

Алешинская Е. В.

# ВВОДНО-КОРРЕКТИВНЫЙ КУРС ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Учебное пособие

Е. В. Алешинская

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Учебное пособие направлено на формирование базовых языковых навыков, необходимых на начальном этапе изучения английского языка как иностранного. Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов первого курса НИЯУ МИФИ бакалавриата и специалитета, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык (английский)», а также для начинающих изучать английский язык. Вводно-коррективный курс состоит из семи уроков, на которых постановка произношения объединяется с тренировкой навыков устной речи и понимания текстов, включающих ранее изученную лексику и грамматические структуры. Каждый урок содержит ключевые правила чтения и произношения, базовые грамматические правила, а также интерактивные задания на говорение по теме урока с набором полезных слов и фраз для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач. Учебное пособие способствует формированию языковой компетенции, необходимой для дальнейшего освоения специализированных дисциплин.

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## UNIT 1

**А. Фонетика:** чтение гласных в I и II типах ударного слога; чтение согласных c, g, s и буквосочетаний th, ch, tch, sh, ck, ph, gu, qu.

### Чтение гласных в ударной позиции (I и II типы слога)

I тип слога (открытый)			II тип слога (закрытый)		
<b>a</b> <b>ai</b> <b>ay</b>	[eɪ]	make, take, date mail, sail, tail day, say, may	<b>a</b>	[æ]	man, hand, cab
<b>e</b> <b>ee</b> <b>ea</b>	[i:]	he, me, Pete meet, keep, three tea, neat, read	<b>e</b>	[e]	test, send, pen
<b>i</b> <b>i + ld</b> <b>i + nd</b>	[aɪ]	hi, mine, fine mild, gild, wild kind, find, mind	<b>i</b>	[ɪ]	pin, sit, mint
<b>o</b> <b>o + ld</b> <b>oa</b>	[ou]	no, home, note old, cold, sold boat, road, soap	<b>o</b>	[ɔ]	not, plot, dog
<b>u</b> <b>oo</b> <b>ew</b>	[ju:] / [u:]	cube, tube, blue too, spoon, tool crew, few, new	<b>u</b>	[ʌ]	but, bus, must
<b>y</b>	[aɪ]	my, try, by	<b>y</b>	[ɪ]	myth, hymn

**Исключения:** bread [e], live (v.) [ɪ], give [ɪ], full [u], put [u], move [u], prove [u], come [ʌ].

**Обратите внимание:** перед **k** сочетание **oo** дает краткий звук [ʊ]: book, look, cook, hook.

### Чтение согласных

<b>c</b>	[s] (перед гласными e, i, y) place, civil, icy
	[k] (в остальных случаях) camp, cope, cut
<b>g</b>	[dʒ] (перед гласными e, i, y) page, gin, gym
	[g] (в остальных случаях) bag, game, go
<b>s</b>	[z] (между гласными, после звонкой согласной) use, swims
	[s] (в остальных случаях) side, takes

<b>th</b>	[ð] (в служебных словах или между гласными) <b>this, bathe</b>
	[θ] (в остальных случаях) <b>thin, theft, think</b>

**Исключения:** give [g], get [g].

**ch/tch** – [tʃ] **chat, match**

**sh** – [ʃ] **cash, smash**

**ph** – [f] **phrase, phone**

**ck** – [k] **back, check**

**qu** – [kw] **quite, quit**

**gu** – [g] **guard, guilt**

### **A.1. Прочтите и объясните чтение следующих слов:**

a) act, age, add, date, face, mail, rate, day, place, tail, sale, trade, fax, fail, frank, bank, base, hand, hate, save, say, sail, pray, pack, phase, late, gaze, rail, bathe, cable, case, cash, cab, cage, jail, page, plan, grace, phrase, nail, man, may, change, lady, baby;

b) me, bee, ease, deck, dream, we, well, tea, test, text, team, free, fee, feast, feed, feet, net, next, see, set, seat, seem, read, geese, tree, neat, eve, theme, keep, three, thee, these, theft, let, lean, Pete, wet, west, meet, meat, mean, breed, bread, breathe, chest, cheese, check, quest, please, shelf;

c) file, find, film, fish, in, if, risk, win, by, bill, prince, price, prize, him, he, line, list, lie, life, live, wise, wide, width, wild, mine, mill, mild, myth, mind, bride, bring, bike, prime, print, side, ice, cycle, kind, size, sing, split, dry, fry, my, spy, gym, type, quite, quit, gild, guilt, child, chin, chill, try, tin, thin, think, this, ship, shine;

d) so, off, old, job, mode, move, phone, prove, top, fold, foam, note, long, lost, loan, lodge, vote, road, code, cold, cost, coal, come, hole, hold, hope, sole, sold, stock, soap, gross, zone, bold, boat, dock, those;

e) blue, book, boot, bus, but, due, dust, use, clue, cube, cut, crush, cook, cup, crew, mule, mew, must, foot, fuzz, fuse, few, full, thus, too, took, tube, tub, true, truck, tool, rule, run, rush, rude, judge, huge, good, glue, goose, gun, sum, spoon, put, pun, new, null, look, queue.

### **A.2. Прочтите следующие пары слов:**

a) ten – tan, send – sand, bed – bad, peck – pack, men – man, bet – bat, rest – raise, chest – chase, nest – nap, check – chat, pen – pan;

b) tank – take, frank – fake, rat – rate, hat – hate, bat – bake, cap – cape, mat – mate, fact – face, man – may, plan – plane, tap – tape, let – late, bet – bate, tent – tame, sell – sail, fan – fame;

c) mist – meat, bin – bean, mint – mean, pill – peel, fill – feel, sit – seat, drill – dream, sin – seen, sip – seep, this – these, live – leave, chin – cheese, quit – queen, ten – teen;

d) choose – chose, fume – foam, tool – told, soon – sold, hood – hold, took – toke, cool – cold, moon – mold, fool – fold;

e) win – wine, width – wide, fill – file, chill – child, not – note, hop – hope, lot – load, god – gold, odd – old, cut – cute, tub – tube, rub – rude, dull – due, but – boot, led – lead, pet – Pete, red – read, net – neat, test – tease, fest – feast, fed – few, net – new, men – mew.

**В. Грамматика:** множественное число существительных; указательные местоимения; неопределенный артикль a/an; глагол-связка ‘to be’; вопросительные предложения, общий вопрос.

### Множественное число существительных

[z]

a bed – **beds**

a pen – **pens**

a tie – **ties**

[s]

a list – **lists**

a book – **books**

a top – **tops**

[iz]

a **match** – **matches**

a **page** – **pages**

a **box** – **boxes**

a **dish** – **dishes**

a **baby** – **babies**

a **lady** – **ladies**

a **city** – **cities**

a **leaf** – **leaves**

a **wife** – **wives**

a **shelf** – **shelves**

a **man** – **men**

a **tooth** – **teeth**

a **child** – **children**

a **woman** – **women**

a **foot** – **feet**

### Указательные местоимения (demonstrative pronouns)

Singular (Единственное число)	<b>this</b> (этот, эта, это)	<b>that</b> (тот, та, то)
Plural (Множественное число)	<b>these</b> (эти)	<b>those</b> (те)

### В.1. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных:

a lady

a baby

a bag

a man

a tie

a foot

a book

a page

a bed

a city

a day

a match



an army	a cage	a pen	a tree
a cat	a stick	a child	a bridge
a rose	a table	a phone	a lamp
a box	a bench	a hat	a hand
a leaf	a dish	a stone	a fox
a life	a bus	a bank	a film
a phase	an egg	a party	a shelf

## **В.2. Прочитайте следующие фразы и предложения:**

my tie	five ties	his five ties
this tie	these ties	these five ties
my pen	ten pens	his ten pens
that pen	those pens	those ten pens

a fine film	a nice day	a bad bag
a black dress	a red pen	a green tree
a clean page	a big room	a wide street

Meet me.	Tell me.	Send me.
Meet him.	Tell him.	Send him.
Find it.	Send it.	Spell it.

## **В.3. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:**

1. Please find my test.
2. Send me my test, please.
3. Meet me.
4. Let me meet Ted.
5. Let me see.
6. Let me send it.
7. Send Ted those five ties, please.
8. Please send Bess these nine pens.
9. Send me my pen, please.
10. Please tell Ben my name.
11. My name's Ann.
12. Send Ben my map, please.
13. Send Bess my map and my plan, please.
14. Please give me a match, Jane.
15. That's a thin pen. Give me that pen, please.

## **В.4. Прочитайте следующие предложения, обращая внимание на порядок слов в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях:**

It is a map.	Is it a map? – Yes, it is. It's a map.
It is a lamp.	Is it a lamp? – Yes, it is. It's a lamp.

It is a nice flat.  
It is a fine day.

Is it a nice flat? – Yes, it is. It's a nice flat.  
Is it a fine day? – Yes, it is. It's a fine day.

This is a new book.  
That is a good plan.  
His flat is in Minsk.

Is this a new book? – No, it isn't. This is an old book.  
Is that a good plan? – No, it isn't. That's a bad plan.  
Is his flat in Minsk? – No, it isn't. His flat's in Brest.

This rose is red.  
That pen is black.

Is this rose red? – Yes, it is.  
Is that pen red? – No, it isn't. It's black.

**В.5. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму:**

1. His tie is green.
2. My flat is clean.
3. His baby is in Minsk.
4. My pen is bad.
5. His hat is black.
6. Jack is in Brest.
7. This dress is old.
8. That is a new film.
9. This is a nice place.
10. This place is nice.
11. This street is wide.
12. That dish is fine.
13. This bus is full.
14. This text is big.
15. It's a long way.

**В.6. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Пять книг, девять ручек, три страницы, десять ламп, чудесный день, хороший человек.
2. Моя ручка плохая. Пришлите мне ручку, пожалуйста.
3. Встреть Анну и Петра, пожалуйста.
4. Это мой галстук, он хороший.
5. Меня зовут Бесс Грин.
6. Эта сумка черная, она плохая.
7. Это красивая шляпа. Возьмите ее, пожалуйста.
8. Эта ручка красная, а та ручка синяя.
9. Эта сумка толстая, а та сумка тонкая.
10. Эта квартира чистая. Это чистая квартира.
11. Его зовут Питер? – Нет, его зовут Том.
12. Прочитайте этот текст, пожалуйста.
13. Возьмите эти книги, пожалуйста.
14. Это хороший фильм. Этот фильм хороший.

15. Минск – большой город? – Да.
16. Моя квартира в Минске, а его квартира в Бресте.
17. Дайте Джейн те пять ручек, пожалуйста.
18. Эта улица старая. Это старая улица.
19. Это мой телефон? – Нет, это его телефон.
20. Это его стол? – Да.
21. Это новая лампа? – Нет, она старая.

## UNIT 2

**А. Фонетика:** чтение гласных в III и IV типах ударного слога; чтение буквосочетаний *wa, wh*; чтение гласных в безударной позиции.

### Чтение гласных в ударной позиции (III и IV типы слога)

III тип слога (+ r)			IV тип слога (+ re)		
<b>a+r</b>	[ɑ:]	far, star, harm	<b>a+re</b> <b>ai+r</b>	[εə]	fare, mare, stare hair, fair, stair
<b>e+r</b>	[ɜ:]	her, nerve, merge	<b>e+re</b> <b>ea+r</b> <b>ee+r</b>	[ɪə]	here, mere, severe dear, hear, clear deer, sheer, beer
<b>i+r</b>	[ɜ:]	sir, stir, bird	<b>i/y+re</b>	[aɪə]	hire, sire, tyre
<b>o+r</b>	[ɔ:]	port, corn, sport	<b>o+re</b>	[ɔ:]	more, shore, store
<b>u+r</b>	[ɜ:]	fur, burn, turn	<b>u+re</b>	[juə]	pure, cure, lure

**Исключения:** there [εə], where [εə], bear [εə].

### Чтение буквосочетаний *wa, wh*

<b>wa</b>	<b>wh [w]</b>	<b>wh [h]</b>
<b>w+a</b> [wɔ] want	what	who
<b>w+ar</b> [wɔ:] war	when	whom
<b>wh+ar</b> [wɔ:] wharf	white	whose

#### А.1. Прочтите и объясните чтение следующих слов:

Perm, perfect, peer, fur, far, farm, fare, fair, or, ore, born, bore, bird, birth, burn, beer, serve, sphere, term, rare, arm, arc, hard, harm, hare, hair, her, here, hurt, herb, hear, girl, tire, firm, first, fire, fear, march, chart, charge, chair, church, card, blur, carve, care, car, corn, core, mark, merge, mere, sir, stir, shirt, shire, skirt, sire, wire, part, pair, pure, park, pare, door, dear, deer, four, for, fore, forth, force, spur, sure, start, stare, star, stair, lure, large, scarf, scare, sharp, share, sheer, guard, shore, short, sport, sore, store, turn.

#### А.2. Прочтите следующие пары слов:

We – wet; pet – Pete; bad – bed; sir – sire; pot – port; man – men; dot – dart; burn – born, cute – cut; this – these; that – those; he – him; fir – fire; sport – spot; mute – must; far – fat; thin – theme; pole – pot; lit – lite; me – mere; my – myth; nets – pens; sets – sends; what – who; when – whose; what – war.

### А.3. Прочтите следующие слова:

a) Adapt, abuse, adjust, acquire, admit, adverse, advice, affect, afford, agree, amend, apart, apply, arise, arrive, assert, assess, assist, assume, attach, attend.

b) Belong, before, bond dues, bond price, border, bottom, cancel, charter, system, compare, comply, concern, confirm, convert, convince, current, custom, cycle.

c) Data, decide, declare, decline, degree, depend, discharge, entire, exceed, excess, exist, expect, expire, extend, express, extract, furnish, formal, imply, incline, include, incur, instruct, infringe, insert, intend.

d) Market, number, occur, omit, provide, reduce, refund, refuse, regard, reject, relate, rely, remove, replace, reply, report, require, resale, resell, reserve, respect, restrict, result, return, revise, secure, select, severe.

**В. Грамматика: личные, притяжательные и вопросительные местоимения; настоящее простое время; отрицание и виды вопроса; определенный артикль.**

#### Личные местоимения (personal pronouns)

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж (the Nominative case)	Объектный падеж (the Objective case)
Singular (ед.ч.)	1 лицо	<b>I</b> (я)	<b>me</b> (меня, мне)
	2 лицо	<b>you</b> (ты)	<b>you</b> (тебя, тебе)
	3 лицо	<b>he</b> (он)	<b>him</b> (его, ему)
		<b>she</b> (она)	<b>her</b> (ее, ей)
		<b>it</b> (неодуш.: он, она, оно)	<b>it</b> (неодуш.: его, ему; ее, ей)
Plural (мн.ч.)	1 лицо	<b>we</b> (мы)	<b>us</b> (нас, нам)
	2 лицо	<b>you</b> (вы)	<b>you</b> (вас, вам)
	3 лицо	<b>they</b> (они)	<b>them</b> (их, им)

#### Притяжательные местоимения (possessive pronouns)

Число	Лицо	Совмещенная форма (the conjoint form)	Абсолютная форма (the absolute form)
Singular (ед.ч.)	1 лицо	<b>my</b> (мой, моя, мое, мои)	<b>mine</b> (мой, моя, мое, мои)
	2 лицо	<b>your</b> (твой, твоя, твое, твои)	<b>yours</b> (твой, твоя, твое, твои)
	3 лицо	<b>his</b> (его)	<b>his</b> (его)
		<b>her</b> (ее)	<b>hers</b> (ее)
		<b>its</b> (неодуш.: его, ее)	<b>its</b> (неодуш.: его, ее)
Plural (мн.ч.)	1 лицо	<b>our</b> (наш, наша, наше, наши)	<b>ours</b> (наш, наша, наше, наши)
	2 лицо	<b>your</b> (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши)	<b>yours</b> (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши)
	3 лицо	<b>their</b> (их)	<b>theirs</b> (их)

## Вопросительные местоимения (interrogative pronouns)

**What?** (что, какой, какая, какое, какие)

*What is it?* Что это (такое)?

*What book is it?* Какая это книга? Что это за книга?

*What kind of book is it?* Какая это книга?

*What colour is your dress?* Какого цвета ваше платье?

*What are you?* Кто вы (по профессии)? Кем вы работаете?

*What do you do?* Кто вы (по профессии)? Кем вы работаете?

*What is your name?* Как вас зовут?

**Who?** (кто)

*Who is he?* Кто он (как его зовут)?

*Who is here?* Кто здесь?

**Whom?** (кого, кому)

*Whom do you see?* Кого вы видите?

**Whose?** (чей, чья, чье, чьи)

*Whose flat is this?* Чья это квартира?

*Whose pencils are these?* Чьи это карандаши?

**Which?** (который, которая, которое, которые)

*Which of these books is yours?* Которая из этих книг ваша?

**When?** (когда)

*When do you start work?* Когда ты приступаешь к работе?

**Where?** (где, куда)

*Where do you work?* Где вы работаете?

*Where are you from?* Откуда вы?

*Where do you come from?* Откуда вы (из какой вы страны)?

**Why?** (почему, зачем)

*Why are you so sad?* Почему ты такой грустный?

**How?** (как)

*How are you?* Как ты (как твои дела)?

*How do you do.* Здравствуйте.

*How do you find Moscow?* Как вам Москва?

*How often do you travel to Minsk?* Как часто вы путешествуете в Минск?

*How many pens are on the table?* Сколько (как много) ручек на столе?

## Спряжение глагола 'to be' (быть) в Present Simple

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
<b>I am</b> <b>You are</b>	<b>I am not</b> / I'm not <b>You are not</b> / You aren't / You're not	<b>Am I?</b> <b>Are you?</b>

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
He <b>is</b> She <b>is</b> It <b>is</b> We <b>are</b> You <b>are</b> They <b>are</b>	He <b>is not</b> / He isn't / He's not She <b>is not</b> / She isn't / She's not It <b>is not</b> / It isn't / It's not We <b>are not</b> / We aren't / We're not You <b>are not</b> / You aren't / You're not They <b>are not</b> / They aren't / They're not	<b>Is</b> he? <b>Is</b> she? <b>Is</b> it? <b>Are</b> we? <b>Are</b> you? <b>Are</b> they?

### Спряжение глагола 'to read' (читать) в Present Simple

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
I <b>read</b> You <b>read</b> He <b>reads</b> She <b>reads</b> It <b>reads</b> We <b>read</b> You <b>read</b> They <b>read</b>	I <b>do not</b> read / I don't read You <b>do not</b> read / You don't read He <b>does not</b> read / He <u>doesn't</u> read She <b>does not</b> read / She <u>doesn't</u> read It <b>does not</b> read / It <u>doesn't</u> read We <b>do not</b> read / We don't read You <b>do not</b> read / You don't read They <b>do not</b> read / They don't read	<b>Do</b> I read? <b>Do</b> you read? <b>Does</b> he read? <b>Does</b> she read? <b>Does</b> it read? <b>Do</b> we read? <b>Do</b> you read? <b>Do</b> they read?

#### В.1. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:

1. This is my house. Do you like ...?
2. Sam is very nice. Do you know ...?
3. Those are your letters. Take ... .
4. He doesn't like animals. ... is afraid of ... .
5. Sally doesn't drink coffee. ... hates ... .
6. He is so cute! Look at ... .
7. Where are my shoes? Please help me find ... .

#### В.2. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. I read ... book.
2. You read ... book.
3. He reads ... book.
4. She reads ... book.
5. We read ... book.
6. They read ... book.
7. My cat likes ... food.
8. He likes ... job.
9. She likes ... job.

10. They like ... jobs.
11. Do you like ... job?
12. I like ... job.

**В.3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями в правильной форме:**

1. This is my book. The book is ... .
2. This is your book. The book is ... .
3. This is his book. The book is ... .
4. This is her book. The book is ... .
5. This is my cat. That is ... fish. The fish is ... .
6. These are my friends. And these are ... desks. The desks are ... .
7. That is my office. The office is ... .
8. Is that your office? Is the office ...?
9. Are those our rooms? Are those rooms ..?
10. That is Tom, and that's ... car. The car is ... .

**В.4. Выберите правильную форму притяжательного местоимения:**

1. Is this (your / yours) book?
2. Is this book (your / yours)?
3. It's (their / theirs) office, not (our / ours).
4. They're new students and I don't know (their / theirs) names.
5. These are (my / mine) cups.
6. That flat is (her / hers).
7. That's not (my / mine) house. (My / Mine) is big.
8. They take (our / ours) books and we take (their / theirs).
9. Are those pencils (her / hers)?
10. Is this (your / yours) house or (their / theirs)?

**В.5. Переведите на английский язык (translate into English):**

1. Та книга не моя.
2. Дай мне эту книгу, пожалуйста.
3. Эта книга – моя.
4. Это моя книга, а то – его.
5. Эта книга моя, а та – его.
6. Эти – ее карандаши, а те – мои.
7. Возьми те карандаши. Они твои.
8. Ваша ручка плохая, возьмите мою.
9. Это его дом, а то – наш.
10. Эти книги мои, возьмите их.



### **В.6. Составьте предложения, используя таблицу:**

They		Kevin.
You		American.
That		Jean.
He	am	Moscow.
I	is	from Britain.
Her name	are	O.K.
This		Russian.
We		Jack.
Its name		Tina and Paul.

### **В.7. Заполните пропуски, используя правильную форму глагола ‘to be’:**

1. My name ... Phillip. I ... from Los Angeles.
2. What ... your name? – Olga. I ... from Russia.
3. This ... Sam. He is from London.
4. Hi, Ben. How ... you? – I ... very well, thank you.
5. ... you British, Mike? – Yes, I ... . I ... from Liverpool.
6. ... they British, too? – No, they ... not. He ... Russian and his friend ... American.
7. Hello. I ... Dan and her name ... Tanya.
8. ... you from London? – No, we ...n’t. We ... from Leeds.
9. Ben ... my friend. He ... a teacher.
10. I ... in my room. It ... large and clean.
11. ... Tommy and Billy babies? – Yes, they ... .
12. We ... students, and he ... our teacher.
13. This ... a desk, it ... big.
14. The books ... on the table. The table ... in the office.
15. ... those men friends? – Yes, they ... .

### **В.8. Перепишите предложения во множественном числе:**

1. This is my pen and that is your pencil.
2. This is a big office.
3. This is his desk and that is her desk.
4. This is my book and that is their book.
5. Is this your book? – Yes, it’s mine.
6. This is my letter and that is your letter.
7. Is that your house? – No, it’s not ours. That is their house.
8. This is his dog and that is my dog.
9. I like this pen, it is good.
10. Your pen is bad, take mine.

11. This is a good tie.
12. That text is short. Please read it.
13. This is a big bag. Take it.
14. This room is clean. Do you like it?
15. That box is red and green.
16. This man is from Oxford.
17. That lady is a doctor.
18. She is my old friend.
19. He is American.
20. I am Russian.

**В.9. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо:**

1. My friend Ann is ... good student.
2. Is Kate ... teacher? – No, she's ... doctor.
3. This is ... room. It's ... good room. ... room is large and clean.
4. This is ... cup. It's ... red cup. ... cup is on ... table.
5. Please give me ... pen and ... pencil.
6. This cup is not ... red. It's ... yellow.
7. This is ... red cup and that's ... yellow cup.
8. ... pen is in ... bag.
9. Bess is ... my friend.
10. Please take ... book and put it on ... table.

**В.10. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:**

1. Those men are doctors.
2. Kate is a teacher.
3. The students are in that room.
4. My friend is a student.
5. These books are good.
6. That pen is bad.
7. My friends like good old music.
8. Tim is a manager.
9. Mike writes good books.
10. We are from Moscow.

**В.11. Вставьте правильную форму глагола в скобках:**

1. What ... (be) you? – I ... (be) a student.
2. ... (be) they at home? – No, they ... (be) not at home. They ... (be) at work.
3. We ... (read) books at home.
4. You ... (like) horror books? – No, I ... I ... (like) love stories.
5. She ... (work)? – Yes, she ... She ... (be) an accountant.

6. I ... (write) business letters at work.
7. He ... (write) nice music.
8. He ... (take) photos? – No, he ... (be) not a photographer, he ... (be) a designer. He ... (design) offices.
9. We ... (come) from Bristol. Where you ... (come) from? – I ... from Perm.
10. They ... (play) cards at home. You ... (play) table games?

### **B.12. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к выделенным словам:**

1. My pen is *thin*. 2. That note is *short*. 3. Those matches are *bad*. 4. This film is *good*. 5. His pencil is *red*. 6. That house is *ours*. 7. This book is *mine*. 8. I like *films*. 9. She likes *music*. 10. They write *notes*. 11. Fred is a *doctor*. 12. *Ann* is my friend. 13. They are *teachers*. 14. Those cups are *blue*. 15. These cars are *new*.

### **B.13. Задайте специальные вопросы к выделенным словам:**

1. I write *letters* to my friends. 2. *His* sister likes *ice cream and cakes*. 3. *Bess* is a *very good* student. 4. *Tom* takes guitar lessons *in the evening*. 5. *My mother* reads newspapers *at home*. 6. *This* man is *in the room*. 7. *Our* children play *chess*. 8. *Dan* likes his job *very much*. 9. *I* want to be *a manager*. 10. This bus goes *to Moscow in the morning*.

### **B.14. Переведите на английский язык (translate into English):**

1. Вы преподаватель? – Нет, я не преподаватель, я студент.
2. Том, дай ей твою книгу, пожалуйста.
3. Этот галстук желтый или красный? – Он красный.
4. Пит – врач. Он мой друг. Он хороший врач и хороший друг.
5. Бен – студент. Он в своей комнате.
6. Меня зовут Ник, я студент. Я живу в Лондоне. Этот большой город мне нравится.
7. Этот текст короткий или длинный? – Он длинный.
8. Куда вы ходите по вечерам? – Вечером мы остаемся дома и читаем книги.
9. Моя сестра не любит читать книги, она любит смотреть телевизор.
10. Анна – менеджер из Москвы. Она любит свою работу.

### **C. Speaking: greetings; introducing yourself and others.**

*Good morning / afternoon / evening.*

*Hello / Hi.*

*How do you do.*

*How are you?*

*This is ...*

*Nice to meet you.  
Pleased to meet you.  
What's your name?  
What's your job?  
What do you do?  
What are you?  
Where are you from?  
What about you?*

### **C.1. Read and practice the conversations:**

1. *A: Good morning, Mr. Smith.  
B: Good morning. How are you?  
A: Very well, thank you. And you?  
B: Quite well, thank you.*
2. *A: Hello, Jenny.  
B: Hello, Chris. How are you?  
A: Fine, thanks. What about you?  
B: Oh, not too bad.*
3. *A: Hello, I'm Greg. What's your name?  
B: James Green.  
A: Nice to meet you, James.  
B: Nice to meet you, too.*
4. *A: Good morning, Linda.  
B: Morning, Tony.  
A: Linda, this is Mr. Smith. He's British and he's from London.  
B: How do you do, Mr. Smith.*

### **C.2. Complete the conversations:**

1. *A: Hi, ... Lukas.  
B: ... to meet you, Lukas. I'm Sonya.  
A: ... to meet you, Sonya. What's your ...?  
B: I'm a manager. And what do you do, Lukas?  
A: I'm a student.*
2. *A: Sam, this ... Lu. Lu's ... accountant. Lu, ... is Sam. Sam's ... designer.  
B: Pleased to ... you, Lu.  
C: Nice to meet you, Sam. Where ... you ...?  
B: I'm ... London.*
3. *A: ... you a university student?  
B: No, ... not.*

*A:* What ... your job?

*B:* I'm a banker.

### **C.3. Ask questions:**

1. You / economist?
2. What / their jobs?
3. Where / he from?
4. She / French?
5. They / dentists?
6. What / they do?
7. Who / she?
8. What / you?
9. What / their names?
10. You / manager?

**C.4. Work with a partner. Have short conversations. Talk and ask about these things:**

- name
- country
- job

## UNIT 3

**A. Фонетика:** чтение гласных **о** и **а** в различных сочетаниях; чтение согласной **х** и буквосочетания **ch**.

### Чтение гласной **о** в различных сочетаниях

<b>o+i</b> [ɔɪ] oil, noise, avoid	<b>o+m</b> [ʌ] come, some, company
<b>o+y</b> [ɔɪ] boy, toy, annoy	<b>o+n</b> [ʌ] son, money, London
<b>o+w</b> [aʊ] brown, town, down	<b>o+v</b> [ʌ] love, dove, above
<b>o+w</b> [ou] know, flow, show	<b>o+th</b> [ʌ] other, mother, brother
<b>o+u</b> [aʊ] mouse, count, about	
<b>o+we</b> [aʊə] flower, towel, shower	
<b>o+ur</b> [aʊə] our, flour, hour	

### Чтение гласной **а** в различных сочетаниях

<b>a+f</b> [ɑ:] draft, craft, after	<b>a+s</b> [ɑ:] ask, fast, class
<b>a+n</b> [ɑ:] dance, branch, plant	<b>a+th</b> [ɑ:] bath, rather, father

### Чтение согласной **х**

<b>x</b> [ks] box, fix, text	<b>x</b> [gz] exist, example, exhibit
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### Чтение буквосочетания **ch** [k]

[ʃ]	[k]	[ʃ]
<b>chunk</b>	<b>architect</b>	<b>chef</b>
<b>change</b>	<b>architecture</b>	<b>machine</b>
<b>chess</b>	<b>chemist</b>	
<b>child</b>	<b>chemistry</b>	
<b>chance</b>	<b>scheme</b>	
	<b>mechanics</b>	
	<b>technician</b>	
	<b>technology</b>	

#### A.1. Прочтите и объясните чтение следующих слов:

Low, staff, some, flow, flower, shaft, boil, rather, joy, chance, arouse, glass, some, dance, love, man, craft, sore, louse, love, ask, throw, glow, pastry, foist, path, mouth, task, shove, enjoy, sow, father, mother, brother, sour, pass, come, son, about, flour, down, grow, brown, company, avoid, sound, hour, noise.

**A.2. В каждой строчке найдите и подчеркните два слова, которые содержат указанный звук:**

1. [ju:] out, bugle, butter, bound, due
2. [ai] tip, fibre, main, kind, firm
3. [ei] right, lap, acre, matter, cable
4. [i:] better, set, metre, belt, meat
5. [uə] pure, poor, pair, moor, mere
6. [auə] flour, floor, fare, fire, tower
7. [k] cell, call, cut, city, cyst
8. [dʒ] gypsy, gate, great, good, gentle
9. [s] cent, cliff, cite, cold, cab, cute
10. [g] gun, bridge, age, gin, gold, gym
11. [k] cope, cite, lock, lace, chap
12. [θ] thus, leather, thank, these, teeth
13. [w] wrap, when, whole, wait, low
14. [f] catch, hang, path, chess, fish
15. [h] whale, whom, hair, chop, whip

**A.3. Прочтите и запомните следующие слова:**

Subject, person, fax, group, hotel, secret, centre, address, seminar, lecture, conference, nationality, business, city, university, school, college, exist, example, partner, country.

**A.4. Прочтите и запомните следующие названия профессий:**

Actor, doctor, reader, writer, driver, singer, dancer, footballer, banker, lawyer, reporter, manager, programmer, officer, waiter, designer, farmer, teacher, editor; businessman, sportsman; agent, student, assistant, accountant, architect, engineer, pilot, mechanic; musician, technician, mathematician, physician; physicist, chemist, dentist, pharmacist, artist, journalist, economist, scientist.

**A.5. Прочтите и запомните следующие пары слов:**

America – American	Britain – British	China – Chinese
Australia – Australian	England – English	Japan – Japanese
Austria – Austrian	Denmark – Danish	Portugal – Portuguese
Argentina – Argentinian	Sweden – Swedish	Vietnam – Vietnamese
Belarus – Belarusian	Finland – Finnish	Surinam – Surinamese
Brazil – Brazilian	Turkey – Turkish	Senegal – Senegalese
Canada – Canadian	Ireland – Irish	Sudan – Sudanese
Egypt – Egyptian	Spain – Spanish	
India – Indian		
Italy – Italian		

Belgium – Belgian  
 America – American  
 Africa – African  
 Germany – German  
 Russia – Russian

Switzerland – Swiss  
 France – French

**В. Грамматика:** притяжательный падеж имен существительных; глагол ‘to have’ в настоящем простом времени; разделительный вопрос.

### Притяжательный падеж имен существительных

Единственное число	Множественное число
the <u>boy</u> ’s room <u>Tom</u> ’s room	the <u>boys</u> ’ room <u>John and Tom</u> ’s room

### Спряжение глагола ‘to have’ (иметь) в Present Simple

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
I <b>have</b> You <b>have</b> He <b>has</b> She <b>has</b> It <b>has</b> We <b>have</b> You <b>have</b> They <b>have</b>	I <b>do not</b> have / I <b>don’t</b> have You <b>do not</b> have / You <b>don’t</b> have He <b>does not</b> have / He <b>doesn’t</b> have She <b>does not</b> have / She <b>doesn’t</b> have It <b>does not</b> have / It <b>doesn’t</b> have We <b>do not</b> have / We <b>don’t</b> have You <b>do not</b> have / You <b>don’t</b> have They <b>do not</b> have / They <b>don’t</b> have	<b>Do</b> I have? <b>Do</b> you have? <b>Does</b> he have? <b>Does</b> she have? <b>Does</b> it have? <b>Do</b> we have? <b>Do</b> you have? <b>Do</b> they have?

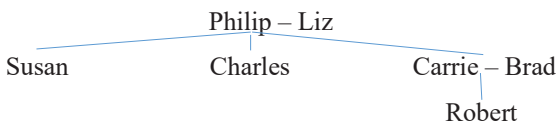
### Разделительный вопрос

+	–
Rome <b>is</b> the capital of Italy, <b>isn’t</b> it?	Rome <b>isn’t</b> the capital of Italy, <b>is</b> it?
You <b>read</b> a lot of books, <b>don’t</b> you?	You <b>don’t read</b> many books, <b>do</b> you?
He <b>reads</b> a lot of books, <b>doesn’t</b> he?	He <b>doesn’t read</b> many books, <b>does</b> he?



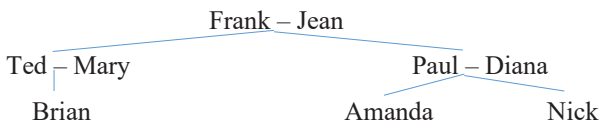
**В.1. Посмотрите на схему и определите, кто, с кем и в каком состоит родстве:**

1. Philip is ... husband.
2. Liz is ... wife.
3. Philip and Liz are ... parents.
4. Charles is ... son.
5. Charles is ... brother.
6. Susan and Carrie are ... daughters.
7. Susan and Carrie are ... sisters.
8. Robert is ... nephew.
9. Charles is ... uncle.
10. Susan is ... aunt.
11. Brad is ... husband.
12. Brad is ... father.
13. Robert is ... son.
14. Philip and Liz are ... grandparents.
15. Robert is ... grandson.



<i>parents</i>	<i>aunt</i>
<i>father</i>	<i>nephew</i>
<i>mother</i>	<i>niece</i>
<i>children</i>	<i>cousin</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>grandparents</i>
<i>daughter</i>	<i>grandfather</i>
<i>siblings</i>	<i>grandmother</i>
<i>brother</i>	<i>grandchildren</i>
<i>sister</i>	<i>grandson</i>
<i>uncle</i>	<i>granddaughter</i>

**В.2. Опишите, кто, с кем и в каком состоит родстве:**



**В.3. Заполните пропуски, используя правильную форму притяжательного падежа:**

*Model: What is ...? (the address / Jill) → What is Jill's address?*

1. ... is not easy. (the job / Ted)
2. Come for ..., please. (a cup / tea)
3. ... is in Kursk. (the house / our friends)
4. Where is ...? (the school / the children)
5. ... is very good. (English / Maria)
6. What's ...? (the name / the city)
7. I'm glad to meet ... . (the girlfriend / Fred)
8. Where does ... work? (father/Brian)
9. What are .... hobbies? (Diana/ children)
10. .... is quite numerous. (family/ Frank)

**В.4. Изучите следующие предложения и составьте подобные примеры:**

1. We love ice cream, don't we?
2. He loves ice cream, doesn't he?
3. The children don't love ice cream, do they?
4. Tom doesn't love ice cream, does he?
5. There is a book on the table, isn't it?
6. There are books on the table, aren't they?
7. There is no book on the table, is it?
8. There are no books on the table, are they?

**В.5. Составьте разделительные вопросы:**

1. Your sister doesn't like vegetables, ...?
2. These students are from France, ...?
3. Tom doesn't speak Portuguese, ...?
4. You know Japanese, ...?
5. Mike has two little daughters, ...?
6. Sarah is Joe's cousin, ...?
7. The children don't often visit their grandparents, ...?
8. There is no milk in the fridge, ...?
9. Your father works in a big firm, ...?
10. Diana's family are from Glasgow, ...?

**B.6. Назовите страны, к которым относятся указанные столицы:**

*Model:* Rome is the capital of Italy, isn't it? – Right.

Paris	Minsk	Astana
Tokyo	Berlin	Madrid
Washington	London	Warsaw

**B.7. Обсудите в парах, кто эти люди, откуда они и где работают:**

Name	Town	Country	Nationality	Job
Petra Schmidt	Hamburg	Germany	German	reporter
John Davis	Leeds	England	English	economist
Kurt Bauer	Vienna	Austria	Austrian	student
Ralph Mark	New York	America	American	teacher
Emily Watts	Melbourne	Australia	Australian	police officer
Rajanikat Singh	New Delhi	India	Indian	programmer
Abdullah Al-Hamdi	Cairo	Egypt	Egyptian	scientist
Hasan Terim	Istanbul	Turkey	Turkish	tour guide
Paolo Loretti	Rome	Italy	Italian	designer
Marcelo Amato	Barcelona	Spain	Spanish	dentist
Jean Dupont	Lyon	France	French	pharmacist
Koichi Nakamura	Tokyo	Japan	Japanese	journalist
Fang Chan	Beijing	China	Chinese	shop assistant
Nguyen Phung	Hanoi	Vietnam	Vietnamese	doctor
Nuno Pereira	Lisbon	Portugal	Portuguese	footballer
Kuit van Hendrix	Brussels	Belgium	Belgian	lawyer
Hans Iversen	Trondheim	Norway	Norwegian	engineer
Thomas Schultz	Geneva	Switzerland	Swiss	banker
Peter Andersson	Stockholm	Sweden	Swedish	architect
Alice Hertsgard	Helsinki	Finland	Finnish	pilot
Oleg Lukonin	Minsk	Belarus	Belarusian	driver
Dmitry Popov	St. Petersburg	Russia	Russian	programmer

1. Who / this?
2. Where / from?
3. What town / live in?
4. What / nationality?
5. What / job?
6. What / do?
7. What about you?

**B.8. Заполните пропуски, используя правильную форму глагола ‘to have’:**

*Model: How many guitar lessons would you like **to have**? – We would like **to have** ten lessons.*

1. Who ... a car here? – We all ... a car.
2. ... your friend ... a family? – No, he is single.
3. What mark do you want ... in English? – I want ... an excellent mark, but now I ... only a three.
4. My sister ... many discs. – You ... quite a lot of them too.
5. Dan needs help. He ... many questions. – Sorry, I ... no time.
6. ... you ... money? – I usually ..., but now I .... not.
7. Mary and Ann ... a large house. The house ... five rooms and a big garden.
8. ... Sally ... a car? – No, she goes to work on foot.
9. Why are you in this old dress? ...n’t you ... a new one?
10. I don’t think I ... so many books.

**B.9. а) Обсудите в парах, какие дисциплины вам нравятся и какие из них вы изучаете:**

Languages	Biology	Computer Science
Law	Chemistry	Economics
Literature	Mathematics	Psychology
History	Physics	Philosophy

1. What / favourite subject?
2. You / like ... ? Why (not)?
3. You / study ... at university?

<i>interesting</i>	<i>boring</i>
<i>easy</i>	<i>difficult</i>
<i>useful</i>	<i>useless</i>
<i>practical</i>	<i>impractical</i>

**б) Расскажите о своем партнере по образцу:**

*Model: Anna studies Law and Languages, and she likes them a lot. But she doesn’t like Chemistry and Computer Science, because they are very difficult.*

### C. Speaking: talking about your family.

C.1. Прочитайте текст (read the text) и догадайтесь о значении выделенных слов:

#### My family

My family is quite large. We are five: my mother, my father, my brother, my sister and me.

My mother is Tatiana. She is a teacher. She works at school and teaches Russian and Literature. My mother loves children and her job. She is a very kind and **intelligent** person. My father is Alexander. He is a doctor. He works at a large hospital and is always busy. He is **serious** and very **hard-working**. And his **patients** respect him a lot.

My brother is Denis. He goes to **Moscow State University** and studies law. He is a very good student. My brother is very **sporty**, too. He likes to play football. He is in the university football team and is a very good player. My sister is Anna. She doesn't go to school because she is only six. But she sings very well and wants to be a singer. Anna is very **sociable**. She has a lot of friends.

As for me, I am Sergey, and I study at school. My favourite subjects at school are Maths and Physics. And I also like to play tennis and football. I want to enter Moscow State University and play in the football team together with my brother.

### C.2. Ответьте на вопросы (answer the questions) по тексту:

1. Is Sergey a student?
2. What are his favourite subjects?
3. Does he want to be a sportsman?
4. Is Sergey's family small?
5. How many are they in the family?
6. What is his mother's name?
7. What is she?
8. What kind of person is she?
9. What is his father's name?
10. Where does he work?
11. What kind of person is he?
12. What is his brother's name?
13. Does he have any hobbies?
14. How old is Sergey's sister Anna?
15. What kind of person is she?

### C.3. Read and practice the conversations:

1. *A*: Frank! I'm so glad to see you! Are you married?  
*B*: No, I'm single. Are you?  
*A*: I'm married.  
*B*: How is your family?

*A: We're very well, thank you.*

*B: Do you have children?*

*A: Yes, I have a little son.*

*B: How old is he?*

*A: Oh, he's only two.*

*B: And what is his name?*

*A: Paul.*

*B: What a nice name! Hope to see him one day.*

2. *A: Jack, who's this intelligent man in the photo?*

*B: This is my son Peter. He's a doctor, a dentist.*

*A: He isn't a student, is he?*

*B: Of course, not.*

*A: Does he have any hobbies?*

*B: Well, apart from Medicine he likes Law. He reads many books about it.*

*A: What a hardworking young man! Is he married?*

*B: Not yet, but he has a girlfriend. Her name's Jessica. She's a teacher.*

*A: What does she teach?*

*B: She teaches English at school.*

*A: She loves children, doesn't she?*

*B: Yes, she's from teachers' family.*

*A: What are her parents?*

*B: Her mother lectures Biology at University. Her father is an Economy teacher by profession. But now he is Director of a trade firm.*

*A: How do they spend their spare time?*

*B: They like travelling and hiking. Peter often goes with them.*

**C.4. Work with a partner. Have short conversations. Talk and ask about these things:**

- family
- family members
- their names
- their jobs
- their personalities
- their hobbies

## UNIT 4

**А. Фонетика:** чтение безударных гласных; чтение двухсложных слов с ударением на первом слоге; чтение двухсложных слов со слогообразующим конечным -le, -re.

### Чтение двухсложных слов с ударением на первом слоге

I тип слога	II тип слога	III тип слога	IV тип слога
glo bal stu pid na vy	sym bol sor ry But: planet merit	bor der par ty	sha ring wea ry
fa ble bu gle ri fle me tre fi bre	mid dle set tle sam ple cen tre		

### Чтение безударных гласных

[ɪ]	[ə]	[ou], [ju:]
sunny	central	<b>chef</b>
rocket	common	machine
merit	datum	
festive	collar	
storage	teacher	
climate	doctor	

#### A.1. Read the words:

Absence, module, basic, circuit, item, value, atom, safety, challenge, missile, engine, nickel, bottom, cancel, friction, abstract, vacant, challenge, tacit, button, system, even, common, random, global, content, crystal, bracket, section, neural, justice, crisis, active, borrow, series, hacker, cartridge, virus, carbon, cluster, symbol, concept, cosine, furnish, cursor, sector, distance, digit, enter, vivid, empty, lattice, unit, region, service, subject, vector

#### A.2. Какое из предложенных слов (a–d) соответствует транскрипции?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. ['kwesfən]    a) cuassion<br>b) castchen<br>c) quession<br>d) question | 2. ['saɪəns]     a) since<br>b) science<br>c) signs<br>d) silence |
|---|---|

- |              |   |              |   |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| 3. ['vɛəri]  | a) weary<br>b) very<br>c) vary<br>d) war            | 4. ['sɜ:kɪt] | a) cirqued<br>b) sirquit<br>c) circuit<br>d) sequit |
| 5. ['θɜ:məl] | a) termal<br>b) thermal<br>c) theremal<br>d) themal |              |   |

### 3. Read and remember:

in autumn	in January	in the morning
in winter	in February	in the afternoon
in spring	in March	in the evening
in summer	in April	<b>at</b> night
	in May	<b>at</b> midnight
	in June	at noon
	in July	at sunrise
	in August	at sunset
	in September	
	in October	
	in November	
	in December	

**B. Словообразование: образование прилагательных (adjectives) и наречий (adverbs).**

taste – tast <u>y</u>	sun – sunn <u>y</u>
human – humanl <u>y</u>	gentleman – gentlem <u>an</u> l <u>y</u>
bright – brightl <u>y</u>	slow – slowl <u>y</u>
But: good – well	fast – fast

#### B.1. Образуйте прилагательные из следующих существительных:

rain	wind	fog
fun	snow	cloud

#### B.2. Образуйте наречия из следующих прилагательных:

quick	happy	heavy
large	slow	fast
silent	bright	constant
mistaken	loud	aggressive
wide	hasty	noisy
good	bad	nice



**C. Грамматика: there is/there are; степени сравнения прилагательных.**

There is + WHAT? + WHERE?

There is a pen on the table.

There are + WHAT? + WHERE?

There are flowers in the garden.

**Степени сравнения прилагательных  
(Degrees of comparison)**

Sweet – sweeter – the sweetest

Nice – nicer – the nicest

Big – bigger – the biggest

Clever – cleverer – the cleverest

Easy – easier – the easiest

Beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful

Good – better – the best

Bad – worse – the worst

Far – farther – the farthest (*about distance*)

Far – further – the furthest (*about time and distance*)

Near – nearer – the nearest (*about distance*)

Near – (nearer) – the next (*about order*)

Late – later – the latest (*about time*)

Late – latter – the last (*about order*)

Old – older – the oldest (*about age*)

Old – elder – the eldest (*for seniority*) Note: *the elderly*

**C.1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную формы сравнения прилагательных:**

great

good

sunny

cold

hot

wonderful

bright

shy

interesting

silly

slim

delightful

brave

dull

awful

nice

lovely

educated

tasty

wet

loud

**C.2. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного в скобках:**

1. My brother is (tall/taller/the tallest) boy in the group.

2. My marks are (good/better/best) than yours.

3. His (old/elder/eldest) sister is a very nice girl.

4. It is so easy! Give me a (difficult/more difficult/most difficult) task, please.

5. This is a fast car, but ours is (fast/faster/the fastest).
6. Only (strong/stronger/the strongest) sportsmen come to this competition.
7. What a (tasty/tastier/tastiest) pie!
8. Do you know (late/latter/the last/the latest) news?
9. This is (near/nearer/the nearest) underground station to me.
10. I'd like to buy a (cheap/cheaper/cheapest) phone, this is too expensive.
11. I don't like (late/latter/the last/the latest) film in our cinema absolutely.
12. There is nothing (interesting/more interesting/ the most interesting) than English classes for me.
13. Modern trains are (fast/faster/the fastest), but a plane is always (fast/faster/the fastest).
14. We don't have such money. Who knows a (cheap/cheaper/cheapest) café in this district?
15. You make such (silly/sillier/the silliest) mistakes!
16. My size is not so big. Do you have (small/smaller/the smallest) shirts?
17. Spain is (far/farther/further/the farthest/the furthest) than Germany.
18. It is (interesting/more interesting/the most interesting) subject for our students.
19. Russia is (large/larger/the largest) country in the world.
20. Which is (funny) film in your collection?

### **С.3. Задайте общие и альтернативные вопросы к предложениям:**

1. There is a lot of water in the kettle.
2. There are many students in the room.
3. There is little money in my pocket.
3. There are interesting events in summer in Moscow.
4. There is a very good question to ask at the meeting.
5. There are many games to play with yard friends in summer.
6. There is a laptop on his desk.
7. There are many problems with this old software.
8. There is a file of documents in the drawer.

### **С.4. Translate into English:**

1. Есть ли компьютеры в вашем кабинете?
2. На нашем столе нет документов.
3. В моём пенале (pencil box) есть ручка, ластик (rubber) и точилка (sharpener).
4. Есть ли молоко в холодильнике (fridge)?
5. Нет смысла (sense) продолжать (to continue) этот разговор.
6. Есть ли картины на стенах (wall) в вашей комнате?
7. Сегодня на небе нет облаков.
8. На полу (floor) новый ковёр (carpet).
9. На улицах Москвы много машин даже ночью (even at night).
10. Есть ли здесь студенты, которые (who/that) занимаются английским каждый день?

### **C.5. Complete the sentences with prepositions:**

1. Who is this girl ... the photo?
2. Our dog Jack always waits for us ... the floor ... the door.
3. What do students usually do ... the morning?
4. I always put my keys ... the drawer ... the hall.
5. My cat likes hiding ... the bed.
6. Many people watch TV ... the evening.
7. Practically nobody studies ... summer.
8. He is so tired because he doesn't sleep ... night.
9. I saw this man ... the street one day.
10. ... autumn we often go ... the country.
11. You can find a lot of useful things ... the Internet.
12. My family lives ... the country.

### **C.6. Ask questions about Tom and Mary.**

1. Tom and Mary / be / married?
2. They / have / children?
3. Where / Tom and Mary / live?
4. They / go out very often?
5. What / Tom / do for a living?
6. He / enjoy / his job?
7. Mary / go to work?
8. She / be / a doctor or a teacher?
9. They / have / a car?
10. They / travel a lot?

### **C.7. Put question tags on the end of each sentence:**

1. The sun shines brightly in summer, ...?
2. It snows in winter, ...?
3. There are many children in the yard, ...?
4. People swim in the sea in summer, ...?
5. It's not hot in winter, ...?
6. You enjoy learning English, ...?
7. We are not going abroad this summer, ...?
8. Our new teacher is very strict, ...?
9. We study very hard, ...?
10. He doesn't spend a lot of time on homework, ...?

### **C.8. Ask questions to the words in italics:**

1. There are *four* seasons in a year.
2. The leaves become *yellow*.
3. *Children* play with snow in winter.

4. The days are *warm* in spring.
5. People go *to the seaside* in summer.
6. Autumn is *foggy and rainy*.
7. The sun shines brightly *in summer*.
8. In autumn it rains *a lot*.
9. *In winter* everything is white with snow.
10. We *play games* in summer.

### C.9. Translate into Russian:

1. Our group always **goes hiking** when an academic year ends.
2. Let's **go swimming** while the water is warm.
3. I want to **go fishing** with my elder brother, but he doesn't want to take me.
4. Every autumn the old man **goes hunting** with his dog.
5. What fine weather! Let's **go jogging** in the forest.
6. They live near the river and can **go boating** when they like.
7. We always **go biking** when we are in the country.
8. Why not go riding? The horses are so beautiful!

### C.10. Translate into English:

1. Осенью в Москве дождливо, не так ли?
2. На стене картины и фотографии его старых друзей.
3. Куда вы ездите в октябре? Мы ездим на дачу, если погода хорошая.
4. Этой зимой часто идет снег. В этот раз очень много снега во дворе.
5. Сейчас ветрено, в шкафу есть пальто, возьмите его.
6. Июль – самый жаркий месяц года, не так ли?
7. В Африке не бывает снега. 8. На столе зонт, он мне нужен, когда идёт дождь.
9. Никому не нравится холодная сырая погода в осенние каникулы, не так ли?
10. Как меняется температура весной в Лондоне?
11. Почему в Шотландии так туманно?
12. Есть ли надежда, что снег растает быстро этой весной?
13. Есть всего два очень холодных месяца: январь и февраль.
14. Мне очень нравится весна: на улице тепло и много цветов.
15. В коридоре есть санки, но этой зимой не идёт снег.
16. В Англии теплее, чем в России, но очень часто идут дожди.
17. Все любят ездить на море, там жарко и солнечно.
18. Что делают студенты после экзаменов? – Они ходят в поход и катаются на лодках.
19. На севере (есть) самые низкие температуры и самые сильные ветра.
20. На небе много облаков.

## **D. Speaking: talking about the weather.**

### **D.1. Read the text and translate the words in bold:**

#### **British Weather**

There are four seasons in a year: autumn, winter, spring and summer. Each season has three months, and there are twelve months in a year. Each month has its temperature and weather.

Autumn **consists of** September, October and November. In autumn the weather is cool and wet. It is often rainy, foggy and windy. When it rains people put on **raincoats** and open umbrellas. Some people get sick when the weather changes to worse and have to stay in bed. The sky is grey and cloudy. The temperature **varies** from +10 to +5 degrees.

Winter months are December, January and February. Snow is very rare in Britain in winter. It usually snows in the north. In the south snow **melts** very quickly. Winter is always windy and rainy like autumn. The **average** winter temperature is from +5 to 0 degrees. If there is snow people like to play **snowballs** or **go sledging**.

Spring consists of March, April and May. Spring brings sunshine and warmth. The sun shines, and the sky is blue. Trees and flowers **blossom**.

Summer months are June, July and August. Summer in Britain isn't very hot. In summer it's usually sunny, there's no wind and there are no clouds in the sky. There are many flowers in parks and gardens. People spend a lot of time in the open air. They go biking, boating and **hiking**. They also go to the **seaside**. The average temperature is about 25 degrees above zero. The days are long and the nights are short. But even in summer sunshine can easily change to clouds or rain.

The weather often changes and it is the subject English people always discuss. But people in Britain get used to such weather and do not worry about it. If the weather is fine, they usually say, "It's a nice day, isn't it?" It's a usual way to start a conversation.

### **D.2. Choose the right meaning of the sentences below:**

1. There are no clouds in the sky.
  - a) The weather is often rainy and cloudy.
  - b) The sky is blue and there is no rain.
2. Some people get sick in autumn.
  - a) Some people do not feel well.
  - b) People's health is not good in Britain.
3. The weather is changeable.
  - a) One day often differs from another.
  - b) British weather changes from day to day.
4. Weather is a subject British people always discuss.
  - a) The British often speak about the weather.
  - b) The British speak only about weather.

5. It's a usual way to start a conversation.
- a) The English always talk about the weather.
  - b) It's a tradition to talk about weather when people meet each other.

**D.3. Choose the right translation of the sentences below:**

1. Each season consists of three months.
  - a) Каждый сезон длится три месяца.
  - b) Каждый сезон состоит из трех месяцев.
2. The sky is grey and cloudy.
  - a) Небо серое и покрыто облаками.
  - b) В небе много серых облаков.
3. People put on raincoats and open umbrellas.
  - a) Люди постоянно носят с собой плащи и зонты.
  - b) Люди надевают плащи и раскрывают зонты.
4. The days are long and the nights are short.
  - a) Дни становятся длиннее, а ночи короче.
  - b) Дни длинные, а ночи короткие.
5. People get used to such weather.
  - a) Люди радуются такой погоде.
  - b) Люди привыкают к такой погоде.

**D.4. Answer the questions about the text:**

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. How many months does each season consist of?
3. What is the weather like in autumn?
4. What is the weather like in winter?
5. What do people do in winter?
6. What is the weather like in spring?
7. What is the weather like in summer?
8. What do people do in summer?
9. Which season is the warmest?
10. Which season is the coldest?

**D.5. Answer the questions about the weather in your country:**

1. Is autumn a warm season?
2. What do you usually do in winter?
3. What is the average temperature in your place in winter?
4. Does winter last long in your country?
5. Do trees and flowers blossom in your country in spring?
6. What is the weather like in your place in spring?
7. What is the average temperature in summer?
8. What do you usually do in summer?
9. Do you often discuss weather with your friends?
10. What is your favourite season?

**D.6. Is the weather in Britain the same as in your country? Discuss with your partner.**

<i>I agree.</i>	<i>I disagree.</i>
<i>You are right.</i>	<i>I'm afraid, you're</i>
<i>That's right!</i>	<i>wrong.</i>
<i>That's true.</i>	<i>I don't think so.</i>
<i>Don't you think?</i>	<i>Are you sure?</i>
	<i>Really?</i>

**D.7. A small talk. One student reads one of the following greetings and the next student responds, adding a question or remark about the weather.**

<i>Nice/lovely/beautiful</i>	<i>Yes, it is (isn't it?)</i>
<i>day (isn't it?)</i>	
<i>It's a</i>	<i>Yes,</i>
<i>nice/lovely/beautiful day,</i>	<i>lovely/beautiful/</i>
<i>isn't it?</i>	<i>dreadful/awful (isn't it?)</i>
<i>Awful/Terrible</i>	
<i>weather (today)</i>	
<i>(It's) very/rather</i>	
<i>cold today</i>	

**Model:** A: Good morning.

B: Good morning. Lovely day.

A: Yes, beautiful, isn't it?

1. Good afternoon.
2. Good evening, Mr. Banks.
3. Hello. How are you?
4. Hi, Chris. How's life?
5. Morning.
6. Hello. Pleased to see you.
7. Good afternoon, Mrs. Reed. How are things with you?
8. Hello, Linda. Nice to see you.
9. Good morning, Mr. Webster.
10. Hello. How are things with you?

## UNIT 5

### A. Фонетика: чтение двухсложных слов с ударением на втором слоге.

Приставка	Примеры
<b>a-</b> (ad-, at-, ac-, af-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-)	<b>a</b> head, <b>a</b> dmit, <b>a</b> ttack, <b>a</b> ccount, <b>a</b> ffect, <b>a</b> llow, <b>a</b> nneal, <b>a</b> pply, <b>a</b> rrive, <b>a</b> ssist
<b>be-</b>	<b>b</b> elieve
<b>con-</b> (com-, col-, cor-)	<b>c</b> onfirm, <b>c</b> ompare, <b>c</b> ollect, <b>c</b> orrect
<b>de-</b>	<b>d</b> ecide
<b>dis-</b> (dif-)	<b>d</b> isturb, <b>d</b> iffuse
<b>e-</b> (em-, en-, ex-, ef-),	<b>e</b> merge, <b>e</b> mploy, <b>e</b> nclose, <b>e</b> xcept, <b>e</b> ffect
<b>in-</b> (im-)	<b>i</b> nscribe, <b>i</b> mprove
<b>mis-</b>	<b>m</b> istake
<b>o-</b> (ob-, oc-, op-)	<b>o</b> bey, <b>o</b> bserve, <b>o</b> ccur, <b>o</b> ppose
<b>per-</b>	<b>p</b> ermit
<b>pre-</b>	<b>p</b> refer
<b>pro-</b>	<b>p</b> rovide
<b>re-</b>	<b>r</b> ecall
<b>se-</b>	<b>s</b> elect
<b>sub-</b> (suc-, suf-, sup-)	<b>s</b> ubtract, <b>s</b> uccess, <b>s</b> uffice, <b>s</b> upport
<b>trans-</b>	<b>t</b> ransform

#### A.1. Read the words:

Address, affect, arise, align, acute, affirm, admit, abrupt, absorb, account, aware, adverse, approach, arrange, awake, advice, allow, acquire, approve, assume, accept, arrive, assist, alloy, avoid, begin, behalf, before, believe, behave, belong, between

Beside, combine, concern, conclude, compose, compile, consist, compute, construct, comprise, contain, compete, complete, convey, correct, convince, conform, control, comply, compare, contract, collect, confirm, consume, conduct

Decay, embark, displace, impart, degree, express, defect, impress, decide, emerge, display, imply, discard, improve, delete, exclude, defend, erase, install, detect, expand, deserve, extent, decline, increase, detach, intend, discharge, explore, deplete, incline, define, inside, disclaim

Exist, declare, insist, depend, impose, decrease, explode, derive, impure, describe, inquire, depict, enjoy, decode, involve, destroy, entire, despite, include, dismiss, emit, discuss, enclose, device, induce, design, incur, dispose, effect, divide, extrude, disturb, insert, demount



Mistake, obtain, relate, replace, translate, prevail, remain, retain, mismatch, subtract, regard, recall, perceive, succeed, receive, release, proceed, repeat, mislead, reveal, complete, prevent, progress, protect, reflect, refresh, reject, request, respect, obey, invert, prefer, preserve, observe, reserve

Precise, provide, refine, suffice, rely, supply, omit, permit, persist, resist, predict, transmit, submit, relieve, retrieve, oppose, response, revolve, respond, support, transform, perform, inform, occlude, preclude, resource, review, preview, refuse, resume, result, occur, return, restore, require, secure

## **A.2. Прочтите следующие пары слов:**

Present (n) – present (v), access (n) – access (v), import (n) – import (v), export (n) – export (v), increase (n) – increase (v), decrease (n) – decrease (v)

Content – contend, expert – except, context – condense, complex – complete, constant – constrain, concept – concern, column – collate, cancel – conceal

Distance – displace, decent – descend, digit – degree, entry – entire, enter – entail, engine – emerge, error – erase, impact – impart, image – engage, object – obey

Perfect – perform, process – propose, problem – promote, proton – protect, product – produce, recent – resend, sector – secure, suffer – suffice, reckon – request

## **A.2. Какое из предложенных слов (a–d) соответствует транскрипции?**

- |               |   |               |  |
|---------------|---|---------------|--|
| 1. [kən'sɜ:n] | a) consign<br>b) conserve<br>c) concert<br>d) concern | 2. [dɪ'zaɪn]  | a) decide<br>b) descend<br>c) dizen<br>d) design     |
| 3. [rɪ'kwaɪə] | a) requeer<br>b) rewire<br>c) require<br>d) recur     | 4. ['kɒntənt] | a) contend<br>b) content<br>c) condemn<br>d) concern |

## **B. Словообразование: образование количественных и порядковых числительных.**

### **Количественные числительные**

1 – one	11 – eleven	21 – twenty-one
2 – two	12 – twelve	29 – twenty-nine
3 – three	13 – thirteen	30 – thirty
4 – four	14 – fourteen	40 – forty
5 – five	15 – fifteen	50 – fifty
6 – six	16 – sixteen	60 – sixty

7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 – seventy
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 – eighty
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 – ninety
10 – ten	20 – twenty	100 – hundred

1000 – thousand  
1000000 – million

1.078.543 – one million seventy-eight thousand five hundred and forty-three

### Порядковые числительные

ten – tenth	four – fourth
nineteen – nineteenth	seven – seventh
twenty – twentieth	thirty-six – thirty-sixth

<i>But:</i> one – first	two – second
three – third	five – fifth
eight – eighth	nine – ninth

### B.1. Read the numbers:

1). 32900	11). 9000211	21). 1542
2). 55	12). 19	22). 40
3). 5555	13). 999	23). 14040
4). 15015	14). 92012	24). 8976543
5). 67843	15). 3006120	25). 101030
6). 340009	16). 19090	26). 41410
7). 322456	17). 230	27). 818
8). 112765	18). 16066	28). 40961
9). 3479754	19). 90	29). 100
10). 100076	20). 5050	30). 17

### B.2. a) Listen to your partner and write down the numbers:

Sixteen; eighty-three; twelve; thirty; fourteen; eleven; twenty; two; ninety; nineteen; six thousand; sixty-nine.

### b) Now it's your turn to read, and your partner writes:

forty-six; ninety-four; ten; seventeen; thirty-three; five; one hundred; seventy-seven; two million; eight; twenty-nine.

### B.3. Read the numbers:

11 <sup>th</sup>	83 <sup>rd</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
1 <sup>st</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>	90 <sup>th</sup>

100 <sup>th</sup>	62 <sup>nd</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>
73 <sup>rd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	32 <sup>nd</sup>
81 <sup>st</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	95 <sup>th</sup>
12 <sup>th</sup>	57 <sup>th</sup>	61 <sup>st</sup>
90 <sup>th</sup>	43 <sup>rd</sup>	70 <sup>th</sup>
1000 <sup>th</sup>	33 <sup>rd</sup>	97 <sup>th</sup>

#### B.4. Translate into English:

1. Сорок восемь.
2. Тысяча пятьдесят три.
3. Пятьдесят первый.
4. Две тысячи пятьсот пятьдесят шесть.
5. Восемьсот двадцать три.
6. Тридцать тысяч четыреста сорок семь.
7. Восемьсот восемьдесят девятый.
8. Шеститысячный.
9. Четыреста тридцать четыре.
10. Сто тридцать девятый.
11. Семь тысяч три.
12. Двести девяноста первый.
13. Трёхсотый.
14. Шестисот сороковой.
15. Четыре миллиона.
16. Миллионный.
17. Сто девятый.
18. Восемьсот тридцать четвёртый.
19. Девятнадцатый.
20. Четыре тысячи шестьсот восемьдесят шесть.

#### B.5. Read the years:

**Model:** 1989 – *nineteen eighty-nine*

1056	1990	250
2014	2000	2001
1999	1783	1340
1413	1660	1505
1303	1702	1905
2020	2008	2011

#### B.6. Read the dates:

**Model:** March, 5 – *the fifth of March*

January, 1	December, 31	June, 12
March, 8	February, 23	May, 9

April, 1	July, 28	August, 13
October, 5	November, 4	September, 1
December, 22	June, 11	February, 3
January, 7	March, 30	May, 23

### B.7. Say the dates in English:

**Model:** 05.05.1990 – *the fifth of May nineteen ninety*

01.09.2014	30.06.2015	12.06.1989
10.03.2025	08.04.2004	23.01.1865
14.02.1707	25.07.1984	13.03.1303
03.08.2009	22.10.1980	09.11.1800
31.01.1900	16.06.1606	11.05.2000

### C. Грамматика: предлоги времени (prepositions of time).

#### AT

at five o'clock  
at midnight  
at noon  
at sunrise  
at sunset  
at the weekend

#### ON

on Monday  
on the fifth of March  
-  
this Sunday  
this March

#### IN

in March  
in 2014  
in the morning  
in the afternoon  
in the evening

### C.1. At what time?

**Model:** 6:00 – *at six o'clock*, 6:30 – *at half past six*, 6:45 – *at quarter to seven*.

7:00; 7:05; 7:10; 7:15; 7:30; 7:35; 7:40; 7:45; 7:50; 7:55; 8:00; 8:02; 8:15;  
8:30; 8:45; 9:12; 9:58; 10:30; 10:45; 11:15; 11:30; 11:51; 12:18; 12:30.

### C.2. Translate into English

В восемь часов  
В половине двенадцатого  
Без четверти семь  
В одиннадцать часов  
В четверть девятого  
В половине девятого  
Без четверти десяты  
Без четверти одиннадцать  
В четверть восьмого  
В половине третьего

В двадцать пять минут шестого  
Две минуты пятого  
Без четырех минут восемь  
Без двадцати одиннадцать  
В пять третьего  
В десять девятого  
Без десяти минут десяты  
В тринадцать второго  
Без тринадцати два  
Без одной три

### C.3. Read Tom's timetable and complete the sentences:

<b><i>Monday</i></b> 10:00 Physics 12:00 Biology 14:30 Arts	<b><i>Tuesday</i></b> 10:00 French 12:00 Chemistry 14:30 P.T.	<b><i>Wednesday</i></b> 10:00 English 12:00 Maths
<b><i>Thursday</i></b> 10:00 Literature 12:00 History	<b><i>Friday</i></b> 10:00 English 12:00 Literature 14:30 Economics	<b><i>Saturday</i></b> no classes

1. On Monday Tom has Arts at ... .
2. ... Tuesday he has Chemistry at ... .
3. ... Wednesday he has English at ... and Mathematics at ... .
4. ... Thursday he has Literature at ... and History at ... .
5. ... Friday he has Economics at ... .
6. ... Saturday he has a day off.

### C.4. Answer the questions about Tom's timetable:

1. At what time does Tom start classes on Monday?
2. At what time are his classes over on Friday?
3. When does he have Biology classes?
4. When does he have French?
5. At what time does he have Mathematics?
6. Does Tom have Physical Training on Saturday?
7. Does he have English at ten or twelve on Wednesday?
8. Tom has no Chemistry classes on Tuesday, does he?
9. What class does he have on Monday at 14:30?
10. Tom has three classes on Thursday, doesn't he?

### C.5. Complete your timetable.

<b><i>Monday</i></b> 10:15 12:45 14:30 16:15	<b><i>Tuesday</i></b> 10:15 12:45 14:30 16:15
<b><i>Wednesday</i></b> 10:15 12:45 14:30 16:15	<b><i>Thursday</i></b> 10:15 12:45 14:30 16:15

<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
10:15	10:15
12:45	12:45
14:30	14:30
16:15	16:15

### **C.6. Ask your partner about his/her timetable:**

1. At what time / you have ...?
2. When / you have ...?
3. Do you have ... on ...?
4. What / you have on ...?
5. When / you have a day off?

### **C.7. Complete the sentences with prepositions:**

1. What class does this group have ... 13.30?
2. We seldom study ... Saturday.
3. You go to the country ... weekends, don't you?
4. We plan to visit Cuba ... 2026.
5. I don't like to wake up ... 6.00 ... Monday.
6. Do you go to bed ... 22.00 or 23.00?
7. I normally leave for university ... 9.00.
8. What do you read ... summer.
9. Your granny always watches TV ... 21.00, doesn't she?
10. Who wants to study ... Sunday ... 7.00?

### **C.8. Read and complete the text with prepositions:**

#### **My Day**

I go to university five days a week: ... Monday ... Friday. I usually get up ... seven ... the morning. I do some physical exercises, wash, brush my teeth, comb my hair and dress. ... 7:15 I have breakfast. For breakfast I usually have corn flakes with milk, toast and cheese, and a cup of tea or coffee.

I leave for university ... 7:50. I go to university by bus and it takes me about 40 minutes to get there. Classes start ... 9 o'clock. As a rule, I have 3 or 4 classes a day. For example, ... Monday I usually have Mathematics, Computer Studies, Geography and Macroeconomics. Classes are over ... 16:55.

When I come back home, I have dinner. I cook dinner myself, and it does not take me long to cook it. Then I spend up to four hours ... my homework. I also like to listen to music or read an interesting book ... the evening. ... about 11 I start to feel sleepy, so I take a shower, brush my teeth and finally go to bed.

... the weekend I play sports. I often go out with my friends. ... Saturday we go to a café and ... Sunday we like to go the cinema or theatre together. ... holidays I go to Saratov to visit my family.

**C.9. Answer the questions about the text in B.8.:**

1. How many days a week do you go to university?
2. What do you do in the morning?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast?
4. How do you get to university?
5. How many classes do you usually have?
6. What do you do at university?
7. What do you do after university?
8. How do you spend evenings?
9. When do you go to bed?
10. How do you spend weekends?

**C.10. Answer the questions about your day:**

1. When do you get up on workdays?
2. When do you have your breakfast?
3. How many cups of coffee do you usually have a day.
4. How many minutes do you take a shower?
5. How many minutes do you usually wait for transport in the morning?
6. When do you normally come to the institute?
7. When do you have a break for lunch?
8. How much is your lunch?
9. When do your classes finish?
10. How many hours do you study at home?

**C.11. Open the brackets:**

1. I'm not very interested in literature. I am (interested) in sports.
2. February is (short) month of the year.
3. Sally is (tall) than her brother.
4. You do not read much. My brother reads (much) than you do.
5. Health is (good) that wealth.
6. This is (interesting) film ever!
7. These flowers aren't very nice. Those yellow ones are (bright) and look (good).
8. I cannot cut the meat. Do you have a (sharp) knife?
9. This is (beautiful) picture in our collection.
10. Mars is (close) planet in our solar system. Venus is (hot) one.
11. France is (large) than England.
12. Australia is one of the (little) populated countries in the world.
13. Mangoes are (expensive) that apples.
14. This is (big) room in our flat.
15. The English language is (easy) than French.

## **C.12. Read and complete the text with prepositions:**

### **My University**

My university is a regional centre for research and teaching. The special library at the university is the largest collection ... books ... economics and law ... the region. Scholars come here to conduct their research. There are many important databases and statistical programmes at the computer laboratory.

There are several departments ... our faculty: Department ... Law, Department ... Economics and Management, Department ... Economics and Entrepreneurship, Department ... Political Economy and Economic Policy. Students study such academic disciplines, as History ... Russia, Philosophy, Economics, Economics of Foreign Countries, Management, Mathematical Analysis, Political Science, Law, and Business Communication. One ... the most important disciplines is Foreign Language. English is the most popular foreign language. We have many opportunities ... the international exchange and scientific work. Many students learn a second foreign language, such as German, French or Spanish.

Each student has a choice ... specialisation. They can choose the future specialisation within the field ... their studies. It is a very important decision to make.

## **C.13. Answer the questions about the text in B.12:**

1. What kind of library does the university have?
2. What does the computer laboratory at the university have?
3. How many departments are there at the university?
4. What are they?
5. What foreign languages do students learn at the university?
6. Which of them is the most popular?
7. What other disciplines does the university offer to its students?

## **C.14. Answer the question about your studies:**

1. What is your favorite discipline?
2. How often do you visit the library?
3. How many hometasks do you get a week?
4. Do you play sports at university?
5. Do you participate in student societies?
6. How many lectures do you have a week?
7. What is the most difficult subject for you?
8. Do you often have to stay after classes?
9. What gadgets do you use in your studies?
10. What is the most memorable day in your student's life? Why?



## D. Speaking: talking about television programmes.

### D.1. Read the text and translate the words in bold:

#### Television Programmes

We get a great amount of information by **mass media**, especially by television. Television gives wonderful possibilities for education; it helps us be **well-informed**. It enriches our intellect, gives us **opportunities** to see the best actors and **performances**, to hear the latest news, to listen to political discussions.

There is a broad range of TV programmes that **entertain**, inform, and educate viewers. News is a show that reports world **events** as they unfold. Documentaries are TV programmes that document real life events. Dramas are **fictional** TV stories that **feature** actors. Sitcoms (situation comedies) are amusing TV series about fictional characters. Soap operas are fictional dramas about people's **daily** lives. Cartoons feature **animated** characters. Cookeries show famous **chefs**, who teach people how to cook. Reality TV shows feature real people. Talk shows feature guests, who talk about their lives. Game shows feature competitive games or **quizzes**. Music shows feature live or recorded music. Lifestyle programmes are about fashion, diet, exercise, health and **leisure**. Animal or wildlife programmes are about wild animals or pets of **well-known** TV personalities.

### D.2. Choose the right translation of the sentences below:

1. We get a great amount of information, especially by television.
  - a) Мы получаем большой объем информации, особенно по телевидению.
  - b) Мы получаем большой объем информации, только по телевидению.
2. There is a broad range of TV programmes.
  - a) Есть много телевизионных программ.
  - b) Есть широкий спектр телевизионных программ.
3. News reports world events as they unfold.
  - a) Новости рассказывают о мировых событиях, когда они заканчиваются.
  - b) Новости рассказывают о мировых событиях по мере того, как они происходят.
4. Cartoons feature animated characters.
  - a) Мультфильмы демонстрируют анимационных персонажей.
  - b) Мультфильмы состоят из анимационных персонажей.

### D.3. Answer the questions about the text:

1. Where do we get information nowadays?
2. How does TV help us?
3. What do we learn from news programmes?
4. What types of programmes are there on TV?

5. What kinds of films are shown on TV?
6. What do we watch for entertainment?
7. What are talk shows about?
8. Where do famous personalities participate?
9. Where do we hear music on TV?
10. What are cartoons?

#### **D.4. Practise the conversations:**

- What's on tonight?
- Only soap operas, I'm afraid.
- Only not soap operas! I hate them. Can we watch anything else?
- I can bring a disk with a drama.
- I prefer action films. Dramas are so boring.
- Why not watch an animal documentary on cable TV?
- As usual nothing interesting on TV. I'll go to surf the Internet.
  
- How do you spend your free time?
- I just watch TV.
- Only TV? How many hours do you watch it?
- Practically all day long.
- Do you find it interesting?
- Many programmes are quite informative and useful. Especially I like news. I enjoy seeing world events. I also like quizzes. I want to know a lot about the world.
- Why not go travelling then?
- I prefer TV to travelling as I can see everything in one evening.

#### **D.5. For each type of TV show, put it into the Like, Don't Like or Don't Mind column and then think of one example.**

*News, cookery, children's programme, drama, wildlife, sitcom, reality show, talk show, documentary, sports, educational programme, cartoon, movie, game show, soap opera, lifestyle, music programme.*

Like	Don't like	Don't mind

**D.6. Study the TV programme for Saturday evening. In pairs choose the programmes you want to watch together in your free time.**

**TV Programme (Saturday)**

<b>BBC 1</b>	<b>ITV</b>	<b>Channel 4</b>
4:30 p.m. Sports: Final Score	4:35 p.m. ITV News and Weather	5:00 p.m. Come Dine with Me
5:40 p.m. Antiques Roadshow	4:50 p.m. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	6:45 p.m. Channel 4 News
7:00 p.m. So You Think You Can Dance	7:00 p.m. Smile, You're on Candid Camera	7:15 p.m. The Simpsons Movie
8:00 p.m. The National Lottery	7:30 p.m. Britain's Got Talent	
9:00 p.m. Casualty	9:00 p.m. Notting Hill	9:00 p.m. Celebrity Big Brother
10:10 p.m. BBC News		10:00 p.m. Slumdog Millionaire
10:30 p.m. Match of the Day		
11:50 p.m. The Football League Show	11:45 p.m. ITV News and Weather	12:15 a.m. Great Movie Mistakes
1:10 a.m. BBC News	12:05 p.m. Terminator Salvation	

**Useful phrases:**

<i>Let's...</i>	<i>A good idea!</i>	<i>I'm afraid, it's not a</i>
<i>What about...?</i>	<i>Great!</i>	<i>good idea.</i>
<i>Why not...?</i>	<i>I'd love to.</i>	<i>I don't think so.</i>
<i>What do you think</i>	<i>I agree.</i>	<i>I think it's boring.</i>
<i>of...?</i>	<i>I don't mind.</i>	<i>Are you sure?</i>
<i>How do you feel</i>	<i>You are right.</i>	<i>Really?</i>
<i>about...?</i>	<i>That's right!</i>	<i>I doubt it.</i>
	<i>Don't you think?</i>	<i>I wouldn't say so.</i>

## UNIT 6

**A. Фонетика:** чтение буквосочетаний **nk, ng**; чтение многосложных слов; правило дактиля; чтение окончания **-ed**.

### Чтение буквосочетаний **ng, nk**

**ng** [ŋ] **sing** [sɪŋ], **dang** [dæŋ], **long** [lɒŋ]

**nk** [ŋk] **sink** [sɪŋk], **thank** [θæŋk], **funk** [fʌŋk]

### Правило дактиля

**latency** ['leɪtənsi], **variety** [və'raɪəti]

**origin** ['ɔːrɪdʒɪn], **activity** [æk'tɪvəti], **coverage** ['kʌvərɪdʒ], **intelligence** [ɪn'telɪdʒəns]

**article** ['ɑːrtɪkl], **permanent** ['pə:mənənt]

**eulogy** ['ju:lədʒi], **poison** ['pɔɪzn], **suitable** ['su:təbl]

### Гласные звуки в безударных позициях

**coverage** ['kʌvərɪdʒ]

**frequency** ['friːkwənsi]

**occasion** [ə'keɪʒn]

**stationary** ['steɪʃənəri]

**oscillation** [ɒsɪ'leɪʃn]

### Чтение окончания **-ed**

[d]

**opened**

**achieved**

**denied**

[t]

**mixed**

**replaced**

**finished**

[ɪd]

**stated**

**depended**

**completed**

#### A.1. Прочтите слова:

Think, drink, thank, drank, trunk, chunk, drunk, junk, bank, flank, blank, rank.

Kink, link, shrink, blink, sting, ring, bring, thing, king, wing, swing, spring.

Slang, sprang, bang, rang, gang, sang, song, strong, hang, hung, sung, sink, rink, rung, tank.

Comparison, criterion, algorithm, anacronym, logarithm, cryptarithm, technician, parabola, equilibrium, extremum, momentum, pendulum, uranium, calculus, modulus, nucleus, amplitude, altitude, longitude, magnitude, analysis, genesis, hypothesis, synthesis, mathematics, informatics, dynamics.

Coefficient, circulant, equipollent, instrument, methodology, technology, typology, strategy, topology, property, recovery, symmetry, accessory, laboratory, trajectory, directory, effectiveness, diffuseness, diagonal, integral, polynomial, potential, retrieval, terminal, tutorial, membership.

### A.2. Прочтите пары слов:

Sit – sitting, write – writing, close – closing, make – making, bring – bringing, begin – beginning, divide – dividing, put – putting, stay – staying, calculate – calculating, view – viewing.

Discuss – discussing, take – taking, swim – swimming, conclude – concluding, speak – speaking, run – running, open – opening, regret – regretting, forgive – forgiving, forget – forgetting, stem – stemming.

Introduce – introducing, invite – inviting, progress – progressing, continue – continuing, examine – examining, study – studying, travel – traveling, think – thinking, try – trying, explore – exploring, occur – occurring.

### A.3. Прочтите пары слов:

Discover – discovered, achieve – achieved, identify – identified, close – closed, approve – approved, classify – classified, underline – underlined, conceal – concealed, interfere – interfered, reveal – revealed, gather – gathered, consider – considered, return – returned.

Laugh – laughed, talk – talked, watch – watched, hitch – hitched, wash – washed, jump – jumped, help – helped, dance – danced, fix – fixed, mix – mixed, cook – cooked, ask – asked, brush – brushed, crash – crashed, gasp – gasped, march – marched, push – pushed, rush – rushed.

Accelerate – accelerated, generate – generated, demonstrate – demonstrated, facilitate – facilitated, integrate – integrated, tabulate – tabulated, request – requested, extend – extended, prevent – prevented, coincide – coincided, communicate – communicated, modulate – modulated, represent – represented.

### B. Словообразование: образование первого и второго причастия (participle I and II).

Глагол (V)	Причастие I (Ving)	Причастие II V(ed)
to bore	boring	bored
to challenge	challenging	challenged
to develop	developing	developed
to disappoint	disappointing	disappointed

<b>Глагол (V)</b>	<b>Причастие I (Ving)</b>	<b>Причастие II V(ed)</b>
to excite	exciting	excited
to impress	impressing	impressed
to interest	interesting	interested
to motivate	motivating	motivated
to paint	painting	painted
to publish	publishing	published
to relax	relaxing	relaxed
to translate	translating	translated

**В.1. Составьте фразы с причастиями из таблицы, используя следующие существительные:**

presentation	reader
task	book
audience	student
person	picture
article	house
music	patient
country	skill
story	company
film	exercise
lecture	teacher
artist	activity

**В.2. Выберите правильную форму в скобках:**

1. The ... (broken / breaking) window needs to be fixed.
2. She is ... (interested / interesting) in learning English.
3. The ... (excited / exciting) children often shout during the game.
4. I am ... so (tired / tiring) after the long trip.
5. This is a very ... (bored / boring) movie.
6. The ... (damaged / damaging) car is in the garage.
7. Are you ... (surprised / surprising) by the news?
8. The ... (shocked / shocking) audience can't believe this.
9. The ... (confused / confusing) instructions makes it hard to complete the task.
10. I can see a ... (smiling / smiled) child in the park.
11. The ... (lost / losing) keys belong to my friend.
12. The dog is ... (frightened / frightening) of thunderstorms.
13. The ... (freezing / frozen) lake is safe to walk on.
14. She feels ... (amused / amusing) by the joke.
15. The ... (running / run) water is very cold.

**В.3. Образуйте подходящие по смыслу причастия и вставьте в предложения:**

1. I feel so ... (*to depress*) that I want to go home, eat chocolate ice cream and go to bed early.
2. To travel by bus is very ... (*to exhaust*).
3. I get ... (*to frighten*) when I see mice or spiders.
4. This film is so ... (*to depress*), it has no happy ending.
5. I am ... (*to excite*) to go there in a helicopter!
6. I really hate dramas; they always make me feel ... (*to bore*).
7. This plan sounds a bit ... (*to confuse*).
8. The ... (*to interest*) reader can find a lot of useful information here.
9. I find this lesson not very ... (*to interest*).
10. When at home after work, I often listen to ... (*to relax*) music.
11. This ... (*to publish*) house is famous all over the world.
12. Sometimes I get ... (*to frustrate*) when I don't know the right answer.

**С. Лексика: виды спорта.**

**С.1. К каким группам относятся данные виды спорта? Заполните таблицу.**

Ball sports	
Board sports	
Combat sports	
Extreme sports	
Gymnastics	
Individual sports	
Team sports	
Water sports	
Winter sports	

Swimming, archery, basketball, acrobatic gymnastics, ice hockey, fencing, skydiving, karate, sailing, soccer, track and field, rope jumping, rugby, rock climbing, figure skating, boxing, rhythmic gymnastics, surfing, motocross, cycling, skiing,

wrestling, golf, base jumping, diving, tennis, volleyball, windsurfing, biathlon, judo, artistic gymnastics, snowboarding, cricket, mountain biking, skateboarding, curling.

**С.2. Обратите внимание на использование глаголов play, do, go с разными видами спорта. С какими глаголами используются названия видов спорта из упр. С.1?**

<i>play</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>go</i>
ball or competitive sports	recreational activities and individual sports (excluding ball games). <i>Note:</i> boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, training.	sports ending in <i>-ing</i>

**С.3. Закончите предложения, вставив play, do или go в правильной форме:**

1. I usually ... swimming in the morning.
2. She ... tennis every weekend.
3. They ... yoga on Mondays and Wednesdays.
4. We ... (not) football after school.
5. He ... cycling in the park.
6. My brother ... karate twice a week.
7. You ... basketball with your friends?
8. She ... running to stay in shape.
9. We often ... volleyball in the summer.
10. They ... gymnastics at the sports center.
11. He ... (not) golf on Sundays.
12. I ... judo after school.
13. You ... ice hockey in winter?
14. She ... badminton with her classmates.
15. We ... hiking in the mountains every summer.

**С.4. Скажите, какими видами спорта вы занимаетесь или увлекаетесь. Какими видами спорта вы бы хотели (или не хотели) заниматься и почему?**

<i>like</i>	<i>find pleasure in</i>
<i>love</i>	<i>take pleasure in</i>
<i>enjoy</i>	<i>have fun with</i>
<i>be fond of</i>	<i>delight in</i>
<i>be keen on</i>	<i>be enthusiastic about</i>



**С.5. В парах расспросите друг друга, какими видами спорта вы занимаетесь, а какими нет и почему.**

1. Do you enjoy playing football?
2. Do you like swimming in your free time?
3. Are you fond of doing yoga?
4. Do you love playing basketball?
5. Do you take pleasure in cycling?
6. Are you keen on running outdoors?
7. Do you have fun playing tennis?
8. Are you enthusiastic about hiking?
9. Do you find pleasure in playing badminton?
10. Do you delight in practicing karate?

**D. Грамматика:** настоящее длительное время (present continuous); предлоги места (prepositions of place).

Present Continuous (*now, at the moment*)

am/is/are + Ving

### Правила написания -ing

Большинство основ	+ ing	play → playing, read → reading, jump → jumping
«Немая» -e	-e → ing	make → making, write → writing, dance → dancing (кроме: see → seeing, dye → dyeing)
-ie	-ie → -y + ing	lie → lying, die → dying
Согласная (закрытый слог)	Согласная удваивается	run → running, sit → sitting, begin → beginning, prefer → preferring
-c	+ k + ing	picnic → picnicking, panic → panicking

## Спряжение глагола ‘to go’ (идти, ехать) в Present Continuous

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
<b>I am going</b>	I am not going / I'm not going	<b>Am I going?</b>
<b>You are going</b>	You are not going / You aren't going	<b>Are you going?</b>
<b>He is going</b>	He is not going / He isn't going	<b>Is he going?</b>
<b>She is going</b>	She is not going / She isn't going	<b>Is she going?</b>
<b>It is going</b>	It is not going / It isn't going	<b>Is it going?</b>
<b>We are going</b>	We are not going / We aren't going	<b>Are we going?</b>
<b>You are going</b>	You are not going / You aren't going	<b>Are you going?</b>
<b>They are going</b>	They are not going / They aren't going	<b>Are they going?</b>

### D.1. Open the brackets:

1. She ... (read) a book now.
2. They ... (play) football in the park.
3. I ... (write) an email to my friend.
4. He ... (watch) TV at the moment.
5. We ... (listen) to music.
6. The children ... (run) in the garden.
7. My mother ... (cook) dinner now.
8. You ... (study) English this evening.
9. It ... (rain) outside right now.
10. The dog ... (sleep) on the sofa.
11. They ... (paint) the walls in their room.
12. I ... (talk) with my teacher.
13. She ... (dance) at the party.
14. We ... (wait) for the bus.
15. He ... (drive) to work now.
16. The students ... (answer) the questions.
17. My father ... (fix) the car in the garage.
18. You ... (wear) a new jacket today.
19. The baby ... (cry) because he is hungry.
20. They ... (have) lunch together.

## D.2. Open the brackets:

1. Mary ... (write) an essay now.
2. They ... (not / play) basketball at the moment.
3. ... you ... (watch) TV now?
4. What ... Mark ... (do) right now?
5. I ... (study) English this evening.
6. We ... (not / listen) to music now.
7. ... she ... (prepare) cards for the party?
8. Where ... they ... (go) right now?
9. He ... (not / work) today.
10. What ... they ... (laugh) at?
11. The children ... (play) in the garden.
12. I ... (not / drink) coffee now.
13. Why you ... (sit) in the dark?
14. What ... she ... (say)?
15. We ... (wait) for the bus.
16. He ... (not / drive) to work today.
17. ... they ... (have) lunch now?
18. Where ... you ... (live) this week?
19. The dog ... (sleep) on the sofa now.
20. I ... (not / talk) on the phone right now.

## D.3. What is the difference between the sentences?

Present Simple	Present Continuous
I usually travel to work by bus.	I am traveling to work by the underground today.
Tess enjoys watching comedies.	Tess is in the cinema, and she is enjoying the new comedy.
We have English classes three times a week.	We are having an English class at the moment.

## D.4. Open the brackets:

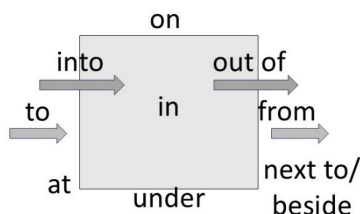
1. She usually ... (go) to school by bus.
2. Look! The cat ... (sleep) on the sofa.
3. We ... (not / have) dinner at the moment.
4. ... you ... (like) chocolate?
5. I ... (play) football every Saturday.
6. They ... (watch) a movie right now.
7. He ... (not / work) on Sundays.
8. What ... you ... (do) now?
9. My parents ... (live) in London.
10. She ... (study) English this week because she has an exam.

11. It often ... (rain) in autumn.
12. We ... (not / go) to the park now.
13. Where ... he ... (live)?
14. I ... (help) my mom in the kitchen at the moment.
15. ... they ... (play) tennis every weekend?
16. He ... (not / watch) TV at the moment.
17. We ... (visit) our grandparents every Sunday.
18. ... you ... (visit) your grandparents today?
19. The birds ... (sing) beautifully right now.
20. I ... (usually / get up) early in the morning.

#### **D.5. Translate into English:**

1. Я хожу в спортзал каждое утро.
2. Она сейчас разговаривает по телефону.
3. Они дома не завтракают.
4. Тебе нравится новый фильм?
5. Он работает учителем.
6. Мы сегодня готовимся к тесту.
7. Солнце встаёт на востоке.
8. Она сейчас не смотрит телевизор.
9. Ты любишь пиццу?
10. Сейчас на улице идёт дождь.
11. Мы обычно не путешествуем зимой.
12. Он сейчас слушает музыку.
13. Где ты живёшь?
14. Я читаю очень интересную книгу.
15. Они не играют в гольф.
16. Она обычно носит школьную форму.
17. Сейчас мы обедаем.
18. Он не любит острую пищу.
19. Они сейчас играют в баскетбол?
20. Поезд отправляется в 9 часов каждый день.
21. Сейчас я убираюсь в своей комнате.
22. Друзья навещают меня каждые выходные.
23. Она сейчас готовит ужин на кухне.
24. Вы работаете по субботам?
25. Дети сейчас плавают в бассейне.

## Предлоги места (Prepositions of place)



### D.6. Insert the necessary preposition of place:

1. The books are ... the table.
2. She is sitting ... the chair right now.
3. They live ... New York.
4. The cat is hiding ... the sofa.
5. I am going ... the shop to buy some bread.
6. Please come ... my room to talk.
7. The keys are ... his bag.
8. He is standing ... the door.
9. The restaurant is ... the corner of the street.
10. The children are playing ... the garden at the moment.
11. The picture hangs ... the wall.
12. The dog is sleeping ... the bed.
13. I usually spend weekends ... the city.
14. The phone is ringing ... the living room.
15. She puts her bag ... the floor every day.
16. The supermarket is ... the school.
17. He comes home ... work every day at 6 p.m.
18. Put the milk ... the fridge, please.
19. They are walking ... the park right now.
20. The lamp stands ... the bedside table.
21. She is sitting ... me during the meeting.
22. The shoes are ... the box ... the bed.
23. Kate is taking her keys ... her pocket now.
24. We enjoy traveling ... Sochi for the summer holidays.
25. It normally takes me about 15 minutes to get ... home ... the park.

-	AT	IN	FOR
arrive home	stay at home	arrive in London	leave for Rome
go home	meet at work	arrive in France	leave for China
leave home	study at school	stay in bed	
leave school	be at university	be in the picture	
leave London	stand at the station		

	dance at the concert arrive at the shop arrive at the airport		
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### D.7. Translate into English:

На столе, на пол, в комнате, в дом, в кармане, к двери, в карман, в кресле, на стуле, на дереве, в чашку, в лесу, на стену, на снегу, в парк, в коробку, в воде, на тарелке, у стены, за столом, к окну, в театре, в музее, в институте, в стакане, в школе, в саду, в комнате, в классе, на полке, на скамейке, на вокзале, на платформе, на крыше, на выставке, на остановке, на концерте, на мосту, на траве, на работе, на работу, домой, в класс, на кухню, в магазин, во двор, на юге, на юг, на севере, на север, на востоке, на восток, на западе, на запад, слева от входа, справа от машины, в центре комнаты.

### D.8. Insert the missing preposition (in, at, for или -):

1. arrive ... the museum
2. arrive ... the station
3. arrive ... France
4. arrive ... Dzerzhinsk
5. arrive ... the theatre
6. arrive ... Rome
7. arrive ... home
8. arrive ... the airport
9. arrive ... the university
10. arrive ... Spain
11. arrive ... the church
12. arrive ... Berlin
13. arrive ... the bank
14. arrive ... the Netherlands
15. arrive ... the bus stop
16. arrive ... Moscow
17. arrive ... the village
18. arrive ... home
19. arrive ... work
20. arrive ... the town
21. arrive ... the drugstore
22. arrive ... Edinburg
23. arrive ... the library
24. arrive ... Scotland
25. arrive ... the palace
26. arrive ... the fountain
27. arrive ... Finland
28. arrive ... the department store
29. are arriving ... home

30. arrive ... Washington
31. leave ... London ... New York
32. leave ... New York ... L.A.
33. leave ... L.A. ... Washington
34. leave ... Washington ... San Francisco
35. leave ... San Francisco ... Philadelphia
36. leave ... Philadelphia ... Frankfurt
37. is leaving ... Frankfurt ... Dresden
38. leaves ... Dresden ... Bremen
39. are leaving ... Germany ... Austria
40. leave ... Brussels ... Paris

### **D.9. Insert necessary prepositions of place:**

1. There are a few clouds ... the sky.
2. There isn't a TV set ... my room.
3. Our flat is ... the 4th floor.
4. Write your names ... the top of the page.
5. There's a fountain ... the middle of the square.
6. The University building is ... Uxbridge Street.
7. She's sitting ... an armchair.
8. He's sitting ... a table.
9. You're sitting ... a chair.
10. Let's meet ... the cinema.
11. There's a park ... the picture.
12. The armchair is ... the corner of the room.
13. She lives ... a small town ... the north of England.
14. We have a nice flat ... the centre of Moscow.
15. Shall we meet ... your place?
16. There are a lot of places of interest ... this part of the city.
17. What can you see ... that photograph?
18. I usually sit ... this armchair. It's very comfortable.
19. I hate it I don't see much ... the theatre.
20. We always drink coffee ... the dining room.
21. Look! She is standing ... the corner of the street.
22. It's dinner time. The family are ... table.
23. Her parents live ... the south of France.
24. The train is ... platform 2.
25. The train arrives ... the station in an hour.
26. The train arrives ... Minsk in an hour.
27. When is he leaving ... Italy?
28. Ships arrive ... the port of Cardiff from all parts of the world.
29. Are you going ... the library?
30. You look tired. Go ... bed.

## **D.10. Read and complete the text with prepositions:**

### **My Office**

I work ... a modern office located ... the city centre. Every day, I arrive ... the office building by 9 a.m. The entrance ... the office is ... a small coffee shop, so lots of people stop there before going inside. When I walk ... the lobby, I see a reception desk ... the right, where the secretary usually sits ... her computer. She is always friendly and helps visitors with directions.

The office itself is ... the third floor. My desk is ... the large window, so I get plenty of natural light through the day. There is a potted plant ... my computer, and a stack of paperwork ... the corner of the desk. At the moment, I am typing an important email while my colleague is talking on the phone across from me.

There is a large conference room ... the middle of the floor. Right now, some coworkers are having a meeting in there about the new project. The coffee machine is ... the conference room, and many people are going to get a cup from it during breaks.

... my desk, there is a small drawer where I keep pens and notebooks. The printer is ... the back of the room, and someone is waiting by it to collect their documents. Overall, the office is a busy but well-organized space, and I enjoy working here every day.

## **D.11. Answer the questions about the text in D.10.:**

1. Where is the office located?
2. What is next to the office entrance?
3. Who usually sits beside the computer at the reception desk?
4. On which floor is the office?
5. Where is the writer's desk located in the office?
6. What is on the corner of the writer's desk?
7. What are the coworkers doing in the conference room right now?
8. Where is the coffee machine located in the office?
9. What does the writer keep under their desk?
10. Where is the printer placed, and what is happening near it?

## **D.12. Complete the sentences using There is or There are and a suitable preposition of place:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a book \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ three chairs \_\_\_\_\_ the room.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a computer \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ some pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a cat \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ two lamps \_\_\_\_\_ the bedside tables.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a parking lot \_\_\_\_\_ the building.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ an old clock \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ many plants \_\_\_\_\_ the windowsill.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a big mirror \_\_\_\_\_ the door.



11. \_\_\_\_\_ a cupboard \_\_\_\_\_ the bed and the window.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ several books \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ a rug \_\_\_\_\_ the floor \_\_\_\_\_ the chairs.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the room.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ a TV \_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

### D.13. Translate into English using **there is / there are**:

В комнате есть стол у окна. На столе лежит книга и стоит лампа. Рядом со столом стоит стул. На стене висит картина. Рядом с дверью стоит шкаф. Под столом стоит маленький коврик. В углу комнаты стоит цветок. Окно слева от двери. На полу лежит ковер. На шкафу лежат папки с документами.

### E. Speaking: talking about pastimes.

#### E.1. Read the text and translate the words in bold:

##### Pastimes in Great Britain

People in Great Britain have many different pastimes that they enjoy every day. Some of these hobbies are traditional, and others are more modern and active. Reading is one of the most popular pastimes. Many people read books or **magazines** in their free time. Some people like to read at home, while others visit libraries or cafes to enjoy their books. Reading helps people relax and learn new things.

Walking is another favorite **activity**. People often take walks in parks or the countryside. It is a **healthy** way to spend time outdoors. Many British people walk their dogs or meet friends for a walk. At the moment, some people are walking along the river, enjoying the fresh air and the beautiful **views**.

Cooking and baking are popular hobbies as well. Many people like to cook new **recipes** or bake cakes and cookies. Cooking is something they do every day, and some people are cooking dinner right now. They enjoy trying different ingredients and sharing **meals** with friends and family.

Sports are also very important in British culture. People play football, tennis and golf regularly. Some play in teams, while others enjoy solo sports like running or swimming. Today, some people are playing football on the local field, while others are swimming at the community pool. Sports help people stay **fit** and meet others.

**Artistic** activities like drawing, **knitting** and writing are becoming more popular. Some people spend their free time drawing or knitting clothes at home. Others write journals or stories to express their thoughts and feelings. Right now, lots of people are taking art classes or knitting groups to learn new **skills**.

In general, British people use their free time to enjoy activities that help them relax, learn and stay healthy. Whether they are reading a book, going for a walk, cooking, playing sports or creating art, they are often busy with interesting hobbies that make their lives happier and more **fulfilling**.

## **E.2. Choose the right translation of the sentences below:**

1. Many people read books or magazines in their free time.
  - a) Многие люди читают книги или ходят по магазинам в свое свободное время.
  - b) Многие люди читают книги или журналы в свое свободное время.
2. Walking is another favorite activity.
  - a) Многим нравится также активная ходьба пешком.
  - b) Ходьба пешком – еще одно любимое занятие.
3. Sports help people stay fit and meet others.
  - a) Спорт помогает людям оставаться в форме и знакомиться с другими людьми.
  - b) Занятия фитнесом помогают знакомиться со спортивными людьми.
4. Artistic activities like drawing, knitting and writing are becoming more popular.
  - a) Артисты, которые любят активно рисовать, вязать и писать, становятся все более популярными.
  - b) Творческие занятия, такие как рисование, вязание и письмо, становятся все более популярными.

## **E.3. Answer the questions about the text:**

1. What is one of the most popular pastimes in Great Britain?
2. Where do some people like to read besides at home?
3. Why do many British people take walks?
4. What are some activities people do while walking?
5. Which hobbies related to cooking are mentioned in the text?
6. What sports are popular in Great Britain?
7. Where are some people playing football and swimming right now?
8. What artistic activities are becoming more popular?
9. How do people use their free time in general?
10. What benefits do people get from their hobbies according to the text?

## **E.4. How sportive are you? Choose an answer about you:**

1. How many times a week do you exercise?
  - a) Every day
  - b) 2–3 times
  - c) Once a week or less
  - d) Almost never
2. What type of exercise do you prefer?
  - a) Team sports (football, basketball)
  - b) Individual sports (running, swimming)

- c) Gym workouts or fitness classes
- d) I don't exercise much

3. How long do you usually exercise each time?

- a) More than 1 hour
- b) 30–60 minutes
- c) Less than 30 minutes
- d) I don't exercise

4. When was the last time you tried a new sport or activity?

- a) This month
- b) This year
- c) More than a year ago
- d) Never

5. Do you warm up before exercising?

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Rarely
- d) Never

6. How often do you stretch after exercise?

- a) Every time
- b) Sometimes
- c) Rarely
- d) Never

7. Which of these sports have you tried? (Choose all that apply)

- a) Running or jogging
- b) Swimming
- c) Football or basketball
- d) Yoga or Pilates

8. How important is fitness to you?

- a) Very important
- b) Somewhat important
- c) Not very important
- d) Not important at all

9. Do you prefer exercising:

- a) Outdoors
- b) Indoors (gym, home)
- c) Both equally
- d) I don't exercise

10. How do you feel after exercising?

- a) Energized and happy
- b) Tired but good
- c) It depends
- d) No difference, I don't exercise

11. Do you track your fitness progress (e.g., steps, distance, weightlifting)?

- a) Yes, regularly
- b) Sometimes
- c) Rarely
- d) Never

12. What motivates you to exercise?

- a) Health and fitness
- b) Fun and enjoyment
- c) Friends or socializing
- d) I'm not motivated

13. How often do you play sports with friends or in a team?

- a) Regularly
- b) Sometimes
- c) Rarely
- d) Never

14. Do you have a fitness goal right now?

- a) Yes, many goals
- b) Yes, one main goal
- c) Not really
- d) No goals

15. What is your favorite way to stay active?

- a) Running, cycling, or walking
- b) Swimming or water sports
- c) Gym workouts or classes
- d) Watching sports on TV

**Scoring:**

Mostly a's = Very sportive! You keep active and love sports.

Mostly b's = Quite sportive. You exercise regularly and enjoy staying fit.

Mostly c's = Sometimes active. You try to keep moving but could do more.

Mostly d's = Not very sportive. You need to find activities you enjoy to get moving.

### **E.5. Practise the conversations:**

#### *Conversation 1: Talking about sports*

A: What sports do you like?

B: I like football and basketball.

A: Do you play football every week?

B: Yes, I play on Saturdays. And you?

A: I prefer tennis, but I'm learning football too.

B: That's great! Maybe we can play together sometime.

#### *Conversation 2: Favorite hobbies*

A: What is your favorite hobby?

B: I love drawing and painting.

A: Wow! Do you draw every day?

B: Not every day, but I try to do it on weekends.

A: What do you usually draw?

B: I like drawing animals and nature scenes.

#### *Conversation 3: Watching movies*

A: Do you enjoy watching movies?

B: Yes, very much! I watch movies almost every evening.

A: What kind of movies do you like?

B: I like action and comedy films.

A: Me too! Have you seen any good movies recently?

B: Yes, I watched a funny comedy last week.

#### *Conversation 4: Learning music*

A: Can you play any musical instruments?

B: I'm learning to play the guitar.

A: That's cool! How long have you been learning?

B: For about six months.

A: Are you practicing every day?

B: I try to practice for 30 minutes every day.

#### *Conversation 5: Playing games*

A: What do you like to do in your free time?

B: I like playing video games.

A: What games do you play?

B: Mostly adventure and puzzle games.

A: Do you play online with friends?

B: Sometimes, yes. It's fun!

#### *Conversation 6: Reading books*

A: Do you enjoy reading books?

B: Yes, I love reading novels.

A: What kind of stories do you like?

B: I like mysteries and fantasy books.  
A: Do you go to the library often?  
B: Not often, I usually buy books online.

*Conversation 7: Outdoor activities*

A: Do you like outdoor hobbies?  
B: Yes, I enjoy hiking and cycling.  
A: Where do you usually hike?  
B: I often go hiking in the nearby hills.  
A: That sounds great! I like cycling too.  
B: We should go cycling together sometime.

*Conversation 8: Cooking as a hobby*

A: Do you cook at home?  
B: Yes, I like cooking very much.  
A: What is your favorite dish to cook?  
B: I like making pasta and salads.  
A: Do you cook every day?  
B: Almost, especially in the evening.

*Conversation 9: Gardening hobby*

A: Do you have any hobbies at home?  
B: Yes, I love gardening.  
A: What plants do you grow?  
B: Flowers and some vegetables like tomatoes.  
A: That must be relaxing.  
B: It is! I spend a lot of time in my garden on weekends.

*Conversation 10: Dancing*

A: Do you like dancing?  
B: Yes, I enjoy it a lot.  
A: What kind of dance do you like?  
B: I like salsa and hip-hop.  
A: Are you taking dance classes?  
B: Yes, twice a week. It's fun and good exercise!

**E.6. a) Work with a partner or in a small group. Ask each other questions to find someone who matches each description below. Write the name of the person or answer next to each sentence. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous when you answer.**

*Model:*        Q: Do you like playing football?  
                  A: Yes, I like playing football.

1. Find someone who plays a team sport. What sport do they play?
2. Find someone who is learning a new hobby right now. What is it?

3. Find someone who reads books every week. What kind of books do they like?
4. Find someone who enjoys cooking. What is their favorite dish to cook?
5. Find someone who is playing a musical instrument. Which one?
6. Find someone who likes outdoor activities. What do they usually do?
7. Find someone who is watching a TV series now. What series?
8. Find someone who is practicing a sport at the moment. What sport is it?
9. Find someone who has a hobby related to art (drawing, painting, etc.). What do they do?
10. Find someone who writes stories, poems, or journals. What do they write about?

**b) Share your findings with the group. Ask follow-up questions.**

*Model questions:* How often do you do this hobby?  
 Why do you like it?  
 Who do you do it with?

**E.7. Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions about your hobbies using the phrases above. Use the useful phrases below to ask and answer questions about your hobbies. Try to give detailed answers and ask follow-up questions to keep the conversation going. Try to ask at least three questions and give detailed answers.**

*Useful Phrases*

**Asking about hobbies:**

What do you like to do in your free time?  
 Do you have any hobbies?  
 What hobbies do you enjoy?  
 Are you doing any new hobbies these days?  
 How often do you do this hobby?

**Answering about hobbies:**

I like / love / enjoy ...  
 My favorite hobby is ...  
 I usually ... (play / read / watch / go to...)  
 At the moment, I'm ... (learning / practicing / trying) ...  
 I do it every day / once a week / sometimes.

**Asking for more details:**

Why do you like it?  
 Who do you do it with?  
 Where do you usually do it?  
 Can you tell me more about it?

## UNIT 7

**A. Фонетика:** чтение буквосочетаний gh, ght; чтение суффиксов -tion/sion, -ture/sure.

### Чтение буквосочетаний gh, ght

<b>a/eigh</b> [eɪ]	<b>igh</b> [aɪ]	<b>ough</b> [ou]
eight	sight	dough
weight	light	though
straight	right	although
<b>ough</b> [ʌf]	<b>augh</b> [ɑ:f]	<b>ough</b> [u:]
rough	laugh	through
tough	draught	
enough		
<b>ough</b> [ɔ:]	<b>augh</b> [ɔ:]	<b>ough</b> [au]
ought	caught	drought
brought	daughter	
thought	taught	

### Чтение суффиксов -tion/sion

<b>tion</b> [ʃn]	<b>sion</b> [ʒn]	<b>sion</b> [ʃn]
action	conversion	occasion
education	impression	vision
negotiation	expansion	revision

### Чтение суффиксов -ture/sure

<b>ture</b> [tʃə]	<b>sure</b> [ʒə]	<b>sure</b> [ʃə]
adventure	pressure	enclosure
departure		measure
creature		pleasure

### A.1. Прочтите слова:

Freight, right, night, sight, frighten, bright, straight, playwright, blight, light, might, eight, knight, delight, weight, height, tight, twilight, mighty, brighten, overnight, tighten.

Though, tough, through, although, thought, taught, brought, rough, laugh, enough, drought, draught, caught, daughter, laughter.



## **A.2. Прочтите слова:**

Station, information, action, negotiation, simplification, illustration, motion, portion, complication, partition, reaction, acquisition, fiction, articulation, nation, prediction, collaboration, education, unification, creation, alteration, intention, auction, notion.

Passion, mission, concession, depression, progression, commission, repression, expansion, transmission, tension, mansion, immersion, extension, compassion, recession, oppression, profession, possession, procession, comprehension.

Corrosion, impression, conversion, intercession, retrogression, session, submersion, provision, conclusion, television, infusion, exclusion, division, abrasion, revision, decision, precision, vision, incision, corrosion, invasion.

Allusion, proportion, intrusion, encryption, construction, reduction, division, occasion, instruction, competition, expansion, conversion, diffusion, restriction, emission, collision, admission, assertion, consumption, permission.

Adventure, measure, expenditure, treasure, lecture, leisure, manufacture, literature, pleasure, exposure, departure, architecture, pressure, signature.

## **A.3. Прочтите пары слов:**

Activate – activation, inform – information, collect – collection, suggest – suggestion, associate – association, restrict – restriction, connect – connection, prepare – preparation, correlate – correlation, accumulate – accumulation, approximate – approximation.

Produce – production, reduce – reduction, consume – consumption, examine – examination, compete – competition.

Divide – division, decide – decision, revise – revision, provide – provision, collide – collision, emit – emission, admit – admission, allude – allusion, intrude – intrusion, include – inclusion, exclude – exclusion, conclude – conclusion, expand – expansion.

Expose – exposure, depart – departure, architect – architecture, sign – signature, press – pressure.

**B. Словообразование: образование существительных от прилагательных при помощи суффиксов -ence, -ance, -ness, -iness.**

<b>-ence</b>	innocent → <b>innocence</b>
<b>-ance</b>	important → <b>importance</b>
<b>-ness</b>	sharp → <b>sharpness</b>
<b>-iness</b>	ready → <b>readiness</b>

### **В.1. Выберите правильную форму в скобках:**

1. The child is ... (*innocent / innocence*) and always tells the truth.
2. Her ... (*innocent / innocence*) makes people trust her easily.
3. Their opinions are often ... (*different / difference*) from mine.
4. I notice a big ... (*different / difference*) between these two products.
5. The country values its ... (*independent / independence*) highly.
6. My sister is very ... (*independent / independence*) and manages her own work.
7. He feels ... (*confident / confidence*) when he speaks in public.
8. She has a lot of ... (*confident / confidence*) in her abilities.
9. ... (*patient / patience*) helps us solve difficult problems calmly.
10. Teachers are usually very ... (*patient / patience*) with young children.
11. The room is completely ... (*silent / silence*) during the exam.
12. ... (*silent / silence*) in the library helps everyone concentrate.
13. He is often ... (*absent / absence*) from class because of illness.
14. The teacher asks for a reason when a student's ... (*absent / absence*) is unexplained.
15. They always strive for ... (*excellent / excellence*) in their work.
16. The team shows ... (*excellent / excellence*) skills during every match.
17. The city tries to reduce ... (*violent / violence*) crimes in the streets.
18. ... (*violent / violence*) never solves problems peacefully.

### **В.2. Выберите правильную форму в скобках:**

1. Everyone understands the ... (*important / importance*) of healthy eating.
2. Good communication is ... (*important / importance*) in every relationship.
3. She lives in a ... (*distant / distance*) city from here.
4. The ... (*distant / distance*) between the two schools is five kilometers.
5. This discovery has ... (*significant / significance*) effects on medicine.
6. Many people don't realize the ... (*significant / significance*) of recycling.
7. ... (*tolerance / tolerant*) helps people live together peacefully.
8. Our teacher is very ... (*tolerance / tolerant*) when students ask questions.
9. He always wears ... (*elegant / elegance*) clothes to work.
10. The ... (*elegant / elegance*) of the building attracts many tourists.
11. ... (*resistance / resistant*) to change makes progress difficult.
12. This material is ... (*resistance / resistant*) to water and heat.
13. Her experience is ... (*relevant / relevance*) to the job she wants.
14. The ... (*relevant / relevance*) of this information depends on the situation.

### **В.3. Выберите правильную форму в скобках:**

1. ... (*happy / happiness*) is important for a good life.
2. She feels ... (*weak / weakness*) after exercising every day.
3. The ... (*rough / roughness*) surface makes it hard to clean.
4. The ... (*soft / softness*) of this pillow helps me sleep well.
5. ... (*empty / emptiness*) in the room creates a quiet atmosphere.

6. He is always ... (*ready / readiness*) to help others.
7. ... (*polite / politeness*) shows respect in every conversation.
8. The ... (*thick / thickness*) curtains block out the sunlight.
9. This knife has a ... (*sharp / sharpness*) blade.
10. ... (*bitter / bitterness*) ruins the taste of the coffee.
11. The ... (*straight / straightness*) of the road helps drivers stay safe.
12. The children are ... (*noisy / noisiness*) during the break.
13. ... (*dark / darkness*) comes early in winter.
14. This building feels ... (*safe / safeness*) during emergencies.
15. ... (*hard / hardness*) makes the metal difficult to bend.
16. She gets ... (*angry / angeriness*) when people are rude.
17. ... (*bright / brightness*) improves my mood in the morning.
18. ... (*neat / neatness*) helps me find things quickly.
19. ... (*cold / coldness*) weather makes me wear a coat.
20. ... (*lazy / laziness*) sometimes stops me from finishing tasks.

### **С. Лексика: виды транспорта.**

**С.1. К каким группам относятся данные виды транспорта? Заполните таблицу.**

Land transport	
Water transport	
Air transport	

Car, hot air balloon, sailboat, canoe, underground, bus, cargo plane, ship, truck, tram, glider, ferry, motorcycle, plane, van, boat, subway, bicycle, scooter, cruise ship, private jet, taxi, rowboat, train, yacht, helicopter, lorry, cargo ship, motorboat.

### **С.2. Какие виды транспорта описаны ниже:**

1. A ... is a heavy vehicle with wheels designed for transporting goods.
2. A ... is a two-wheeled vehicle without an engine that we move by pedaling.
3. A ... is a fast two-wheeled vehicle powered by a motor.
4. A ... is a four-wheeled vehicle that usually seats five people.
5. A ... is a large transport that travels on railway tracks and carries many passengers.
6. A ... is a big ship used for transporting people or cargo across oceans or seas.
7. A ... is a car driven by someone you hire to take you to your destination.
8. A ... is an aircraft capable of flying in the air and transporting numerous passengers.

9. A ... is a large wheeled vehicle with many seats that transports people around towns or cities.

10. A ... is a small watercraft used to travel on rivers, lakes, or other bodies of water.

**C.3. Обратите внимание на использование предлогов by, in, on с видами транспорта.**

BY	IN	ON
by bus, by car, by train (to indicate the mode of transportation): I travel to the city by bus.	in the car (when inside a specific car): I often leave my keys in the car.	on the bus, on the train (when physically on the bus, train etc.): Where are you? – I'm on the bus. But: on foot

**C.4. Закончите предложения, вставляя предлоги by, in или on:**

1. I go to work ... bus every day.
2. She usually travels ... car to visit her parents.
3. They arrive ... train at 9 o'clock every morning.
4. He likes to ride ... bicycle in the park.
5. We always go ... plane when we travel abroad.
6. My father reads a book while he is ... the taxi.
7. The passengers sit ... the ship during the trip.
8. She travels ... motorcycle to school.
9. I meet my friends ... the bus stop every afternoon.
10. They never take a ferry; they prefer to travel ... boat.
11. Are you coming ... foot or ... bike today?
12. The mailman delivers letters ... his truck.
13. Children often sit ... the back seat when they travel ... car.
14. He listens to music ... the subway every morning.
15. We usually travel ... hot air balloon during festivals.

**C.4. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:**

**Modes of Transport**

People use different modes of transport every day. Transport helps us to travel from one place to another. There are many types of transport. Some are for land, some for water, and some for air.

On land, many people use cars. Cars are very popular because they are comfortable and fast. People use cars to go to work, school or the store. Buses are also common. A bus carries many passengers and follows a specific route in the city or town. Trains run on rails and travel between towns and cities. Many people use trains

because they are safe and leave on time. Another popular land transport is the bicycle. Bicycles have two wheels and people pedal to move them. Riding a bike is good exercise and helps protect the environment.

Water transport is also important. Boats and ships carry people and goods across rivers, lakes, and seas. Ferries transport people and cars across water, especially where there are no bridges. Some ships are very big and carry many goods from one country to another.

Air transport is the fastest mode of travel. Airplanes fly high in the sky and can carry many passengers and cargo to far places. People often use airplanes for holidays or business trips to other countries. Helicopters are smaller flying machines. They can go where airplanes cannot, like mountains or hospitals.

Each mode of transport has advantages. Cars give freedom because you can go where you want, anytime. Buses and trains are good for the environment because many people use them at the same time. Bicycles are healthy because riding them is exercise. Boats and ships are useful for heavy goods and long distances on water. Airplanes are the fastest and help people travel long distances quickly.

People choose transport based on their needs. If they go short distances in the city, they may walk, use a bike or take a bus. For longer distances, trains, cars, or airplanes are better. In many places, people also use taxis, which are cars with a driver. Taxis can take people quickly to their destination.

Transport makes travel faster and easier. It connects families, friends, and businesses. Every day, millions of people around the world use many different ways of transport to live their lives and do their jobs.

1. What are the three main types of transport?
2. Why do many people use cars every day?
3. How do buses help passengers in a city or town?
4. Why do many people choose to travel by train?
5. What is one benefit of riding a bicycle?
6. Where do boats and ships travel?
7. What is the purpose of a ferry?
8. Why do people often use airplanes?
9. Where can helicopters fly that airplanes cannot?
10. What are some advantages of using public transport like buses and trains?
11. What modes of transport do people choose when they want to travel long distances?
12. When do people usually choose taxis?

### **C.5. Ответьте на вопросы о себе:**

1. What kind of transport do you use most often?
2. Do you usually travel by car, bus or train?
3. How do you get to school or work every day?
4. Do you like riding a bicycle? How often do you ride it?
5. Do you often travel by airplane?

6. Do you use taxis or ride-sharing services like Uber?
7. What mode of transport do you prefer for long journeys?
8. What mode of transport do you prefer for short trips?
9. How do you travel when you go on holiday?
10. Would you like to try traveling by helicopter or hot air balloon someday?

#### **D. Грамматика: прошедшее простое время (past simple).**

Past Simple (*yesterday, last year, two months ago, in 2010*)

##### Regular verbs

Ved

#### **Правила написания -ed**

Большинство основ	+ ed	play → <b>played</b> , walk → <b>walked</b> , test → <b>tested</b>
«Немая» -e	-e → + d	like → <b>liked</b> , move → <b>moved</b> , live → <b>lived</b>
Согласная + -y	-y → -i + -ed	study → <b>studied</b> , carry → <b>carried</b> , try → <b>tried</b>
Согласная (закрытый слог)	Согласная удваивается	stop → <b>stopped</b> , plan → <b>planned</b> , prefer → <b>preferred</b>
-с	+ k + ing	picnic → <b>picnicking</b> , panic → <b>panicking</b>

#### **Спряжение глагола 'to travel' (путешествовать) в Past Simple**

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
<b>I traveled</b>	I did not travel / I didn't travel	<b>Did I travel?</b>
<b>You traveled</b>	You did not travel / You didn't travel	<b>Did you travel?</b>
<b>He traveled</b>	He did not travel / He didn't travel	<b>Did he travel?</b>
<b>She traveled</b>	She did not travel / She didn't travel	<b>Did she travel?</b>
<b>It traveled</b>	It did not travel / It didn't travel	<b>Did it travel?</b>
<b>We traveled</b>	We did not travel / We didn't travel	<b>Did we travel?</b>
<b>You traveled</b>	You did not travel / You didn't travel	<b>Did you travel?</b>
<b>They traveled</b>	They did not travel / They didn't travel	<b>Did they travel?</b>

### **D.1. Choose the correct form:**

1. Yesterday, he (work / worked / working) until late.
2. They (visit / visited / visits) the museum last weekend.
3. I (cleaned / clean / cleaning) my room yesterday afternoon.
4. She (play / played / playing) football with her friends last Saturday.
5. We (watched / watch / watching) a great movie last night.
6. He (not finished / didn't finished / didn't finish) his homework on time.
7. They (didn't played / didn't play / didn't playing) basketball yesterday.
8. I (didn't clean / didn't cleaned / didn't cleaning) the kitchen this morning.
9. She (didn't like / didn't liked / didn't liking) the food at the restaurant.
10. We (didn't visited / didn't visit / didn't visiting) the zoo last Sunday.
11. (Did / Do / Does) you (watch / watched / watching) the match on TV?
12. (Did / Do / Does) she (help / helped / helping) you with your project?
13. (Did / Do / Does) they (finish / finished / finishing) the test yesterday?
14. (Did / Do / Does) he (arrive / arrived / arriving) at the party on time?
15. (Did / Do / Does) you (call / called / calling) your friend last night?
16. They (played / play / playing) music at the concert last week.
17. I (opened / open / opening) the window because it was hot.
18. She (watched / watch / watching) the news after dinner.
19. We (started / start / starting) the project last month.
20. He (helped / help / helping) his mother with the housework.

### **D.2. Open the brackets:**

1. She ... (watch) a movie last night.
2. They ... (visit) their grandparents last weekend.
3. I ... (clean) my room yesterday.
4. He ... (finish) his homework before dinner.
5. We ... (play) football on Saturday.
6. She ... (not like) the food at the restaurant.
7. They ... (not start) the meeting on time.
8. Tom ... (not study) for the exam last week.
9. He ... (not listen) to the teacher carefully.
10. We ... (not travel) to the city last summer.
11. ... she ... (work) late yesterday?
12. ... you ... (help) your friend with the project?
13. ... they ... (clean) the house last weekend?
14. ... he ... (prepare) for the test?
15. ... you ... (watch) the game on TV?
16. Yesterday, my parents ... (decorate) the living room.
17. We ... (open) a new shop in town last month.
18. The teacher ... (explain) the grammar rules clearly.
19. I ... (travel) by train to my cousin's house.
20. They ... (dance) all night at the party.

Past Simple (*yesterday, last year, two months ago, in 2010*)

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past	Participle II
be	was/were	been
come	came	come
do	did	done
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
make	made	made
meet	met	met
put	put	put
read [ri:d]	red [red]	red [red]
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
write	wrote	written

**Спряжение глагола ‘to go’ (идти, ехать) в Past Simple**

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
<b>I went</b>	I did not go / I didn't go	<b>Did I go?</b>
<b>You went</b>	You did not go / You didn't go	<b>Did you go?</b>
<b>He went</b>	He did not go / He didn't go	<b>Did he go?</b>
<b>She went</b>	She did not go / She didn't go	<b>Did she go?</b>
<b>It went</b>	It did not go / It didn't go	<b>Did it go?</b>
<b>We went</b>	We did not go / We didn't go	<b>Did we go?</b>
<b>You went</b>	You did not go / You didn't go	<b>Did you go?</b>
<b>They went</b>	They did not go / They didn't go	<b>Did they go?</b>



### **D.3. Open the brackets:**

1. She ... (go) to the park yesterday.
2. They ... (not see) the movie last weekend.
3. ... you ... (come) to the party on Saturday?
4. He ... (make) a cake for his mother's birthday.
5. We ... (take) a lot of photos during the trip.
6. I ... (have) breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning.
7. She ... (not do) her homework last night.
8. ... they ... (find) the lost keys?
9. He ... (say) hello to his friends.
10. We ... (not hear) the phone ring.
11. ... you ... (write) a letter to your teacher?
12. They ... (run) in the park yesterday afternoon.
13. She ... (give) me a nice gift last Christmas.
14. I ... (know) the answer to the question.
15. He ... (leave) the office early on Friday.
16. We ... (meet) our new neighbors yesterday.
17. They ... (not keep) the secret.
18. Did you ... (stand) in line for the tickets?
19. She ... (put) the book on the table.
20. He ... (think) about the problem all day.

### **D.4. Open the brackets:**

1. They ... (not listen) to the teacher carefully.
2. She ... (go) to the museum last weekend.
3. They ... (visit) their grandparents yesterday.
4. He ... (not find) his keys this morning.
5. ... you ... (take) the bus to school?
6. We ... (watch) a great movie last night.
7. I ... (play) football with my friends on Saturday.
8. She ... (not clean) her room yesterday.
9. ... you ... (write) the email last night?
10. He ... (arrive) late to the meeting.
11. We ... (travel) to the countryside last summer.
12. I ... (finish) my homework before dinner.
13. Did she ... (help) you with the project?
14. He ... (dance) at the party last weekend.
15. We ... (open) the windows because it was hot.
16. She ... (want) to learn the piano.
17. The dog ... (run) after a stranger.
18. I ... (study) for the exam last week.
19. Did they ... (call) you yesterday?
20. He ... (work) until late last Friday.

## Спряжение глагола 'to be' (быть) в Past Simple

Утвердительная форма (the positive form)	Отрицательная форма (the negative form)	Вопросительная форма (the question)
<b>I was</b>	I was not / I wasn't	<b>Was I?</b>
<b>You were</b>	You were not / You weren't	<b>Were you?</b>
<b>He was</b>	He was not / He wasn't	<b>Was he?</b>
<b>She was</b>	She was not / She wasn't	<b>Was she?</b>
<b>It was</b>	It was not / It wasn't	<b>Was it?</b>
<b>We were</b>	We were not / We weren't	<b>Were we?</b>
<b>You were</b>	You were not / You weren't	<b>Were you?</b>
<b>They were</b>	They were not / They weren't	<b>Were they?</b>

### D.5. Open the brackets:

1. She ... at home yesterday.
2. They ... at the party last night.
3. I ... very tired after the trip.
4. He ... not happy with the result.
5. ... you at the meeting on Monday?
6. We ... at school all day yesterday.
7. The weather ... cold last winter.
8. She ... not in the office this morning.
9. ... they at the cinema last weekend?
10. It ... a beautiful day yesterday.
11. The children ... not in the playground during recess.
12. ... he your teacher last year?
13. We ... very busy last week.
14. I ... not ready for the test.
15. ... your friends at the restaurant yesterday?

### D.6. Translate into English:

1. Она позвонила своей подруге вчера.
2. Они не приехали вовремя на встречу.
3. Тебе понравился концерт на прошлых выходных?
4. Он починил свой велосипед в прошлую субботу.
5. Мы ходили на пляж во время каникул.
6. Я не смотрел телевизор после ужина.
7. Она добиралась до университета на трамвае или на автобусе?
8. Вчера они играли в футбол в парке.
9. На прошлой неделе он написал письмо своей бабушке.
10. Мы не убрались дома в воскресенье.

11. Ты познакомился со своими новыми соседями?
12. Она помогла мне с домашним заданием вчера.
13. Он работал допоздна.
14. Вчера вечером они смотрели документальный фильм по телевизору.
15. Меня не было дома вчера утром.
16. Она невнимательно слушала инструкции.
17. Он закончил проект вовремя?
18. Мы были в музее в прошлую пятницу.
19. Он поставил книги на полку.
20. Они не поехали из-за плохой погоды.
21. Музей был закрыт в понедельник.
22. Она была в больнице два дня назад.
23. Мы были в восторге от поездки прошлым летом.
24. Твой брат был дома вчера вечером?
25. Книги были на столе сегодня утром.

### **D.7. Read the text and open the brackets:**

#### **Last Weekend**

Last weekend, I (have) a very interesting and relaxing time. On Saturday morning, I woke up early and went for a walk in the park near my house. The weather (be) sunny and warm, so many people (be) outside enjoying the day. I (see) children playing, people jogging, and families having picnics. After my walk, I (visit) a small café and drank a cup of coffee. The café (be) quiet, and I (read) a book for about an hour.

In the afternoon, I (meet) my friends at the shopping mall. We (walk) around, (look) at new clothes and (talk) a lot. Then we (decide) to watch a movie. We chose a comedy because we (want) to laugh and have fun. The movie (be) very funny, and we (enjoy) it a lot. After the cinema, we ate dinner at an Italian restaurant. I (try) a delicious pasta dish.

On Sunday, I (stay) at home and (rest). I (clean) my room and (do) some laundry. Later, I (cook) lunch for my family. I (make) a simple salad and grilled chicken. In the evening, I (call) my grandparents and (talk) with them for a long time. They (tell) me about their week and (ask) about my plans for the summer.

Overall, last weekend (be) peaceful and enjoyable. I spent time outside, (meet) my friends and (relax) at home. I (feel) happy and ready for the new week.

### **D.8. Answer the questions about the text in D.7.:**

1. What did the writer do on Saturday morning?
2. How was the weather during the writer's walk in the park?
3. Where did the writer go after the walk?
4. What did the writer do at the café?
5. Who did the writer meet at the shopping mall?
6. What kind of movie did they watch?

7. How did the writer feel about the movie?
8. What type of food did the writer eat at the restaurant?
9. What chores did the writer do at home on Sunday?
10. Who did the writer call in the evening?

**D.9. Say if you did or didn't do these things last week:**

- go for a walk in the park;
- watch a movie;
- eat pizza;
- call your friends;
- clean your room;
- visit your grandparents;
- play sports;
- read a book;
- listen to music;
- cook dinner;
- travel to another town;
- swim in a pool;
- study English;
- go to a café;
- dance at a party.

**D.10. Answer these questions about your last weekend:**

1. Did you go anywhere special?
2. Who did you spend your weekend with?
3. Did you watch any movies or TV shows?
4. Did you try any new food or restaurants?
5. How was the weather during the weekend?
6. Did you meet any friends or family members?
7. Did you do any sports or physical activities?
8. Did you relax at home or go out more?
9. Did you listen to any music or attend a concert?
10. Did you take any photos or videos last weekend?
11. Did you cook any meals last weekend?
12. Did you read a book or magazine?
13. Did you visit any parks or outdoor places?
14. Did you have any plans that changed?
15. What was your favorite part of the weekend?

## E. Speaking: talking about traveling and holidays.

### E.1. Read the text and translate the words in bold:

#### Blue Bay

Last summer, I took a journey to a beautiful island called Blue Bay. It was my first time visiting an island, and I was very excited. I booked a flight to the nearest city, and then I took a boat to the island. The boat **trip** lasted about one hour. During the trip, I saw many birds and clear blue water. The weather was sunny and warm, which made the journey very enjoyable.

When I arrived on the island, I checked into a small hotel near the beach. The hotel had a nice view of the ocean, and my room was **cozy** and clean. After I put my bags down, I quickly **changed into** my **swimming suit** and went to the beach. The sand was soft and white, and the water was very clear. I swam for a long time and felt very relaxed.

The next day, I rented a bicycle to explore the island. I rode through small villages and green hills. I visited a local **market** where people sold fresh fruits, handmade clothes and souvenirs. I bought some bananas and a postcard for my family. Later, I stopped at a small café and ate a delicious lunch with fish and rice. In the afternoon, I decided to go on a **boat tour** around the island. We stopped at different places for **snorkeling**. I saw many colorful fish and coral reefs. It was my first time snorkeling, and I really enjoyed it.

During the evenings, I often walked on the beach and watched the sunset. The sky changed colors from orange to pink, and it was very beautiful. I met some other travelers at the hotel, and we **shared** stories about our journeys. It was nice to make new friends.

On the last day, I packed my things and said goodbye to the island. The boat took me back to the city, and then I flew home. The journey was amazing, and I learned a lot about island life. I felt happy and refreshed after my trip. I hope I can visit Blue Bay again one day because it was a wonderful experience.

### E.2. Choose the right translation of the sentences below:

1. I took a journey to a beautiful island.
  - a) Я отправился в путешествие на красивый остров.
  - b) Я взял путешествие на красивый остров.
2. I booked a flight to the nearest city.
  - a) Я купил книгу о полете до ближайшего города.
  - b) Я забронировал рейс до ближайшего города.
3. I checked into a small hotel near the beach.
  - a) Я заселился в небольшой отель недалеко от пляжа.
  - b) Я отметил галочкой в небольшом отеле недалеко от пляжа.
4. I rented a bicycle to explore the island.
  - a) Я взял велосипед в аренду после посещения острова.
  - b) Я арендовал велосипед для исследования острова.

### **E.3. Answer the questions about the text:**

1. Where did the writer travel last summer?
2. How did the writer get to the island?
3. How long was the boat trip?
4. What was the weather like during the journey?
5. Where did the writer stay on the island?
6. What did the writer do right after arriving at the hotel?
7. How did the writer describe the beach sand and water?
8. What did the writer do the next day to explore the island?
9. What did the writer find at the local market?
10. What did the writer eat for lunch at the café?
11. What activity did the writer try on the boat tour?
12. What did the writer see while snorkeling?
13. What did the writer do in the evenings on the island?
14. Who did the writer meet at the hotel?
15. How did the writer feel after the trip to the island?

### **E.4. In pairs, discuss which of these activities you did in your last holidays:**

- go for a walk along the beach to enjoy the scenery and fresh air;
- run or race barefoot on the wet sand for exercise and fun;
- throw a Frisbee with friends or family;
- play beach soccer or football using simple goalposts;
- enjoy a game of beach volleyball;
- fly a kite in the breezy seaside wind;
- dance on the sand or enjoy live beach music;
- play games like jumping waves or escaping the tide;
- practice beach yoga for relaxation and balance;
- take a bike ride along the coastline or through nearby towns;
- snorkel to explore underwater marine life;
- build sandcastles or bury someone in the sand for fun;
- camp overnight on the beach with bonfires and storytelling;
- celebrate special occasions like birthdays or weddings by the lake/river/sea;
- eat fresh seafood or have a beach barbecue;
- enjoy ice cream or cold treats to beat the heat;
- try water sports like kite surfing, windsurfing, paddleboarding or jet skiing;
- go beachcombing for shells and treasures along the shore;
- take a sunset sailing excursion or a private yacht tour;
- gave a bonfire party with friends in the evening;
- play family beach games such as sand hopscotch or treasure hunts.

## **E.5. Read the text and answer the questions:**

### **Summer Holidays**

Last summer, my family and I took a wonderful trip to the countryside. We decided to spend one whole week away from the city because we wanted to relax and enjoy nature. We planned everything carefully and packed our bags a few days before the trip.

On the first day, we drove early in the morning. The journey was long, about four hours, but we stopped twice to rest and eat. When we arrived, we checked into a small but cozy cottage near a lake. The place was quiet and beautiful, surrounded by trees and flowers. After unpacking, we went for a walk around the area and took many photos.

Every morning, we woke up early and had breakfast outside on the porch. The fresh air and the sound of birds made our meals very pleasant. After breakfast, we often went swimming in the lake. The water was cool and clean, perfect for a hot summer day. My brothers and I enjoyed jumping from the small dock and racing each other across the water.

In the afternoons, we explored the nearby forests. We walked on different trails and sometimes saw wild animals like rabbits and deer. One day, we visited a small farm where we fed some chickens and picked fresh vegetables. My little sister loved this experience because she had never been on a farm before.

In the evenings, we cooked dinner together inside the cottage. We made meals using fresh ingredients from the local market and the farm. After dinner, we sat around a campfire outside. We sang songs, told stories, and toasted marshmallows. The nights were cool, and the sky was full of stars because there was no city light.

On the last day, we felt a bit sad because the trip was ending. Before leaving, we took one last walk by the lake and promised to return next summer. The trip helped us relax and spend quality time together as a family. We also appreciated the calm and beauty of nature more.

Overall, the summer trip was a great experience. We did many fun activities, rested well, and enjoyed each other's company. It was one of the best holidays we have ever had, and I hope we can go again soon.

1. Where did the family go last summer?
2. How long did they spend away from the city?
3. How did they prepare for the trip?
4. How long was the journey to the countryside?
5. What kind of accommodation did they stay in?
6. What did the family do after unpacking?
7. Where did they have breakfast every morning?
8. What did the children do in the lake?
9. What animals did they see in the forests?
10. What did the family do at the small farm?
11. How did they spend their evenings?
12. How did the family feel at the end of the trip?

**E.6. Imagine you are spending a summer day in the countryside. Choose activities from the lists below to create your perfect day. Then answer questions about your choices:**

Morning activities (choose two):

- go for a walk in the forest;
- have breakfast outside on the porch;
- go swimming in a lake or river;
- visit a nearby farm and feed the animals.

Afternoon activities (choose two):

- explore different nature trails;
- pick fresh fruits or vegetables;
- take photos of flowers and wildlife;
- ride a bicycle around the village.

Evening activities (choose two):

- cook dinner using fresh, local ingredients;
- sit around a campfire and sing songs;
- watch the sunset by the lake;
- tell stories and roast marshmallows.

1. What activities did you choose for the morning? Why?
2. Which afternoon activities do you like the most? Explain.
3. How would you spend your evening in the countryside?
4. Which activity are you most excited to try?
5. Can you describe how one activity makes you feel?

**E.7. Practise the conversations:**

*Conversation 1: Talking about a holiday*

A: Where did you go on holiday last summer?

B: I went to Spain with my family.

A: That sounds nice! What did you do there?

B: We visited some beautiful beaches and explored the old town.

A: Did you try any local food?

B: Yes, I tried paella for the first time. It was delicious!

*Conversation 2: At the airport*

A: Did you arrive on time?

B: Yes, the flight was delayed, but the plane took off two hours later.

A: Was the trip comfortable?

B: Mostly yes, but the seats were a little small.

A: Did you watch any movies on the plane?

B: Yes, I watched two films during the flight.



*Conversation 3: Talking about travel plans*

A: Did you travel anywhere last weekend?

B: Yes, I went to the countryside for a few days.

A: How was the weather there?

B: It was sunny and warm every day.

A: Did you visit any interesting places?

B: Yes, I visited a small farm and fed some animals.

*Conversation 4: After a city trip*

A: How was your city trip last week?

B: It was fantastic! I saw many museums and parks.

A: Did you take lots of photos?

B: Yes, I took more than 100 photos.

A: Did you buy any souvenirs?

B: I bought a few postcards and a small statue.

*Conversation 5: Discussing holiday activities*

A: What did you do during your holiday?

B: I relaxed on the beach and read three books.

A: Did you swim in the sea?

B: Sure, every morning I swam for about an hour.

A: Did you meet new people?

B: Yes, I met some nice tourists from Germany.

*Conversation 6: Talking about transportation*

A: How did you travel to the mountains?

B: I took a train and then a bus.

A: Was the train journey long?

B: Yes, it lasted about five hours.

A: Did you enjoy the views from the train?

B: Absolutely, the mountains looked amazing.

*Conversation 7: After returning from a trip*

A: Did you have a good time on your trip?

B: Yes, it was one of the best trips in my life.

A: What was the best part?

B: Visiting the ancient ruins and walking in the forest.

A: Did you try any new food?

B: Yes, I tried some traditional dishes, which were completely new for me.

**E.8. Read about the types of holidays and say which of them you prefer and why.**

Beach holiday: A holiday spent relaxing on the beach, swimming in the sea, and enjoying the sun. People often sunbathe, play beach games, and swim.

City holiday: Visiting a city to see museums, shopping centers, restaurants, and famous landmarks. It often includes a mix of sightseeing and cultural activities.

Adventure holiday: A holiday that includes exciting activities like hiking, safari, kayaking, or mountain climbing. It's for people who enjoy physical challenges and exploring nature.

Backpacking holiday: Traveling with a backpack, often on a low budget, visiting several places, and sometimes camping or staying in hostels. It is popular with young travelers.

Cultural holiday: A trip focused on experiencing the culture and history of a place by visiting historical sites, museums, festivals, and meeting local people.

Cruise holiday: A holiday on a ship that travels to different destinations. Passengers enjoy meals, entertainment, and excursions at various ports.

Camping holiday: Staying outdoors in a tent or camper, often in natural areas like forests or near lakes. It is popular with families and nature lovers.

Package holiday: A pre-arranged trip including travel, accommodation, and sometimes meals and activities. It's easy and convenient because everything is organized in advance.

Fly-drive holiday: A holiday where you fly to a destination and then rent a car to explore the area yourself. It provides freedom and flexibility to see different places.

Romantic holiday: A trip designed for couples, often involving relaxing locations, nice dinners, and activities to enjoy together.

**E.9. Work in pairs. You are travel agents helping a client choose their holiday. The agent asks about the client's preferences and past holiday experiences. The client answers questions and asks about holiday options.**

*Model conversation:*

Agent: What kind of holiday do you usually enjoy?

Client: I usually like beach holidays. Last year, I visited Greece.

Agent: Would you prefer a relaxing or adventurous trip this time?

Client: I want to try something adventurous. What do you recommend?

*Useful vocabulary*

### **Types of holidays**

Beach holiday

City break

Adventure holiday

Countryside or nature holiday

Cultural trip

Ski holiday

Camping trip

Cruise holiday

### **Describing preferences**

I prefer... / I like... / I enjoy... / I love... / I don't like... / I don't enjoy...

I usually... / I often... / I sometimes... / I rarely...

I want a relaxing holiday / an exciting holiday / a quiet holiday / a busy holiday

I'm interested in history / nature / sports / shopping / food

### **Talking about past trips**

Last year / Last summer / On my last holiday

I visited... / I went to... / I stayed in...

I traveled with my family / friends / alone

I tried new activities like...

The weather was... (sunny, rainy, cold, hot)

My favorite part was...

I didn't like... because...

### **Asking for suggestions**

What kind of holiday do you recommend?

Do you think ... is a good place to visit?

Can you suggest some activities?

Are there good restaurants / hotels there?

Is it easy to get around?

### **Expressing opinions and making decisions**

I think that sounds great.

That's an interesting idea.

I'm not sure about that.

I prefer something more / less...

Should we choose... or ...?

Let's try... this time.

**E.10. In groups of 3-4, plan a holiday together. Choose where you want to go and what activities you want to do.**

### *Useful Phrases*

#### **Expressing opinions**

I think we should go to...

In my opinion, ... is the best choice.

I prefer going to... because...

What do you think about visiting ...?

I'm not sure if ... is a good idea because...

#### **Asking for opinions and suggestions**

Where would you like to go?

Do you have any ideas for our holiday?

What about going to ...?  
Why don't we try ... this time?  
Let's try ...

### **Agreeing and disagreeing**

That sounds great!  
I agree with you.  
Yes, I think that's a good idea.  
I'm not sure about that.  
I don't really like that place because...

### **Discussing activities and preferences**

What activities can we do there?  
Do you want a beach holiday or a city break?  
I want to relax and enjoy nature.  
I'd like to visit museums and historical places.  
Is it easy to get around there?

### **Making decisions**

Let's make a list and choose the best option.  
How about we vote?  
Should we decide now or think more about it?  
If everyone agrees, let's choose...  
We can always change plans later if needed.

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