not does not	V ₁ V ₁	We You They	do not	V ₁

Вопросительная форма					
Единственное число			Множественное число		
Do Does	I She (he, it)	V ₁ ? V ₁ ?	Do	We You They	V ₁ ?

Наиболее часто употребляемые наречия

1. usually - обычно
2. always - всегда
3. often - часто
4. seldom - редко
5. sometimes - иногда
6. never - никогда

1. Дополните предложения, используя местоимения в объектном падеже.

a) He always meets...

She seldom speaks to ...

He never listens to...

She always writes to...

b) I usually go to...

We always speak to...

You sometimes look for...

They never see ...

2. Скажите по модели, используя названия профессий.

a) to work as ... - работать в качестве...

Does she work as a ...? Yes, she does. No, she does not.

Does he work as a ...? Yes, ... No, ...

Do you work as a ...? Yes, ... No, ...

3. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. She often speaks to me. 2. He sometimes listens to the radio. 3. He seldom writes to me. 4. He always comes to them. 5. She often looks for her gloves. 6. We always read and speak in class. 7. They sometimes do it. 8. You seldom come to classes in time. 9. I always come in time. 10. I sometimes read it.

4. Скажите по модели, используя местоимения в объектном падеже.

a) Don't do it. I don't hear ...

Don't speak to ... Speak to...

Don't look at ... She (he) often does it.

b) -Does she seldom speak to ...?

- Yes, ...

- Does he often meet ...?

- No ...

- Does she always take ...?

- Yes, ...

- Do you sometimes go (to) ...?

- Yes, I ...
- Do you always come (to) ...?
- No, ...

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Nick's Usual Working Day

Hi, nice to meet you all!

My name is Nick Price. I am a freshman at MIT — Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I am not from Boston myself. I was born in Vermilion, Ohio, not far from Cleveland.

My family is not very rich, that is why I can't afford to live on a campus. But it is a rule, that every student must reside during his or her freshman year on the campus. To cover some of the expenses I've got to work part-time on the campus. I work in cafeteria.

Now let me tell you about my usual working day. I wake up at seven in the morning. My alarm-clock radio is tuned to my favourite radio station. My roommate Todd Hall is a football player. He jogs every morning at 6:30. He is still out jogging when I get up. First I take a cold shower and brush my teeth. Then I dress myself up and rush to work — to the University cafeteria. I wash dishes and clean the tables. It is not a very interesting job, I know that, but soon I'll be a cook and will earn more. My boss Suzie is very strict but very nice when you do your job properly.

My first class starts at 11:15. The professor is never late for his classes. The lecture hall we sit in has about 100 seats. MIT is a very big school. I think that it is the best school of science and technology in the US.

At 2:00 p.m. I eat lunch at school cafeteria. The food is free for me because I work there. I am a vegetarian and I don't like drinks with caffeine. I prefer cool filtered water or juice.

Then I have two more classes. I need to go to the library right after the classes to do my homework. There I meet my friends and we talk a lot. Twice a week I play basketball with my friends. I swim once a week. Usually after library we go out to the cafe or just sit outside and talk.

I have dinner at 6:00 p.m. at the little Chinese restaurant not too far from the dormitory or I cook myself in the kitchen in my dorm. My favourite food is salami pizza and potato salad.

After dinner I watch TV or play ping-pong with my friends. When it is Friday, we go to the football game.

I usually read before I go to bed. It calms me down after the long day. I guess, that's pretty much it for now. See you later!

6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where does Nick Price study?
2. What year of study is he in?
3. Is Nick from Boston?
4. Is Nick's family a rich one?
5. What is Nick's job? Do you think he enjoys it?
6. Is Massachusetts Institute of Technology a good school?
7. Where does Nick spend his evenings?
8. What does Nick usually do on Friday nights?

Unit VI.

Настоящее длительное время

Утвердительная форма		
I	am	V1 + ing
She He It	is	
We You They	are	

Отрицательная форма			
I	am	not	V ₁ + ing
She	is		
He			
It			
We	are		
You			
They			

Вопросительная форма			
Am	I	V ₁ + ing	
Is	She		
	He		
	It		
Are	We		
	You They		

1. Скажите по модели, выбирая слова из списка.

I am writing...

She is reading...

He is looking for...

They are closing...

I am speaking to... about...

Words:

1. a book - книга

2. a letter - письмо

3. a telegram(cable) - телеграмма

4. a story - рассказ

5. a newspaper - газета

6. a novel - роман

7. a magazine - журнал

8. a note - примечание, замечание

9. a message - сообщение, послание

- 10. a word - слово
- 11. a rule - правило
- 12. a sentence - предложение

2. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. She is speaking to him. 2. I am looking for my socks. 3. He is writing a story. 4. We are reading the text. 5. You are listening to me. 6. They are coming here. 7. We are working at this rule. 8. He is opening a letter. 9. She is doing this work. 10. You are reading a newspaper.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about 1/6 of the Earth surface. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two thousand rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, the Baikal, included.

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different: from arctic and moderate to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is about 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President. The country government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The President controls only the executive branch — the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal courts.

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most influential political parties are the «Unity», the Communist party, the «Fatherland-All Russia», «The Union of the Right Forces», «The Apple», Liberal-Democratic and some others.

The foreign policy of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

Words:

to occupy - занимать

surface - поверхность

total area - общая площадь

to border on - граничить с

numerous - многочисленные

steppes - степи

taiga - тайга

highlands - горные возвышенности

the Urals - Уральские горы
 the Caucasus - Кавказ
 climate conditions - климатические условия
 moderate - умеренный
 ore - руда
 ferrous and non-ferrous metals - черные и цветные металлы
 state - государство
 to comprise - включать, охватывать
 banner - знамя, флаг
 legislative - законодательный
 executive - исполнительная
 judicial - судебная
 Federal Assembly - Федеральное Собрание
 the Council of Federation - Совет Федерации
 State Duma - Государственная Дума
 Supreme Court - Верховный суд
 influential - влиятельный
 foreign policy - международная политика
 irrespective - независимо

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

UNIT VII.

Прошедшее простое время

Утвердительная форма
Прошедшее время правильных глаголов V ₁ +ed; V ₂ ex.: to ask-asked to go-went

Отрицательная и вопросительная форма прошедшего времени Вспомогательный глагол «did» для всех лиц	
Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
Did I (she, he, it) come?	Did you (we, they) come?
Yes? I did. No, she did not.	Yes? We did. No? they did not.

1. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. I smiled at him. 2. She laughed at me. 3. He listened to the secretary. 4. They talked to the workers. 5. You worked at an office. 6. She answered the rule. 7. He asked her. 8. You finished to write. 9. We finished to read. 10. They waited for me.

Список наиболее употребляемых неправильных глаголов

Инфинитив	Перевод	Форма прошедшего времени	Форма причастия прошедшего времени
to give	давать	gave	given
to take	брать	took	taken
to get	получать	got	got
to send	посылать	sent	sent
to say	сказать	said	said
to tell	говорить	told	told

Инфинитив	Перевод	Форма прошедшего времени	Форма причастия прошедшего времени
to speak	разговаривать	spoke	spoken
to do	делать	did	done
to make	делать, мастерить	made	made
to know	знать	knew	knew
to learn	учить	learnt	learnt
to read	читать	read	written
to write	писать	wrote	come
to come	приходить	came	gone
to go	идти	went	drunk
to drink	пить	drank	eaten
to eat	есть	ate	seen
to see	видеть	saw	saw
to hear	слышать	heard	heard
to meet	встречать	met	met
to think	думать	thought	thought
to bring	приносить	brought	brought
to buy	покупать	bought	begun
to begin	начинать	began	began
to become	становиться	become	become
to mean	иметь в виду	meant	meant
to understand	понимать	understood	understood
to leave	покидать	left	forgotten
to forget	забывать	forgot	forgot
to put	класть	put	put
to cut	резать	cut	shown
to show	показывать	showed	showed
to run	бежать	run	run
to wear	носить(одежду)	wore	wore

2. Дополните предложения.

Yesterday she wore...

He read...yesterday

I sent...yesterday
Yesterday we did...
Yesterday they came...

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Learning Foreign Languages

The problem of learning foreign languages is very important today. Students should learn foreign languages. They became important especially at the present time. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange between the people of our planet. Today English is the language of the world. Over 350 (three hundred and fifty) million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, in the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada and South African Republic. As the second language it is used in the former British and US colonies.

It is the major international language for communication in such areas as science, technology, business and mass media. English ought to be used as one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. It is the language of computer software, literature, education, modern music, international tourism.

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But every educated person, every good specialist has to know English, because it is absolutely necessary nowadays.

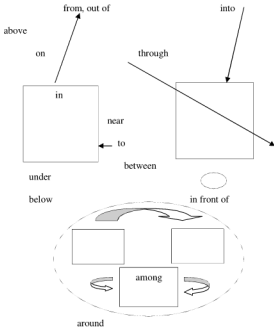
It is well known that reading books in the original, talking with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you are to learn the culture and history of the native speakers. You may learn any foreign language. They are all important.

4. Вопросы к тексту.

1. Why do we need to learn foreign languages now?
2. How many people in the world speak English?
3. What are English-speaking countries?

4. In what areas is English mostly used?
5. What are the difficulties in learning foreign language?
6. Is the knowledge of English necessary nowadays and why?

Unit VIII. **Предлоги**



1. Заполните пропуски предлогами.

1. The book is... the table. 2. The lamp is... the table. 3. The girl is... the table. 4. The man is... the chair. 5. The book is... the bag.
6. The pencil is... the desk. 7. My house is ... the street. 8. The blackboard is ... the classroom. 9. The chair is ... the table. 10. We sit ... the table.

2. Употребите соответствующий предлог (движения, места, направления).

(above, across, around, at, behind, from, in front of, in, into, on, out of, over, through, to, under)

1. There is a garden... our house. 2. The bridge is...the river. 3. All students are... the lesson now. 4. Where are the boys? They are... the park. 5. Our flat is ... the centre. 6. There was a lamp ... the table. 7. He will sit... you. 8. Usually we go... the college together. 9. He came... the house. 10. I come home... school very late.

3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. В воскресенье у нас нет уроков. 2. Мы живем в Самаре, на улице Чехова. 3. Переведите этот текст с английского на русский. 4. Уроки начинаются в 9 часов. 5. Возьмите эту книгу у него. 6. Дайте эту книгу ему. 7. На столе была книга. 8. Мы работаем с 8 утра до 6 вечера. 9. Учитель вошел, взял книгу со стола и вышел из класса.

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

At The Food Shop

People do shopping almost every day. There is a big supermarket, not far from my place. It's a self-service shop. Why do people like shopping in this self-service shop? There are three main reasons for this: it doesn't take them much time, there is a wide choice of all possible products in this shop and the prices are not very high. Customers can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. Everything on the counters looks very attractive and the sales staff are very polite.

When customers come into the shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how much to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

There are several aisles in the shop; fruit and vegetables, meat and fish counters and others.

The green grocery and fruit aisles offer a great variety of fresh and canned vegetables and fruit. There you can buy spring onions, brown onions, potatoes, carrots, beets, cabbages and lettuce. There are also radishes, cauliflower and green peas on the counters. The customers can put the vegetables into plastic bags.

The fruit are always very fresh. You can buy bananas, grapes, lemons, oranges, tangerines and pineapples, pears, apples and plums. In season the shop has a great variety of berries: strawberries, cherries, raspberries, black and red currants, gooseberries and cranberries. In summer they sell water melons and melons. Fruit and berry jams are sold all year round. There is also a wide choice of fruit and vegetable juices to any taste. You can buy bottles and packs of juice of any size.

In the grocery aisle there are all kinds of cereals; oatmeal, millet, rice, buckwheat, pearl barley, macaroni, vermicelli and noodles. You can also buy vegetable oil, spices, flour, potato flour, peas and some other products there.

At the meat counter the customers can buy pork, beef, mutton, veal and poultry. The meat products are ready packed and some of them can be cooked in microwave oven. There are also delicatessen and smoked meats and sausages here. They offer you all kinds of sausages: boiled sausages, half-smoked sausages and smoked sausages, liver pate, ham, canned beef and pork.

Words:

necessary – необходимость

counter – прилавок

attractive – привлекательный

cashier's desk – касса

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do shops play an important role in our life?
2. Where do people go when they want to buy something?
3. What can see through the shop-window?
4. What can we buy at the grocer's?
5. What can we buy at the baker's?
6. What can we buy at the footwear shop?
7. What can we buy at the greengrocers'?
8. What can we buy at the bookseller's?
9. What can we buy at the butcher's?
10. What is a supermarket?
11. What can we buy at the confectioner's?
12. What can we buy at the footwear shop?

Unit IX.

Настоящее совершенное время

Present Perfect Tense действие, совершенное к моменту речи. To have + V3 или причастие прошедшее To have done – иметь сделанным	
Ед.ч. I have done it. She (he ,it) has done it.	Мн.ч. We have done it. You have done it. They have done it.

Наиболее часто употребляемые наречия:

1. already – уже
 2. just – точно, как раз
 3. ever - когда-либо
 4. never –никогда
 5. recently - недавно
 6. lately - недавно
 7. yet (в отр. предлож.) – ещё
1. Закончите предложения.

1. I have just seem 2. He has already been ... 3. She has never spoken ... 4. We have recently bought ... 5. They have come ... 6. I have brought ... 7. She has just given me ... 8. He has already taken

Вопросительные и отрицательные формы Present Perfect	
<p>Ед.ч.</p> <p>Have I done it?</p> <p>Has She done it?</p> <p>Has he done it?</p> <p>Has It done it?</p>	<p>Мн.ч.</p> <p>Have we done it?</p> <p>Have you done it?</p> <p>Have they done it?</p>
<p>Yes, I have.</p> <p>No, I have not (haven't).</p>	<p>Yes, we have.</p> <p>No, you have not (haven't).</p>

2. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I have/has watched this film.
2. We have began/begun the work.
3. Den have/has done his homework.
4. Molly has break/ broken her toy.
5. Julia and Betty have/has cut the vegetables.
6. He/we have paid for pizza.
7. You have/has ironed this dress.
8. Children have has/had supper.
9. Martin has went/gone.
10. The girl has drew/drawn a nice picture.
11. You/he has returned from the trip.
12. They have/has gathered the harvest.
13. She/they has packed the things.
14. We have choose/chosen the present.
15. The train have/has arrived.

3. Составьте предложения, используя Present Perfect.

1. We/to return/from the journey/just.

2. I/to see/my boss/today.
3. Helen/to decorate/her room/already.
4. My cousins/to be/to this cinema/never.
5. Max/to buy/a magazine/today.
6. You/to spend/a lot of money/this month.
7. Ian and Peter/to repair/the radio/already.
8. I/to drive/a car/never.
9. We/to get/some letters/this week.
10. The dog/to run away/just.

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Green Peace And Protection of The Environment

Our Earth is our home. The development of industry made the air we breathe, as well as food and water we have nearly dangerous for a human being. I think people must take care of the mother planet and therefore of themselves and the future generations. There is a number of national laws and international conventions on the protection of the environment. They pay much attention to the control of industrial pollution and utilization of the garbage. There are a lot of huge industrial enterprises in our country and a substantial part of them lacks modern waste-cleaning equipment and pollution monitoring systems. We can't ignore the problem. Our environment must be clean. What must we do? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study technogenic influence on the climate. The pollution makes unpredictable and often deadly impact on the life of animals, plants and humans. If we won't use chemicals in a safe and proper way we will corrupt our environment.

The most common environmental problems in the world are road transport traffic in the big cities, radiation of the radio-active wastes from power stations and military nuclear submarines and nuclear tests and catastrophes. Many people died and got ill after Chernobol explosion in 1986. It was a tragedy. Radiation became one of the most important problems because it may cause changes in human genes. As the people's thinking changes from consumer society paradise paradigm toward environmental-safe life style new environment protection and monitoring organizations appear. One of the best

known and biggest is Green Peace. Its activists often risk their life rescuing whale or protesting nuclear tests in the Pacific. They deserve much respect. Green Peace branches exist everywhere in the world. One is in Moscow too.

Words:

dangerous – опасно

generations – поколения

environment – окружающая среда

pollution – загрязнение

explosion – взрыв

genes – гены

protection – защита

respect – уважать

5. Вопросы к тексту.

1. What is our home?

2. What must people take care of?

3. Is there a number of national laws and international conventions on the protection of the environment?

4. Why do they pay much attention to the control of industrial pollution and utilization of the problem?

5. Can we ignore the problem?

6. Did radiation become one of the most important problems?

Unit X

Типы вопросов

1. Общий вопрос

Do	you	speak	French?
Вспом. Гл.	Подлеж.	Смысл. Гл.	Дополн.

2. Специальный вопрос

Six Serving Men

I have six honest serving men,

They taught me all I knew,
 Their names are What and Why and When and How and Where and
 Who.

1. What – что?

What	do	you	do?
Вопрос. Сл.	Вспом. Гл.	Подлеж.	Смысл. Гл.

2. What + сущ. – какой, -ая, -ое, -ие?

What man is he?

What book are you reading?

What latter have you got?

What girls did he meet yesterday?

3. Where? – где?

Where is my secretary?

Where do you live?

Where have you got it?

Where did you go today's morning.

4. When? – когда?

When did he save it?

When do you come to your office?

5. Why? – почему?

Why are you so late?

Why didn't you phone me yesterday?

6. How – как?

How are you getting on?

a) How long? – сколько (о времени)

How long have you worked here?

b) How much? – сколько (о стоимости)?

How much does it cost?

c) How many? – сколько (о количестве)?

How many books have you written?

3. Альтернативный вопрос

Do	you	speak	French	or	German?
Вспом. Гл.	Подлеж.	Смысл. Гл.	Дополн.	Связь	Дополн.

4. Разделительный вопрос

She	lives	in	Voronezh,	doesn't	she?
Подл.	См.гл.		Обст. места	Вспом. Гл.	Подл.

5. Вопрос к подлежащему не требует вспомогательного глагола who – кто?

Who knows it? Nobody knows.

(Зл. Ед.ч.)

1. Поставьте вопросы к предложениям.

1. He has got several nice shirts.
2. I am always in time for my classes.
3. We have bought a beautiful dog with white ears lately.
4. They took me to the theatre yesterday.
5. She is sitting and writing a letter to her friend.
6. He is speaking to his teacher.

2. Задайте своему другу любое количество вопросов, используя слова и словосочетания.

1. profession
2. to work
3. to be married
4. to get up
5. to have breakfast
6. to have dinner (lunch)
7. to have supper
8. to come to the office
10. book to read
11. clothes to wear

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Visiting Theatres

There are a great number of theatres in Russia, but the most famous of them are in Moscow. If you want to visit a theatre you need to buy a ticket. Sometimes it is difficult to buy a ticket right before the show, and one have to do it in advance. Supposed, now you have bought the ticket. You pass through an entrance and go to the cloak-room to leave your coat there. In the foyer you are offered binoculars and the program in which they mention tonight's show actors, the producer, the artists and the stuff. Then you enter the hall. There are rows of seats here. There is a pit near the stage. There are boxes on both sides of the pit. The boxes tickets are most expensive and prestigious. A dress-circle is higher than the pit. The balconies are higher than the dress-circle. There is a beautiful chandelier in the hall; the cheapest tickets are for the second and the third level balconies, so most of the audiences are students and youth there. All theatres differ from each other. They stage their plays, have their actors and actresses. But on the other hand all theatres have a box-office, a cloak-room and almost all theatre performances begin at the same time in all theatres.

I am a theatre lover. I prefer to attend drama theatres and the Bolshoi. Since I like to sit in the pit I try to buy tickets beforehand. Usually I look through a playbill before going to the theatres. Two months ago I saw "Duck Hunting" by Vampilov in Sovremennik Theatre. The play was amusing. The main role played Oleg Yankovskiy - one of my most favourite actors. I think he is very talented. I seat was near the stage. The performance had two parts. As usually, I went to cafe and had a cake and a cup of tea during the interval. There was a storm of applauds in the end. On the way home we discussed the play with my brother. Usually, I go to theatre with my friends. I like to discuss the play if I have seen it with my friends.

Sometimes they show theatre productions and musicals on TV. They are quite interesting because you can see the play of the famous actors from abroad. But the impression is quite different because there is no curtain and the darkness of the hall. And your applauds could not be heard by the actors you liked. Live theatre is much better. I have a

dream to go to London and visit some plays in the Royal Shakespeare Company, Old Vic Theatre and the National Theatre.

Words:

in advance – заранее

to suppose – полагать

applaude – аплодисменты

4. Вопросы к тексту.

1. How many theaters are there in Russia?

2. Is it easy or difficult to buy a ticket right before the show?

3. Where are binoculars offered?

4. What tickets are most expensive and prestigious?

5. Sometimes they show theatre production and musicals on TV, do not they?

Unit XI

Будущее простое время

Future Simple Tense	
Един.число	Множ.число
I shall do it	We shall do it
She will do it	You will do it
He will do it	They will do it
It will do it	

1. Дополните предложения.

1. I shall go to ...

2. We shall get up ...

3. She will buy ...

4. He will write ...

5. It will rain ...

6. You will find ...

7. They will drink ...

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы будущего времени	
Един. число	Множ. число
Shall I go there?	Shall we go there?
Will she (he) come to us?	Will you (they) come to us?
Yes, she will.	Yes, we shall.
No, he won't.	No, they won't.

2. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. I shall go to the country tomorrow.
2. He'll meet me in the morning at my bus stop.
3. We'll take the 57 bus.
4. We'll go several stops by bus.
5. I'll be back from the country in the evening.
6. My mother will be glad to see me back again.

To be going to do – собираться сделать что либо
(ближайшее будущее)

I am going to phone you.

I am not going to get up early.

Words:

to go shopping – ходить в магазин

fishing – ловить рыбу

skiing – кататься на лыжах

skating – кататься на коньках

dancing – танцевать

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are you going shopping?

fishing? skating? skiing? dancing?

2. Are you going to have breakfast?

lunch? dinner? tea? supper? a snack?

3. Are you going down town?

to the country? to your office? to the cinema? to the theatre? home?

4. Are you going to read?
to write? to get up early? to bed? to watch TV?

4. Составьте диалог со своим другом, используя слова и выражения.

in the morning, to be going shopping, to have breakfast, to get up early, to read a newspaper or a book, to phone a friend, to have a cup of coffee without milk or sugar, to go dancing.

5. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной формы, переведите их на русский язык.

1. There will be a lot of people at the lecture today.

2. I'll be in tomorrow morning.

3. The talk will be very interesting.

4. I shall forget about it.

5. He will remember us.

6. I'll have to stay at home this evening.

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Sport In Our Life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning and train themselves in clubs in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basket-ball, at the lessons. There is a sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good

health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country; football, volley-ball, hockey, gymnastics.

Words:

adventure – приключение

librarian – библиотекарь

look through – просматривать

teaching aids – учебные пособия

foreign – иностранный

7. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you like to go to the libraries?
2. Have you a library at home?
3. What kind of books do you prefer to read?
4. What do you go to the library for?
5. What books are popular among boys and girls?
6. Do you like to read newspapers and magazines?
7. Have you a library at school?
8. Is it big or small?
9. You visit your school library, don't you?
10. What public libraries do you usually visit?
11. Are there any libraries in England?
12. What is the biggest library in London?

Unit XII. Числительные

Количественные	Порядковые
one	the first
two	the second
three	the third

four	the fourth
five	the fifth
six	sixth
seven	seventh
eight	eighth
nine	ninth
ten	tenth
eleven	eleventh
twelve	
thirteen	
fourteen	
fifteen	
sixteen	
seventeen	
eighteen	
nineteen	
twenty	
thirty	

100-one hundred

1000-one thousand

1.000.000-one millions

102-one hundred and two; one hundred o two

1.021-one thousand and twenty-one

Хронологические даты:

a) 1564 - fifteen sixty four

1800 - the year of eighteen hundred

1705 - seventeen five

2000-the year of two thousand

b) 21st January, 1989 -The twenty-first of January,

March 2, 1990 - March the second, nineteen ninety

1. Напишите по-английски.

1. Количественные числительные:

6, 11, 24, 69, 768, 1007, 67875, 16,888.033.

2. Порядковые числительные.

3, 2, 15, 35, 57, 208, 1078, 2,678,099.

1. Напишите прописью.

1. 1V-1989, 2. 2VI-1736, 3. 3VII-1416, 4. 4VIII-1416, 5. 5IX-1786, 6. 6X-2000, 7. 7XI-2001, 8. 8XII-1905, 9. 19I-1812, 10. 23II-185, 11. 25III-1991, 12. 28IV-1918

2. Напишите цифрами следующие даты.

a) The first of March nineteen seventy-six.

b) The fifth of December two thousand.

c) The sixteenth of May nineteen five.

d) The third of July nineteen hundred,
in (the year) nineteen ninety-seven
in (the year) nineteen hundred eighty-one
in (the year) two thousand five.

3. Напишите по-английски.

1. 7 марта 1999 года; 2. 1 сентября 1974 года; 3. 22 апреля 1911 года; 4. 11 марта 1951 года; 5. 12 декабря 2024 года.

4. Напишите цифрами дробные числа:

1. two thirds; 2. a (one) quarter; 3. two and a (one) half; 4. a (one) fifth; 5. Zero (nought/ou) point two; 6. four point five; 7. three four (thirty four) point one zero two; 8. nought point nought one;

5. Назовите по-английски время:

a) 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00.

b) 1. Без двадцати двенадцать.

2. Без четверти три.

3. Половина пятого.

4. Четверть седьмого.

5. Десять минут второго.

6. Ровно двенадцать часов.

6. Переведите на английский язык:

1. 1500 человек; 2. 20789 книг; 3. около 150 страниц; 4. почти 380 тетрадей; 5. вторая страница; 6. миллионный посетитель; 7. часть

первая; 8. номер десятый; 9. два миллиарда человек; 10. миллионы книг.

7. Скажите по-английски:

1. My phone number is 259- 18- 37.
2. Her phone number is 445-78- 81.
3. Is your phone number 117- 46- 80 ?
4. Should I call you 392- 19- 07 ?

8. Скажите по-английски:

1. 9:00.
2. 3 часа ночи.
3. 14:00.
4. 9 часов вечера.

Притяжательный падеж

1. Одушевленные сущ. с помощью 's
brother's room, mother's fur coat, student's books.
2. Неодушевленные сущ. с помощью of
a vase of flowers, the door of the room

1. Составьте предложение, используя каждую пару слов.

Room, sister, brother, friend; wall room; secretary, desk; job, mother; eyes, cat; world country; car, office; cup, tea; glass, milk.

which – «который», употребляется при выборе

Which is the first month of the years?

Which of us speaks English? All of us do.

Which of you knows it? None of us do.

Which of them saw that film? None of them / all of them.

2. Спросите своего коллег.

1. Which is your favorite month of the year?
2. Which is your favorite day of the week?
3. Which is your favorite place to rest?
4. Which is your favorite writer?
5. Which is your favorite poet?

6. Which is your favorite composer?
7. Which is your favorite style to dress?
8. Which is your favorite occupation?

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Time And Dates

A year is the average time it takes for the earth to go once round the sun. One hundred years make a century. We live in the twentieth century. An ordinary year is a space of time comprising 365 (three hundred and sixty five) days. A leap-year occurs every fourth year, when February has 29 (twenty nine) days, instead of 28 (twenty eight). A leap-year has 366 days. There are 12 months in a year. The names of them are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Four weeks and some days make a month. There are seven days in a week. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Fourteen days and nights make a fortnight. There are 24 hours in a day, 60 minutes in an hour, and 60 seconds in a minute.

The day before today is yesterday, the day after today is tomorrow. In every-day life the day is divided into two twelve-hour periods. They are a.m. (Latin: ante meridiem, speak: a.m. [ˈeɪˈem] or in the morning) that is before midday (noon), and p.m. (Latin: post meridiem, speak: p.m. [piːˈem] or in the afternoon) that is after midday (noon). The beginning of the day is daybreak or dawn. The sun rises in morning, then come the noon, the afternoon, the evening, and the night. We tell the time by a clock or a watch.

Notes: It takes somebody (something) – это безличная конструкция соответствует русским выражениям: необходимо, нужно, понадобится. Напр.: It takes me ten minutes to get to school. – Мне нужно 10 минут, чтобы добраться до школы.

It takes the rocket several months to get to Mars. - Необходимо несколько месяцев, чтобы ракета достигла Марса.

Notes:

Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов в следующих выражениях, обозначающих время:

in the morning – утром

in the afternoon – днем
 in the evening – вечером
 in February – в феврале
 in the day-time – днем
 in those days – в те времена
 in time – во время
 in a year – через год, в течение года
 on a summer morning – летним утром
 on the afternoon of the 6-th November – после полудня 6-го ноября
 on the evening of his arrival – в вечер его прибытия
 on Sunday – в воскресенье
 on week days – в будни

Unit XIII.

Модальные глаголы

Долженствование	Возможности
1.must = to have got to I must do it	1. can (could) I can help you. I could do it.
2.to have to We had to do it.	2. to be able to I'll be able to come.
3.to be to He was to come by 5.	3. may May I come in?
4.should = ought to You should go there. You ought to go there.	I may come. 4. Might He might phone to you.

1. Поставьте предложение в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

- I can tell you a few interesting things.
- I must do much work today.
- You should work hard to learn English.
- We'll be able to get some tickets to this play this week.
- She may come and explain everything herself.
- They had to stay at home because of the weather.

7. You ought to come to your office in time.
8. He might tell us the truth about those facts.

2. Спросите своего друга.

1. Could you see me off after classes?
2. Can I help you with your classes?
3. Was he (she) to phone you yesterday's evening?
4. Should he (she) be at home in time?
5. Must he (she) get up early each morning?
6. Will he (she) be able to meet you after work?

3. Прочтите, переведите, проанализируйте.

1. She's got to talk about something. 2. We've got to change for the party. 3. You couldn't miss such an opportunity. 4. He could stay at his friend's in the country. 5. They could have common interests. 6. She couldn't keep her appointment yesterday. 7. You couldn't go there by air. 8. We had to meet the delegation an hour ago. 9. You must send this letter at once. 10. You have got to send this letter at once. 11. I won't be able to phone you in the daytime.

4. Спросите своего друга, что он(а) может сделать дома, используя следующие глаголы.

1. to cook - готовить
2. to wash - мыть
3. to bake - печь
4. to clean - чистить
5. to tidy - прибирать
6. to iron - гладить
7. to sweep - подметать
8. to mend - штопать, чинить
9. to take care of - заботиться
10. to look after - присматривать

5. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы, переведите их на русский язык.

1. I must be in my office in time.
2. They must come and see our new house.

3. We must see them tomorrow morning.
4. She has to stay in bed.
5. I've got to speak to you!
6. Составьте предложения по образцам, используя данные слова и словосочетания.
Образец: My son couldn't speak English last year, but he can do it now.
(to read, to write, to skate, to ski, to teach little children, to play tennis, to speak German, to walk) .
Образец: He is able to see us at five only.
(to translate, to see, to teach, to go to park, to go, to come, to speak to smb.).

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

At The Post Office

The post office. It is very difficult to imagine our life without any postal service, telephone and telegraph.

The first regular air-mail service began to work in New Zealand. New Zealand has two large islands and trained birds carried letters from the North Island and vice versa. The letters were fixed to a bird's leg.

Russia's postal service began to work in Moscow, where the first post-office was opened in 1711.

There are many posts - offices in our country and there are hundreds of post-offices in Moscow.

There is the central post - office in Moscow. When you enter the main hall, you can see rows of counters. If it is difficult for you to find the counter you want, try to look for the signs at the counters. These signs will help you.

Usually, there are a number of people at the different counters. Some of them are sending money-orders; others are sending telegrams or registered letters.

If you need envelopes, stamps and post-cards you have to go to the post-office.

Words:

1. to imagine – представить

2. vice versa – наоборот

3. sign – вывеска

4. envelope – конверт

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why is it difficult to imagine our life without post service, telephone and telegraph?

2. Where did the first post office begin to work?

3. How did New Zealand send their letters?

4. When was first post office opened in Russia?

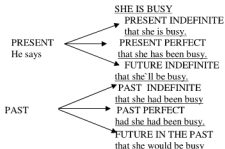
5. Where do you go if you need envelopes?

Unit XIV.

Согласование времен

Indefinite		Perfect	
Present			
V ₁ , V ₁ +s do does		has have + V ₃	
am Is+ V ₁ + ing are		has have+ been+V ₁ +ing	
Past			
V ₁ +ed did		had + V ₃	
was were + V ₁ +ing		had + been + V ₁ +ing	

Future	
shall will+ V ₁	shall will+ have + V ₃
shall will+ be + V ₁ + ing	shall will+ have + been + V ₁ +ing



1. Переведите из прямой речи в косвенную в настоящем времени и прошедших временах.

a) Operator: I'm putting you through.

Manager: Hello, may I speak to Mr. Smith, please?

Secretary: Just a minute. What's your name, please?

Manager: Bill Walker. I'm calling from Moscow. The call is urgent.

Secretary: Hold the line, please.

Mr. Smith: Hello, Smith is speaking.

Mr. Walker: Hello, Hello, Mr. Smith. Can you hear me well?

Mr. Smith: Hello, is that you, Bill?

Mr. Walker: Yes, of course. Glad you recognized my voice.

b) -Is this 253-22-76?

-Sorry, wrong number.

- Sorry.

-That's all right.

d) – Mr. Gray's office

- ...

- Certainly, sir. Will tomorrow 10 o'clock be all right with you?

- ...

e)- Operator.

- ...

- Number in Moscow, please.

- ...

- Hold the line, I'll try to put you through.

2. Дополните предложения, вводя придаточные дополнительные согласно образцу. Переведите их на русский язык.

- he worked at the factory.

Образец: I knew that - he had worked at the factory.

- he would work at the factory.

1. He says that ...

2. He said that ...

3. He asked us when ...

4. Do you know why ...?

5. He didn't know when...

6. They asked me how many...

7. We were sure that...

8. I forgot which exercises...

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. Traditionally it is divided into several parts, the City, Westminster, the West End and the East. End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century by the architect Christopher Wren. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century. It was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it's a museum.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. There are Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames.

The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as Big Ben. Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. There are many tourists there from different countries of the world.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London, it was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. The region is densely populated by working class families.

Words:

capital - столица

centre - центр

numerous - многочисленный

palace - дворец

fortress - крепость

cathedral - собор
 hotel - гостиница
 prison - тюрьма
 clock tower - колокольня
 memory - память
 residence - резиденция
 official - официальный
 densely - плотно
 populated - населенно

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Is London a big city?
3. What is London's population?
4. On what river does London stand?
5. Into what parts is London divided?
6. Why is the City called the business centre of London?
7. What places of interest does Westminster include?
8. Who was buried in Westminster Abbey?
9. What is the West End famous for?
10. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar Square?
11. Who lives in the East End?

Unit XV.

Степени сравнений прилагательных и наречий

big	-	bigger	-	the biggest
beautiful	-	more beautiful	-	the most beautiful

Неправильная форма

good		
well	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
much		
many	more	the most
a lot		

little		
few	less	the least
far	further	the furthest
	farther	the farthest

1. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных.

Long, short, large, big, new, old, young, easy, busy, light, heavy, clean
dirty, small, thin, thick, rich, poor, high, low, interesting, difficult
comfortable, important, warm, cold.

2. Составьте диалоги по модели:

a) This movie is good.

-This movie is better than that one.

-I think this movie is the best of all.

1. The actress is good.

2. This book is interesting.

3. She speaks German well.

4. This play is bad.

5. This boy is small.

6. This place is far.

7. I live far from here.

8. He works hard.

9. She is young.

10. The weather is bad today.

11. He is tall.

3. I like this musical very much.

4. Выполните по образцу:

a) The more you learn , the more you know.

...know,

...forget

...forget,

...remember

b) late, to be tired; warm well; quick, well; cold, badly;
young, beautiful; old, clever.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Sports In Great Britain

The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them.

Many of the games we play now have come from Britain.

One of the most British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider anything unfair, they sometimes say: "That isn't crickets."

But as almost everywhere else in the world; the game which attracts the greatest attention is football, or soccer. Every Saturday from late August till the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their favourite teams in football grounds. True fans will travel from one end of the country to the other to see their team play. International football matches take place at Wembley.

Rugby is also very popular, but it is played mainly by amateurs. Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horse-racing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win. The Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world.

Britain is also famous for motor-car racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat-race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

A great number of people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show every degree of skill — from practically helpless to the extremely able.

The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, grass-hockey. Various forms of athletics, such as running, swimming, boxing are also popular. You can sometimes hear that there are no winter sports in England. Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and fishing.

Words:

Wembley - стадион Уэмбли в Лондоне

the Derby - Дерби

Wimbledon - Уимблдон

cricket - крикет

unfair - нечестный, несправедливый

to attract attention - привлечь внимание

crowd - толпа

to support - поддерживать, болеть

football ground - футбольное поле

fan - болельщик

amateur - любительский

rugby football - регби

next to football - на следующем месте после футбола

chief - главный, основной

spectator sport - зрелищный вид спорта

racing - бега (конские, собачьи и пр.)

boat-race - гребные гонки

tournament - турнир

innumerable - бесчисленный

degree - степень, уровень

skill - умение

helpless - беспомощный

extremely - чрезвычайно

able - умелый

to toboggan - кататься на санях, санках

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are the British fond of watching sport games?
2. What kind of sport is especially associated with Britain?
3. What is cricket for an Englishman?
4. What is the most popular game in the world?
5. Where do the Cup finals take place?
6. Is rugby played by professionals?
7. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?

Unit XVI.
Возвратные местоимения

ед. ч.	мн. ч.
I - myself he - himself she - herself it - itself	we - ourselves you - yourselves (- self) they - themselves

1. Возвратные - «ся».

1. He shaves himself every day.
2. Go and wash yourself.
3. She wash herself quickly and went to prepare breakfast.

2. Усилительные - «сам, сама, само, сами».

1. The father bought new shoes himself.
2. Mary has heard the news herself. (She herself has heard the news).
3. He thinks too much of himself.

1. Переведите и проанализируйте.

The villagers built new houses themselves.

1. Everything had arranged itself admirably.
2. The man opened the door and found himself facing a stranger.
3. Would you mind keeping your opinion to yourself?
4. I heard it from a man who himself was present there.
5. One of our party and myself went to see what the matter was.
6. He noticed that there was someone standing between himself and the door.
7. He was in a still worse position than ourselves.
8. You can trust him. He is honest himself.
9. And then they left me to myself.
10. Myself, I was too busy to pay attention to such things.
11. If one wants a thing done, one had do it oneself.

2. Перефразируйте, используя «self».
1. He was quite alone in the room.
 2. We saw it with our own eyes.
 3. I kept it secret.
 4. She recovered consciousness.
 5. They lived on their own.
 6. You needn't come in person.
 7. He looks another man today .
 8. Do you cook your own meals?
 9. They left us alone.
 10. He imagined he was a genius.
 11. Did you learn the language without a teacher ?
 12. They divided it among each other.
 13. You may have it all at your disposal.

3. Используйте абсолютную форму.
1. His story is much more interesting than (you) or (I).
 2. It was through no fault of (she).
 3. You can very well do without my help not without (they).
 4. This TV set of (he) is always out of order. And so is (you).
 5. (We) was the last turn.
 6. The pleasure was all (I).
 7. Do you have some of her pens? – No, they are (he).
 8. All of our clothes were extremely dirty, and (I) especially so.
 9. The results showed that our plan was better than (they).
 10. The best offer is (you).
4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Traveling

I like to travel. Whole of our family usually have long walks in the country. They call such walks hikes. We take our rucksacks and the tent with us and don't think of any tickets. We are not in a hurry and we walk a lot just watching wild life.

It also exciting to travel by car. Daddy prepares our Volvo for a ride and off we go. Traveling by car you can see a lot of sights and things in a short time. We take anything we need to eat or drink with

us, but sometimes drop for a meal into a motel or a road cafe. There is no need for tickets .as well if one rides a car. Once in two or three years we visit our granny in the Ukraine. There we travel by train, because she lives in a village where there are not many places to go by car around. Taking a train is more comfortable. I like traveling by train and like to watch cities and villages just drifting back when I look in the window from the upper foldable berth.

When I was eleven, my parents took me to a cruise along the Black Sea coast, from Odessa to Sukhumi. We went to Odessa by train, came to the port and saw our ship. It was big like a sky-scraper and beautiful like a white bird. I still remember the ship and our cabin. It was very comfortable. When it was time to have meals we went to the restaurant. I spent a lot of time on the upper deck watching the shore and the passing ships. I can remember those wonderful sunsets and sunrises.

We were off in Sukhumi after visiting Sevastopol and Novorossiysk. It was very hot in Sukhumi, but we stayed there for another week and had a lot of swimming and sunbathing. I think I shall remember this voyage for the rest of my life. Last year we went to Antalya, Turkey. We took a plane from Sheremetevo-2 International Airport. It was a great pleasure to have sea baths in November and I came back with a certain tan. The weather was fine and the food delicious. I watched white oceanic boats in the bay.

I think traveling is very exciting and most wise method to spend one's spare time. I have a dream to get older and travel to Australia and make friend with aborigines.

Words:

cruise - круиз

on board - на пароходе

berth - спальное место на пароходе

sail off - отходить (на судне)

deck - палуба

impress - производить впечатление

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you like to travel?

2. Do you prefer to travel by train or by sea?
3. Did you take a cruise along the Black Sea coast last year?
4. Do you remember your ship?
5. Was your cabin comfortable?
6. Was the weather fine during the voyage?
7. It was hot in the sunshine, wasn't it?
8. When did you enter the port of Sevastopol?
9. What did you do in Novorossiysk?
10. Did you like the voyage?

Unit XVII. Страдательный залог

Present Simple	Present Perfect
am is + V ₃ are	has have + been + V ₃
Past Simple	Past Perfect
was were + V ₃	had + been + V ₃
Future Simple	Future perfect
shall will + be + V ₃	shall will + have + been + V ₃
Present Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous
am is + being + V ₃ are	has have + been + being + V ₃
was were + being + V ₃	had + been + being + V ₃

1. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

1. This book is translated into several languages.
2. The article is being translated by our interpreter.
3. He was said to come in time.
4. She was being waited for some hours by him.
5. The letter will be brought tomorrow.
6. The problem will be discussed at 9.
7. She has been seen with him lately.
8. The contracts have been signed by the he came.
9. The chicken has been being cooked since morning.
10. She said that the key had been lost.

2. Составьте предложения по следующим образцам, используя данные словосочетания.

a) The theatre was built last year.

The theatre wasn't built last year, was it?

When was the theatre built?

Where will the theatre be built?

(to be done, to be found, to be read, to be written, to be learnt, to be discussed, to be finished, to be used, to be given back, to be bought, to be signed, to be sold, to be taken).

b) I've been told to come at three.

(to be given a lot of work, to be shown the way to ..., to be asked to bring ..., to be advised to do ...)

c) Has the question been discussed yet?

(to be finished, to be forgotten, to be solved, to be left, to be revised, to be helped)

d) The doctor has been sent for.

(to be talked about, to be spoken to, to be listened to, to be looked at)

e) The question can be discussed at once.

Can the question be discussed tomorrow morning?

(to be met, to be spoken to, to be found, to be sent (for), to be done, to be used, to be written, to be read, to be finished)

3. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы, делая необходимые по смыслу добавления, переведите их на русский язык.

1. Houses are built very quickly now.
2. This work will be finished tomorrow.
3. The delegation was met at the station.
4. The article has been translated into Russian.
5. The job can be done tomorrow morning.
6. The doctor has been sent for.
7. The question has been discussed.
8. Mr. Harrison is wanted on the phone.
9. The rules will be revised at the next lesson.
10. The book was written in 1966.

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Education In Russia

People in our country have the right for education. It is our Constitutional right. But it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school, that is, they must get a full secondary education. So, when they are 6 or 7 years old they begin to go to school.

There are thousands of schools in Russia. There are schools of general education, where the pupils study Russian (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Music, Arts, Foreign Languages. There is also a number of specialised schools, where the pupils get deep knowledge of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics.

After finishing 9 classes of secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational or technical schools or colleges. They not only learn general subjects, but receive a speciality there. Having finished a secondary school, a technical school or a college young people can start working, or they may enter an Institute or a University.

Professional training makes it easier to get higher education. As for high schools, there are a lot of them in our country. Some of them train teachers, others — doctors, engineers, architects, actors and so

on. Many institutes have evening and extra-mural departments. That gives the students an opportunity to study at an institute without leaving their jobs.

Words:

Right - право

duty - обязанность

secondary -зд. среднее

deep - глубокий

vocational school - профтехучилище

general - общий

to receive -получать

training - обучение

higher -высшее

extra-mural - заочный

opportunity - возможность

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is education in our country free?
2. Is education in Russia right or duty?
3. What kind of schools are there in Russia?
4. What are the possible ways to continue education after the finishing of the secondary school?
5. What are the main types of educational institutions in our country?
6. What are the types of higher education institutions in Russia?

Unit XVIII.

Инфинитив, причастие, герундий

	Инфинитив	Герундий
He began started stopped continued went on	to do smth.	doing smth.

1. Составьте предложение по модели приведённой выше, используя глаголы.

to pack, to smoke, to speak, to clean, to tidy up, to sweep, to shout, to cry, to smile, to laugh.

2. Составьте предложения, используя герундий со следующими глаголами:

1. to thank for
2. to think of
3. to prevent from
4. to succeed in
5. to rely on
6. to agree to
7. to be fond of
8. to be sure of
9. to be pleased at (with)
10. to be surprised in
11. to be interesting in
12. to be accustomed to

3. Спросите по модели, используя выражения.

a) Do you mind my opening the window?(вопрос)

Would you mind opening the window?(просьба)

(to read the article, to come to your place, to phone your aunt, to buy tickets to the theatre, to cook breakfast, to wash the linen, to carry these things, to tell the truth).

4. Сравните и составьте предложения, используя выражения.

(on leaving the room, without speaking, not saying, without reading, after hearing, on returning, not smiling, without answering, on receiving, after coming, without trying).

5. Составьте предложения по образцам.

a) You can make a living by writing (by teaching, by painting, etc.)

b) You can keep healthy and fit (to walk much, to consult the doctor regularly, to diet, to go in for sports, etc.)

c) One can enjoy (to read, to collect stamps, to visit friends, to go to concerts, etc.)

d) You are good (no good) at (to play tennis, to learn foreign languages, to swim, etc.)

6. Составьте предложения и переведите их на русский язык:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. I'd like you
to stop | talking. |
| | interrupting me. |
| | asking me question. |
| | speaking Russian in class. |
| | smoking here. |
| 2. Have you begun | being cross with me. |
| | reading the book I gave you? |
| | learning to skate? |
| | looking through the text? |
| | making notes of the lectures? |
| | discussing the question without
translating this article? |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Weekend

What is weekend? It is Saturday and Sunday. During the week we don't have very much time to spend together and we can't do what we want. It is Saturday. We can get up at 8 or 9 o'clock a. m. It is not so early as we have to get up during the week.

On Saturday morning we clean our flat. Then my father and I go to the shop and buy all we need. After that I go for a walk with my friends, play games in the yard, or go to the park. After dinner my friends and I go to the cinema. We like to see new films. In the evening I read books, watch TV and ring my friends up.

Once a year on Saturday we go to the Zoo. The Zoo is far from our house and it takes us an hour to get there. We see many wild animals at the Zoo: bears, foxes, elephants, giraffes, tigers, lions, wolves. It is interesting to watch birds there. You can see horses and dogs at the Zoo too.

It is Sunday. My parents don't go to work and I don't go to school. It is not necessary to get up early. After breakfast my parents

and I go to the museum or to the exhibition. Last Sunday we visited the flower-show in one of our famous parks. There were a lot of unique and rare flowers there.

We have dinner at 3 o'clock on Sunday. After dinner we read newspapers and magazines, play chess. My mother plays the piano.

We often go to see our friends or relatives on this day. Some weeks ago, on Sunday my friend and I went to the art exhibition of the famous painter Ilya Glazunov. His pictures were wonderful. There were a lot of people there. Sometimes we go to the theatre on Sunday. For example, we went to the Pushkin Theatre last Sunday. We saw the play "I am a woman". It was a very interesting play about the life of a young woman.

I like Sundays and Saturdays. I think if we spend our weekends, we'll begin the next week with pleasure.

Words:

relative – родственник

it is possible – возможно

museum – музей

flower-show – выставка цветов

splendid – великолепный

unique – замечательный

rare – редкий

8. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Have you a lot of free time during a week?
2. It is possible to get up at 9 o'clock on Sunday, isn't it?
3. What do you usually do during weekends?
4. Whom do you like to spend free time with?
5. Where do you go on Saturday and Sunday?
6. How often do you go to the Zoo?

Unit XIX.

Сложное подлежащее и дополнение

Дополнение			Подлежащее	
1. smb. wants wishes should like would like expects	smb.	to do smth.	1. smb. is said known believed considered supposed likely unlikely sure	to do smth.
2. smb. saw heard noticed watched mad let	smb.	do smth.	2. smb. seems appears happens proved turned out	to do smth.

1. Поставьте в предложениях сложное дополнение, используя модели.

a) He wants that you'll be invite Prof. Black to the conference.- He wants you to invite Prof. Black to the conference.

1. He wants that Prof. Black will be invited to the conference.
2. We wish that he'll be happy.
3. I would like that they'll be not late.
4. The guests would like that we'll do this work properly.
5. The manager expects that the work will be done in time and properly.
6. We are waiting that they arrive for dinner.
7. We are waiting for them to arrive for dinner.
8. He expects that we'll sign this contract.
9. He expects that the contract will be signed by us.

b) He saw as a man was running across the street. He saw a man run across the street. He saw a man running (причастие настоящее) across the street.

1. She saw as a customer was entering the office door.
 2. I heard as they were talking about that problem.
 3. They noticed as she left the house.
 4. We were watching as the boat came up to the shore.
- c) -What's wrong?
 -He's made do it.
- 1) -What's the matter?
 -(read, come in time, learn, write, tell the truth)
 - 2) -What's happen to you?
 -(come late, wait for an hour, change my mind, change for dinner, sing a song)
 - 3) - Can you let me do it?
 - We can't ... (go so early, come home so late, speak so loudly, cross the street with heavy traffic).
2. Поставьте в предложения сложное подлежащее, используя модель.
- a) It is said that she is a good secretary. She is said to be a good secretary.
 1. It is said that the movie is worth seeing.
 2. It was known that he had finished that work.
 3. It is believed that they'll become experienced managers.
 4. It was considered that we could speak English fluently.
 5. It is supposed that she'll manage this business well.
 6. For sure the student will attend this lecture.
 7. It is likely that we'll hear about him soon.
 8. It is unlikely that he'll tell the truth.
3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения.
1. How kind of you to let me come.
 2. "Sit down", he said. "Sit down and wait for me to die".
 3. There were also American visitors fascinated by seeing the titled English really getting down to their traditional afternoon tea.
 4. Nothing seems to have change.
 5. They all want modern decor , American food, all the thing that will make them feel at home.

6. But there are a lot of people who expects this country not to be the same as their own.

7. It seemed simpler to call here than to ask him to visit me.

8. Now, perhaps, you'd be so kind as to allow me to ask you a few questions?

9. If you want cigarettes, you are not expected to go to the grocer's.

10. A great many people do not really buy things- they only want them to be exchanged later for something else.

4. Составьте диалоги по образцам.

a) to change one's mind

-What made you change your mind?

-The telegram I received from home.

(to be believe the new medicine would work, to be eager to help that man, to accept this responsible post, to grow pale suddenly, to present your friend with a set of Bernard Shaw's works, to take the new responsibilities of the manager eagerly)

b) to answer a telephone call

-I want a telephone call (to be) answered.

-With pleasure.

(to publish this article, to do the steak well, to do the work properly, to forget my words, to do the room while I am away, to follow my advice, to tell the story in brief).

c) to take care of the ticket

-Would you like me to take care of the tickets?

-Yes, do please

(to come and help you with the packing, to show you some places about the city, to entertain the guests, to be responsible for the tour over the city, to order a long-distance call, to make a speech in Italian, to fix an appointment for someone on Monday, to brief me on the latest developments, to tell me the news in brief)

5. Давайте поговорим о книгах.

1. Did you happen to read any books by Arthur Hailey?

2. Did it prove to be amusing (thrilling, interesting, funny) or did you lose interest in the book at the very start?

3. You seem to have enjoyed it, don't you?
4. Did the book turn out to be a success (a failure, a thriller)?
5. What makes you think so?
6. Would you like friends to read it?
7. Do you expect them to like it?
8. Is it likely to be translated into other

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Fine Arts And Galleries

There are a lot of great art galleries around the world. The most famous are Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, Tate Gallery of London, Louver of Paris and Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow.

The State Tretyakov Gallery is in a Russian style building in the Moscow downtown. The gallery is named after its founder Peter Tretyakov, who was a merchant and great fine art lover. He began to collect Russian paintings in 1856. He wanted them to be seen by people.

The gallery and the collection was nationalized in 1918. There are many halls in the gallery presenting different painting schools, styles and trends. One of the halls is devoted to the great Russian painters of the 18th century and 19th century. One can see pictures by Serov, Repin, Ivanov, Levitan and others. I like Andrej Rublev's "Trinity" most of all. It is all great and modest at the same time, much both of human and sacral.

The first works in Tretyakov collection were the paintings of the "Peredvizhniki". There are different exhibitions held in Tretyakov gallery once in a while. Last year I visited Maximilian Voloshin exhibition. I liked his poems much, but knew nothing about his water colours and drawings. I was impressed much by his sights and landscapes of Kimmeria. The Tate Gallery was founded by Henry Tate, a sugar manufacturer. He was a very rich man. The gallery was founded in 1897.

Most of the National Gallery British paintings were taken to the Tate Gallery. There are about 300 oil canvas and about 19,000 water colours and drawings. Most valuable and old of them are XVI century English artists' paintings. There are also a lot of works by

William Turner (1775-1851) and John Constable (1776-1837). Most of Turner paintings are connected with the sea theme.

Most of Constable's ones are landscapes. Impressionist style is presented quite well there. There are also many fine sculptures by Henry Moore and others. Such a collection could impress anyone who visits the gallery. In the Tate Gallery one can find a great number of paintings by foreign artists of 19 and 20 centuries. Some of them are by impressionists and post-impressionists.

Now there appeared a great number of new galleries in Russia. One can say they are heirs of Tretyakov and Morozov, greatest art lovers of pre-revolutionary Russia. They help people to get closer to understanding of the arts and keep their souls lighted. Besides, they help modern artists to become acknowledged and sometimes simply not to die of starvation like it often was in ancient times and even in XIX century.

Words:

founder – основатель

merchant – купец

to present – представлять

to devote – отводить

exhibitions – выставки

to appear – появляться

7. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are there a lot of art galleries around the world?
2. What are the most famous galleries?
3. Who were a merchant and a great fine art lover?
4. What pictures can one see in the State Tretyakov Gallery?
5. Do the galleries help people to get closer to understanding of the arts and keep their souls lighted?

Unit XX. Сослагательное наклонение

1. Высказывание относится к настоящему и будущему.

Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
Should Would + V1	Past Indefinite Were – для всех лиц
I should do this work myself He would help you	If I were you If you could come tomorrow

2. Высказывание относится к прошлому.

Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
Should Would + have + V3	Past perfect
I should have heard the story myself	If I had been there

1. Переведите предложения.

1. Why don't you go to her for advice? She would tell you what to do; she would help you make the necessary arrangements.
2. I'd like you to make friends with them . It would be nice for you.
3. I'm sorry he was not at the office at the time. He would have attended to the matter immediately.
4. It was very wise of you to leave a message for him. There would have been no point in waiting for him.
5. «I would have told you everything frankly, but you were away on business then,» the boy said to his uncle.
6. Come round to my place this afternoon. The weather's lovely, we'll go for a walk. You would enjoy having a walk in the forest.
7. Peter's a good speaker. He would have kept to the subject, but on this occasion he was interrupted all the time and it made his speech too long as a result.

8. «Can you wait a bit longer?» - Jack asked the manager. «I know my friend would be interested in getting the job.»

2. Ответы на вопросы.

1. Suppose the weather was (were) fine next weekend. Where would you like to go? Who would you ask to join you?

2. Suppose you were in a hurry to get somewhere. Would you walk fast? Would you go by bus or by subway? Would you try to take a taxi?

3. Suppose you were going to the South for a holiday. Would you prefer to go by train or to fly? What luggage would you take? Would you take some English books to in the train (plane)? Why?

4. Would you attend to the matter straight away if your friend asked you to do it?

3. Закончите письмо, используя сослагательное наклонение.

Dear Peter,

I've just finished unpacking and arranging my things. Now, I've made myself comfortable in my room, and can write you a few lines. All I can say is I like it very much. I'd like you to join me here. We would...

(to enjoy one's stay, to sunbathe, to swim, to go on excursions, to show round, to have everything necessary at one's disposal, to hire, to arrange, to exchange impressions, to have a lovely time, to do a lot of good).

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Suppose your son (daughter, little sister) got a bad mark at school. Would you rely on the teachers to do something about it, or would you take steps yourself? What steps would you take? Would you speak to child? Would you punish him (her)?

2. Suppose you had a chance to go either to the theater or to a concert by a good pianist. Which would you choose? What about your wife (husband)?

3. Suppose you had a business appointment yesterday at 11 a.m. But at 10.30 you had discovered you couldn't keep it. What would you have done.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The United States Of America

The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American Continent between the two oceans:

the Atlantic Ocean in the East and the Pacific Ocean in the West.

Canada in the North and Mexico in the South are the only countries that have borders with the USA.

The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean, Alaska and the main part. There are fifty States in the USA. They are very different in size, population and economic development. The smallest state is Rhode Island and the biggest is Texas.

The total area of the USA is about 9 million square km. The population is about 230 million people.

The USA is a big country and the climate conditions are very different in different places.

There are many big cities in the United States: New York, Philadelphia, Houston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.

The USA economically is the most powerful country in the world.

The USA is a parliamentary republic. The government has three branches: the Congress, the President and the Supreme Court.

There are two political parties in the United States: the Democratic Party, their Symbol is a donkey, and the Republican Party, their symbol is an elephant. The president is elected for a 4-year term and not more than two times.

The Congress has two houses; the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.

Words:

borders - границы

separate - отдельные

climate conditions - климатические условия

parliamentary republic - парламентская республика

branches - ветви

donkey - осел

term - срок

House of Representatives - палата представителей

Supreme Court - Верховный суд

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the size of the United States?
2. What is the smallest state in the United States?
3. What is the largest state in US?
4. What are the biggest cities of the United States?
5. What are the three branches of the US government?
6. What is the political system of the United States?

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ТЕКСТЫ

International Cuisine

Text 1.

1. Read the text «Italian cuisine».

Italian cuisine

The Italian cuisine is recognized as not only one of the best in the world, but also one of the most fashionable now. And it is not surprising - it differs the big variety of products and seasonings: vegetables, seafood, beef and low-fat pork, a bird, fruit and berries, cheese are used, bean (the string bean, peas) and fig. The National dish of Italians are the macaroni.

All dishes from macaroni called as the general word "paste". They happen all forms and the sizes, they add in soups, submit sauces or is simple with cheese, bake in an oven and even fill. Often paste submit in a combination to a string bean, peas, a cauliflower. From pasta spaghettiis - a kind of long vermicelli and cannelli - large hollow macaroni are very extended.

At first cannelli boil and then fill with the mincemeat mixed with small cut mushrooms, greens, eggs, etc. additives, and bake in an oven. Also lasagnas (puff baked puddings from the macaroni test, with meat or vegetable forcemeat with sauce beshamel and cheese) and ravioly with various stuffings (small pelmeni from the macaroni test which submit in tomato or creamy sauce with grated cheese) are popular.

Surprisingly, but all "pastess" with fragrant sauces in an Italian cuisine concern the first dishes, as well as soups. From soups it is necessary to try Minestrone with green Italian sauce "pesto" (usually it prepares from a basil, olive oil and pine nuts). The companion of many first dishes - grated cheese Parmesan.

This cheese ripens in cellars not less than two years and as a result becomes dry, easily crumbles. It can be stored by months, without losing the qualities. Italians - enthusiasts of every possible vegetables and spices, among them a lettuce, artichokes, tomatoes, eggplants, vegetable marrows.

Vegetables is an independent dish, and a garnish to meat and to fish dishes. The supper often consists of any cold dish: salad, vinaigrette, tomatoes, cheese. Speaking about an Italian cuisine it is necessary to mention the Italian dish from rice - risotto, a bit reminding pilaf which they do with every possible products.

There are hundreds variants of risotto, and it became not less popular in the world, than the Italian pizza. In Italy they prepare tasty ice-cream, every possible flour products - pizza, pelmeni «ravioli» pasta with different, absolutely unexpected stuffings, Milan rolls with grapes and fruit, pies with almonds, almond cakes, mousses. The dessert usually comes to an end with coffee. Wine in Italy is a national drink, along with other dishes a jug with wine always presents on the table, as they are the big judges of wine.

Vocabulary:

to recognize – узнавать

fashionable – модно

seafood – морепродукты

low-fat pork – нежирная свинина

extended – распространенный

stuffing – фарш, начинка

grated – тертый

unexpected – неожиданный

1. True or false?

1. The Italian cuisine is recognized not only one of the best in the world, but also one of the most fashionable now.
2. The national dish of Italians are the potatoes.
3. All dishes from macaroni called as the general word “paste”.
4. From soups it is necessary to try Minestrone with green Italian sauce.
5. The companion of many first dishes – grated cheese Parmesan.

2. Write two forms of the verbs:

Become, submit, store, do, prepare, come, consist

3. Here is the recipe of pizza. Fill in the verbs to complete the recipe.

Put, add, cut, bake, oil, enjoy, mix

1. ... the pan.
2. ... the flour and salt into a bowl.
3. ... the butter into small pieces and ... it with the flour.
4. ... some milk ... into dough.
5. ... the dough into the oiled pan.
6. ... the toppings on the dough.
7. ... for about 15 minutes in a not oven.
8. ... your pizza.

Text 2

1. Read and translate the text.

French cuisine

French cuisine is a style of cooking originating from the nation of France. It evolved from centuries of social and political change. The Middle Ages brought Guillaume Tirel, better known as Taillevent. The era of the French revolution, however, saw a move toward fewer spices and more liberal usage of herbs and refined techniques, beginning with La Varenne and further developing with the famous chef of Napoleon and other dignitaries, Marie-Antoine Carême.

French cuisine was codified in the 20th century by Georges Auguste Escoffier to become the modern version of haute cuisine. Escoffier's major work, however, left out much of the regional character to be found in the provinces of France. Gastro-tourism and the Guide Michelin helped to bring people to the countryside during the 20th century and beyond, to sample this rich bourgeois and peasant cuisine of France. Gascon cuisine has also been a great influence over the cuisine in the southwest of France.

Ingredients and dishes vary by region. There are many significant regional dishes that have become both national and regional. Many dishes that were once regional have proliferated in variations across the country. Cheese and wine are a major part of the cuisine, playing different roles regionally and nationally with their

many variations and Appellation d'origine contrôlée (AOC) (regulated appellation) laws.

French cuisine has evolved extensively over the centuries. Starting in the Middle Ages, a unique and creative national cuisine began forming. Various social movements, political movements, and the work of great chefs came together to create this movement. Through the years the styles of French cuisine have been given different names, and have been modified by various master-chefs. During their lifetimes these chefs have been held in high regard for their contributions to the culture of the country. The national cuisine developed primarily in the city of Paris with the chefs to French royalty, but eventually it spread throughout the country and was even exported overseas.

French cuisine varies according to the season. In summer, salads and fruit dishes are popular because they are refreshing and produce is inexpensive and abundant. Greengrocers prefer to sell their fruit and vegetables at lower prices if needed, rather than see them rot in the heat. At the end of summer, mushrooms become plentiful and appear in stews throughout France. The hunting season begins in September and runs through February. Game of all kinds is eaten, often in elaborate dishes that celebrate the success of the hunt. Shellfish are at their peak when winter turns to spring, and oysters appear in restaurants in large quantities.

With the advent of deep-freeze and the air-conditioned hypermarché, these seasonal variations are less marked than hitherto, but they are still observed, in some cases due to legal restrictions. Crayfish, for example, have a short season and it is illegal to catch them out of season. Moreover, they do not freeze well.

Vocabulary:

significant – значительный

appellation – название, присвоение имени

bourgeois and peasant – буржуазия и крестьяне

evolve – эволюционировать, развиваться, превращаться

primarily – в первую очередь, прежде всего

greengrocers – овощные

elaborate – разработка

dishes - блюда

hitherto – до сих пор

2. Give a short summary of the text «French cuisine».

3. Work in a group of three. Invite your friend to French restaurant and act out a dialog between you and a waiter.

4. Translate into English:

1. Французы имеют репутацию гурманов.

2. Во Франции интерес людей к вкусной еде приравнивается к интересу в любви.

3. В сравнении с другими странами Европы французская кухня использует меньше молочных продуктов.

4. Блюда французской кухни состоят в основном из свежих продуктов.

5. Французский сыр пармезан приобрел популярность во всем мире.

6. Самое известное первое блюдо это густой суп из картошки и лука с сыром.

5. Put the sentences into negative form.

1. The Frenchmen have a reputation of gourmets.

2. I was in Bordeaux and saw once as the Frenchwoman chose vegetables.

3. A dish with cheeses and green salads necessarily submit before a dessert.

4. The French cuisine is based essentially on fresh products.

Text 3

1. Read and translate the text « Americans cuisine».

Americans cuisine

There are various ethnic food, health food, fast food and traditional home-cooked food in the USA. Mexican food is the favorite of many Americans, but they love spaghetti, pizza and other types of Italian food. Chinese food has been popular with them for years. Now they often prefer fast food like hamburgers, hot dogs and

French fries. Many years the American people liked traditional big breakfast and diet of meat and potatoes. Usually they eat three times a day.

For breakfast they have first juice, particularly orange one, then different kinds of cereal: cornflakes, oatmeal, cream of wheat and others or eggs (fried or hard-boiled), tea or coffee.

Lunch is a quick meal for the most Americans. For lunch they have fast food: pizza, potato chips, McDonalds's food, sandwiches, hot dogs, hot corn, any kind of sweet gas water, fruit and salads. There are many fast-food restaurants all over the country where people can have lunch during their short lunch break. When the American people talk about lunch, they usually say: "Let's grab a sandwich! How about a bite to eat?" At lunchtime most Americans eat on the run, so fast food is very popular. For dinner they always have salad with different kinds of vegetables mixed with croutons and dressing. After salad they like to eat fried chicken, steaks, ribs, beef, fish, baked, fried and mashed potatoes. Maybe the Americans have more time for dinner, but they don't often have enough time for grocery shopping, cooking and washing dishes. Often instead of asking, "What's for dinner?" they ask: "Where are we going for dinner?"

The Americans have never eaten herring and seldom soup. But if they want any soup, they eat puree or cream soup. During any meal they drink different kinds of gas water or Coca-Cola. Lettuce is the main ingredient of salads. The American people like ice cream, cookies, cakes, candies very much, they also use 8—10 glasses of water a day. In common the Americans eat much, particularly at weekends. They go outside and very popular food is barbecue and food in cans. They also eat hot dogs, hot corn and less bread.

60 per cent of the Americans (children and adults) are overweight. And nowadays the American people begin to think seriously about their physical wellbeing. So health food becomes more popular. It doesn't contain chemicals and preservatives. Health food is fresh and natural. American doctors recommend to eat a well-balanced diet daily.

Vocabulary:

french fries – картофель, жаренный во фритюре, картофель-фри
diet – питание, пища, рацион, диета
cornflakes – кукурузные хлопья
cream of wheat – каша из мелкодробленных зерен пшеницы
gas water – газированная вода
to grab – поесть наспех, «перехватить»
bite – легкая закуска
croûton – гренки
gibbs – телятина (спинная часть)
puree soup / cream soup – суп-пюре
lettuce – салат, латук
cookie – печенье
barbecue – барбекю (мясо, зажаренное на открытом огне)
can – консервная банка
overweight – имеющий избыточный вес
preservative – консервант
wellbeing – здоровье

2. Give the Russian equivalents.

various ethnic food, traditional home-cooked food, different kinds of cereal, wheat cream, with croutons and dressing, mashed potatoes, the main ingredient, food in cans, cream soup, less bread, physical wellbeing, a well-balanced diet.

3. Right or wrong?

1. Most Americans prefer having home-cooked lunch.
2. Chinese food is not popular with the Americans.
3. The Americans often prefer fast food: hamburgers, hot dogs, french fries.
4. The Americans never have salad for dinner.
5. American women like cooking and washing dishes.
6. The Americans like to have herring and soup for dinner.
7. They drink different kinds of gas water during any meal.
8. When the Americans go for a picnic, they often bake potatoes in the open-air fire.

4. Answer the questions:

1. How many times a day do the Americans usually eat?
2. What do they have for breakfast?
3. Do most Americans eat lunch on the run or at the restaurant?
4. Where can the American people have lunch quickly?
5. What do they say about lunch?
6. Do the Americans have more time for dinner?
7. What do the Americans always have for dinner?
8. The Americans like to have dinner at home, don't they?
9. What do the Americans drink during any meal?
10. Lettuce is the main ingredient of salad, isn't it?
11. How many glasses of water do the Americans drink a day?
12. What kind of food becomes more popular now?
13. Is health food fresh and natural?
14. What do American doctors recommend to eat?

Text 4

1. Read and translate the text « Indonesian cuisine».

Indonesian cuisine

Islands of the Indonesian archipelago are famous for the culinary traditions. It formed an interesting blend of East Asian, especially Chinese and Indian, culinary schools and involved in local traditions, island kitchens. Each province has its own culinary traditions and characteristics, different methods of cooking and ingredients of dishes.

The basic ration of rice (Nasi). Most often it is prepared absolutely fresh, just as a side dish, shielding, and emphasizes the taste of food. Sometimes the figure is painted in the process of cooking. Rice cooked in broth or in banana leaves, and from it make rice crisps, translucent rice noodles, a variety of cakes made from rice flour and rice pudding, fried with various ingredients and served simply with vegetables, richly seasoned sauce.

In eastern Indonesia a very popular variety of cereals, pulses, sorghum, sago (saga), sweet potatoes are used along with rice. Here they prepare vegetable salad "Gado Gado" (finely chopped boiled vegetables, fried tofu, cucumber, beans with spicy peanut sauce), fried

banana "Pisang goreng", fried rice with vegetables and meat "violet-burning", the young shoots bamboo "toga", the core of the trunk of a banana and palm trees, pickled mango fruit, various noodles (boiled or fried), fried zucchini with herbs, grated coconut with spices, etc.

Because of Islamic traditions pork is practically not used, but all other kinds of meat and seafood prepared with great ingenuity and the wide application of dressings and vegetable components. Popular dishes are: fried grasshoppers (mainly among immigrants from Southeast Asia), chicken and chicken liver Indonesian, swallows' nests in the chicken broth, barbecue "sate", an omelette made with nuts and greens "Wabi" baked in banana leaf fish or mashed tuna "president", smoked mackerel, shark fin soup, cuttlefish with rice and herbs, baked crab, fried frog legs in the test, etc.

Obligatory condition of Indonesian cuisine - different seasonings and sauces, often very sharp. Widespread soy and ginger sauce, curry, black, red and white pepper, tamarind, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, hot peppers, peanuts, ginger, soy and garlic in various combinations - a required part of almost any dish. Particularly burning spices widely used in the west of Sumatra and north Sulawesi. In huge quantities consumed fresh fruit, among which are especially interesting, exotic and extremely useful (but foul-smelling), durian, hundreds of varieties of bananas, papaya, mango and lots of fruits and vegetables, completely unknown to Europeans.

Spicy food is made with cold water and drink sweet tea with ice. Juices in household cooking are poorly distributed - they are replaced by fresh fruit (in restaurants, a wide range of juices). Favorite drinks are locals coconut milk and freshly squeezed tangerine juice with ice, Indonesia - "Es-dzheruk". Also popular drinks are coconut milk with rice and palm sugar "badzhitur, crushed ice with syrup of sugar and beans, a drink from the juice of sugar cane, sweet flag-Tebu, ginger tea, etc. Muslims do not use alcohol, but in northern Sumatra, Sulawesi, Papua, Bali and the Moluccas, where Islam is less common, consumption of alcoholic beverages are not forbidden. The country has produced good local wines, including rice wine "BREM", and here you can find a large assortment of wines from all around the world. Local palm vodka "arak" more like a liqueur, beer and "tuac" are prepared from the juice of palm flowers.

Vocabulary:

differ – отличаться

variety – разнообразие

game – дичь

cauliflower – цветная капуста

widespread – широко распространенные

ancient – древний

powdered sugar – сахарная пудра

brewery – пивоварня

2. Answer the questions:

1. What are the Indonesian islands famous for?

2. Is the diet basis made by rice?

3. Sometimes rice is painted in the course of dish preparation, is not it?

4. What are the popular dishes?

5. Where are especially widely burning seasonings used?

6. What is local palm vodka more similar to?

3. Using the key words, describe the Indonesian cuisine:

Mix, rice, broth, banana leaves, noodles, puddings, various grain, soya, sauce, seafood, a hen, swallow's nests, a smoked mackerel, fish, burning pepper.

4. Give a short summary of the text.

Text 5

1. Read the text. Act as an interpreter.

Chinese cuisine

Chinese meal is not just a satisfaction of hunger, it is faster ritual, a religious rite. Till now in China older persons treat each other with the phrase: "Have you already eaten?". And about a man who has lost job, saying: "He has broken the cup of rice".

In ancient China, among a number of palace ceremonies, which were subjected even the emperors, a significant part of occupied rituals, is directly related to food and the fact that it is connected. The

order of serving dishes, table, clothing, servants, waited at table, music, sounding during meals were strictly selected.

Over three thousand years history of China recognized genius cooks who are ministers at the imperial court, and the losers executed for taste good cooked meals.

Chinese cooks like to repeat: "There are no bad products, there is only a bad cook." Perhaps therein lies the secret of Chinese cuisine. The Chinese chefs are certain rules they follow: the Rules.

The first Rule: all products must be thoroughly cleaned, which takes 1 / 3 of the time cooking. For example, if the cook is preparing a chicken, he had never scorch, and pluck the feathers special tweezers. Fruits and vegetables are washed several times with water.

The second Rule: very rapid thermal processing of food - for 2-4 minutes. It uses strong fire and various types of pressure cookers. This keeps the quality of products and each component of the dish is prepared separately.

The third Rule: various application of different spices and sauces. Chinese cuisine uses more than 300 types of various spices. Layout or drawing courses in color, smell and taste. Picking up the ingredients they blend them with each other - this whole culinary arts.

All together they account for the uniqueness of Chinese cuisine, which involves unusual methods of preparation, lots of spices and beautifully decorated dishes and the unusual combination of ingredients in the art of The cooking in other countries is not so perfect as in China. This art has become part of ancient culture and it was a custom of the Chinese people. Pork is especially popular in contemporary China. Meat is cut into small slices, strips or cubes and fry over high heat.

Poultry is also used in cooking chickens and ducks are in particular success. They use a variety of sauces, seasonings, starch and spices. Favorite dish of many Chinese people - a whole roast duck with vegetable oil, sometimes slightly smoked, but always pre-soaked in a spicy soy sauce. China's national cuisine widely uses eggs (chicken and duck). They are used for the preparation of many hot and cold snacks, canned in a special way (smeared with a mixture of ash and lime, soda, salt and fermented in vats or land 20-100 days). After this procedure, the protein acquires a brown color, and the yolk green.

Very popular fish dishes are Chinese perch, flounder, swordfish and marine invertebrates, shrimps, crabs, various mollusks (squids, octopuses, cuttlefish), oysters, etc. Legumes and products including: soybean oil, soy milk, soy cheese (there are many recipes from dried, fresh and marinated bean curd), acute dark-brown liquid sauce, rather thin, salted soybean paste are very popular. Leguminous crops - the main source of protein in the diet of Chinese, replacing meat, consumption of which is very limited.

The structure of the national dishes of Chinese cuisine includes products made from flour, such as noodles, vermicelli, all kinds of bread, steam bread (dumplings), Wonton, ears and sweet biscuits. Enormous role in the diet are vegetables: a very popular with all sorts of cabbage, sweet potatoes, potatoes, radish different varieties, green onion-batun, garlic, tomatoes, peppers, spinach, green bean pods. Especially popular are the thick sheets of young bamboo boiled, side dishes and canned goods.

Vegetables are often marinated, pickled in soy sauce, kvass and dried. They are the main snacks to porridges. The most common drink in China is green tea. Its brewed in porcelain teapots, and sometimes directly in porcelain cups and is drunk very hot without sugar.

Typically, the Chinese meal begins and ends with tea. When guests arrive, they are always greeted with a cup of freshly brewed tea. Tea drinking in China - is not just a pastime, and quenching thirst, but also an ancient and very important tradition.

Vocabulary:

to satisfy – удовлетворять

ritual – обычай

to execute – наказывать

taste lessly – безвкусный

to observe – наблюдать

thermal - температурный

2. Answer the questions:

1. Is Chinese meal a satisfaction? What is it then?
2. What do they speak about the person who has lost job?
3. Who has certain rules which they strictly observe?

4. What is the first rule?
5. In one other country cookery art is not finished to such perfection as in China, isn't it?
6. Where is pork very popular?
7. Tea drinking in China is not only pleasant tradition, is it?

3. Translate into English

1. До сих пор вместо поздравления в Китае используется фраза «вы поели».
2. О человеке, который потерял работу, говорят «Он разбил чашку с рисом».
3. Кулинарные специалисты имеют несколько правил, которые они строго соблюдают.
4. В китайской кухне существует более 300 приправ.
5. Блюда из рыбы очень популярны.

Text 6

1. Read and translate the text.

Latin America cuisine

Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Uruguay and Colombia is a special place in world cookery. This ball is ruled by corn: from her prepare and other dishes, and garnishes. Of particular popularity of tortillas from corn flour - a tortilla.

They are eaten with various spices, often with a spicy sauce or cheese, and you can turn a cake in a tube and filled with stuffing. In addition to maize are extremely common red kidney beans, tomatoes, beans and potatoes, which was once introduced to Europe and has received widespread recognition. And in Mexico, and Brazil, and Cuba, like meat (beef and pork), roasted until half ready to lattices and coals and served with tomato sauce mixed with red pepper. Popular as meat sausages, reminiscent of Georgian Kupati.

Ground prepared for them from the grind of beef, mixed with small pieces of pork fat, onion, pepper, cinnamon and cloves. Fry sausage over charcoal in a suspended state. Caribbean Sea has left its mark on the culinary preferences residents of Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela. In addition to marine fish (pike-perch from the

ordinary to the exotic sharks), very popular here enjoy crabs, shrimp, octopus, starfish, mussels and many other marine animals.

Of the most common drink black coffee (Brazil, Argentina, Colombia is one of the largest suppliers of coffee in the world market), but are highly valued and fruit juices, which is an indispensable part of breakfast.

Vocabulary:

corn – кукуруза

piquant – пикантные

except – кроме

universal – универсальный

inhabitants – жители, местное население

supplier – поставщик

2. Work with a partner. Explain the dishes to each other.

A: What is corn?

B: Corn is ...

A: What are piquant sauces?

B: Piquant sauces are...

3. Answer the questions:

1. What countries take a special place in the world cookery?

2. Is corn the main dish here?

3. Do the countries of Latin America love meat?

4. What is the most extended from drinks?

5. Do they like juices?

4. Make a short summary of the text.

Text 7

1. Read and translate the text.

German cuisine

The German cuisine differs the big variety of dishes from various vegetables, pork, a bird, game, veal, beef and fish. Vegetables are consumed much, especially in a boiled kind, as a garnish - a

cauliflower, string bean pods, carrots, scotch cabbage, etc. Sandwiches with various products are extremely popular in Germans: oil, cheese, sausage, fish, etc.

In assortment of snacks are salads from vegetables, ham, sausage products, sprats, sardines, dishes from herring with various sauces, meat and fish salads filled with mayonnaise, etc. From the first dishes widespread various broths: with egg, dumpling, rice and tomatoes; soup-noodles, cream soup from peas, a cauliflower, hens and game. In some areas of Germany grain, beer soups are popular. Dense meat soups in winter are especially good.

Wide use of sausages. It is the prominent feature of German cuisine. All over the world for all sausages with a stewed sauerkraut are known. Other characteristic feature of German cuisine is wide application for preparation of the second dishes from natural meat. Cutlets and schnitzel chops, a fillet on-gamburgski, razbraty, are that, for example, the beefsteak on-gamburgski, etc. is slightly less used meat in cut a kind. Fish moves more often in a boiled and stewed kind. From sweet dishes fruit salads from small cut fruits which strew powdered sugar are popular and water with fruit sauces or syrups (submit them in strongly cooled kind); compotes, kissels, jelly, mousses, every possible baked puddings with fruit sauces, ice-cream, fruit and necessarily natural coffee with milk.

A national German drink is beer. Even the festival which is passing annually in the autumn, Oktoberfest is devoted this ancient drink. For three weeks gather in Munich and Germans and tourists from all world. At festival are absorbed hundred thousand sausages, pork, fried chickens and all it is washed down more than 10 000 000 mugs of the beer, given by six breweries in Munich!

Features of Hamburg German «gate in the world» are meeting place of nationalities. The tourist who visits a city-harbour, always has a trump - an international delicatessen. Portuguese dried a cod, Spanish "paella" - at restaurants near to harbour. Chinese Peking-duck and Japanese "dry" in a city part of Sankt-Pauli and in the centre. Mexican «tacos», Indian «tandoor» and Arabian «couscous» in city area Eppendorf. Italian «karpacz», Greek «giros», Turkish «zuflaki» or Yugoslavian «chevapehichi» in all parts of a city. Ganzejsky special dishes as soup from the eel, lapskaus, finkenverdszkaya a

flounder or «rote gryutse» are especially tasty on the area of Fishmarkt on the bank of Elba.

Vocabulary:

game - дичь

cauliflower – цветная капуста

wide spread широко распространенная

powdered sugar – сахарная пудра

2. Answer the questions.

1. What cuisine differs the big variety of dishes from various vegetables, park, a bird, game, veal, beef and fish?
2. What is in assortment of snack?
3. Are dense meat soups in winter especially good?
4. A national German drink is beer, isn't it?

3. Choose the right variant to complete the sentences

1. From the first dishes widespread various...
a) cold soups b) borsch c) broths
2. Wide use of... is prominent feature of a German cuisine.
a) sausages b) cheese c) paste
3. National German drink...
a) tea b) coffee c) beer

Catering

Text 1

1. Read and translate the text.

At the bar

A bar is the place where you can have a cup of coffee with a sandwich or a cold snack. You can also order rum, wine, liqueurs, whisky and vodka. They also serve cooling beverages, juices, fruit cocktails, ice cream, pastry, sweets, chocolates, cigarettes and fruit. The barman is standing behind the bar counter.

Barman make cocktails to order. They make aperitifs, digestives and original cocktails. Aperitif cocktails are served before the meal.

They are: «Manhattan» with a cherry on the bottom, «Martini» with an olive on the bottom and «Cinzano». These cocktails improve the appetite. They are rather strong and are made with gin, vodka, whisky and rum. Some of them are made with vermouth or port.

The digestives are served after the meal. They help to digest food.

The original cocktails can be layered. They have several layers of spirits of different colour.

Come to the grill-bar where you can taste kebabs or shashliks (pieces of mutton roasted on a spit), grilled sausages, grilled fish, grilled chicken, beefsteaks. There you can also have coffee and beverages.

In the beer bars they sell bottled and draught beer, mineral and fruit water. They usually have no strong drinks on sale. You can order beer of any kind you like. For a snack you can take potato chips, biscuits, salted nuts, olives, shrimps, cheese and fish snacks of smoked, dried and salted fish. You can also have sandwiches, cold and hot snacks in the beer bar.

You can find Express-Bars in the shopping centers, hotels and at the railway stations. Their aim is to serve the customers as quick as possible. They serve coffee and tea, sandwiches, baked items, pastry and milk products.

In the evening you can go to a Disco-bar. The halls in Disco-bars are specially decorated and have special devices producing light effects. People come to these bars to dance, to listen to the music, to see the performance and to have a good time. Disco-bars usually have the menu with snacks, sandwiches, cooling and mixed drinks. For dessert the guests can have ice cream and fresh fruit.

Vocabulary:

behind - за, позади behind the counter - за стойкой

straw - соломинка

a long drink - пить, не торопясь (через соломинку)

a shot напиток, выпиваемый одним глотком (залпом)

at a gulp - залпом

draught beer - бочковое пиво

aim - цель

light effect - световой эффект

2. Questions to the text:

1. When are pre-dinner cocktails or aperitifs usually served?
2. What are pre-dinner cocktails made with?
3. What are sour cocktails made with?
5. How are long cocktails served? What do they usually consist of?

Text 2

1. Read and translate the text.

A day in the life of «Morris» Restaurant

Restaurant «Morris» is located in a place famous for its theatres and cinemas. It is a big restaurant. It can cater many guests at a time. People usually come here to eat, before the performance.

The restaurant hall has modern design with light-blue carpet and walls, black chairs and white table-cloths, sparkling cutlery and glasses. The menu offers a variety of dishes from which the guests can choose. This is called an a la carte menu.

«Morris» is an elegant restaurant, with special service and fine food. All dishes are always fresh. The restaurant is open for dinner from 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock in the evening six days a week from Tuesday to Sunday. It is closed on Monday because the staff has a rest.

Vocabulary:

1. to locate – располагаться
2. guests – гости
3. cutlery – столовые приборы
4. staff – обслуживающий персонал

2. Questions to the text:

1. Where is «Morris» located?
2. Is it a big restaurant?
3. What design has restaurant?
4. What service has «Morris»?
5. When is it opened?

Text 3

1. Read and translate the text.

The staff and its duties

There are ten people on the staff. They can be divided into two groups. One group works in the dining room. They serve the customers. Another group works in the kitchen. They prepare meals for the customers.

The head chef, Anna, comes to work at 10 o'clock in the morning. Anna made a new summer menu with many summer fruits and vegetables. She knows that people do not want heavy meals during hot weather. Anna works all day, often more than 8 hours a day. She plans the menu and manages the staff in the kitchen. She cooks meat dishes and sauces for the main course.

Today is Friday, a very busy day for the restaurant. Anna starts work early at 8 o'clock because she must go to the market to buy fruit and vegetables for the weekend. This is not usually necessary, but the restaurant has recently changed suppliers. Today Anna must buy provisions herself until she finds new good suppliers. She will return to the restaurant at 10 o'clock and will start preparing the evening meals.

On Fridays, Mr. Black, the manager, prepares the accounts for the suppliers and organizes the work for the next week. Mr. Black's first task in the morning is to check the telephone answering machine. He wants to know about the reservations for the next week.

He manages both the dining room staff and the kitchen staff. He also effectively manages the finances of the restaurant.

Vocabulary:

1. head chef – шеф - повар
2. main course – основное блюдо
3. supplier – поставщик
4. telephone answering machine – автоответчик

2. Questions to the text:

1. Where is «Morris» restaurant located?

2. Is it a big restaurant?
3. What is the design of the restaurant hall
4. What are the working hours of the restaurant?
5. When is the restaurant*closed?
6. How many people are there on the staff?
7. Who is the head chef?
8. When does the head chef come to work?
9. What are the duties of the head chef?
10. What are the duties of the manager?

Text 4

1. Read and translate the text.

Meal products

In ancient Greece cooking became a highly developed art. Master cooks were the highest paid men in the country. Through their contact with Asia, the Greeks learned to make their banquets more and more expensive and grand. The diet was mainly vegetarian but meat was eaten by richer people and on special occasions by others. The common foods were porridge and bread made from barley, supplemented by cheese, fish, vegetables, eggs and fruit.

The Romans borrowed from the Greeks their achievements in the art of cooking. Because of its geographical position Italy remained the centre of meat of the clay, with food selected from a wide range of meat, fruit and vegetables was eaten in evening.

Wines from Italy of Spain of France or Germany were also includes in main meal of the wealthy Romans and other wealthy people in the Roman Empire, e. g. wealthy Britons. Wealthy people had slaves in the kitchen who were supervised by the lady of the house Cooking was by charcoal son a raised stone hearth, the pots standing an iron griddle. Most of the utensils were made from iron and wood.

Deep red Samian pottery was commonly used at table, but it was replaced by silver on special occasions. Diners used spoons and knives (guests would bring their own), but they didn't use any forks, so fingers were permitted there. The meals were eaten while reclining on couches at low tables.

Vocabulary:

1. ancient – древний
2. vegetarian – вегетарианский
3. achievements – достижения
4. to include – включать
5. slaves – рабы
6. replace – заменять

2. Questions to the text:

1. What can you say about ancient Greece cooking?
2. What diet was there?
3. Who borrowed from the Greeks their achievements?
4. The main meal of the day was eaten in the evening, was not it?
5. Was deep red samian pottery commonly used at table?
6. Where were the meals eaten?
7. Did they use forks?

Text 5

1. Read and translate the text.

Buffet service

Buffet service is often called the "Swedish Board". This system of food service is very convenient for the guests — they needn't wait for the waiters and bills. This is really self-service. Breakfast is served from 8 to 10, lunch from 12 to 15, dinner from 18 to 20. As a rule this type of food service is arranged in hotels for big groups of tourists, and also for conferences and congresses.

The counters with snacks and dishes, and snack-plates and trays for taking food are placed in the centre of the dining hall. The tables are near the walls. The guests come up to the Swedish Board and put the meals, appetizers and salads on the snack-plates themselves. Then they put everything on the trays and take their seats at the tables.

The assortment of appetizers, dishes and beverages is usually rich. The guests can taste a little of each dish. Desserts are usually placed on a separate table. The waiter's role is to clear the tables and serve drinks. The waiters can also help the guests if necessary.

Vocabulary:

buffet service - буфетное обслуживание

Swedish Board - «шведский стол»

convenient - удобный

snack-plates тарелки для накладывания еды

tray поднос

separate отдельный

plate service подача блюд на тарелках «в обнос»

2. Questions to the text:

1. What are the types of catering establishments?
2. What are the types of customers?
3. Is the «Swedish Board» convenient for the guests?
4. What groups of people usually use the «Swedish Board»?
5. Where are the counters with snacks and dishes placed in the «Swedish Board»?
6. What is the waiter's role in the «Swedish Board»?

Text 6

1. Read and translate the text.

The deviling of complaints

A contract defines right and obligations of the parties.

In case of breach of Contract the sufferer makes a claim on the party, which fails to meet its contract obligations (the defaulter). It is more often the case that it is the Buyer who makes a claim on the Seller.

Most often the Buyer makes quality and quantity claims on the Seller. The cause for complaint may be poor quality, breakage, damage, short weight, leakage etc.

What is claim procedure?

The Buyer must write a statement of claim and mail it to the seller together with the supporting documents. Bill of Lading, Airway and Railway Bill, Survey Report, Quality Certificate may serve as documentary evidence. Claims can be lodged during a certain period of time, which is usually fixed in Contract.

During the claim period the Seller either meets the claim or declines it.

The Seller declines liability if the Bill of Lading is "clean", that is the shipping company hasn't made any remarks about the quantity or condition of the cargo shipped.

If a claim has a legitimate ground behind it the parties try to settle it amicably.

Vocabulary:

breach of contract – нарушение контракта

the sufferer – пострадавшая сторона

claim – претензия

statement of claim – исковое заявление

deviation – отклонение

2. Questions to the text:

1. What kinds of claims are made by Buyer?
2. What sort of claims are lodged by the Seller?
3. What is the procedure of making claim?
4. When does the Seller decline a claim?
5. How are claims settled?

Text 7

1. Read and translate the text.

The quick meal cafes

When you have not a lot of time for having dinner or lunch you should go to the cafe and have a quick meal, at that moment you are hungry. That's why you choose a cafe, which is not far from your work. The dinner is not rather substantial omelet, tea with apple pie. As for Americans lunch is a quick meal for them. For lunch they have fast food pizza, potato chips. Mc. Donald's food, sandwiches, hot dogs, pop corn any kind of sweet gas water fruit and salads.

Vocabulary:

hungry – голодный

substantial – основательный

pie – пирог

2. Questions to the text:

1. When should you go to the café?
2. What café do you choose?
3. Is the dinner substantial?
4. Is lunch a quick meal for Americans?
5. What do they have for lunch?

3. At the Self-service Café.

- Do we help ourselves?
- Sure, it's self-service here.
- What would you recommend?
- Have you ever tried? It's particularly good here.
- All right. I'll try that.

4. A Quick Snack.

- We've done a good job. Let's have a bread.
- I wouldn't say "no" to that. Besides it is lunchtime and I am awfully hungry.
- Let's go to a snack bar to have a quick snack.
- Let's. What can we have there?
- Sandwiches: hot dogs, hamburgers, cooling beverages, tea and coffee.

The hotel service

Text 1

1. Read and translate the text.

The « Golden ring » hotel

Moscow is the capital of Russia and the largest city in our country. A visit to Moscow always makes unforgettable impression on the people who come there for the first time. It will become more remarkable if you choose to stay at the «Golden Ring» hotel.

The « Golden Ring » hotel is located in the very heart of the city. The hotel has a modern building downtown Moscow in the historical center only minutes away from the Red Square and Kremlin museums. It is not far from foreign embassies and foreign companies

offices, from the Exhibitions Center and just across the road from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Friendly staff, high international standards of service and unique interior design will make your stay in the «Golden Ring» hotel pleasant and enjoyable.

The hotel has 247 spacious comfortably furnished apartments including double and single rooms, 80 Suites and 2 luxurious Presidential Suites. You will feel at home while staying in the «Golden Ring» hotel.

The hotel offers 24-hour room service and the most sophisticated security system. The guests are provided with in-room safety-deposit boxes, satellite TV and telephone lines, air conditioners. Comfortable furniture and unique design of the suites give you the atmosphere of luxury, comfort and style.

Welcome to the «Golden Ring» Hotel!

Vocabulary:

capital- столица

unforgettable -незабываемый

to choose -выбирать

in the very heart - в самом сердце, в самом центре

Red Square- Красная площадь

interior -интерьер

double room- двухместный номер

single room -одноместный номер

luxurious - роскошный

2. Questions to the text:

1. Where is the «Golden Ring» hotel located?
2. Is it far from the Red Square and Kremlin museums?
3. How many apartments are there in the «Golden Ring» hotel? What are they?
4. What services does the hotel offer to its guests?
5. Where can the guests see the views of Moscow?
6. What kinds of cuisine does the hotel restaurant and beer bar offer?

Text 2

1. Read the text and learn the new words and word combinations.

The Bell Captain and Bellhops

In America, the bell captain, a position found in most medium to large hotels, is an individual of great importance to the reputation of a lodging establishment. The bell captain or one of his or her staff is often the first individual a guest meets upon arrival. The bell captain trains and supervises all bellhops, all those who usher arriving guests to their rooms and carry their luggage.

Bell captains supervise the hotel's attendants and valet parking crew. Bell captains, bellhops, and door and valet parking attendants depend on tip a bellhop about \$1 for each bag carried. A hotel door attendant can expect on average a \$1 to \$2 tip for hailing a taxi.

Vocabulary:

bell captain- старший портье

bellhop - посыльный, коридорный

to usher- проводить, вводить

usher- швейцар

valet parking attendant - служащий гостиницы, ставящий автомобиль гостя на стоянку и подающий его к подъезду

crew - бригада

to hail a tax - остановить такси

2. Find the answers to these questions in the text:

1. Are there usually any bell captains in small hotels?
2. Is the post of bell captain of any importance?
3. What are his duties?
4. What hotel employees does the bell captain usually train and supervise?
5. What tips do guests usually pay to the bell captain, bellhops, doormen and valet parking attendants?

Text 3

1. Read and translate the text, choose the correct words from the list below.

The Astoria Hotel

St Petersburg is a world-famous ... and the second largest in our country. The Astoria Hotel is located in the very ... of the city. The ... has 430 guest-room for a total of 800 beds. They include ... apartments, suits, double and single rooms. Most of the guest-rooms are double ... There is a sauna, a swimming pool, a fitness centre, a laundry, repairs and dry cleaning and a souvenir ... at the hotel. The hotel also runs a «Rent-a-Car» service.

At the hotel you have at your service three ...: «Winter Garden» seating 140, «Astoria» - 150 seats, «Angleterre» for 154 guests; a banquet hall for 130 seats, a grill-restaurant seating 60, two cabinets for ... seats, several bars, cafes and buffets.

The Astoria Hotel has a business centre which is equipped with all kinds of ... facilities and a conference hall for 200 seats. At the service ... you can get the necessary travel information. The clerks will ... you in ordering any kind of public services and tickets. The Astoria Hotel is the ... hotel in Russia. Many well-known ... leaders, actors, singers, artists and poets stayed at this hotel.

Help; kiosk; political; city; restaurants; hotel; 28; best; rooms; modern; several; heart; bureau.

Text 4

1. Choose the proper word from the list below. Dramatize the dialogue. Work in pairs.

At the Reception Desk

Mr Smith is checking in and speaking with the receptionist.

Receptionist: Good morning, sir. Can I ... you?

Smith: Good morning. You have a ... in my name.

Receptionist: What's your ..., please?

Smith: Smith.

Receptionist: How do you spell it, ...?

Smith: S-M-I-T-H.

Receptionist: Have you got ... letter of confirmation?

Smith: Yes, I've got it here. Here ... is.

Receptionist: Thank you, Mr Smith. A single ... with bath. Have you ... your passport, please?

Smith: Yes, of course. Here you are.

Receptionist: That's all right. Now you should ... in this form:

Surname (full name) _____

Profession _____

Nationality _____

Passport No. _____

Date of birth/place of birth _____

Smith: Certainly. Can I fill This form in Russian?

Receptionist: No, you should fill it in ...

Smith: Here it is.

Receptionist: Many thanks, sir. Your room No. 21.

In; name; our; room; it; help; reservation; is; sir; fill; English; got.

Chemistry

Text 1

1. Read and translate the text.

Branches Of Chemistry

Chemistry is defined as a study of matter and its transformations. Chemists study substances in order to learn more about their properties and reactions (which change them into other substances). They investigate a lot of phenomena, discover many important laws, create great number of artificial substances with valuable properties. This knowledge is growing fast and becoming more extensive and detailed. So, the necessity to unite similar scientific facts and divide chemistry into some separate fields appeared.

There are more than thirty branches of chemistry. Some of them are: organic and inorganic chemistry, analytical chemistry, physical chemistry, biochemistry, nuclear chemistry, colloidal chemistry, electrochemistry etc.

Biochemistry, for example, appeared due to the close link of chemistry and biology.

Inorganic chemistry studies substances which cannot be produced from living matter. Inorganic chemistry explains and develops Mendeleyev's Periodic Law stating: «The properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic numbers (positive charges of their nuclei)». Inorganic chemistry is concerned with the combinations of atoms and the causes of their combinations, the formation of molecules and ionic crystals from atoms. Besides, it considers the properties of chemical elements, their atomic and molecular structure.

Organic chemistry deals with the substances which are composed in part of carbon. Many of the organic substances are related to living matter, plants and animals. The separation of organic chemistry as a branch takes place in science because there are more compounds of carbon than compounds of all the other elements put together¹. So, organic chemistry is a huge branch of chemistry.

Analytical chemistry is concerned with the identification, separation and quantitative measurement of the composition of different substances.

Practicing analytical chemistry means dealing with different analytical methodologies applied to solve scientific problems. Chemical analysis— qualitative and quantitative – helped chemists to discover many elements existing on Earth, to assess definitely its reserves in nature.

Chemical analysis enabled researchers to identify the constituents of chemical compounds, both simple and complex. It is chemical analysis that helped chemistry to become a science. So, it is usual to believe that to be a good chemist it is necessary to be a good analytical chemist first.

Physical chemistry deals with those data in chemistry which are closely linked with physics. Physical chemistry comprises many principles of chemistry and physics. The knowledge of physical chemistry is particularly important to all branches of chemistry. Its fundamental laws are the basis for developing all these branches.

Electrochemistry is believed to be a branch of physical chemistry. It studies the relation between electrical energy and

chemical change. Electrochemistry develops the fundamentals of electrolysis, electrosynthesis, protection of metals from corrosion, creation of chemical electric current sources etc. Electrolysis is the process whereby electrical energy causes a chemical change in the conducting medium (which is usually a solution or a molten substance). This process is generally used as a method of deposition of metals from a solution.

Photochemistry considers reactions caused by the effect of light. The most important natural photochemical process is photosynthesis. One of the first laws in photochemistry formulated in 1818 is that only light which is absorbed is photochemically effective. Later some new laws in photochemistry were developed by A. Einstein.

Nuclear chemistry covers the study of atomic nuclei transformations and the structure of atomic electron shells. Nuclear chemistry is directly connected with nuclear physics, radiochemistry and physical chemistry. Some dictionaries point out that the term nuclear chemistry is often used in the same sense as radiochemistry.

The division of chemistry into some branches or, more precisely, the integration of chemistry with other fields of science causes the technological progress. It helps to produce substances that are not found in nature but possess important properties of great utility and vital for the wellbeing of mankind. These advances make better the standards of living.

Vocabulary:

artificial – искусственный

be connected with – быть связанным с

consider – рассматривать

constituent n – составная часть, компонент

deal with – иметь дело с

deposition – осаждение

fundamentals – основы

law – закон

measurement – измерение

point out – указывать

possess – обладать

practice – применять, осуществлять
qualitative – качественный
quantitative – количественный
unite – объединять
utility – полезность
vital – жизненно важный

2. Paraphrase the sentences using the synonyms instead of the underlined words.

to produce, to discover, deals with, link, are connected, possess, comprises, vital

1. Biochemistry appeared due to the close connection of chemistry and biology.

2. Inorganic chemistry is concerned with the combinations of atoms and the causes of their combination.

3. Chemical analysis – qualitative and quantitative – helped chemists to find out many elements existing on Earth.

4. Physical chemistry deals with those data in chemistry which are closely linked with physics.

5. Physical chemistry covers many principles of chemistry and physics.

6. Chemistry helps to create artificial substances that are not found in nature.

7. Artificial substances have properties of great utility and important for the wellbeing of mankind.

3. Insert the proper prepositions: about, by, on, from, in, of, with, into.

1. Chemists study substances in order to learn more ... their properties and reactions which change them ... other substances.

2. Physical chemistry deals ... those data ... chemistry which are closely linked ... physics.

3. Chemical analysis helped chemists to discover many elements ... Earth, to assess its reserves ... nature.

4. Electrolysis is generally used as a method ... deposition of metals ... a solution.

5. Later, the new laws ... photochemistry were developed ... A. Einstein.

6. The division ... chemistry ... some branches or, more precisely, the integration ... chemistry ... other fields of science causes the technological progress.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the subject matter of chemistry?
2. What and why do chemists study?
3. Why is chemistry divided into some branches?
4. How many branches of chemistry are there in modern science? What are they?
5. What does inorganic chemistry study?
6. What does organic chemistry deal with?
7. What is analytical chemistry concerned with?
8. Why is chemical analysis so important in chemistry?
9. What does physical chemistry deal with?
10. Why is the knowledge of physical chemistry so important in chemistry?
11. What is electrochemistry?
12. What does photochemistry consider?
13. What branch of chemistry studies atomic nuclei transformations?
14. What is the largest branch of chemistry?

5. Look through the text "Branches of Chemistry" and make up a list of problems studied by each branch.

6. Say what branch of chemistry you are interested in and why.

Text 2

1. Read and translate the text.

Periodic law

One of cornerstones of modern chemical theory is the Periodic law. It can simply be stated as follows: The properties of the elements are a periodic function of the nuclear charges of their atoms. In 1869 the great Russian scientist D. Mendelyev arrived at the conclusion that by the arrangement of the elements in order of increasing atomic weight the similarity and periodicity of properties of

various valence groups of the elements were clearly seen.

There were several vacant spaces in Mendelyev's periodic table. This allowed him to predict the existence of six undiscovered elements (scandium, gallium, germanium, polonium, etc). His confidence in the new classification was clearly expressed in the predictions which he made of the chemical properties of these missing elements. And within fifteen years, gallium, scandium and germanium were discovered.

The periodic table has been modified hundreds of times. Many new discoveries, isotopes, rare gases, atomic numbers, and electron configurations have strengthened the idea of the periodicity of the properties of the elements.

Vocabulary:

Periodic Law - периодический закон

cornerstone - краеугольный камень

to state - формулировать

as follows - следующим образом

function - функция

nuclear - ядерный

charge - заряд

to arrive at a conclusion - прийти к заключению

arrangement - расположение

in order of increasing atomic weight - в порядке возрастания атомного веса

similarity - сходство, подобие

periodicity - периодичность

various - различных

valence group - валентная группа

clearly - четко, отчетливо

vacant - свободный

space - место

to predict - предсказывать

existence - существование

scandium - скандий

confidence - уверенность

to express - выражать

prediction - предсказание
missing - отсутствующий
within - в течении
to modify - видоизменять
discovery - открытие
isotope - изотоп
rare gases - редкие газы
electron configuration - электронная конфигурация
to strengthen - укреплять

2. Give English equivalents:

а) свойства различных валентных групп; б) периодичность свойств элементов; в) современная теория химии; г) прийти к выводу; д) ядерные заряды атомов; е) возрастание атомного веса

3. Answer the following questions

1. What is one of the cornerstones of modern chemistry?
2. How can the Periodic Law be simply stated?
3. Were there any vacant spaces in Mendelyev's periodic table?
4. Were Mendelyev's predictions confirmed by further discoveries?
5. When were gallium, scandium and germanium discovered?

Text 3

1. Read and translate the text.

Dyes

The process by which the colour of materials such as cotton or wool is changed is known as dyeing. Dyes are very old. Most early dyes were natural. They came from plants or animals.

In ancient Egypt silk, wool, linen and cotton were dyed many beautiful colours. The Egyptians got their dyes from plants and roots, the bark of trees, berries and nuts, and from insects.

Dyes made from plants indigo and alizarin or madder, both of which are still used. These dyes can now be made in factories. Indigo has been used to dye materials blue for more than 5,000 years.

Alizarin is a red dye. It is obtained from the ground root of the madder plant. Alizarin was used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Indians.

Alizarin is a «mordant» colour. This means that a substance known as a mordant must be mixed with the colouring matter to fix the colour on the cloth. Mordants serve yet another purpose- different mordants produce different shades with the same dye-stuff.

Vocabulary

dye- краска, краситель

cotton-хлопок

wool- шерсть

ancient- античный, древний

Egypt- Египет

alizarin- ализарин (красящее средство)

madder- марена (растение)

to obtain- получать

mordant- протрава (при крашении), вещество, закрепляющую краску

linen- (льняное) полотно; парусина

to include- включать

indigo- индиго (растение и краска)

substance- вещество

to mix- смешивать

to fix- закреплять

purpose- цель

shade- оттенок

dye-stuff- красящее вещество, краситель

1. Answer the following questions

1. What process is called dyeing?
2. Were the dyes used by ancient Egyptians natural or synthetic?
3. Where did the ancient Egyptians get their dye-stuffs from?
4. What do dyes made from plants include?
5. How was alizarin obtained?
6. What do different mordants produce?

Text 4

1. Read and translate the text.

Electrolysis

Electrolysis is a process by which a chemical reaction is carried out by means of the passage of an electric current. The electrical energy enters and leaves the electrolytic medium through electrodes which usually are pieces of metal. The electrode where electrons enter the solution is the cathode; the electrode where the electrons leave is the anode. Negatively charged ions (anions) are attracted to the anode. Positively charged ions (cations) are attracted to the cathode.

The process is generally used as a method of depositing metals from the solution.

The relation between the quantity of material undergoing reaction and the quantity of electricity used in this reaction was discovered by M. Faraday, a famous English scientist (1791-1867)

Passing an electric current through solutions of copper, zinc, nickel, lead and silver salts, as well as some others, causes deposition of pure metal at the cathode. Passing current through salt solutions of alkali and alkaline earth metals results in liberation of hydrogen at the cathode.

Vocabulary:

to carry out – выполнять, проводить

undergoing-подвергающийся

to enter-поступать, входить

to cause-вызывать, сопровождать

to leave- выходить, оставлять

medium- среда

liberation-освобождение

cathode-катод

anode-анод

depositing-осаждение

relation-соотношение

1. Give English equivalents:

а) Ионы положительным зарядом; б) проводить химическую реакцию; в) ионы с отрицательным зарядом; г) прохождение электрического тока; д) входить в электролитическую среду; е) выходить из нее; ж) количество электричества, используемого в реакции; з) способствовать отложению чистого металла на катоде; и) метод отложения металлов (на катоде) из раствора; к) соляные растворы щелочей.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is electrolysis?
2. Where does the electric energy enter and leave the electrolytic medium?
3. What electrode is called the cathode?
4. What are negatively charged ions attracted to?
5. Where is electrolysis generally used?
6. By whom was the relation between the quantity of material undergoing reaction and the quantity of electricity used in this reaction discovered?
7. What metals are generally won from ores or compounds by electrolysis?
8. What does passing current through solutions of alkali and alkaline earth salts result in?

Text 5

1. Read and translate the text.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen is a colourless, odourless, tasteless diatomic gas constituting about 4/5 (four fifths) of the atmosphere by volume. It is slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. Nitrogen is the 17th most abundant element of the Earth's crust. There it is found in mineral compounds, such as saltpeter (KNO_3) and soda nitre, or Chile saltpeter (NaNO_3). Compounds of nitrogen are essential constituents of all living organisms. The proteins and nucleic acids in particular are basic building blocks of all living life forms.

Nitrogen forms a series of oxides and oxyacids. The most important of them is nitric acid, HNO_3 . It also unites with hydrogen to form ammonia, NH_3 . With many of the metallic elements it forms nitrides.

The organic compounds of nitrogen, however, are more numerous and variegated than the inorganic ones. They include the amines or substituted ammonia; the nitro series to which many explosives belong; the amides, e.g. nylon; the dyestuffs, and a wide variety of other chemical compounds.

Vocabulary:

odour – запах

to unite – соединяться

taste – вкус

ammonia – аммиак

to constitute – составлять

nitride – нитрид (соединение металла с азотом)

about – приблизительно

numerous – многочисленный

by volume – по объему

variegated – зд. разнообразный

soluble – растворимый

amine – амин (продукт замещения в аммиаке атомов водорода)

alcohol – спирт

abundant – обильный

substituted – замещенный

the Earth's crust – кора земного шара

nitro series – нитро серии

essential – существенный

saltpeter – (калиевая) селитра

constituent – составная часть

soda nitre – природная селитра

protein – белок

Chile saltpeter – чилийская селитра

Nucleic acid – нуклеиновая кислота

in particular – в частности

basic building block – основной

nitric acid-азотная кислота
структурный материал
oxyacid-кислородная кислота

2. Give English equivalents:

а) серия окисей и кислородных кислот; б) основные структурные элементы всех форм живых существ; в) белки и нуклеиновые кислоты; г) органические соединения азота; д) основные составные части

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of gas is nitrogen?
2. Is nitrogen soluble in water and alcohol?
3. In what mineral compounds is nitrogen found in nature?
4. What is the formula for nitric acid?
5. Which are more numerous: the organic compounds of nitrogen or the inorganic one?
6. Give some examples of inorganic compounds of nitrogen.

Text 6

1. Read and translate the text.

Plastics

Plastics are organic substances. They are made synthetically by polymerization, and capable of being formed into an almost endless variety of products, e.g. threads, sheets, tubes, and moulded objects.

The ancestor of modern synthetic plastics is celluloid. Celluloid has certain disadvantages – its flammability and the fact that it is not readily moulded. Thus it was not until the discovery of Bakelite in 1907 that the real foundation of the synthetic plastics industry was laid.

Plastics that consist of long-chain molecules can be softened by heat and moulded into a desired shape. These plastics are called thermoplastic. Plastics in which the polymer chains are cross-linked have much greater rigidity and cannot be softened. They are called thermosetting. The terms thermoplastic and thermosetting are also applied to the resins from which plastics are made.

The principal agent incorporated in a plastic is the resin. The principal agent incorporated in a plastic is the resin. The resin maybe natural, like cellulose, but it is most generally synthetic.

The resin is also known as a binder. Substances added to the plastic to enhance certain properties, e.g. hardness, resistance to shock, or abrasion, are called fillers. Examples are asbestos, glass fibres, and wood floor. Plasticizers are also included in the formulation. Antioxidants may be added to promote chemical stability and thus prolong life. Catalysts are added to assist the final cure (final formation of the product), and stabilizers to protect against sunlight, heat, and other destructive factors.

The procedure used to shape a plastic into its final form depends on the properties of the plastic. Some plastics can be injection moulded. Other plastics must be compression moulded-after they are filled into the mould they are subjected to pressure. Some plastics are simply cast into their final shape.

Vocabulary:

capable of being formed - которые можно формировать

variety - разнообразие; ряд, множество

thread - нить

sheet - лист

tube - труба

moulded object - формованное изделие

ancestor - предшественник

celluloid - целлулоид

disadvantage - недостаток

flammability - воспламеняемость

Thus it was not until the discovery of Bakelite in 1907 that the real foundation was laid... - И только после открытия бакелита в 1907 г. была заложена реальная основа...

synthetic plastics industry - промышленность синтетических пластмасс

long - chain molecule-молекула с длинной цепью

to soften - размягчать (ся)

to mould - формировать, отливать в форму

thermoplastic - термопластический

cross - linked chain- цепь с поперечной связью
 rigidity - жесть
 thermosetting - термореактивный
 principal agent - основное вещество
 to incorporate - включать
 binder - связывающее вещество
 to enhance - повышать, усиливать
 hardness - твердость, прочность
 resistance to shock - сопротивление удару
 resistance to abrasion - сопротивление истиранию
 glass fibre - стекловолокно
 wood flour - древесная мука
 to promote - способствовать
 stability -устойчивость
 to prolong life-продлить срок службы
 to assist - содействовать
 final cure - конечное отвержение
 destructive factors - разрушающие факторы
 procedure - технологический процесс
 can be injection moulded - могут формироваться методом литья под давлением
 must be compression moulded - должны прессоваться в формах
 mould-пресс-форма
 to subject - подвергаться
 to cast - отливать

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are plastics?
2. What are the disadvantages of celluloid?
3. When was Bakelite discovered?
4. What plastics can be softened by heat?
5. What are these plastics called?
6. What is the principal agent incorporated in a plastic?
7. Give some examples of fillers?
8. Which is the function of antioxidants?
9. What substances are added to assist the final formation of the product?

10. In what case are stabilizers added to the formation?
11. What does the procedure used to shape a plastic into its final form depend on?

Text 7

1. Read and translate the text.

Laboratory

The word laboratory is used to denote any room or building for experiments in science. Scientists carry out different kinds of research to improve and to extend the knowledge of natural laws. The work-room of a chemist and a testing-room at an industrial enterprise are also called laboratories.

In earlier days people called the places for chemical work simply a workshop. They also used these workshops for making drugs.

Nowadays laboratories can be found in educational institutions (such as University, Institute, Academy etc.) to practice scientific and technical knowledge by means of experiments.

There are some chemistry laboratories at Kemerovo State University. All laboratories are almost alike. These are large rooms where students and researchers carry out their experimental work. Modern laboratories of inorganic as well as organic and analytical chemistry are provided with gas and running water. Every laboratory must be provided with ventilating hood for the escape of harmful and unpleasant vapours and odours. Every lab has to be lit up very well.

There are many laboratory benches with a great number of drawers in every laboratory. Different apparatus and devices as well as materials are kept there. Besides, there is a lot of shelves and cases for containers with chemicals.

On every laboratory bench one can see test-tubes, flasks, beakers, funnels, evaporating dishes. All this glassware should be kept in good order.

Various burners serve for producing flames. The Bunsen burner is one of the simplest and most popular.

Different crucibles are used when heating solutions and igniting materials. Crucibles are usually made of quartz, porcelain and iron. In addition to these crucibles some laboratories have platinum crucibles, but very few labs can afford these.

Every laboratory should be equipped with different kinds of apparatus. Everything in the laboratory is to have its definite place.

When working in the chemistry laboratory one must follow some safety rules. First of all, any chemicals should be used carefully in the laboratory, because many of them could be dangerous. Phosphorus, sulphuric acid and chlorine are among them. Some chemicals are flammable, they could be explosive under certain conditions if one tries to light them. Besides, there are chemicals that are very reactive with one another. So, one should never play with chemicals to see what happens when they are mixed.

Chemicals must never be tasted – they could be poisonous. If one is to smell any chemical, it is necessary to fill the lungs with air first, then sniff carefully. After work one should close all the containers with chemicals.

Special attention must be paid to corrosive chemicals. They also should be treated with care. If these chemicals are spilled or splashed on the skin they must be washed off immediately with water. One must wear special laboratory overall to protect the clothes working with chemical substances. Sometimes it is necessary to put protective goggles to keep the eyes saved.

So, any lab serves for conducting experiments and laboratory work only by specialists.

2. Look through the text "Laboratory" and find all the adjectives characterizing the word chemicals.

3. Insert the proper prepositions: for, in, of, on, with

1. The laboratory ... inorganic chemistry is situated ... the third floor of the University. 2. Our laboratory is provided ... running water and ventilating hood. 3. There are test tubes, flasks and beakers ... the laboratory bench. 4. We ignite this material in a crucible made ... iron. 5. Chemists use the Bunsen burner ... heating materials ... a flask or a test-tube. 6. Different chemicals are kept ... our laboratory. 7. If corrosive chemicals are spilled or splashed ... the skin they must be washed off immediately ... water.

4. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

Materials, test-tubes. Laboratory. Glassware, inorganic. Drawers, as well as, in good order. in science, odourless, container

1. The word ... is used to denote any room or building for experiments 2. All the devices and glassware are kept ... in our laboratory. 3. A laboratory bench has a number of ... where different ... are kept. 4. The substance in a glass ... is colourless and 5. Flasks, beakers and ... are classified as laboratory ... 6. Students ... researchers carry out experimental work in the laboratory of ... chemistry.

5. Answer the following questions.

1. What is laboratory? 2. Where are your labs situated? Are they large or small? 3. Who works in chemistry laboratories? 4. What facilities is every lab provided with? What are they necessary for? 5. What glassware does every chemist use when working in a laboratory? 6. What laboratory instruments are necessary to carry out chemical experiments? 7. What is necessary to use when heating a solution and igniting a material in a chemistry laboratory? 8. What place in a lab is suitable for conducting experiments and work? 9. What apparatus and materials are kept in the University laboratories?

Text 8

1. Read and translate the text.

Experiments in a laboratory

A dictionary treats the word "experiment" as "a scientific test done in order to learn something or prove the truth of an idea". The term "experiment" is often associated with chemistry and chemistry laboratories. Indeed, it is difficult to study a substance or an element, to give any theoretical conclusion in chemistry without conducting proper experiments. Many experiments can be carried out in a laboratory. Here are some of them.

Preparation of hydrogen chloride

To obtain hydrogen chloride (HCl), which is often called hydrochloric acid gas, it is necessary to pour some sulphuric acid through a tube over the crystals of sodium chloride in a flask. The flask is to be heated.

On warming the flask, the hydrogen chloride is expelled as a colourless gas with a suffocating odour. It produces heavy clouds of white fumes when it comes in contact with the moist air of the room.

It is soluble and it cannot be collected over the water as are oxygen and hydrogen. It is heavier than the air and may be passed through a glass tube to the bottom of a bottle. If we dissolve some of the gas in water the solution has sour taste, reddens blue litmus, reacts with zinc etc. – it is a hydrochloric acid. When all the sodium chloride originally present in the flask has been transformed, the reaction is complete. The flask then contains a salt called sodium acid sulphate (NaHSO_4) together with unchanged excess of sulphuric acid.

Obtaining hydrogen by means of kipp's apparatus

In order to obtain hydrogen Kipp gas generator (Kipp's apparatus) may be used.

Kipp gas generator consists of two parts. The lower part of the generator has two compartments – the middle bulb and the lowest compartment with a tap; and the other part is a spherical funnel with a long stem leading into the lower part of the Kipp's apparatus.

The upper spherical funnel of the apparatus contains the solution of hydrochloric acid. Iron or zinc is placed in the middle bulb of the generator. When the tap is turned on the acid flows down from the funnel and interacts with the metal. When the tap is turned off the hydrogen formed displaces the acid into the lower part of the gas generator. Then, the acid passes up the inner tube into the spherical funnel. Hydrogen comes out through the outlet.

Preparation of salts

The word "salt" denotes a number of important chemical compounds. All these compounds are solids at room temperature. They can all be crystallized. The crystals of salt vary in colour and form.

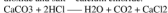
To produce salts it is necessary to know some methods of their preparation. Salts can be prepared by the interaction of an acid with a base or by the reaction of an acid with a metal. There are other laboratory and commercial methods by which salts may be prepared. Except those cases in which a salt is produced through the reaction of a metal with an acid most methods to prepare salts involve double replacement reactions.

Here are a few equations representing reactions in which salts are produced.

1) The reaction of zinc with hydrochloric acid results in the replacement of hydrogen atoms in the acid by zinc. Thus, a salt called zinc chloride is formed.



2) The interaction of calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid gives double replacement followed by decomposition into water, carbon dioxide and salt – calcium chloride.



carbonate acid salt (double replacement followed by decomposition)

So, salts are formed by several types of chemical reactions. The variety of salts that can be produced by chemists is practically limitless.

2. Insert the proper prepositions: at, by, from, in, of, through, with.

1. ... the lesson ... inorganic chemistry the teacher carries out different experiments to illustrate the theory with practical examples.

2. We place the sodium chloride ... a flask and add sulphuric acid ... a tube.

3. The hydrogen chloride gas displaces air ... the bottle.

4. Salts are prepared ... the interaction ... an acid ... a base.

5. When hydrogen chloride comes ... contact ... the moist air it produces heavy clouds ... white fumes.

6. The reaction ... zinc ... hydrochloric acid results ... the replacement ... hydrogen atoms ... the acid ... zinc.

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Pay attention to the verb forms necessary in each case – their Tense and Voice. Colour, form, outlet, solids, commercial, complete, hydrochloric, spherical, to dissolve, to involve, to react, to redden

1. If we ... some hydrogen chloride in water the solution has sour taste, ... blue litmus, ... with zinc.

2. When all the sodium chloride in the flask has been transformed, the reaction is ...

3. The upper ... funnel of the Kipp's apparatus contains the solution of ... acid.

4. Hydrogen formed comes out through the ... of the Kipp gas generator.
 5. Salts are ... at room temperature.
 6. Crystals of salts vary in ... and
 7. There are some laboratory and ... methods by which salts may be prepared.
 8. Most methods to prepare salts ... double replacement reaction.
-
4. Answer the questions to the text and discuss some aspects of experiments in chemistry.
 1. Why do chemists conduct experiments in a laboratory?
 2. How is hydrogen chloride prepared in a laboratory? Represent this reaction by the equation.
 3. How can we define that hydrogen chloride is produced? What are the main characteristics of the hydrogen chloride (smell, colour, solubility, weight)?
 4. Is it possible to turn hydrogen chloride into a solution of hydrochloric acid? How? What is necessary to do? Represent it in the form of equation.
 5. What is the chemical mechanism of obtaining hydrogen in a laboratory? Express this explanation in the equation.
 6. What is Kipp gas generator used for? Give the general description of the Kipp gas generator.
 7. What does the word "salt" denote?
 8. What are the main characteristics of salts (smell, colour, solubility, weight)?
 9. What methods of preparing salts exist in chemistry?
 10. Describe in detail an example of preparing salt.

Text 9

1. Read and translate the text.

Chemistry as a science

Chemistry is a very large and complex science. The origin of chemistry goes back to ancient times. It is associated with the manufacture of bronze, iron, ceramics and glass. Sufficient facts,

entirely free of magic which surrounded the work of the alchemists, appeared at the end of the sixteenth century.

In the seventeenth century modern chemistry began with the work of Robert Boyle. Later A. Lavoisier introduced the concept of chemical elements. In 1869 D. I. Mendeleev discovered regularities in the properties of elements. In the nineteenth century A. Avogadro introduced the concept of molecules. So, many great scientists devoted their lives to the development of chemistry. They are M. Curie, N. Bohr, M. V. Lomonosov, D. I. Mendeleev, A. M. Butlerov, F. A. Kekule, N. N. Semyonov.

Modern chemistry is the experimental and theoretical study of matter. Chemistry deals with the composition and properties of matter, the changes and transformations it undergoes, the conditions under which such changes take place, and the energy changes which accompany them.

A chemical change is the conversion of one substance into another. This involves changes in composition and properties of matter. Chemical changes are usually accompanied by the liberation or absorption of energy in the form of light, heat or electricity. All forms of matter consist of either pure substances or mixtures of two or more pure substances. The building blocks of matter are elements.

The combinations of elements are called compounds. Most of the elements are metals, and most of them are able to unite with other elements and form compounds in that way.

The formation of a compound from simpler substances is known in chemistry as synthesis. The process of breaking down a compound into simpler substances or its elements is called chemical analysis. In other words, chemical analysis includes the determination of the composition of a compound. It is necessary to remember that the composition of a pure substance never changes.

Matter exists in three common states: the solid, the liquid and the gaseous state. Solids have a definite volume and a definite shape. Liquids have a definite volume but no definite shape, taking the shape of the container they are in. Gases have neither a definite volume nor a definite shape: they take the volume and the shape of their containers. A matter usually can be transformed from one state to another under the changes of its temperature. The change of liquid into vapour (i. e.

gaseous state) is known as evaporation. The process of transforming solid into liquid is called melting. When liquid is converted into solid the process is defined as crystallization. The state of matter is changed by means of heating, cooling or freezing it. A change in the state or form of a substance is a physical change.

To characterize matter it should be mentioned² that every substance has physical and chemical properties. Physical properties include colour, smell, solubility, density, hardness, boiling and melting points. Chemical properties of a substance include its behaviour with other materials.

Chemistry is one of the fundamental sciences. Everyone understands the significance of chemistry. It plays an important part in the development of biochemistry, physics, medicine, geology and many other fields of science. The future of chemistry is practically unlimited.

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words: container, discovered, composition, development, analysis, concept, mixtures, liquids, melting

1. A. Lavoisier introduced the ... of the chemical elements.
2. D. I. Mendeleev ... regularities in the properties of elements.
3. Many great scientists devoted their lives to the ... of chemistry.
4. A chemical change involves changes in ... and properties of matter.
5. All forms of matter consist of either pure substances or ... of two or more pure substances.
6. ... is the determination of the composition of a compound.
7. ... have a definite volume but no definite shape, taking the shape of the ... they are in.
8. The process of transforming solid into liquid is called

3. Insert the proper prepositions: into, under, by, from, in, of, to, with

1. The origin of chemistry goes back ... ancient times.
2. In the 17th century modern chemistry began ... the work of Robert Boyle.
3. A chemical change involves changes ... composition and properties ... matter.

4. The formation ... a compound ... simpler substances is known as synthesis.
 5. Matter exists ... three states: the solid, the liquid and the gaseous state.
 6. The process ... breaking down a compound ... simpler substances or its elements is called analysis.
 7. A matter usually can be transformed ... one state ... another ... the changes ... its temperature.
 8. Chemical changes are usually accompanied ... the liberation or absorption ... energy ... the form ... light, heat or electricity.
-
4. Explain the following words and phrases in English:
 - chemical change
 - pure substance
 - mixture
 - liberation of energy
 - absorption of energy
 - analysis
 - synthesis
 - crystallization
 5. Answer the questions to the text.
 1. What is the origin of chemistry associated with?
 2. Whose discoveries did modern chemistry begin with?
 3. What is the subject matter of chemistry?
 4. What is a chemical change? What is a physical change?
 5. What do all forms of matter consist of?
 6. What are the building blocks of matter?
 7. What is a compound?
 8. What do the terms analysis and synthesis mean?
 9. What are the three states of matter?
 10. How are the transformations of matter from one state into another called?
 11. What are the chemical properties of matter?
 12. What are the physical properties of matter?
 13. Why is the role of chemistry in the modern world so great?

6. Read some statements on the fundamental discoveries in chemistry. Find some additional and more detailed information about these scientists and their discoveries.

1. Robert Boyle was the first who studied quantitatively the relationship between the volume of gas and the external pressure upon it.

2. A. Lavoisier, famous for his exact quantitative procedures and outstanding experiments, created the concept of chemical elements and expanded the list of elements known at that time to thirty-three.

3. A. Avogadro introduced the concept of molecules. He stated that equal volumes of gases under the same conditions of temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules.

4. F. A. Kekule and A. M. Butlerov introduced the structural theory of organic chemistry.

5. In 1869 D. I. Mendeleev published his first description of the Periodic System and explained regularities in the properties of elements.

6. N. Bohr developed theory of the hydrogen atom.

7. In 1934 the Curies announced the preparation of artificially radioactive elements.

8. Marie Curie discovered the two new elements – radium and polonium.

Computers

Text 1

1. Read and translate the text.

Computer literacy

Informed citizens of our information dependent society should be computer-literate, which means that they should be able to use computers as everyday problem-solving devices. They should be aware of the potential of computers to influence the quality of life.

There was a time when only privileged people had an opportunity to learn the basics, called the three R's: reading, writing, and arithmetics. Now, as we are quickly becoming an information becoming society, it is time to restate this right as the right to learn

reading, writing and computing. There is little doubt that computers and their many applications are among the most significant technical achievements of the century. They bring with them both economic and social changes. "Computing" is a concept that embraces not only the old third R, arithmetics, but also a new idea — computer literacy.

In an information society a person who is computer-literate need not be an expert on the design of computers. He needn't even know much about how to prepare programs which are the instructions that direct the operations of computers. All of us are already on the way to becoming computer-literate. Just think of your everyday life. If you receive a subscription magazine in the post-office, it is probably addressed to you by a computer. If you buy something with a bank credit card or pay a bill by check, computers help you process the information. When you check out at the counter of your store, a computer assists the checkout clerk and the store manager. When you visit your doctor, your schedules and bills and special services, such as laboratory tests, are prepared by computer. Many actions that you have taken or observed have much in common. Each relates to some aspect of a data processing system.

Text 2

1. Read and translate the text.

Application of personal computers

Personal computers have a lot of applications, however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific.

Home and hobby. Personal computers enjoy great popularity among experimenters and hobbyists. They are an exciting hobby. All hobbyists need not be engineers or programmers. There are many games that use the full capabilities of a computer to provide many hours of exciting leisure-time adventure. The list of other home and hobby applications of PCs is almost endless, including: checking account management, budgeting, personal finance, planning, investment analyses, telephone answering and dialing, home security,

home environment and climate control, appliance control, calendar management, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not. Word processing. At home or at work, applications software, called a word processing program, enables you to correct or modify any document in any manner you wish before printing it. Using the CRT monitor as a display screen, you are able to view what you have typed to correct mistakes in spelling or grammar, add or delete sentences, move paragraphs around, and replace words. The letter or document can be stored on a diskette for future use.

Professional. The category of professional includes persons making extensive use of word processing, whose occupations are particularly suited to the desk-top use of PCs. Examples of other occupations are accountants, financial advisors, stock brokers, tax consultants, lawyers, architects, engineers, educators and all levels of managers. Applications programs that are popular with persons in these occupations include accounting, income tax preparation, statistical analysis, graphics, stock market forecasting and computer modeling. The electronic worksheet is, by far, the computer modeling program most widely used by professionals. It can be used for scheduling, planning, and the examination of "what if situations."

Educational. Personal computers are having and will continue to have a profound influence upon the classroom, affecting both the learner and the teacher. Microcomputers are making their way into classrooms to an ever-increasing extent, giving impetus to the design of programmed learning materials that can meet the demands of student and teacher. Two important types of uses for personal computers in education are computer-managed instruction (CMI), and computer-assisted instruction (CAI). CMI software is used to assist the instructor in the management of all classroom-related activities, such as record keeping, work assignments, testing, and grading. Applications of CAI include mathematics, reading, typing, computer literacy, programming languages, and simulations of real-world situations

Vocabulary:

word processing - обработка текста

telephone dialing - набор номера телефона

security - безопасность; охрана

appliance - устройство; прибор
maintenance - поддержание; сохранение; эксплуатация
application software - прикладные программы
to delete - удалять; стирать; очищать память
to move paragraphs around - менять местами абзацы
accountant - бухгалтер
accounting - бухгалтерский учет
income tax - подоходный налог
stock market forecasting - биржевые прогнозы
worksheet - электронная таблица
scheduling - составление расписания, графика
computer-assisted instructions - компьютерные команды
to meet the demands - удовлетворять потребности
record keeping - регистрация; ведение записей
grading - оценивание; классификация

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main spheres of PC application?
2. Do you enjoy computer games?
3. Is it necessary for a person to be an analyst or a programmer to play computer games?
4. What other home and hobby applications, except computer games, can you name?
5. What is "a word processing program"?
6. What possibilities can it give you?
7. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?
8. What other changes in the typed text can you make using a display?
9. Which professions are in great need of computers?
10. How can computers be used in education?

2. Find English equivalents in the text:

Много областей применения; тем не менее; обработка текстов; пользоваться популярностью; любители; способности компьютера; бесконечный перечень; анализ инвестиций; набор номера телефона; автоответчик; ведение календаря; хранение адресов и почты; и так далее; прикладные программы; исправлять ошибки в написании; стирать предложения;

переставлять абзацы; бухгалтер; биржевые брокеры; консультант по налогам; юристы; работники образования; управленцы; бухгалтерский учет; подоходный налог; компьютерное моделирование; электронные таблицы; составление расписания; оказывать огромное влияние; прокладывать путь; дать толчок; удовлетворять потребности; учебная деятельность; компьютерная грамотность; моделирование реально-жизненных ситуаций.

Text 3

1. Read and translate the text.

Computer operations. Types of data

Much of the processing computers can be divided into two general types of operation. Arithmetic operations are computations with numbers such as addition, subtraction, and other mathematical procedures. Early computers performed mostly arithmetic operations, which gave the false impression that only engineers and scientists could benefit from computers. Of equal importance is the computers ability to compare two values to determine if one is larger than, smaller than, or equal to the other. This is called a logical operation. The comparison may take place between numbers, letters, sounds, or even drawings. The processing of the computer is based on the computer's ability to perform logical and arithmetic operations.

Instructions must be given to the computer to tell it how to process the data it receives and the format needed for output and storage. The ability to follow the program sets computers apart from most tools. However, new tools ranging from typewriters to microwave ovens have embedded computers, or built-in computers. An embedded computer can accept data to use several options in it's program, but the program itself cannot be changed. This makes these devices flexible and convenient but not the embedded computers itself.

With the advent of new computer applications and hardware, the definition of data has expanded to include many types.

Numeric data consists of numbers and decimal points, as well as the plus (+) and minus (—) signs. Both arithmetic operations and

logical operations are performed on numeric data. This means that numbers can be used for calculations as well as sorted and compared to each other.

Text, or textual data, can contain any combination of letters, numbers and special characters. Sometimes textual data is known as alphanumeric data.

Various forms of data that we can hear and see makes up audio-visual data. The computer can produce sounds, music and even human voice. It can also accept audio information as an input. Data can also take form of drawings and video sequences.

Physical data is captured from the environment. For example, light, temperature and pressure are all types of physical data. In many large "buildings, computer systems process several kinds of physical data to regulate operations. Computers can set off security alarms, control temperature and humidity, or turn lights on and off, all in response to physical data. These applications increase people's safety and save the time and money

Vocabulary:

data - данные

to divide - делить

to compute - вычислять

computation - вычисление

arithmetic operation - арифметическая операция

value - величина

logical operation - логическая операция

comparison - сравнение

addition - сложение

subtraction - вычитание

false - ложный

to benefit - получать пользу

equal - равный

to determine - определять

to compare - сравнивать

tool - инструмент

microwave oven - микроволновая печь

embedded - встроенный

accept - принимать
flexible - гибкий, изменчивый
advent - приход
to expand - расширять
sequence - последовательность
increase - увеличивать
decimal point - десятичная точка
save - спасать, эд. экономить

2. Answer the following questions:

1. In what two major parts could be computer operations divided?
2. What are arithmetic operations?
3. What are logical operations?
4. Can computer compare two graphical objects?
5. What makes computer so different from other tools?
6. What is an embedded computer? What modern devices have embedded computers?
7. How many are types of data?
8. What is physical data?

3. True or false.

1. Arithmetic operations are operations with numbers — subtraction and division.
2. Early computers gave false impression about their capabilities.
3. Logical operations are computer's ability to compare two values.
4. The major difference between the computer and tools lies in the flexibility of the program.
5. Embedded computers are found only in typewriters and ovens.
6. Microwave oven's program is flexible and could be changed because of the embedded computer.
7. Numeric data consist of numbers, decimal points and the (+) and (-) signs.
8. Computer can accept human speech as an audiovisual input data.

4. Give definitions using vocabulary:

1. software
2. arithmetic operation

3. logical operation
4. numeric data
5. textual data
6. physical data
7. audio-visual data

5. Complete the sentences:

- 1.... are computations with numbers such as addition, subtraction, and other mathematical procedures.
2. The computer's ability to compare two values to determine if one is larger than, smaller than, or equal to the other is called a ...
3. New tools ranging from typewriters to microwave ovens have embedded computers, or ... computers
4. An ... can accept data to use several options in its program, but the program itself cannot be changed.
5. ... can be used for calculations as well as sorted and compared to each other.
6. ... can contain any combination of letters, numbers and special characters.
7. Various forms of data that we can hear and see makes up... which is captured from the environment.
 - a) logical operation
 - b) text, or textual data
 - c) audio-visual data
 - d) physical data
 - e) arithmetic operations
 - f) built-in
 - g) numbers

Text 4

1. Read and translate the text.

Programming languages

Let's assume that we have studied the problem, designed a logical plan (our flowchart or pseudocode), and are now ready to write the program instructions. The process of writing program instructions is called coding. The instructions will be written on a form

called a coding form. The instructions we write will be recorded in a machine-readable form using a keypunch, key-to-tape, or key-to-disk, or entered directly into computer memory through a terminal keyboard.

The computer cannot understand instructions written in just any old way. The instructions must be written according to a set of rules. These rules are the foundation of a programming language. A programming language must convey the logical steps of the program plan in such a way that the control unit of the CPU can interpret and follow the instructions. Programming languages have improved throughout the years, just as computer hardware has improved. They have progressed from machine oriented languages that use strings of binary 1s and 0s to problem-oriented languages that use common mathematical and/or English terms.

There are over 200 problem-oriented languages. The most common of them are Cobol, Fortran, PL/I, Rpg, Basic, Pascal.

Cobol was the most widely used business-oriented programming language. Its name is an acronym for Common Business-Oriented Language. Cobol was designed to solve problems that are oriented toward data handling and input-output operations. Of course, Cobol can perform arithmetic operations as well, but its greatest flexibility is in data handling. Cobol also was designed as a self-documenting language. Self-documenting languages are those that do not require a great deal of explanation in order to be understood by someone reading the program instructions. The self-documenting aspect of Cobol is made possible by its sentence like structure and the very generous maximum symbolic field-name length of 30 characters. With a field-name length of up to 30 characters, the name can clearly identify the field and its purpose.

The Fortran IV language is oriented toward solving problems of a mathematical nature. The name Fortran comes from the combination of the words formula translation. The version of Fortran IV has been designed as algebra-based programming language. Any formula or those mathematical relationships that can be expressed algebraically can easily be expressed as a Fortran instruction. Fortran is the most commonly used language for scientific applications.

PL/I stands for programming language I. It was designed as a general-purpose language incorporating features similar to Cobol for data handling instructions and features similar to Fortran for mathematical instructions. PL/I is much more than a combination of the good features of both Cobol and Fortran, as it has many capabilities that are unique. Yet, although PL/I is one of the most versatile and the most powerful of the programming languages, it is not the most commonly used. Cobol and Fortran have been available for a longer period of time than PL/I, and many more users work with those languages.

Vocabulary:

programming language - язык программирования

coded form - кодированный вид; кодированное представление

to convey - передавать; сообщать

to improve - улучшать, совершенствовать

machine-oriented language- машинно-ориентированный язык

business-oriented language - язык для (программирования) экономических задач

problem-oriented language - проблемно-ориентированный язык

string of binary - строка двоичного представления data handling - обработка данных; работа с данными

field-name length - длина имени поля

incorporate features - включать свойства, особенности

versatile - многофункциональный; разносторонний;

универсальный generous - большой, значительный (о количестве)

mathematical relationship - математическая связь (соотношение)

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the process of writing instructions called?
2. What is a code?
3. How must instructions be written?
4. What is the foundation of any programming language?
5. How was the development of programming languages progressing throughout the years?
6. What are the most common problem-oriented languages?
7. What is Cobol?
8. What functions was Cobol designed for?
9. What does Fortran serve for?
10. What capabilities has PL/I?

3. Give English equivalents:

Языки программирования; блок-схема; кодированная форма; вид, удобочитаемый для компьютера; в соответствии с набором правил; представить логические шаги программы; таким образом; совершенствовать языки программирования; машинно-ориентированные языки; проблемно-ориентированные языки; обычный термин; язык для программирования экономических задач; обработка информации; операции по вводу-выводу данных; гибкость; идентифицировать поле и его цели; решение проблем математического характера; сферы научного применения; универсальный язык; включать свойства; уникальные возможности; многофункциональный и самый мощный из языков программирования.

Text 5

1. Read and translate the text.

History of computers

Let us take a look at the history of computers that we know today. The very first calculating device used was the ten fingers of a man's hands. This, in fact, is why today we still count in tens and multiples of tens.

Then the abacus was invented. People went on using some form of abacus well into the 16th century, and it is still being used in some parts of the world because it can be understood without knowing how to read.

During the 17th and 18th centuries many people tried to find easy ways of calculating. J. Napier, a Scotsman, invented a mechanical way of multiplying and dividing, which is now the modern slide rule works. Henry Briggs used Napier's ideas to produce logarithm tables which all mathematicians use today.

Calculus, another branch of mathematics, was independently invented by both Sir Isaak Newton, an Englishman, and Leibnitz, a German mathematician. The first real calculating machine appeared in 1820 as the result of several people's experiments.

In 1830 Charles Babbage, a gifted English mathematician, proposed to build a general-purpose problem-solving machine that he called "the analytical engine". This machine, which Babbage showed at the Paris Exhibition in 1855, was an attempt to cut out the human being altogether, except for providing the machine with the necessary facts about the problem to be solved. He never finished this work, but many of his ideas were the basis for building today's computers.

By the early part of the twentieth century electromechanical machines had been developed and were used for business data processing. Dr. Herman Hollerith, a young statistician from the US Census Bureau successfully tabulated the 1890 census. Hollerith invented a means of coding the data by punching holes into cards. He built one machine to punch the holes and others — to tabulate the collected data. Later Hollerith left the Census Bureau and established his own tabulating machine company. Through a series of merges the company eventually became the IBM Corporation.

Until the middle of the twentieth century machines designed to manipulate punched card data were widely used for business data processing. These early electromechanical data processors were called unit record machines because each punched card contained a unit of data.

In the mid-1940s electronic computers were developed to perform calculations for military and scientific purposes. By the end of the 1960s commercial models of these computers were widely used for both scientific computation and business data processing. Initially these computers accepted their input data from punched cards. By the late 1970s punched cards had been almost universally replaced by keyboard terminals. Since that time advances in science have led to the proliferation of computers throughout our society, and the past is but the prologue that gives us a glimpse of the future.

Vocabulary:

calculating device - вычислительное устройство

multiple - кратный

abacus - счеты

slide rule - логарифмическая линейка

logarithm table - логарифмическая таблица
 calculus - исчисление; математический анализ
 general-purpose - общего назначения, универсальный
 to cut out the human being altogether - полностью исключить человека
 to manipulate - обрабатывать, преобразовывать; управлять
 data processing - обработка данных (информации)
 tabulate the census - занести данные по переписи (населения) в таблицу
 means of coding - средства кодирования (шифровки)
 to punch the holes - пробивать отверстия
 punched card - перфокарта

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the very first calculating device? 2. What is the abacus? 3. What is the modern slide rule? 4. Who gave the ideas for producing logarithm tables? 5. How did Newton and Leibnitz contribute to the problem of calculation? 6. When did the first calculating machine appear? 7. What was the main idea of Ch. Babbage's machine? 8. How did electromechanical machines appear and what were they used for? 9. What means of coding the data did Hollerith devise? 10. How were those electromechanical machines called and why? 11. What kind of computers appeared later? 12. What new had the computers of 1970s?

3. Give English equivalents:

Вычислительное устройство; легкий способ вычисления; поэтому (вот почему); кратное десяти; изобрести механический способ умножения и деления; логарифмическая линейка; составить таблицы логарифмов; математический анализ; изобрести независимо (друг от друга); в результате; полностью исключить человека; кроме (за исключением); обработка деловой информации; средство кодирования информации; перфокарты; пробивать отверстия; оформить собранные данные в таблицу; работать с данными на перфокарте; устройство, записывающее информацию блоками; единица

информации; выполнять вычисления; для научных целей; клавишный терминал

Text 6

1. Read and translate the text.

Output devices

Printers provide information in a permanent, human-readable form. They are the most commonly used output devices and are components of almost all computer systems. Printers vary greatly in performance and design. We will classify printers as character printers, line printers and page printers in order to identify three different approaches to printing, each with a different speed range. In addition, printers can be described as either impact or nonimpact. Printers that use electromechanical mechanisms that cause hammers to strike against a ribbon and the paper are called impact printers. Nonimpact printers do not hit or impact a ribbon to print.

Character printers print only one character at a time. A typewriter is an example of a character printer. Character printers are the type used with literally all microcomputers as well as on computers of all sizes whenever the printing requirements are not large. Character printers may be of several types. A letter-quality printer is a character printer which produces output of typewriter quality. Letter-quality printers typically have speeds ranging from 10 to 50 characters per second. Dot-matrix printers form each character as a pattern of dots. These printers have a lower quality of type but are generally faster printers than the letter-quality printers — in the range of 50 to 200 characters per second. One of the newest types of character printer is the ink-jet printer. It sprays small drops of ink onto paper to form printed characters. The ink has a high iron content, which is affected by magnetic fields of the printer. These magnetic fields cause the ink to take the shape of a character as the ink approaches the paper.

Line printers are electromechanical machines used for high-volume paper output on most computer systems. Their printing speeds are such that to an observer they appear to be printing a line at a time. They are impact printers. The speeds of line printers vary from 100 to 2500 lines per minute. Line printers have been designed to use

many different types of printing mechanisms. Two of the most common print mechanisms are the drum and the chain. Drum printers use a solid, cylindrical drum, rotating at a rapid speed. Speeds of drum printers vary from 200 to over 2000 lines per minute. Chain printers have their character set on a rapidly rotating chain called a print chain. Speeds of chain printers range from 400 to 2400 lines per minute.

Page printers are high-speed nonimpact printers. Their printing rates are so high that output appears to emerge from the printer a page at a time. A variety of techniques are used in the design of page printers. These techniques, called electrophotographic techniques, have developed from the paper copier technology. Laser-beam printers use a combination of laser beam and electrophotographic techniques to create printer output at a rate equal to 18000 lines per minute.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the three types of printers? 2. What is a letter-quality printer? 3. What is a dot-matrix printer? 4. What type of printer is the most common with microcomputer systems? 5. What is the most common printer type used on large computer systems? 6. What is an impact printer? Give an example. 7. What is a nonimpact printer? Give examples. 8. What are the most widely used printers? 9. How do you distinguish between a letter-quality printer and a dot-matrix printer? 10. Which of these printers is slower? 11. What types of character printers do you know? 12. How are printed characters formed by means of an ink-jet printer? 13. What are the main types of a line printer? Which of them is faster? 14. What techniques are used in the operation of page printers?

3. Give English equivalents:

Удобная для восприятия человека форма; наиболее часто употребляемые устройства вывода информации; различаться по рабочим характеристикам и внешнему виду; принтеры с посимвольной печатью; принтеры с построчной печатью; принтеры с постраничной печатью; различные методы печати; диапазон скорости; принтеры контактные и бесконтактные; ударять по ленте; печатать по одному символу; буквально все компьютеры; а также; требования печати; принтер с

типографским качеством печати; точечно-матричные принтеры; струйные принтеры; разбрызгивать капли чернил; высокое содержание железа; магнитные поля; принимать форму символа; кажется, что печатают по строчке; барабанный принтер; цепочечные принтеры; лазерный принтер.

Text 7

1. Read and translate the text.

Personal computers

Personal computers are supposed to appear in the late 1970s. One of the first and most popular personal computers was the Apple II, introduced in 1977 by Apple Computer. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, new models and competitive operating systems seemed to appear daily. Then, in 1981, IBM entered the fray with its first personal computer, known as the IBM PC. The IBM PC quickly became the personal computer of choice, and most other personal computer manufacturers fell by the way-side. One of the few companies to survive IBM's onslaught was Apple Computer, which is sure to remain a major player in the personal computer marketplace. In less than a decade the microcomputer has been transformed from a calculator and hobbyist's toy into a personal computer for almost everyone.

What is a personal computer? How can this device be characterized?

- First, a personal computer being microprocessor-based, its central processing unit, called a microprocessor unit, or MPU, is concentrated on a single silicon chip.
- Second, a PC has a memory and word size that are smaller than those of minicomputers and large computers. Typical word sizes are 8 or 16 bits, and main memories range in size from 16 K to 512 K.
- Third, a personal computer uses smaller, less expensive, and less powerful input, output and storage components than do large computer systems. Most often, input is by means of a keyboard, soft-copy output being displayed on a cathode-ray tube screen. Hard-copy output is produced on a

low-speed character printer.

- A PC employs floppy disks as the principal online and offline storage devices and also as input and output media.
- Finally, a PC is a general-purpose, stand-alone system that can begin to work when plugged in and be moved from place to place.

Probably the most distinguishing feature of a personal computer is that it is used by an individual, usually in an interactive mode. Regardless of the purpose for which it is used, either for leisure activities in the home or for business applications in the office, we can consider it to be a personal computer.

Vocabulary:

personal computers - персональные компьютеры

competitive operating systems - конкурирующая операционная система

IBM (International Business Machine) - фирма по производству компьютеров to enter the fray - ввязаться в драку

computer of choice - лучший компьютер

to fall by the wayside - остаться в стороне; уступить дорогу

to survive onslaught - выдержать конкуренцию

word size - размер слова; разрядность двоичного слова

soft-copy output - вывод электронной, программно-управляемой копии

hard-copy output - вывод «твердой» печатной копии

online storage - неавтономное хранение данных в ЗУ

offline storage - автономное хранение данных отдельно от компьютера

input media - носитель для входных данных

2. Answer the following questions:

1. When did the first personal computer appear?
2. What was one of the first PC model?
3. What is a personal computer?
4. What are the four main characteristics of a PC?
5. What does the term «microprocessor-based» mean?
6. What are the typical word sizes of a PC?
7. How is input carried out in personal computers?

8. What principle storage devices do PC use?
9. What kind of a system is a PC?
10. What differs personal computers from large computer systems?

3. Give English equivalents:

Конкурирующая операционная система; появляться ежедневно; ввязаться в драку; лучший компьютер; остаться в стороне; выдержать конкуренцию; главный поставщик на компьютерном рынке; игрушка для любителя; микро-процессорный; цельный кристалл (микросхема) из кремния; размер слова; компоненты меньшей мощности; посредством; вывести на экран; низкоскоростной принтер с посимвольной печатью; использовать гибкие диски; приборы (не) автономного хранения данных; универсальный; автономная система; отличительная черта; интерактивный режим; независимо от цели; досуговая деятельность.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

Артикль

Неопределенный артикль а (an) употребляется перед единичным, отдельным предметом, который мы не выделяем из класса ему подобных. Неопределенный артикль an обычно стоит перед существительным, которое начинается с гласного звука: an apple, an egg.

Например: I bought a book yesterday. Я купил вчера книгу (одну из многих ей подобных). I have an apple. У меня есть яблоко (одно, какое-то).

Неопределенный артикль а (an) может употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими в единственном числе. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными или существительными во множественном числе неопределенный артикль опускается.

Неопределенный артикль не употребляется:

а) с неисчисляемыми и «абстрактными» существительными:
I like coffee and tea. Friendship is very important in our life.

б) с существительными во множественном числе:

They are students now.

в) с именами собственными:

I told Jane about that.

г) с существительными, перед которыми стоят притяжательные или указательные местоимения:

This car is better than that. My bike is old.

д) с существительными, за которыми следует количественное числительное, обозначающее номер:

I have read page eight of the magazine.

Неопределенный артикль а необходим в конструкциях:

I have a... This is a... I am a... What a fine day! I see a... There is a... He is a...

Определенный артикль the выделяет предмет или предметы из класса им подобных:

The book I bought yesterday was interesting — Книга, которую я купил вчера, была интересной (это — конкретная книга, которую говорящий выделяет из класса ей подобных).

Определенный артикль *the* употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными, как с единственным, так и с множественным числом.

Например: This is a book. The book is interesting (исчисляемое в единственном числе).

This is meat. The meat is fresh, (неисчисляемое)

These are books. The books are good, (множественное число).

Определенный артикль употребляется:

а) когда известно (из контекста) о каком предмете (предметах, явлениях) идет речь: Clean the floor, please. I am going to the park.

б) когда речь идет о единственном в своем роде предмете или явлении: The sun is shining brightly.

в) когда существительное имеет ограничивающее определение, чаще всего с предлогом *of*.

I don't know the name of that girl.

г) в словосочетаниях типа *in the north, to the west, at the cinema, the same, in the country, the rest of the ...*

д) если перед существительным стоит прилагательное в превосходной степени

This is the most interesting magazine.

е) перед порядковыми числительными

He lives on the tenth floor.

Имена собственные и артикль

С именами собственными и географическими названиями артикль, как правило, не употребляется, кроме следующих случаев:

а) перед собирательным именем семьи The Petrovs — Петровы

б) с названиями морей, рек, океанов, горных хребтов, групп островов используется определенный артикль: the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea, the Volga, the British Isles.

в) определенный артикль используется с несколькими названиями стран, областей и городов:

the Congo, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Netherlands, the Ukraine;

г) определенный артикль используется с названиями стран, состоящих из двух и более слов:

the Russian Federation, the United States of America, the United Kingdom.

Местоимения

Местоимение называет людей, предметы или признаки уже упомянутые ранее. Например:

Peter gave Kate a book. She took it.

Петя дал Кэте книгу. Она ее взяла.

You have a good dictionary. I want to buy such a dictionary.

У вас хороший словарь. Я хочу купить такой словарь.

Личные местоимения

Единств. Число

Множеств. число

I (я)

we (мы)

you (ты)

you (вы)

he (он), she (она), it (оно)

they (они)

Личные местоимения в английском языке имеют два падежа:

именительный падеж (the nominative case);

объектный падеж (the objective case), заменяющий собой все падежи русского.

Склонение личных местоимений

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
Ед. ч.	1	I (я)	me (мне, меня)
	2	you (ты)	you (тебе, тебя)
	3	he (он) she (она) it (оно).	him (его, ему) her (ее, ей) it (его, ему) исодуш.

Мн. ч.	1	we (мы) Мн.	us (нас, нам)
	2	you (вы)	you (вас, вам)
	3	they (они)	them (их, им)

Примечание. После местоимения you глагол-сказуемое всегда стоит во множественном числе (так как в современном английском языке вместо местоимения «ты» всегда употребляется вежливая форма обращения «вы».

You are a student. Ты студент.

Притяжательные местоимения

Единств. число	Множеств. число
my (мой, моя, мое, мои)	our (наш, наша, наше, наши)
your (твой, твоя, твоё, твои)	your (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши)
his (его), her (ее), its (его)	their (их)

Притяжательные местоимения имеют две формы: основную и абсолютную.

Формы притяжательных местоимений

Число	Лицо	Основная форма (перед существительным)	Абсолютная форма (без существительного)
Ед. ч.	1	my	mine
	2	your	yours
	3	his her its	his hers its
Мн. ч.	1	our	ours
	2	your	yours
	3	their	theirs

Основная форма употребляется в тех случаях, когда за притяжательным местоимением стоит существительное.

This is my book and that is your book.

Это моя книга, а то твоя книга.

Абсолютная форма употребляется в тех случаях, когда за притяжательным местоимением не стоит существительное.

This is my book and that is yours. It is not mine.

Это моя книга, а то твоя. Она не моя.

Указательные местоимения

This (этот, эта, это), that (тот, та, то), such (такой, такая, такое, такие).

Указательные местоимения this и that имеют единственное и множественное число.

Единств. число

Множеств. число

this (этот, эта, это)

these (эти)

that (тот, та, то)

those (те)

Запомните: this is — these are

that is — those are

there is — there are

it is — they are

This is my house and that is yours.

Это мой дом, а то - твой.

These are my books. Take those books.

Эти книги мои. Возьми те книги. .

Указательное местоимение such имеет одну неизменяемую форму.

I like such books. Мне нравятся такие книги.

Оборот there is/there are

Оборот there is / there are служит для выражения наличия (отсутствия) какого-либо предмета в определенном месте или в

определенное время. Формы прошедшего и будущего времени: there was, there were и there will be.

There are some pictures on the wall. На стене несколько картин.

There was nobody in the room. В комнате никого не было.

Выбор формы глагола to be зависит от числа существительного, следующего сразу за ним:

There is a chair and two armchairs in the room.

There are two armchairs and a chair in the room. Вопросительные предложения с оборотом there is / there are строятся следующим образом

Общий вопрос: Is there anything in the bag? Will there be lessons tomorrow?

Специальный вопрос: What is there in the bag?

Разделительный вопрос. There are some pupils in the classroom, aren't there?

Множественное число существительных

Множественное число существительных = единственное число + s (es)

Множественное число существительных образуется путем прибавления к основе окончания -s:

a toy -toys

Множественное число существительных, основа которых оканчивается на -ch, -s, -ss, -sh, -x, а также существительных, имеющих окончание -o, образуется путем прибавления окончания -es:

a fox коробка -foxes

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -y (после согласной) во множественном числе имеют окончание -ies:

a fly муха - flies

Если слово оканчивается на / (-fe), то во множественном числе / меняется на и и добавляется -(es)

a shelf полка - shelves

(но: roof крыша - roofs)

Исключения:

а) изменяется корневая гласная:

a man мужчина - men
a woman женщина - women
a foot нога - feet
a tooth зуб - teeth
a goose гусь - geese
a mouse мышь - mice
б) добавляется окончание -en:
an ox бык - oxen
a child ребенок - children

В английском языке есть существительные, которые имеют общую форму для единственного и множественного числа:

a deer олень - deer олени
a sheep овца - sheep овцы
a fish рыба - fish рыбы
swine свинья - swine свиньи

Некоторые существительные могут употребляться в форме только единственного либо множественного числа.

В единственном числе употребляются неисчисляемые существительные, такие как:

money - деньги
sugar - сахар
hair - волосы
business - дело
information - информация, сведения
fruit - фрукты
progress - прогресс, успехи
news - новость, новости
peace - мир
love - любовь
knowledge - знание, знания
advice - советы
furniture - мебель
luggage - багаж

Только во множественном числе употребляются слова для обозначения предметов, состоящих из двух и более частей:

trousers - брюки
glasses - очки

scissors - ножницы

shorts - шорты

Только во множественном числе употребляются слова:

clothes - одежда

goods - товары

riches - богатства

thanks - благодарности

manners - манеры

looks - взгляды

Настоящее простое время (Present Simple Tense)

Глаголы в Present Indefinite (Simple) описывают обычные, повторяющиеся действия и факты — безотносительно к их длительности или к результату действия:

I go to school every day. — Я хожу в школу каждый день.

В этом высказывании интересует не время, потраченное на дорогу, не процесс движения, не результат походов, а сам факт: я хожу в школу, а не на работу.

Для указания на повторный характер действия часто употребляются следующие слова:

every day / week, month, year (каждый день /каждую неделю, месяц, год), often (часто), seldom (редко), always (всегда), usually (обычно), never (никогда).

Наречия often, seldom, always, never, usually обычно ставятся перед глаголом.

В предложениях с глаголом to be эти наречия обычно ставятся после глагола.

He is never late for the lessons. - Он никогда не опаздывает на уроки.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы в Simple образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов do, does, с частицей not краткие формы: don't, doesn't.

Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous Tense)

Употребляется для выражения действия, длящегося в настоящий момент или период.

Указание на время типа now (сейчас), at the moment (в данный момент) может быть либо выражено, либо подразумеваться.

С глаголами, которые обозначают не действие, а состояние, Present Continuous обычно не употребляется:

to feel - чувствовать

to be - быть, находиться

to live - жить

to stay - оставаться

to hear - слышать

to see - видеть

to know - знать

to remember - помнить

to think - думать

to want - хотеть

to like - любить, нравиться

to love - любить

Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple Tense)

Правильные и неправильные глаголы (Regular and Irregular Verbs)

По способу образования прошедшего времени все глаголы в английском языке можно разделить на две группы: правильные и неправильные. У правильных глаголов вторая и третья формы (Past Indefinite Tense и Past Participle — простое прошедшее время и причастие прошедшего времени) совпадают между собой и образуются путем прибавления к основе глагола окончания -ed (-d): to ask — asked to change — changed; to receive — received to work — worked

При этом существует ряд особенностей:

а) если глагол оканчивается на -у с предшествующей согласной, то буква у меняется на i и добавляется окончание -ed: to supply — supplied to apply — applied,

если глагол оканчивается на -у с предшествующей гласной, то буква у не меняется и добавляется окончание -ed: to stay — stayed; to play — played;

б) если глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, то согласная на конце удваивается: to stop — stopped.

Неправильные глаголы образуют вторую и третью формы различными способами, без четких правил. Это наиболее часто употребляемые глаголы. В конце книги приведен список часто встречающихся неправильных глаголов.

Предлоги

Предлоги, обозначающие место

at - у, в, возле, рядом

местонахождение у чего-либо местонахождение там, где протекает определенный процесс:

I am sitting at the table. - Я сижу у стола.

I study at school. - Я учусь в школе.

The pupils are at the lesson. - Ученики на уроке.

in - в

- местонахождение внутри чего-либо:

He is in the office. - Он в офисе.

The books are in the bag. - Книги в портфеле.

on - на

местонахождение на поверхности:

The book is on the desk. - Книга на столе.

under - под

местонахождение под другим предметом:

The book is under the table. - Книга под столом.

across - через

I live across the street. - Я живу через дорогу.

above - над

местонахождение над другим предметом:

There is a lamp above the table. - Над столом висит лампа.

between - между

Between us. - Между нами.

in front of - впереди, перед
местонахождение предмета (лица) впереди другого предмета (лица)

There is a telephone in front of him. - Перед ним стоит телефон.

behind - за, позади, сзади
местонахождение предмета (лица) позади другого предмета (лица):

There is a sport ground behind our school. - За нашей школой спортплощадка.

around - вокруг
местонахождение одного предмета вокруг другого предмета:

We are sitting around the table. -Мы сидим вокруг стола.

over - над, через, сверху
There is a bridge over the river. - Над рекой мост.

near - вблизи, около, рядом с, возле, за
She is sitting near the table. -Она сидит за столом.

up - вверх
Up the river. - Вверх по реке.

down - вниз
Down the river. - Вниз по реке.

Предлоги, обозначающие движение
to - к

движение по направлению к предмету (лицу), протекающему процессу:

Come to me. - Подойдите ко мне.

from - от, из, со
движение от предмета (лица), удаление от протекающего процесса:

Take this book from the table.- Убери книгу со стола.

I come from Russia. - Я из России.

into - в, внутрь
движение внутрь ограниченного пространства:

Put the book into the bag. - Положи книгу в портфель.

out of - из
движение из ограниченного пространства:

Take the book out of the table. -Возьми книгу из стола.

on(to) /onto - на

движение на поверхность:

Snow fell onto the ground. - Снег падал на землю.

through - через, сквозь

He went in through the door. - Он вошел через дверь

Предлоги времени.

in - в

внутри временного отрезка:

In April, in 2000. - В апреле, в 2000 году.

in -через

через некоторое время:

in an hour, in' two days - через час, через два дня

at - в

(точка во времени):

at 5 o'clock, at midnight - в 0 часов, в полночь

on - в

в (с названием дней недели, датами):

on Monday, on the 10th of February - в понедельник,

10 февраля

by - к

к определенному моменту:

by 8 o'clock tomorrow - к 8 часам завтра

from 5 till 6 o'clock - с 5-ти до 6-ти

from 5 to 6 o' clock - с 5-ти до 6-ти

for - в течение

в течение (отрезок времени):

for an hour - в течение часа

during - во время (чего-либо)

during the lesson- во время урока

after - после (чего-либо)

after work - после работы

before - перед (чем-либо) ,

before the lesson - перед уроком

within - внутри, в рамках

within a month - в течение месяца

Прочие предлоги

by - при, около, посредством:

by the window, by plane

with - вместе с:
with a friend - с другом
for - для:
I'll do it for you. - Я сделаю это для тебя.

Настоящее совершенное время (Present Perfect Tense)

Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в настоящем времени (have, has) и третьей формы смыслового глагола. В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. В отрицательном предложении после вспомогательного глагола ставится отрицание not.

Present Perfect «находясь в настоящем, заглядывает в прошлое», как бы напоминая про уже совершенное действие, которое интересно для дальнейшего разговора. Другими словами, этим временем мы подчеркиваем то, что актуально сейчас, что повлекло за собой события настоящего.

Jim has lost his ticket. So he can't fly with us. - Джим потерял свой билет. Поэтому он не может лететь с нами.

We have only recieved two letters from him since he came back. - Мы получили только два письма с тех пор, как он вернулся.

Основные типы вопросов, используемые в английском языке

1. Общий вопрос

Общий вопрос относится ко всему предложению в целом, и ответом на него будут слова yes или no:

Do you like ice-cream? - Yes, I do.

Can you speak English? - Yes, I can.

Are you a schoolboy? - No, I am not.

Have you bought a text book? - Yes, I have.

Порядок слов в общем вопросе:

- a) вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол;
- b) подлежащее (существительное или местоимение);
- c) смысловой глагол (или дополнение).

2. Специальный вопрос

Специальный вопрос относится к какому-нибудь члену предложения или их группе и требует конкретного ответа:

What is your name? - My name is Peter.

Where do you live? - I live in Rostov.

Специальный вопрос всегда начинается со специального вопросительного слова:

who - кто

whom - кого

what - что

which - который

whose - чей

when - когда

where - где

why - почему

how long - как долго

how many - сколько

how much - сколько

how - как

Порядок слов в специальном вопросе:

a) вопросительное слово (what, where, who, when, how и т. д.);

b) вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол;

c) подлежащее;

d) смысловой глагол;

e) дополнения;

f) обстоятельства (места, времени, образа действия и т. д.)

3. Альтернативный вопрос

Альтернативный вопрос предполагает выбор из двух возможностей:

Do you like coffee or tea? - Вы любите кофе или чай?

Альтернативный вопрос начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз or и вторая часть вопроса.

4. Разделительный вопрос

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей. Первая часть - это повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или

отрицательное), вторая, отделенная запятой от первой, - краткий вопрос (tail - хвост),

который на русский переводится не правда ли? Не так ли?

You are a pupil, aren't you? - Вы ученик, не правда ли?

You aren't a pupil, are you? - Вы не ученик, не правда ли?

В кратком вопросе повторяется вспомогательный, модальный или связочный глагол предложения, содержащего заявление. Если сказуемое предложения

выражено глаголами to be или to have, то повторяются эти глаголы.

He is reading, isn't he? - Он читает, не так ли?

(Повторяется вспомогательный глагол.)

He can read, can't he? - Он умеет читать, не так ли?

(Повторяется модальный глагол can.)

He is a good pupil, isn't he? - Он хороший ученик, не так ли?

(Повторяется связочный глагол to be.)

He has a book, hasn't he? - У него есть книга, не так ли?

(Повторяется глагол to have, употребляемый как смысловой глагол.)

Если в повествовательной части разделительного вопроса содержится утверждение, то во второй — отрицание.

Если в повествовательной части ;— отрицание, то во второй части, как правило, — утверждение:

He is there, isn't he? - Он там, не так ли?

He isn't there, is he? - Он не там, не так ли?

5. Вопрос к подлежащему

В вопросах, обращенных к подлежащему в формах Present и Past Indefinite, не употребляется вспомогательный глагол to do (did) и сохраняется прямой порядок слов:

Who wants to go to the cinema?

Whose pen is it?

Who lives here?

Будущее простое время (Future Simple Tense)

1. Утвердительная форма будущего времени образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов *Shall* и *will* и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to*. *Shall* употребляется с первым лицом единственного и множественного числа, а *will* – с остальными лицами. В современном английском языке имеется тенденция употреблять *will* так же и с первым лицом:

I Shall work

Я буду работать.

Will

You will work

Вы будете работать.

He will work

Он будет работать

2. В беглой разговорной речи *Shall* и *will* часто сливаются с местоимениями, что приводит к образованию сокращенных форм:

I'll we'll you'll he'll it'll they'll she'll

I think I'll do it.

Пожалуй, я это сделаю.

3. Для образования вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Will he come tomorrow?

Он придет завтра?

When shall we begin working?

Когда мы начинаем работать?

4. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы *po* которая ставится непосредственно после вспомогательного глагола:

You will not work tomorrow morning

Завтра утром вы
работать не будите

5. В разговорной речи употребляются сокращенные отрицательные формы – shall not и wont – will not:

We shan't see him.

Мы его не увидим.

He won't be in till nine.

Его не будет дома до
пяти часов.

6. *Оборот to be going to* выражает намерение совершить действие в ближайшем будущем. При этом подразумевается, что возможность совершения этого действия уже в какой-то мере обеспечена:

I am going to meet him today.

Я собираюсь встретить
его сегодня.

I'm going to write to my sister tomorrow.

Завтра я напишу своей сестре. Я принял такое решение.

7. *Оборот to be going to* употребляется также для выражения уверенности говорящего в том, что действие обязательно произойдет в ближайшем будущем:

She's going to be a good teacher.

Она станет хорошим учителем.

Числительные

Числительные обозначают количество предметов или порядок предметов при счете.

Числительные делятся на количественные, отвечающие на вопрос сколько? и порядковые, отвечающие на вопрос который?

Количественные числительные от 13 до 19 образуются прибавлением суффикса *-teen* к основе.

Числительные, обозначающие десятки, имеют суффикс *-ty*. Порядковые числительные, кроме первых трех (*first, second, third*), образуются прибавлением суффикса *-th* или *-eth* к соответствующим количественным числительным. Они всегда употребляются с определенным артиклем.

Числительные от 100 и более:

100 - a (one) hundred

101 - a (one) hundred and one 100th - the hundredth

101st - the one hundred

200 - two hundred and first

1000 - (one) thousand 200th - the two hundredth

1000th - the thousandth

1001 - a (one) thousand and one

5,550 - five thousand five hundred and fifty

5,000,000 - five million

1500 - fifteen hundred

Заметьте, что числительные *hundred, thousand, million* не имеют окончания *-s*, когда перед ними стоит другое числительное. Когда числительные обозначают неопределенное количество, они

употребляются во множественном числе с окончанием -s, за которым следует предлог of.

Сравните:

hundreds of books- two hundred books
thousands of books- five thousand books
millions of people- two million people

Номера страниц, домов, квартир, транспорта, обозначаются не порядковыми, а количественными числительными.

В этих случаях существительные употребляются без артикля:
page 15, house 40, flat 13, bus 72.

Как читать даты?

Числительное, обозначающее год, делится на две части — число сотен, а затем - число десятков и единиц.

1900 - nineteen hundred, in (the year) nineteen hundred

2000 - two thousand, in (the year) two thousand

1905 - nineteen five, in (the year) nineteen five

Даты читаются следующим образом:

April 12, 2001 1) on the twelfth of April, two thousand one

2) on April the twelfth, two thousand one

Как читаются дробные числительные?

Простые

Десятичные

1/2 - a (one) half; 0.1 - O [ou] point one

2/3 - two thirds 35.25 - three, five (и л и thirty-five) point two five

1.5 - one and a half

Для обозначения времени:

Если минутная стрелка (the long hand) находится в правой части циферблата (a face) - используется предлог past.

It's ten past eleven. - 10 минут двенадцатого.

It's a quarter past eleven. - Четверть двенадцатого.

It's half past eleven. - Половина двенадцатого.

Если минутная стрелка находится в левой части циферблата, то используется предлог to.

It's ten to twelve. - Без десяти двенадцать.

It's a quarter to twelve. - Без четверти двенадцать.

It's twenty minutes to twelve. Без двадцати минут двенадцать.

It is eleven sharp. Ровно одиннадцать.

Время до полудня обозначается а. м. (от лат. Ante meridiem), а после полудня р.м. (от лат. post meridiem).

Например:

10 а. м. - часов утра.

6 р. м. - Шесть часов вечера.

My watch is five minutes fast. - Мои часы спешат на 5 минут.

My watch is five minutes slow. - Мои часы отстают на 5 минут.

What day is it today? - Какой сегодня день (недели)?

What date is it today? - Какое сегодня число?

What time is it? - Который час?

What is the time? - Который час?

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Модальные глаголы показывают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. Например, сравните:

You can speak English. Вы можете (умеете) говорить по-английски.

You must speak English. Вы должны говорить по-английски.

You may speak English. Вы можете говорить по-английски. (Вас поймут.)

Как видим, в одном и том же предложении изменение модального глагола меняет смысл всего предложения, т. е. меняется отношение к действию, выраженному инфинитивом.

Модальные глаголы не имеют форм во всех временах, для этого употребляются их эквиваленты (заменители).

Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с модальными глаголами строятся без вспомогательных глаголов:

Can you help me? — Yes, I can. — No, I can't.

Вы можете помочь мне? — Да. — Нет.

К основному модальным относятся глаголы:

Модальный глагол Can

Can - мочь, быть в состоянии, could - прошедшее время.

Предполагает наличие физической, умственной и прочих возможностей, позволяющих сделать что-либо:

I can swim. - Я могу (я умею) плавать.

I could translate this text. - Я мог (был в состоянии)

перевести этот текст.

Вежливую просьбу можно начинать с модального глагола could:

Could you help me, please! - Не могли бы вы помочь мне, пожалуйста!

В будущем времени у глагола can есть заменитель - конструкция to be able to (быть в состоянии что-либо сделать):

I shall be able to help you when I am free. - Я смогу помочь тебе, когда освобожусь.

Модальный глагол May

May - иметь возможность, получить разрешение
(делать что-либо), прошедшее время - might

May I help you?

Можно вам помочь?

Yes, you may. Да, можно.

В будущем времени у модального глагола may есть заменитель - конструкция to be allowed to (получить разрешение сделать что-либо).

He will be allowed to take the book. - Ему разрешат взять книгу.

Модальный глагол Must

Must - должен, обязан.

- You must write it down now. - Вы должны написать это сейчас.

Заменителями глагола must являются глаголы to have to и to be to, которые имеют некоторые дополнительные оттенки значения. Глагол to have to означает долженствование, вызванное обстоятельствами, вынужденную необходимость, в то время как глагол to be to - долженствование, связанное с расписанием, планом или заранее сделанной договоренностью.

She had to stay at home. — Она вынуждена была (ей пришлось) остаться дома.

The train was to arrive at 8 in the evening. - Поезд должен был прибыть в 8 вечера. (По расписанию).

После модальных глаголов и некоторых их эквивалентов инфинитив употребляется без частицы to.

Заменителями модального глагола must являются также модальные глаголы ought to, should (в значении совета, рекомендации, упрека) и shall (испрашивается разрешение на совершение действия).

Children ought to obey their parents. - Дети должны слушать своих родителей.

You should enter the Institute. Вам следует поступить в институт. (рекомендация, совет).

В сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом глагол should выражает сожаление о невыполненном действии и переводится «следовало бы».

You should have helped them. Вам следовало бы помочь им. (Но вы не сделали этого).

Shall I read? Мне следует читать?

Модальный глагол Would

Модальный глагол would может иметь следующие значения:

1. Вежливая просьба.

Would you help me? Не, поможете ли вы мне?

2. Повторяемость действия в прошлом.

He would often help me. Он, бывало, часто помогал мне.

3. Стойкое нежелание совершать какие-либо действия.

He wouldn't listen to me. Он никак не хотел слушать меня

Модальный глагол Need

Модальный глагол need - нужно, надо употребляется, в основном, в отрицательных предложениях.

You needn't do it now. Вам не нужно делать это сейчас.

Согласование времен

1. Если глагол-сказуемое в главном предложении стоит в одном из прошедших времен, то употребление времен в английском дополнении придаточном предложении подчиняется правилу согласования времен.

Сравните:

I didn't know you lived here. - Я не знал, что вы живете здесь.

2. Модальный глагол must в значении приказа или долженствования остаётся без изменения в придаточном предложении:

I said he must stay in
get tickets for us

Я не знал, что вы можете
достать для нас билеты.

3. Модальный глагол *can*, у которого есть форма прошедшего времени, подчиняется правилам согласного времени:

I didn't know you could
get tickets for us.

Я не знал, что вы можете
достать для нас билеты.

4. Для обозначения действия, предшествовавшего действию в прошлом, выраженному в главном предложении, употребляется форма прошедшего времени глагола *to have-had* и причастия II спрягаемого глагола:

I heard that Petrov
had left Moscow

Я слышал, что Петров уехал
из Москвы.

I didn't know then that

Я не знал тогда, что мистер

Mr. Smith had died already

Смит уже умер.

5. Для обозначения действия, которое последует за прошедшим действием, выраженным в главном предложении, употребляется так называемое будущее в прошедшем. Для его образования употребляется формы прошедшего времени *should* для первого лица и *would* для всех лиц и инфинитив смыслового глагола без *to*:

I didn't know that you
Would get home soon

Я не знал, что вы скоро
придете домой.

Степени сравнения имен прилагательных и наречий

1. Качественные имена прилагательные в английском языке имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную. Односложные прилагательные и двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на *-y*, *-e*, *-er*, *-ow*, образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления к положительной степени суффикса *-er*, а превосходную степень – путем прибавления суффикса *-est*:

small	маленький
smaller	меньший
the smallest	наименьший
easy	легкий
easier	легче
easiest	самый легкий
big	большой

bigger	большой
the biggest	наибольший

2. При образовании степеней сравнения следует помнить следующее: если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на немую букву e, то при прибавлении –er и –est буква эта опускается:

large	большой
larger	большой
the largest	наибольший

3. Если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на согласную букву с предшествующей гласной, имеющей краткое чтение, то конечная согласная буква удваивается:

big	большой
bigger	большой
the biggest	наибольший

4. Если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на y с предшествующей согласной буквой, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени y переходит в i:

busy	занятый
busier	более занятый
the busiest	самый занятый

Необходимо запомнить:

good	хороший
better	лучше
the best	наилучший
bad	плохой
worse	хуже
the worst	наихудший
little	маленький
less	меньше
the least	наименьший
many, much	много
more	больше
the most	больше всего

5. Большинство двусложных прилагательных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех и более слогов, образуют степени сравнения при помощи слогов more – более или

less – менее, most – самый, наиболее или least – наименее, которые ставятся перед прилагательными в положительной степени, т.е. эти прилагательные имеют сложные формы степеней сравнения.

Возвратные местоимения

1. Возвратные местоимения употребляются:

а) как часть сказуемого:

At last he found himself in a big room with large windows.

Наконец он очутился в огромном зале с большими окнами.

Необходимо запомнить:

Возвратные местоимения, как правило, не употребляются со следующими глаголами:

to wash	умываться
to dress	одеваться
to bathe	купаться
to shave	бриться
to hide	прятаться

б) самостоятельно, в качестве того или иного члена предложения:

He never speaks of himself. Он никогда не говорит о себе.

2. Возвратные местоимения употребляются также как средство усиления существительного или местоимения. В этом значении они соответствуют русскому усилительному местоимению “сам”.

They themselves were surprised. - Они сами были удивлены.

Leave that alone. I'll do it myself. - Не трогай. - Я сделаю это сам.

Страдательный залог

1. Глагол в страдательном залоге показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенный подлежащим, испытывает воздействие или находится в определенном состоянии в результате какого-то воздействия. В английском языке страдательный залог образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be и формы причастия 2 смыслового глагола. Форма причастия 2 никогда не изменяется, а показателем лица, числа и времени является вспомогательный глагол to be.

Формы глагола to show в страдательном залоге времен группы Simple:

I am	shown	Мне показывают
He is		Ему показывают
You are		Тебе показывают
She is		Ей показали
We were		Нам показали
I shall be		Мне покажут
You will be		Вам покажут

2. Вопросительная форма страдательного залога образуется постановкой первого вспомогательного глагола перед подлежащим:

Is he	shown	Ему показывают...?
Shall I be		Мне покажут...?

3. Отрицательная форма страдательного залога образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола:

I am	not shown	Мне не показывают
They were		Им не показывают

4. Времена группы Perfect страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в настоящем, прошедшем, будущем перфектном времени и причастия II смыслового глагола:

I have been asked two difficult questions during the exam today.

Сегодня на экзамене задали два трудных вопроса.

He's been told to work harder.

Ему сказали, чтобы больше занимался.

5. Инфинитив страдательного залога образуется из инфинитива глагола to be и причастия II смыслового глагола:

to be shown...

быть показанным...

to be talked about...

быть осуждаемым...

This must be done at once!

Это должно быть сделано немедленно!

Инфинитив, герундий, причастие

1. Инфинитив в английском языке имеет формы действительного и страдательного глаголов (to do, to be done), может быть перфектным (to do, to have done). Инфинитив – единственная неличная форма глагола, имеющая форму Continuous (to be doing, to have been doing).

Сравните :

Hello, how nice to see you.	Здравствуй! Рад тебя видеть.
-----------------------------	------------------------------

It was nice to have seen you	Рад, что мы повидались с вами! До свидания!
------------------------------	---

He seems to be writing something.	Он, кажется, что-то пишет сейчас.
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

He seemed to have been writhing all the day.	Он, казалось, писал целый день.
--	---------------------------------

2. Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится перед инфинитивом:

The doctor told me not to go out for a week.	Врач не велел мне выходить из дому в течении недели.
--	--

3. Инфинитив может выполнять функции подлежащего, части сказуемого, прямого дополнения, обстоятельства цели, определения, входить в состав сложного дополнения:

To read a lot is to know a lot .	Много читать значит много знать.
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

/подлежащее/

He doesn't seem to writing anything now.	Он, кажется, ничего не пишет сейчас
--	-------------------------------------

/часть сказуемого/

Do you want to go to the lecture?	Вы хотите посетить лекцию?
-----------------------------------	----------------------------

/прямое дополнение/

My brother went to Moscow to study.	Мой брат поехал в Москву учиться.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

/обстоятельство цели/

Who was the last to come?

Кто пришел последним?

/определение/

4. Герундий – одна из неличных форм глагола. Герундий имеет свойства имени существительного. Соответствующей формы в русском языке нет, по значению к герундию близки такие русские отлагательные существительные, как “хождение, ожидание, восхождение” т.п.

5. Герундий образуется с помощью окончания – ing, прибавляемого к соответствующим орфографическим изменениям к инфинитиву любого глагола:

to run - running

to live - living

6. Отрицательная форма герундия образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится перед герундием:

for coming in time

за то, что пришел вовремя

for not coming in time

за то, что не пришел вовремя

7. Герундий, как обстоятельство, употребляется всегда с предлогом. Герундий может употребляться в функции обстоятельства времени с предлогами времени after, before, on и в функции обстоятельства образа действия или сопутствующего действия с предлогами by, without, instead of, besides:

On seeing his father, the
boy ran up to him.

Увидев своего отца, мальчик
подбежал к нему.

After training for a long
time, he decided to take
part in competitions.

После длительных тренировок
он решил принять участие в
соревнованиях.

8. Причастие – это неличная форма глагола, которая является промежуточной категорией между глаголом и прилагательным и наречием. Причастия в английском языке подразделяются на причастие I и причастие II:

writing /причастие I/ пишущий

written /причастие II/ написанный

9. Форма причастия II может быть образована от любого глагола:

to take- брать - taken-взятый

to steal- красть - stolen-украденный

10. Форма причастия I может быть образована от любого глагола:

Reading - читающий
discussing - обсуждающий

Эта форма выражает одновременность действий, выраженных причастием I и сказуемым.

11. Для обозначения предмета или лица, которое совершает действие, выраженное причастием II, употребляется предложный оборот с предлогом *by*, который выражает те же отношения, что и русский творительный падеж:

Yesterday we received	Мы получили вчера письмо,
a letter sent by Mr. Brown	посланное мистером Брауном
on the 20 th of November	20-го ноября.

Сложное дополнение и подлежащее

1. В английском языке существует конструкция, называемая сложным дополнением. Она состоит из двух частей: первая часть – существительное, обозначающее лицо или предмет, вторая часть – инфинитив, который выражает действие, производимое этим лицом:

I want him to go home Я хочу, чтобы он пошел домой

2. После глагола *to want*, *to expect* и выражения *should (would) like* в конструкции “сложное дополнение” вторая часть выражена инфинитивом глагола с *to*:

I want you to understand me. Я хочу, чтобы вы поняли меня.

I expect you to write to me. Надеюсь/ожидаю, что вы
напишете мне.

3. После глаголов, выражающих восприятие посредством органов чувств, например: *to see*-видеть, *to watch* – наблюдать, *to feel* – чувствовать и др., в конструкции “сложное дополнение” вторая часть выражается инфинитивом без *to* или причастие I:

I've seen them go into Я видел, что они вошли
the room. в комнату.

I saw him writing smth. Я видел, как он что-то писал.

4. После глагола *to make* – заставлять, вынуждать, в конструкции “сложное дополнение” инфинитив употребляется без *to*:

What makes you hurry like that?

Nothing will make her work at night.

What makes you think so?

Что заставляет вас так спешить?

Ничто не заставит ее работать по ночам.

Что заставляет вас так думать?

Сослагательное наклонение

1. В английском языке существуют две формы сослагательного наклонения: сослагательное I и сослагательное II, которое употребляется в придаточном предложении.

2. Если высказывание относится к настоящему или будущему времени, форма сослагательного I совпадает с формой Future in the past

It's a pity you can't come tomorrow. Peter would help you. Жаль, что вы не можете прийти завтра. Петр помог бы вам.

3. Если высказывание относится к предшествующему периоду, то форма сослагательного I совпадает с формой Future Perfect in the Past:

I'm so sorry I had no money yesterday. I would have bought that dress. Очень жаль, что у меня не было денег вчера с собой. Я бы купил это платье.

4. Форма сослагательного II совпадает с формой Past Indefinite, если высказывание относится к настоящему или будущему времени, и с формой Past Perfect, если высказывание относится к предшествующему периоду:

If I had any free time now or tomorrow, I should do the work myself. Если бы у меня было свободное время сейчас или завтра, я бы сделал эту работу сам.

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