

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«БАШКИРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

# WELCOME to the world of English

**Учебное пособие**  
по английскому языку для бакалавров и специалистов  
заочной формы обучения неязыковых вузов

Уфа  
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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов заочной формы обучения всех направлений подготовки и специальностей. Тематически подобранные тексты, упражнения для понимания содержания и усвоения лексико-грамматического материала, а также задания проблемного характера нацелены на формирование у обучающихся иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции.

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**W**HEN YOU

**E**NTER THE CLASSROOM,

**L**EARNING IS FUN AND

**C**OOPERATION IS APPRECIATED.

**O**UR POSITIVE ATTITUDE AND

**M**UTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS A PART OF

**E**VERYTHING WE SAY AND DO!

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное учебное пособие является единым учебным методическим комплексом по изучению английского языка студентами заочной формы обучения неязыковых вузов. Пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования, предъявляемыми к обязательному минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки бакалавра и специалиста.

Основной целью учебного пособия является формирование коммуникативной компетенции студентов, предполагающей развитие умений и навыков иноязычного общения в устной и письменной речи.

Пособие состоит из трех частей (*Parts*). Первая и вторая части разделены на юниты (*Units*). Освоение учебного материала, представленного в первых двух частях пособия, предназначено в основном для аудиторной работы студентов под руководством преподавателя. Последовательное выполнение заданий на основе текста предполагает выход в устную речь. При отборе текстового материала учитывалась информативная ценность текстов и соответствие предлагаемой системы упражнений современным требованиям методики обучения иностранному языку. Предлагаемые в учебном пособии тексты носят познавательный и общенаучный характер и предназначены для изучения студентами всех специальностей и направлений подготовки.

Материал для самостоятельной работы представлен в третьей части пособия и включает контрольные работы, грамматический справочник, а также задания для написания эссе. Там же предлагается таблица неправильных глаголов, а также некоторые клише и вводные слова, необходимые для написания эссе.

В основе всех юнитов учебного пособия находится текст, при работе с которым студентам рекомендуется использовать двуязычный словарь. Послетекстовые упражнения способствуют формированию умения ориентироваться в логико-смысловой структуре текста, а также использовать информацию текста в соответствии с определенными коммуникативными задачами. Предлагаемая система упражнений построена на принципе «от простого к сложному» и включает такие виды заданий, как интерпретация и перефразирование языковых единиц, заполнение

пропусков в высказываниях, определение истинности / ложности высказываний, логическое структурирование информации и последующее ее обсуждение в вопросах. Работа с текстовыми заданиями может выполняться в полном объеме с целью формирования умения полного и точного понимания содержащейся в тексте информации (в рамках изучающего чтения). Также можно использовать материал выборочно, ограничившись ознакомительным или просмотрным чтением в зависимости от степени подготовленности группы. Контроль усвоения учебного материала осуществляется в аудитории. Студентам с более высоким уровнем языковой подготовки предлагаются задания повышенной сложности, отмеченные знаком \*. Такие задания способствуют формированию у обучаемых умения решать задачи межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, развивают познавательные способности и носят ситуативно-обусловленный коммуникативный характер.

Грамматический материал, представленный в третьей части учебного пособия, предназначен для самостоятельного изучения обучаемыми. Для проверки усвоения данного материала студентам предлагается выполнить контрольные работы. Наряду с этим в данной части пособия рассматривается структура написания эссе. Изучение теории закрепляется практической задачей, представляющей собой комплексное задание по преобразованию и дополнению сочинений.

Таким образом, работа над курсом дисциплины завершается развитием самостоятельного творческого мышления и умения излагать собственные мысли в устной и письменной формах.

# АУДИТОРНАЯ РАБОТА

## PART I

### UNIT 1

#### MY FAMILY AND I

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

My name is Alexander Morozov. I am twenty-three. I come from Alshevsky District of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Let me introduce my family to you. My family is large. I have a father, a mother, one brother and two sisters.

My father is an agronomist on a big farm. He is a very busy man. He has much work all the year round. My mother is a nurse at the hospital. She is fond of her work.

My younger brother goes to school. Most of all he likes to spend time with our father and help him about the house. They often go fishing together. My elder sister is an economist. She is twenty-seven. She is married and has two children. Her husband is an engineer. My younger sister is a schoolgirl. Her name is Svetlana. She is fond of Mathematics and would like to become an accountant.

As for me, I am a first-year student of Bashkir State Agrarian University. I am a part-time student of the Energy faculty. I work as an operator. I am married. My wife's name is Liza. We have a son. Robert is three and he goes to kindergarten. My wife is a teacher at school.

I have a lot of other relatives too. I have two grandmothers, a grandfather, an aunt, an uncle and a cousin. We usually meet on birthdays and other holidays. I love my family. We are very friendly and try to spend much time together.



## Vocabulary

accountant	бухгалтер
as for me, as for my brother	что касается меня, что касается моего брата
aunt	тетя
busy	занятый
cousin	двоюродный брат или сестра
daughter	дочь
faculty	факультет
district	район
elder	старший (в семье)
first-year student (a second (third)-year student)	первокурсник (студент 2,3 курса)
friendly	дружный
grandfather	дедушка
grandmother	бабушка
husband	муж
I am the only child.	Я единственный ребенок.
kindergarten	детский сад
Let me introduce my family to you.	Позвольте мне представить вам мою семью.
nephew	племянник
niece	племянница
nurse	медсестра
other	другой
part-time student	студент-заочник
relative	родственник
son	сын
be divorced Например: I am divorced.	быть в разводе Я в разводе.
be fond of Например: I am fond of dancing. Our children are fond of reading.	любить, нравиться Я люблю танцевать. Наши дети любят читать.
be married Например: I am married and I have a	быть женатым (замужем) Я женат и у меня есть



child.	ребенок.
become	становиться
come from	быть родом из
go fishing	ходить на рыбалку
spend time together	проводить время вместе
think	думать
work as an operator	работать оператором
uncle	дядя
wife	жена
younger	младший

## 2. Переведите предложения по образцу.

1) *Я работаю инженером. – I work as an engineer. (Он работает инженером. – He works as an engineer.).* Я работаю водителем. Она работает врачом. Ты работаешь бухгалтером. Мои тетя и дядя работают учителями. Он работает экономистом.

2) *Я люблю танцевать. – I am fond of dancing.* Я люблю читать. Он любит слушать музыку. Дети любят играть в игры. Мама любит готовить. Брат любит водить машину. Дедушка любит смотреть телевизор.

3) *Мне бы хотелось стать агрономом. – I would like to become an agronomist.* Мне бы хотелось проводить много времени вместе. Ему бы хотелось пойти на рыбалку. Нам бы хотелось навестить бабушку и дедушку. Моему двоюродному брату хотелось бы стать студентом университета.

3. *Составьте пары из слов, обозначающих родственные отношения. Например, husband – wife.*

Husband, son, grandfather, stepmother, sister, aunt, mother, stepbrother, wife, daughter, stepsister, uncle, grandson, brother, father, nephew, children, niece, parents, granddaughter, stepfather, grandmother.

## 4. Закончите предложения.

1. My name is ... .
2. I come from ... .

3. I'm ... years old.
4. I'm married /not married/ divorced.
5. I'm a part-time student of ... University
6. I'm at the ... faculty.
7. I want to tell you about my family. There are ... people in my family.
8. My father's name is ..., he works as a ... .
9. As for my mother, she is ... .
10. I'm not the only child in our family and I have also got ... .
11. I have a lot of other relatives: ... .
12. I think my family is ... .

**5. Заполните пропуски формами глагола be: am, is, are, was, were, will be, have been.**

Hello! My name (1)\_\_\_\_\_ Anna. I (2)\_\_\_\_\_ nineteen. My friend's name (3)\_\_\_\_\_ Maria. She (4)\_\_\_\_\_ nineteen, too. We (5)\_\_\_\_\_ from Russia. Last summer we (6)\_\_\_\_\_ at the seaside. The weather (7)\_\_\_\_\_ sunny. There (8)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people on the beach. We had a good time. I hope next summer it (9)\_\_\_\_\_ sunny and warm and there (10)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of nice days, too. I (11)\_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries. I hope that in the nearest future I (12)\_\_\_\_\_ lucky to visit London and my holidays (13)\_\_\_\_\_ great!

**6. Заполните по смыслу пропуски в диалоге.**

A: Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. And what's your name?

B: Hello, \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Are you from Ufa?

B: \_\_\_\_\_. And where are you from?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

B: How old are you?

A: \_\_\_\_\_. And you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_. Are you a student?

A: Yes, I am. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_-time student at the \_\_\_\_\_ faculty.

B: Me too. I am a \_\_\_\_\_-year student at the same faculty.

A: Nice to meet you!

B: Nice to \_\_\_\_\_, too!

## UNIT 2

### OUR UNIVERSITY

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



I am a student of Bashkir State Agrarian University. It is in Ufa. It is one of the oldest in the city. There are several faculties at the University. I am at the Mechanical faculty. I study Mechanics, Mathematics, Physics and other subjects. I enjoy studies a lot, but it's really hard work.

The University consists of seven buildings. There are many classrooms, laboratories and lecture halls. The classrooms and lecture halls are large and light. Our University has a computer center and many computer classrooms. There is also a good library and several reading halls. Our students can go in for sports. There are gyms, two swimming pools and a large sports ground.

Our university trains highly skilled experts of agriculture. Graduates can get a Bachelor's or Master's degree. After graduating they work at agricultural enterprises, experimental stations, banks and scientific research institutes.

#### Vocabulary

agricultural	сельскохозяйственный
agriculture	сельское хозяйство
consist of	состоять из
dormitory	общежитие
enterprise	предприятие
faculty	факультет
go in for sports	заниматься спортом
graduate	выпускник
gym	гимнастический зал
highly skilled experts	высококвалифицированные специалисты

large	большой
light	светлый
refectory	столовая в университете
research	исследование
scientific	научный
several	несколько
sports ground	спортивная площадка
studies	учеба
study	учиться, изучать
subject	предмет
train	готовить
tuition fee	плата за обучение

**2. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания в колонках, чтобы ответить на вопросы.**

**a) What are the university facilities for?**

Students can go to	the gym	to work at the computer.
	the library	to borrow books they need.
	the refectory	to attend lectures.
	the computer classroom	to get ready for reports.
	the lecture hall	to have lunch.
	the reading hall	to do sport.



**b) What can graduates of our university work as?**

Graduates of the	Economic faculty	can work as	electrical engineers.
	Environmental Management and Construction faculty		agronomists.
	Mechanical faculty		economists.
	Energy faculty		veterinarians.
	Food Technologies faculty		mechanical engineers.
	Agritechnologies and Forestry faculty		food technologists.
	Biotechnologies and Veterinary Medicine faculty		civil engineers.

### 3. Заполните пропуски.

- The university has \_\_\_\_\_ faculties.
- The university \_\_\_\_\_ seven buildings.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ and lecture halls are large and light.
- Sport facilities of the university are \_\_\_\_\_, a swimming pool and a large \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our University trains \_\_\_\_\_ experts of agriculture.
- Graduates of the university work at agricultural \_\_\_\_\_, banks, and scientific \_\_\_\_\_ institutes.

### 4. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания с их определениями.

1) part-time study	a) one with the special skill or knowledge representing mastery of a particular subject
2) sports ground	b) it is suitable for those who want to work outside the university as well as attending their classes and conducting their research at the university
3) tuition fee	c) a series of classes on a particular subject
4) faculty	d) a fee paid for instruction especially for higher education
5) expert	e) a piece of land used for sports
6) course	f) a group of departments in a college that

	specialize in a particular subject or a group of subjects
--	---

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.**

1. Башкирский государственный аграрный университет – один из старейших университетов в Уфе.
2. Я студент первого курса факультета природопользования и строительства.
3. Университет состоит из семи корпусов.
4. В университете есть хорошая библиотека и несколько читальных залов.
5. После занятий студенты занимаются спортом в спортивных залах, бассейне и на спортивной площадке.
6. Университет готовит высококвалифицированных специалистов сельского хозяйства.

**6. Расставьте слова в вопросах в правильном порядке и ответьте на получившиеся вопросы (см. Грамматический справочник).**

1. Where your is university?
2. What is called it?
3. What faculty you are at?
4. What facilities the university does have?
5. How long the studies last do?
6. What special is about the university?
7. What degree get at the university can students?

## UNIT 3

### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK, for short) is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each part has its capital. The capital of England is London, Cardiff is the capital of Wales, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north, by the North Sea in the east, by the Arctic Ocean in the west and the English Channel in the south. Seas and oceans influence the British climate which is not too cold in winter but

never hot in summer.

Great Britain is a country of forests and plains. There are no high mountains in the country. Scotland is the most mountainous region with the highest peak, Ben Nevis. The rivers of Great Britain are not long. The longest rivers are the Thames and the Severn. More than 62 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London, Manchester and Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The UK is a constitutional (or parliamentary) monarchy. The country has a monarch (a



King or a Queen) as its head of state. The monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of parliament. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords doesn't have much power but it is very important as it can offer and change laws, it can delay laws too. The House of Commons makes laws about the policy of the country, taxes and many other things. The members of the House of Lords are not elected. These members are permanent. They are often aristocrats, people of the church, lawyers and former politicians or life peers. The members of the House of Commons



are elected. The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons every five years.

Great Britain is a beautiful country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) official name	a) палата Лордов
2) constitutional monarchy	b) править
3) House of Lords	c) пожизненный пэр
4) elect	d) изменять законы
5) life peer	e) избирать
6) English Channel	f) политик
7) House of Commons	g) официальное название
8) change laws	h) пролив Ла-манш
9) politician	i) палата Общин
10) reign	j) конституционная монархия

**3. Закончите предложения информацией из текста.**

- The official name of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The head of the UK is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The monarch can reign the country with the support of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Oxford and Cambridge universities are the most famous \_\_\_\_\_.



#### ***4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.***

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain is the official name of the country.
2. The monarch doesn't rule the country, it is done by the Parliament.
3. The head of the UK is the President.
4. The House of Commons consists of aristocrats, people of the church, lawyers and former politicians or life peers.
5. It is not hot in summer in Great Britain.

#### ***5. Найдите следующую информацию в тексте.***

1. Соединенное Королевство состоит из Англии, Шотландии, Уэльса и Северной Ирландии.
2. Соединенное Королевство — конституционная монархия с парламентом и королевой во главе государства.
3. Британский парламент состоит из двух палат: Палаты Лордов и Палаты Общин
4. Столица Великобритании – Лондон.
5. Более 62 млн. человек живут в Великобритании.

#### ***6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.***

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. How many parts does Great Britain consist of? What are they?
3. Who is the head of the state?
4. What chambers does the British Parliament consist of?
5. What are the responsibilities of the House of Commons/ the House of Lords?
6. What are the famous educational centers in Great Britain?

## UNIT 4

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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



The United States of America is one of the greatest countries in the world. Its total area is over nine million square kilometers. It is situated on the North American continent. The USA borders only on two countries — Canada and Mexico. Because of such a huge size of the country the climate differs from one part of the country to another. In general, the climate in North America

is much colder than in Europe and the average annual temperature of New York, for example, is eleven degrees Celsius. The population of America is about 325,7 million people. It is made up of immigrants and their children from nearly all races and nations of the world.

The USA is a country of highly developed industry and agriculture. The mineral resources vary from precious gold and rare uranium to common lead and zinc. The main industrial branches are aircraft, rocket, automobile, electronics and others. As for agriculture it is on a very high level of development too. The USA produces more than fifty two per cent of the world's corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco. Grain, fruit and vegetables are grown on numerous fields especially in the South. The principal livestock of the United States include cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses.

The USA is a federal republic. Officially the country comprises fifty states and one District of Columbia. Congress is the American parliament. The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years. Washington, the capital of the United States, is in the District of Columbia (D.C.). This special district, named after Christopher

Columbus, is the home of the federal government. In and around



Washington, D.C., there are many memorials to honour important people in the American history, like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and to soldiers who died in wars. Eighteen million tourists from all over the world come to visit these places every year.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) all over the world	a) огромный размер
2) government	b) избирать
3) livestock	c) названный в честь
4) numerous fields	d) правительство
5) named after	e) высокий уровень
6) branch	f) домашний скот
7) elect	g) многочисленные поля
8) high level	h) со всего мира
9) huge size	i) памятники
10) memorials	j) отрасль

**3. Закончите предложения словами из текста.**

- The USA is located on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The USA consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The head of the state and the government is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The home of the federal government is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The climate differs from one part of the country to another because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The population of the USA is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Farmers of the USA grow \_\_\_\_\_.
- The capital of America is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Что означают эти числа? Найдите информацию в тексте и заполните таблицу. Предложения переведите.**

1) 18	
2) 325,7	
3) 4	
4) 52	
5) 50	
6) 11	

**5. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. The USA borders on many countries.
2. Aircraft, rocket, automobile and electronics are the main industrial branches of the USA.
3. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are the soldiers who died in wars.
4. The population of the country is three hundred million people.
5. The head of the government and state is the president .
6. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
7. The USA is rich in mineral resources.

**6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.**

1. What is the geographical location of the USA?
2. How many states are there in the USA?
3. Where is it warmer: in the USA or in Europe?
4. What agricultural products do American farmers produce?
5. What is the capital of the United States?
6. What is the role of the president in the USA?
7. What are the sights of Washington, D.C.?
8. What are the main branches of industry there?

# UNIT 5

## CANADA

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



Canada is the 2<sup>nd</sup> country in the world by total area nearly as big as all of Europe. Only the Russian Federation is larger. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and to the Arctic Ocean in the north. The population is about 36 million people (as of 2016).

The people who inhabit Canada are: English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, Ukrainian,

First Nations. About three quarters of the population live in urban areas.

The word Canada comes from one of the Red Indian languages – “Kannata”, meaning “a number of huts”. Canada is often called the “Land of the Maple Leaf”. The maple leaf is the national emblem of Canada.



The country is made up of ten provinces and 3 territories. The southern region is the warmest area of the country and also has the best land and waterways. Canada is governed as a constitutional monarchy with Queen as its head of state. It is a bilingual and multicultural country with English and French as official languages at the federal level. Canada is one of the world’s highly developed countries. Canada is a country with high standards of living.

This country is particularly advanced in the areas of health, education, social protection and human rights.

The capital of the country is Ottawa with the population of 1.2 million people (as of 2016). Ottawa is situated on the Ottawa River and is considered the 4<sup>th</sup> cleanest city in the world by Forbes magazine. The

largest cities are Toronto (5.9 million people), Montreal (4) and Vancouver (2.4).



Canada has 7 of the world's largest and cleanest lakes and also contains 3 of the globe's longest 20 rivers. About 25% of its territory is covered with forest. The best known geographic features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and Niagara Falls.

Falls.

**2. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) govern	a) общая площадь
2) developed country	b) городские территории
3) First Nations	c) состоять из
4) waterways	d) Северный Ледовитый океан
5) geographic features	e) осуществлять правление
6) total area	f) населять
7) consist of	g) коренные народы
8) the Arctic Ocean	h) географические особенности
9) inhabit	i) судоходные пути
10) urban areas	j) развитая страна

**3. Закончите предложения словами из текста.**

1. Canada is nearly as big as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. About \_\_\_\_\_ people live in Canada.
3. The country consists of three territories and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The warmest area of the country is \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The head of the state is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The capital of the country is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Rocky Mountains and Niagara Falls are \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, Ukrainian, and First Nations make up the population of Canada.
2. Toronto is considered the 4<sup>th</sup> cleanest city in the world by Forbes magazine.
3. About half of the population lives in urban areas.
4. Canada extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and to the USA in the south.
5. French is the only official language of the country.
6. Only 3 of the world's largest and cleanest lakes are located in Canada.
7. Ottawa is the capital of Canada with the largest population.

**5. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания с их определениями.**

1) capital	a) man-made or naturally-created features of the Earth
2) geographic features	b) the region surrounding a city
3) living standard	c) an indigenous American Indian community officially recognized as an administrative unit by the federal government or functioning as such without official status
4) waterway	d) the city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region
5) first nation	e) a seal reserved for use by a nation state or multi-national state as a symbol of that nation
6) urban area	f) a river, canal, or other route for travel by water;
7) national emblem	g) the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class or a certain geographic area

**6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.**

1. Where is Canada located?
2. What parts is the country divided into?
3. What kind of monarchy is Canada?
4. Is Canada called the Land of The Maple Leaf or the Land of Huts?
5. Why is Canada considered a bilingual country?
6. Is 25 % of the country covered with forest?
7. What is the difference between Canada and the Russian Federation?

## UNIT 6

### AUSTRALIA

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.



Australia is the only country on our planet that occupies the smallest continent and the largest island. Its total area is about 8 million square kilometers and it is 30 times bigger than the area of Great Britain. Despite that, the population of Australia is not large – about 24.5 million people which is 2 times smaller than the population of the UK. Over 80 percent of Australia's inhabitants are of British origin and this can be seen in many aspects of Australian life. English is the national language, cricket is the national

game, and they drive on the left. In recent years, most immigrants have come from other European countries such as Italy, Greece and Poland or from Asian countries. Only about 1 percent of the inhabitants are Aborigines.

The climate of Australia is different: it's hot and wet in the South, mild in the centre and hot and dry in the North. About two-thirds of the land is desert or semi-desert. Australia has an extraordinary nature which is really worth seeing. Thousands of unique animals such as kangaroos, koalas and platypuses can be met only in Australia.



The country's official name is the Commonwealth of Australia.



Although Sydney is the largest city, it isn't the capital. Australia is a federal state and it has a separate capital city – Canberra – which isn't in any of the states. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of 6 states and 2 territories. Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The Head of Government is the Prime Minister but the Head of the State is still the British monarch.

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Mining, industry and agriculture are Australia's most important sources of income. Recently tourism has become important, too. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) total area	a) жители
2) Head of Government	b) общая площадь
3) Commonwealth	c) содружество
4) mining	d) федеральное государство
5) platypuses	e) необычная природа
6) sources of income	f) пустыня/полупустыня
7) extraordinary nature	g) глава правительства
8) inhabitants	h) утконосы
9) federal state	i) источники дохода
10) desert/semi-desert	j) горнодобывающая промышленность

**3. Соотнесите цифры из текста с тем, что они означают.**

1) 6	a) percent of native inhabitants – Aborigines
2) 24.5	b) territories in Australia
3) 30	c) percent of Australia's inhabitants are of British origin
4) 1	d) states in Australia
5) 2	e) million square kilometers is the total area
6) 8	f) million people is the population
7) 2/3	g) times bigger than the area of Great Britain
8) 2	h) times smaller than the population of the UK
9) 80	i) of the land is desert or semi-desert

**4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. Sydney is the capital of Australia.
2. The climate of Australia is hot and wet in the South, mild in the centre and hot and dry in the North.
3. Australia is situated on the smallest island.
4. The Commonwealth of Australia is the official name of the country.
5. Over 80 percent of Australia's inhabitants are Aborigines.
6. Kangaroos, koalas and platypuses can be met not only in Australia.
7. The Head of Government is the Prime Minister but the Head of State is the British monarch.
8. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

**5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на слово, выделенное курсивом. Какие два значения имеет слово «state»?**

1. Australia is a federal *state*.
2. The Commonwealth of consists of 6 *states* and 2 territories.
3. The Head of the *State* is still the British monarch.
4. Australia has a separate capital city – Canberra – which isn't in any of the *states*.

**6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.**

1. What is the official name of Australia?
2. What can you say about the population of Australia?
3. Name four things that show the British origin of the population.
4. Name four types of climate that Australia has.
5. What is the political system of Australia?
6. How many parts does the country consist of?
7. Why do we say that Australia has an extraordinary nature?
8. What are Australia's most important sources of income?

## UNIT 7

### NEW ZEALAND

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

New Zealand stretches 1600 km from north to south. It consists of two large islands, its native flora and fauna are, for the most part, not found anywhere else in the world. The most famous bird is kiwi, the country's symbol.



New Zealand is a modern country with a high standard of living. Tourism, service industries, manufacturing, small-scale industry and agriculture are all highly important in the NZ economy. Much of the land in the country is devoted to pasture, and agricultural products such as sheep, cattle, fish and forestry products are NZ's chief exports. Farming is a scientific business in New Zealand, where the most modern scientific farming methods are used.

New Zealand's population of 4.6 million people is comprised of people of European origin, Maori and Asians. The capital of the country is Wellington. It is often called Windy Wellington, because it is the windiest place of the island. Its population is about 400 thousand people (as of 2016).

New Zealanders place a high value on education. The country has

several universities, a number of teachers' training and polytechnical colleges and also agricultural colleges.

The country is a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elisabeth II as the head of the state and the Prime Minister as the head of government. English and Maori are two official languages.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) modern country	a) большие острова
2) pasture	b) современная страна
3) sheep	c) высокий уровень жизни
4) queen	d) пастбище
5) official language	e) крупный рогатый скот
6) head of the state	f) овцы
7) fish	g) рыба
8) high standard of living	h) глава государства
9) large islands	i) официальный язык
10) cattle	j) королева

**3. Заполните пропуски информацией из текста.**

1. Its native \_\_\_\_\_ not found anywhere else in the world.
2. Tourism, \_\_\_\_\_, manufacturing, \_\_\_\_\_ and agriculture are all highly important in the NZ economy.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two official languages.
4. New Zealand's population is comprised of people of \_\_\_\_\_ origin, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The country is a \_\_\_\_\_ with Queen \_\_\_\_\_ as the head of the state.

**4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. Sheep, cattle, fish and forestry products are NZ's chief exports.
2. The head of New Zealand is the President.
3. The most famous bird is kiwi, the country's symbol.
4. The capital of the country is Canberra.
5. The country has one university and two colleges.

**5. Переведите следующие предложения.**

1. Столица Новой Зеландии – Веллингтон.
2. Новая Зеландия это конституционная монархия с парламентом и королевой во главе государства.
3. Большинство земель страны отведено под пастбища.
4. Новая Зеландия это страна с высоким уровнем жизни.
5. Английский и Маори – два официальных языка.

**6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы по тексту.**

1. What is the country's symbol?
2. What does the NZ economy consist of?
3. Who is the head of the state?
4. What agricultural products are NZ's chief exports?
5. Why is the capital of NZ often called Windy Wellington?
6. What are the official languages of NZ?

## PART II

### UNIT 1

#### OUR REPUBLIC

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



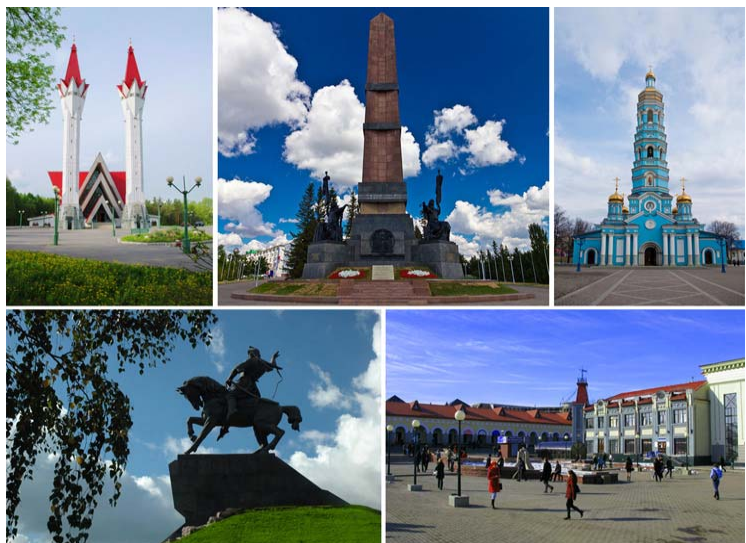
The republic of Bashkortostan was formed in 1919. It lies both in Europe and Asia. The climate is continental. The population is over 4 million people. Many nationalities inhabit Bashkortostan. Bashkirs, Russians and Tatars are the most numerous among them.

The natural riches of the republic are iron, copper, zinc, oil and natural gas. Bashkortostan is a well-developed republic. Its main industries are oil refining, chemical and microbiological. As for agriculture, vegetable growing and animal breeding are at a high level here. Our farmers grow wheat, rye,

buckwheat, barley, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and other crops. Bashkir farmers breed cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. Horse-breeding, cattle-breeding and bee-keeping are traditional occupations of Bashkirs.

The capital of Bashkortostan is Ufa. It is a big beautiful city. Ufa is the centre of industry, education and culture. There are many industrial enterprises in the city.

Our city has six theatres, a lot of cinemas, several museums, monuments, art exhibitions and entertainment centres.





The city has a lot of malls for people to do shopping. There are a number of universities and colleges where young people can study.

The nature of our republic is very beautiful. Forests cover more than 40 per cent of its territory. Clean rivers and lakes are a nice place for people to

rest. People from different parts of Russia come to Bashkir sanatoriums, rest homes and tourist camps.

### Vocabulary

agriculture	сельское хозяйство
animal breeding	животноводство
art exhibition	художественная выставка
barley	ячмень
bee-keeping	пчеловодство
both...and...	и... и..., как... так...
breed	разводить (животных)
buckwheat	гречиха
cabbage	капуста
cattle-breeding	скотоводство
crop	сельскохозяйственная культура
developed	развитый
different	различный
enterprise	предприятие
entertainment	развлечение
horse-breeding	коневодство
industrial	промышленный
industry	промышленность
inhabit	населять
iron	железо
lie	лежать
mall	торговый комплекс
monument	памятник

oats	овес
occupation	занятие
oil refining	нефтеперерабатывающий
poultry	домашняя птица
rest	отдых, отдыхать
rye	рожь
several	несколько
theatre	театр
vegetable growing	овощеводство
wheat	пшеница

**2. Соотнесите слова в левой и правой колонках и переведите получившиеся словосочетания на русский язык.**

1) oil	a) growing
2) rest	b) exhibition
3) cattle	c) camp
4) bee	d) refining
5) art	e) home
6) entertainment	f) breeding
7) vegetable	g) keeping
8) tourist	h) centre

**3. Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. The climate is *different/ continental* in the republic.
2. The *main/ minor* industries are oil and chemical.
3. Agriculture is at a *low/ high* level in Bashkortostan.
4. Horse-breeding is *unusual/ traditional* among Bashkir farmers.
5. Ufa has *few/ numerous* malls for people to do shopping.
6. Clean rivers and lakes are a *good/ bad* place for people to rest.
7. There are *several/ no* educational institutions in Ufa.

**4. Заполните пропуски информацией из текста.**

1. The republic of Bashkortostan is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ live here.
3. The republic is rich in \_\_\_\_\_.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ industries are the leading in the region.
5. Bashkir farmers grow grain crops such as \_\_\_\_\_ and vegetables such as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bashkir farmers breed \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Bashkortostan.
8. Ufa boasts of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ attracts a lot of tourists to the republic.

**5. Составьте список того, что вам нравится и не нравится в Уфе, и обсудите в группах.**

<b>Good things</b>	<b>Bad things</b>
There are a lot of ...	We don't have any good ...
There are some ...	There aren't many ...
We can ...	There's only one ...
We have ...	There isn't anywhere that we can

**6. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. When was the republic of Bashkortostan formed?
2. What nationalities inhabit Bashkortostan?
3. Are there many forests in the republic?
4. What makes Bashkortostan a well developed republic?
5. Where can tourists coming to the republic enjoy their holidays?
6. What is Bashkortostan famous for?
7. What is Ufa like?

## UNIT 2

### GREAT BRITAIN

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.



Britain has several names: Britain, Great Britain, the British Isles. Its official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the country is more than 62 million people.

The climate is warm and damp. The longest rivers are the Thames and the Severn. The largest cities are London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow. London is the capital of Great Britain.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. Its main industries are coal mining, machinery, textiles and electronics.

Agriculture is an important branch of the British economy, too. The climate of Great Britain is ideal for cattle breeding and crop growing. There are many sheep, cattle and poultry farms in Great Britain. Farmers grow potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, sugar beet, wheat, barley and oats.



#### Vocabulary

agriculture	сельское хозяйство
capital	столица
cattle breeding	животноводство
coal-mining	добыча угля

crop growing	растениеводство
damp	влажный
develop	развивать
farm	хозяйство, ферма
industrial	промышленный, индустриальный
large	большой
long	длинный
machinery	машиностроение
oats	овес
population	население
poultry	домашняя птица
sheep	овца
the British Isles	Британские острова
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
warm	теплый

**2. Соотнесите слова в левой и правой колонках.**

1) Scotland	a) пшеница
2) consist	b) ячмень
3) branch	c) промышленность
4) wheat	d) морковь
5) industry	e) Шотландия
6) carrots	f) птицеферма
7) poultry farm	g) состоять
8) barley	h) отрасль

**3. Найдите лишнее слово.**

1. England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland
2. potatoes, apples, tomatoes, carrots
3. coal mining, machinery, climate, electronics
4. London, Manchester, New York, Liverpool
5. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Canberra




**4. Заполните пропуски словами из текста.**






1. The \_\_\_\_\_ name of the state is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
3. London is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ such as coal mining, machinery, textiles and electronics are highly developed.
5. Farmers grow \_\_\_\_\_ such as potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, sugar beet.

**5. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the country.
2. Glasgow is the capital of Great Britain.
3. The climate of Great Britain is warm and dry.
4. The population of the Great Britain is more than 62 million people.
5. There are a lot of sheep, cattle, mink and poultry farms in Great Britain.

**6. Соотнесите следующие названия с картинками и их определениями.**

Big Ben	 1.	a) Emblem of Wales
Buckingham Palace	 2.	b) Common British food
Kilt	 3.	c) Famous clock tower

The Beatles	 4.	d) Home of the Queen
Daffodil	 5.	e) Eaten on Christmas
Tower Bridge, London	 6.	f) Bridge on the river Thames
Christmas pudding	 7.	g) Worn in Scotland
Fish and chips	 8.	h) Famous band in Great Britain

**7. Напишите 3-5 известных и популярных в Великобритании музыкальных групп, видов спорта, актеров и достопримечательностей. Расскажите об одной(ом) из них на английском языке.**

1. Popular British bands	
2. Popular British sports	
3. Famous British actors	
4. Famous places of interest in Great Britain	

**8. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is Great Britain situated?
3. What parts does the UK consist of?
4. What climate is ideal for cattle breeding and crop growing?
5. What vegetables do the farmers grow?

## UNIT 3

### WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

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



Agriculture is an important branch of economy. Agriculture supplies people with food and clothing and industry with raw materials. The word “agre” is a Latin word. It means the cultivation of fields in order to grow crops. Now agriculture also includes the use of land to breed farm animals.

People began to grow crops many thousand years ago. Now crop production and animal husbandry are highly developed branches of agriculture.

Life is impossible without plants. They play a highly important role in everyday life of people. Plants that are grown by farmers are known as farm crops. They are used for many different purposes. Most of them are used directly as food for people, some are consumed by farm animals, others are used in industry and medicine.

In order to increase crop yields and animal products farmers apply widely intensive technologies.

Crop production is the practice of growing and harvesting crops. The most important crops grown by man are grain crops, vegetables and grasses.

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture including the breeding of farm animals and their use. Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry are widely bred throughout the world. Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man. They are kept for the production of such nutritious products as meat, milk and eggs.

Many crops grown by man are used in feeding livestock. At the same time manure produced by farm animals is an important source for the maintenance of soil fertility. Most of the nutrients taken by plants from the soil are thus returned. Applying manure, farmers improve the physical

conditions of the soil. Thus, crop production and animal husbandry are closely connected with each other.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова в левой и правой колонках.**

1) manure	a) источник
2) soil fertility	b) зоотехния
3) nutrients	c) сырье
4) raw material	d) с/х культура
5) harvesting	e) производство
6) breeding	f) плодородие почвы
7) crop	g) навоз
8) husbandry	h) разведение
9) production	i) уборка
10) source	j) питательные вещества

**3. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) agriculture	a) the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services
2) economy	b) a plant or part of a plant used as food
3) food	c) the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products
4) vegetable	d) the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water, as opposed to the sea or the air
5) land	e) the basic material from which a product is made
6) raw material	f) any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink, or that plants absorb, in order to maintain life and growth

**4. Заполните пропуски следующими словами: food, manure, plants, nutrients, production.**

1. Life is impossible without \_\_\_\_\_
2. Crop \_\_\_\_\_ is the practice of growing and harvesting crops.
3. Farm animals are highly important sources of \_\_\_\_\_ for man.

4. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ are taken by plants from the soil.  
 5. Farmers improve the physical conditions of the soil applying \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Составьте словосочетания, используя слова групп А и Б. Полученные словосочетания переведите на русский язык. Например: raw materials – сырье.**

**А.** Raw, farm, crop, animal, crop, animal, grain, soil.

**Б.** Animals, fertility, production, husbandry, crops, products, yields, materials.

**6. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. The word “agre” is a Greek word.
2. People began to grow crops not long ago.
3. Farmers widely use intensive technologies.
4. Animal husbandry includes the breeding of farm animals and their use.
5. There are two main branches of agricultural production – forestry and fishing.

**7. Составьте предложения.**

1) Crop production and animal husbandry	a) are grain crops, vegetables and grasses.
2) The most important crops grown by man	b) are widely bred throughout the world.
3) Plants that are grown by farmers	c) are highly developed branches of agriculture.
4) Dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry	d) are closely connected with each other.
5) Crop production and animal husbandry	e) are known as farm crops.

**\*8. Найдите в тексте информацию, подтверждающую следующие высказывания.**

- Plants play a highly important role in everyday life of people.
- Farm animals are highly important sources of food for man.
- Crop production and animal husbandry are closely connected with each other.



## UNIT 4

### WHAT DOES ECONOMICS STUDY?

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



What do you think of when you hear the word economics? Money, certainly, and perhaps more complicated things like business, inflation and unemployment. The science of economics studies all of these, but many more things as well.

Perhaps you think that economics is all about the decisions that government and business managers take. In fact, economists study the decisions that people take every day. There are four major economic goals that are generally accepted. These goals are: 1) full employment; 2) price stability; 3) economic growth; 4) an equitable distribution of income. Simply speaking, economics studies the way people deal with a fact of life: resources are limited, but our demand for them certainly is not. Resources may be material things such as food, housing and heating. There are some resources, though, that we cannot touch. Time, space and convenience, for example, are also resources. Think of a day. There are only 24 hours in a day, and we have to choose the best way to spend them. Our everyday lives are full of decisions like these. Every decision we make is a trade-off. If you spend more time working, you make more money. However, you will have less time to relax. Economists study the trade-offs people make. They study the reasons for their decisions. They look at the effects those decisions have on our lives and our society.

So what do economists do? Mainly, they do three things: collect data, create economic models and formulate theories. Data collection can include facts and figures about almost anything, from birth rates to coffee production. Economic models show relationships between the money people earn and unemployment. From this information, economists try to make theories which explain why the economy works the way it does.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова в левой и правой колонках.**

1) economics	a) правительство
2) unemployment	b) общество
3) decision	c) деньги
4) trade-off	d) данные
5) housing	e) экономика
6) data	f) решение
7) society	g) безработица
8) government	h) компромисс
9) money	i) производство
10) production	j) жилье

**3. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) business	a) the people who control a country and make laws
2) data	b) something such as money, workers or minerals belonging to an organization, country, etc which can be used to function properly
3) inflation	c) the number of people without work
4) resources	d) information
5) unemployment	e) rising prices
6) government	f) company that sells goods and services

**4. Заполните пропуски словами из списка.**

*a trade-off, economic, unemployment, price stability, resources, decisions.*

1. Economists study the \_\_\_\_\_ that all take every day.
2. Time, space and convenience, for example, are also \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Every decision we make is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Economic models show relationships between the money people earn and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The major \_\_\_\_\_ goals are: 1) full employment; 2) \_\_\_\_\_; 3) economic growth; 4) an equitable distribution of income.

**5. Составьте словосочетания, используя слова групп А и Б. полученные словосочетания переведите на русский язык.**

*Например: an equitable distribution – справедливое распределение.*

**А.** Price, economic, full, economic, coffee, everyday, material

**Б.** Employment, stability, things, models, production, life, growth.

**6. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. The science of economics studies money, inflation, unemployment, resources and business.
2. Economists do three things: collect data, create economic models and formulate theories.
3. Resources may be only material things such as food, housing and heating.
4. Economic models show relationships between the money people earn and unemployment.
5. Data collection can include facts and figures about food production.

**7. Составьте предложения.**

1) Economists study the decisions	a) are also resources.
2) Time, space and convenience	b) is a trade-off.
3) Economics studies	c) facts and figures about almost anything.
4) Every decision we make	d) that all take every day.
5) Economists study the trade-offs	e) the way people deal with a fact of life.
6) Data collection can include	f) people make.

**\*8. Найдите в тексте информацию, подтверждающую следующие высказывания.**

- Economists study the decisions that all take every day.
- Economists study the trade-offs people make.
- Economics studies types of resources.

## UNIT 5

### ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

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

Today humanity is facing numerous environmental problems. Environmental problems can be found in all areas of the world, and they affect land, water, air and people. If we do not pay attention to these problems right now, we may face even bigger natural disasters in the future.



Pollution is one of the biggest problems. There are different kinds of environmental pollution: air pollution, water pollution, land pollution. Air, water, and soil are necessary for existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food cannot be grown.

Global warming is the result of human activity. It is characterized by rising temperatures of the oceans and earth's surface causing rise in sea levels and melting of polar ice cover. Apart from that, floods, desertification and excessive snow are also signs of global warming.

Global warming causes the rise of another serious problem, known as climate change. The build up of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere

have led to changes in the world's climate. Climate change can be felt in the rise in temperatures. As a result droughts, floods, wildfires and storms are becoming more frequent.

Today forests cover about 30% of land. Every year this figure decreases more and more. People clear out new territories for residential buildings, new plants and factories. We must realize that deforestation causes the extinction of animals and plants. Deforestation removes vital habitat for the plants and animals that live there.

Ozone layer protects our planet from the sun's harmful rays. Depletion of our ozone layer has been mainly attributed to the release of chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs into the atmosphere. This results in occurrence of the holes in the ozone layer.

We should be proud to live on our wonderful planet and understand that the consequences of pollution might be terrible and affect us and our children later.

**2. Соотнесите слова на английском языке с их переводом.**

1) existence	a) жизненно важный
2) disaster	b) существование
3) harmful	c) катастрофа
4) consequence	d) загрязнение
5) extinction	e) ужасный
6) terrible	f) обильный
7) pollution	g) природные пожары
8) excessive	h) последствие
9) wildfires	i) вымирание, исчезновение
10) vital	j) опасный

**3. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) flood	a) the natural home of a plant or animal
2) habitat	b) one of the difference types of a person or thing that belong to the same group
3) kind	c) beam of light
4) ray	d) a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water to live
5) drought	e) very large amount of water

#### **4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. Global warming causes the climate change.
2. Environmental problems can be found in all areas of the world, but they affect only the land and water.
3. The rising of temperatures changes climate.
4. We live in the period of a great extinction of plant and animal species.
5. Global warming is the result of human inactivity.

#### **5. Составьте словосочетания, используя слова групп А и Б. Полученные словосочетания переведите на русский язык. Например: *global warming* – глобальное потепление.**

**А.** Global, human , greenhouse, environmental , serious, ozone, harmful, ice, vital, living.

**Б.** Activity, things, cover, warming, layer, rays, gases, habitat, problems, problem.

#### **6. Заполните пропуски следующими словами: *raindrops, food, human body, species, molecule, litres, bathtubs.***

Do you know?

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.
2. A fully-grown tree can drink enough water each day to fill four \_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are not tear - shaped. Scientists have discovered they resemble the shape of a small burger bun.
4. Most of our \_\_\_\_\_ consists of water. Tomatoes for example contain 95% water, milk 90%, apples 85%, potatoes 80%, and beef 61%.
5. We need to drink at least two \_\_\_\_\_ of water a day and we can only last a few days without water.
6. About 70% of the \_\_\_\_\_ is water.
7. More than half of the world's animal and plant \_\_\_\_\_ live in water.

#### **7. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What environmental problems are mentioned in the text?
2. What is the cause of global warming?

3. What types of pollution can you name?
4. Why are droughts, floods, wildfires and storms becoming more frequent?
5. Is ozone layer important for our planet? Why?

**\*8. Какие, по вашему мнению, 4 проблемы загрязнения окружающей среды являются самыми важными? Выберите их из предложенного ниже списка. Объясните ваш выбор.**

- deforestation
- nuclear wastes
- industrial wastes
- nuclear reactors
- industrial emissions
- oil spills
- greenhouse effect
- consumption of non–renewable energy
- carbon monoxide fumes from vehicles
- stock pile of chemical weapons

## UNIT 6

### ANIMAL LIFE

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



Animals of all sorts live together in various ecosystems. Within these natural communities the animals eat specific diets that connect them together in a food chain. Carnivores will feed on herbivores, omnivores, and other carnivores in an ecosystem. A natural community depends on the presence of carnivores to control the populations of other animals. Carnivores include

wolves, mountain lions, hawks and snakes, and these animals typically feed on rodents, birds, eggs, frogs and insects. Carnivorous animals have strong jaws, teeth and long, sharp claws to enable them to tear and rip prey. Carnivores depend on sufficient prey in the food chain to give them the food they need. If the herbivore population or the population of other carnivores declines in an ecosystem, carnivores may not survive.

With a diet comprised of only plants, herbivores can be surprisingly large animals. They include cows, elk, buffalo, sheep and goats, rabbits, chipmunks, squirrels, and mice which eat grass, tree bark and aquatic vegetation, shrubs, seeds, and nuts. An ecosystem must provide abundant plants to sustain herbivores, and many of them spend the majority of their lives eating to stay alive. If plant availability declines, herbivores may not have enough to eat. This could cause a decline in herbivores which would also impact carnivores.

Omnivores have an advantage in an ecosystem because their diet is the most diverse. These animals can vary their diet depending on the food that is most plentiful, sometimes eating plants and other times eating meat. Herbivores have different digestive systems than omnivores, so omnivores usually cannot eat all of the plants that herbivores can. Omnivores will also hunt both carnivores and herbivores for meat including small mammals, reptiles, and insects. Omnivores include bears, hedgehogs, pigs, squirrels, raccoons and humans. Small omnivores include some fish and insects such as flies.

The balance of an ecosystem depends on the presence of every type of animal. If one type of animal becomes too numerous or scarce, the entire balance of the ecosystem will change.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова в левой и правой колонках.**

1) carnivores	a) обеспечивать
2) survive	b) плотоядные
3) herbivores	c) охотиться
4) shrub	d) выживать
5) rodent	e) всеядные
6) omnivores	f) кустарник
7) provide	g) зависеть
8) scarce	h) грызун
9) hunt	i) травоядные
10) depend	j) недостаточный



### 3. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.

1) digestive system	a) a system involving the interactions between a community of living organisms in a particular area and its nonliving environment
2) aquatic vegetation	b) any cold-blooded vertebrate of the class Reptilia, comprising the turtles, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, and various extinct members including the dinosaurs
3) reptile	c) plants that have adapted to living in aquatic environments
4) mammal	d) group of organs working together to convert food into energy and basic nutrients to feed the entire body
5) ecosystem	e) a warm-blooded animal (as a dog, a bear, a whale, or a human being) with a backbone that feeds its young with milk produced by the mother and has skin usually more or less covered with hair

### 4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

1. When animals eat both plants and meat, they are called omnivores.
2. Animals that eat meat exclusively are herbivores.
3. If herbivore or other carnivore population declines in an ecosystem, carnivores may disappear.
4. Animals that eat only plants are carnivores.
5. Herbivores have different immune systems than omnivores, so omnivores usually can't eat all of the plants that herbivores can eat.
6. Omnivores hunt both carnivores and herbivores for meat, including small mammals, reptiles, and insects.

### 5. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Various *reptiles/ mammals/ insects* are omnivorous in the wild, such as species of pigs, bears, hedgehogs, opossums, skunks, squirrels, raccoons, mice and rats.
2. A natural community depends on the presence of *omnivorous/ herbivorous/ carnivores* to control the populations of other animals.
3. Farm animals such as *cows/ pigs/ minks* belong to herbivorous animals.

4. An ecosystem must provide abundant plants to sustain *herbivores/ omnivorous/ carnivorous* as they spend the majority of their lives eating to stay alive.
5. The diet of omnivorous animals is the most *tasty/diverse/abundant* as they can eat sometimes eat plants and other times consume meat.

**6. Соотнесите первую часть предложения (1-4) со второй (a-d). Затем перепишите и переведите их.**

1. Carnivores include wolves, mountain lions, hawks and snakes
  2. Herbivores include cows, elk, buffalo, sheep, goats, rabbits, chipmunks, squirrels and mice
  3. Herbivores have different digestive systems than omnivores
  4. If one type of animal becomes too numerous or scarce
- a) which eat grass, tree bark and aquatic vegetation, shrubs, seeds and nuts.
  - b) and they typically feed on rodents, birds, eggs, frogs, and insects.
  - c) the entire balance of the ecosystem will change.
  - d) so omnivores usually cannot eat all of the plants that an herbivore can.

**7. Заполните пропуски словами из списка: feathers, social, seas, have, eggs, wool**

1. Birds and reptiles both lay \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mammals \_\_\_\_\_ babies and nurse their young with milk.
3. Sharks live in warm \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Penguins have got thick \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sheep are kept for \_\_\_\_\_ and meat.
6. Pigs are highly \_\_\_\_\_ and intelligent animals.

**\*8. Найдите в тексте информацию, подтверждающую следующие высказывания.**

1. Carnivores depend on sufficient prey in the food chain to give them the food they need.
2. An ecosystem must provide abundant plants to sustain herbivores.
3. Omnivores have an advantage in an ecosystem because their diet is the most diverse.

## UNIT 7

### PLANT LIFE

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

Plants — grass, flowers, and trees — grow everywhere: high in the mountains, far out in the ocean and in many deserts and Polar Regions. There are over 350,000 species of plants. Some are so small, that we see them only with a microscope; some are very large, such as giant sequoia trees.

The first land plants appeared more than 450 million years ago. They were non-seed plants, like mosses, that grew in cool places near water. These plants didn't have leaves and they didn't produce seeds. They reproduced by growing spore capsules with lots of tiny spores inside. More than 300 million years ago, the first ferns appeared.



Earth's first seed plants were conifers that appeared about 290 million years ago. These new plants grew their seeds inside cones to keep them safe. They also had tall trunks, long branches, and lots of thin

needles. Soon, conifers started growing in many parts of the world.

About 140 million years ago, the first flowering plants appeared. These plants didn't reproduce by growing cones – they produced flowers. First the wind and insects pollinated the flowers, and the flowers became fruit, with seeds inside. Finally, new plants grew from those seeds. Today, about 80% of the plants on Earth are flowering plants.

Life is impossible without plants. We breathe the oxygen which comes from plants, we eat the food which also comes from plants or from animals that eat plants. Many thousand years ago man built houses and made useful things from timber, which he got from trees.



Today about 30% of Earth's surface is covered by forests. In cold climates, most of the trees are conifers that stay green all year long. In warmer climates, there are deciduous trees that grow new leaves in spring. Then they lose leaves in fall. In hot climates, there are often tropical rainforests, with many different types of plants.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова в левой и правой колонках.**

1) cone	a) ХВОЯ
2) fern	b) МОХ
3) trunk	c) ЖИЗНЬ
4) life	d) ШИШКА
5) fruit	e) ГОРА
6) leaf	f) ПАПОРОТНИК
7) moss	g) ВЕТВЬ
8) needle	h) СТВОЛ
9) mountain	i) ПЛОД
10) branch	j) ЛИСТ

**3. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) seed	a) wood used for building or making things
2) timber	b) a small hard object produced by plants, from which a new plant of the same kind grows
3) desert	c) a large area of land that is covered with trees
4) insect	d) a living creature such as a dog or a cat, that is not a bird, insect, fish or person
5) forest	e) a large area of land where it is always hot and dry, and there is a lot of sand
6) animal	f) a small creature such as a fly or ant, that has six legs, and sometimes wings

**4. Заполните пропуски следующими словами: *steppe, tropical rainforests, field, savanna, boreal forest, tundra.***

**What is it?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cold-temperate forest dominated mostly by conifers (spruce, fir, etc.). It may also contain some broad-leaved deciduous trees such as birch. This type of forest is circumpolar – it stretches around the globe. It is located between the northern tundra and

the southern temperate mixed forests or steppe. Winters are long and cold here, lasting from 6 to 9 months.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a forest type with widely spaced trees and an understory of grasses and other forbs that require high levels of light.

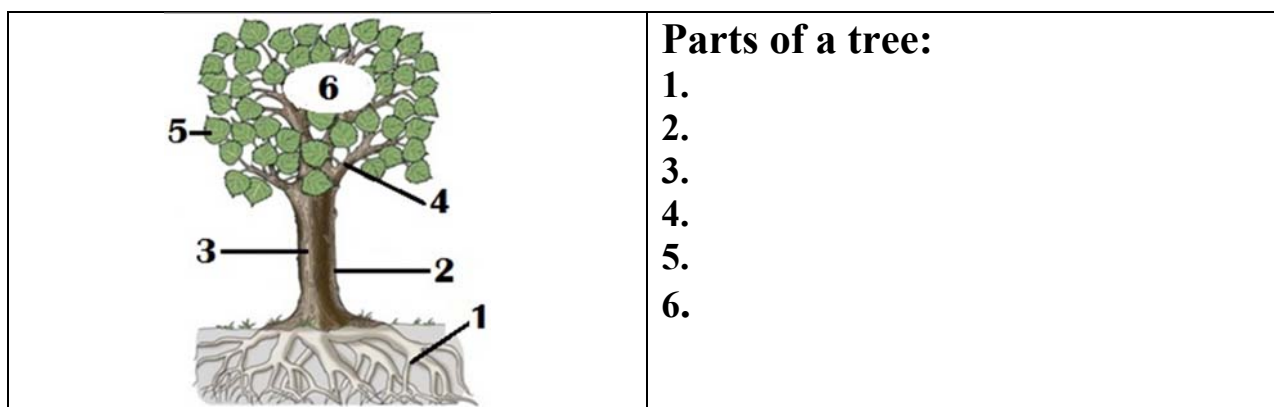
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is large, dry, level, grassland having few or no trees.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ occur in the lowlands around the equator. They are characterized by many vines and epiphytes (plants that live on other plants), and trees that flower, fruit, and have leaves all year.

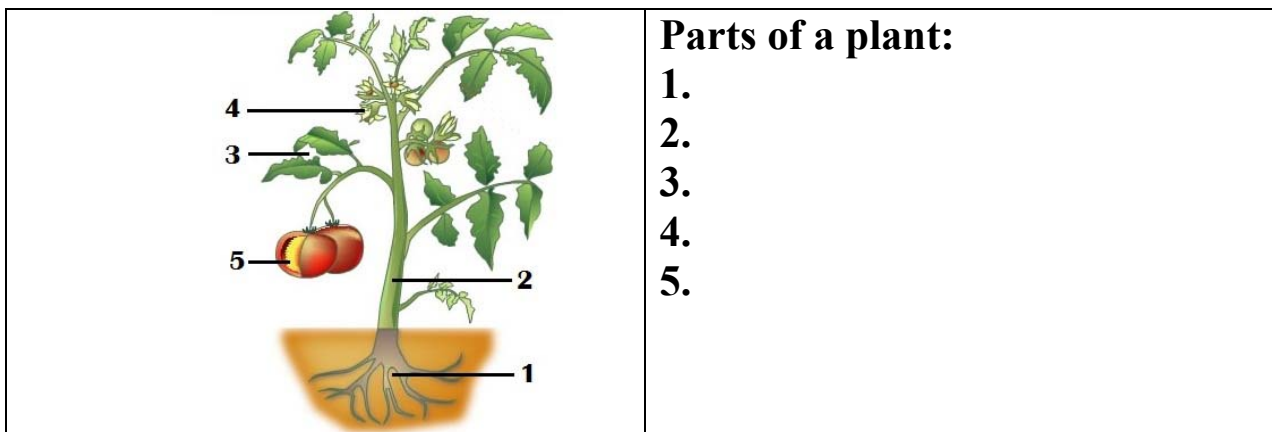
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a grassy plain in the arctic and antarctic dominated by sedges, rushes, and wood rushes, perennial herbs, small woody shrubs, mosses, and lichens.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a place of dense, shorter plants, including shrubs and grasses. Because hardly any trees grow in a field, plants that need a lot of sunlight are able to grow. A farmer's field has only the plants that the farmer wants to grow; a wild field, such as a meadow, has many different plants and animals.

**5. А. Обозначьте части дерева, используя следующие слова: crown, roots, leaves, trunk, branch, bark.**



**Б. Обозначьте части плодового растения, используя следующие слова: flowers, roots, a fruit, leaves, stem.**



**6. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. Land plants appeared more than 600 million years ago.
2. Mosses have a trunk, with branches and thin needles.
3. There is no any plant in Polar Regions
4. About 50% of the Earth is covered by forests.
5. In cold climates, most of the trees are conifers that lose leaves in fall.

**7. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How many species of plants have scientists named?
2. What plants have tall trunks and long branches?
3. When did the first conifers appear?
4. What is the main difference between conifers and deciduous trees?
5. Why do new plants grow their seeds inside cones?

**\*8.** The difference between deciduous or coniferous trees is whether leaves drop off or not. Deciduous (*from Latin decidere – to fall off*) trees and shrubs have leaves that drop off each year (no surprises there), and coniferous (cone-bearing), or “evergreens” have cones, and needles that stay on in the winter. There are a few exceptions, the main one being Larch trees which do have cones and needles but shed them each year, known as deciduous conifers.

**Распределите следующие слова в 2 колонки (хвойные и лиственные деревья):** alder, ash, aspen, baobab, beech, birch, chestnut, cedar, cypress, Douglas fir, eucalyptus, elm, fir, juniper, hemlock, holly, larch, lime, maple, oak, pine, poplar, rowan, spruce, teak, willow, yew.

***Пример:***  
**Coniferous**  
***cedar***

**Deciduous**  
***alder***

***Отвѣтѣте на вопросы.***

1. Name the most widespread type of forest (coniferous, deciduous, mixed)
2. Name the most widespread kinds of trees.
3. What is your favourite tree? Why? Is it broadleaved or evergreen? Do you plant it?

## UNIT 8

### HEALTHY EATING

***1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.***



A healthy diet is the basis for a well-functioning body. A nutritious, well-balanced diet, along with physical activity is the foundation of good health. Healthy eating includes consuming high-quality proteins, carbohydrates, heart-healthy fats, vitamins,

minerals and water in the foods you take in while minimizing processed foods, saturated fats and alcohol.

Calories are the unit of measure for stored energy in food. Foods containing an equal amount of calories and nutrients are ideal for a balanced diet. A poor diet has been directly linked with diseases such as diabetes, heart disease and certain types of cancer.

Proteins, carbohydrates and fats are the building blocks of energy. After ingestion, carbohydrates are broken down into glucose which provides raw energy that is either used immediately or stored in the muscles for later use. Complex carbohydrates like whole grains, vegetables and fruits provide a balance of calories and nutrients, whereas simple carbohydrates such as sugar and white flour are high in calories and low in nutrients, making them a poor choice for energy production.

Healthy foods contain vitamins and minerals that can reduce stress, including magnesium, serotonin and antioxidants. Magnesium improves the body's response to stress and is found in vegetables, fruits, nuts and seafood. Dietary sources of protein such as meat, eggs, grains, legumes, dairy products like milk, cream and cheese are needed for growth and repair of the body.

You need to consume fat for your body, to function correctly. However, it's important to choose the right kind of fats. Foods that are high in omega-3 fatty acids such as olive oil, nuts, fish oil, and various seed oils can lower cholesterol and reduce risk of heart disease.

Eating in this manner helps you maintain your body's everyday functions, promote optimal body weight and can assist in disease prevention.

**2. Соотнесите следующие слова в левой и правой колонках.**

1) diet	a) предотвращение
2) consume	b) поддерживать
3) nutrients	c) бобовые
4) sugar	d) обеспечивать
5) improve	e) сахар
6) repair	f) восстанавливать
7) maintain	g) питательные вещества
8) prevention	h) потреблять
9) legumes	i) улучшать
10) provide	j) питание

**3. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) proteins	a) include calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride and sulfur
2) vitamins	b) are substances found in certain kinds of food such as sugar and bread that provide you with energy
3) minerals	c) is a natural oily substance occurring in animal bodies, especially when deposited as a layer under the skin or around certain organs
4) carbohydrates	d) large biomolecules or macromolecules consisting of one or more long chains of amino acid residues
5) fat	e) organic compounds and vital nutrients that an organism requires in limited amounts



#### 4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

1. Whole grains, vegetables and fruits are rich in fats.
2. A poor diet leads to diseases such as diabetes, heart disease and certain types of cancer.
3. Simple carbohydrates such as sugar and white flour are low in calories and high in nutrients.
4. Olive oil, nuts, fish oil, and various seed oils are high in omega-3 fatty acids.
5. Foods containing magnesium can reduce stress.

#### 5. Заполните пропуски словами из текста.

1. Carbohydrates come in two forms: \_\_\_\_\_ carbohydrates and complex carbohydrates.
2. Olive oil, nuts, and various seed oils are foods high in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Meat, eggs, grains, legumes and dairy products like milk and cheese are important dietary sources of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ diet helps maintain an ideal body weight and prevent obesity.

#### 6. Подберите к каждому слову рисунок и укажите его номер: *bread, strawberries, vegetables, olive oil, sausages, lettuces, biscuits, fish, dairy foods.*



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

7. Заполните таблицу словами из списка: banana, lettuce, carrot, cherry, beef, coffee, juice, lamb, orange, milk, Coke, tomato, sausage, strawberries, tea, butter, pumpkin, cream, salami, pear, ham, apple, potato, cheese, peach, beet, pork, wine.

Fruits	
Vegetables	
Meat	
Drinks	
Dairy foods	

\*8. Напишите по 5 названий продуктов, которые содержат белки, углеводы, жиры, минералы и витамины. Затем расскажите об одном из питательных веществ и его влиянии на человеческий организм.

<i>Proteins</i>	
<i>Carbohydrates</i>	
<i>Fats</i>	
<i>Minerals</i>	
<i>Vitamins</i>	

## UNIT 9

### THE EARTH

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Earth is the only place in the Universe where life is known to exist. It has the conditions that are suitable for supporting life.



It is a perfect distance from the sun. If it was closer, there would be too much radiation. The Earth would be too hot, and all the oceans would evaporate. If it was further from the sun, it would be too cold, and the planet would be covered in ice.

The Earth rotates on its axis, so the whole surface is warmed and cooled once a day every day. If it didn't rotate, one side would be permanently hot, and the other cold.

It is at an angle ( $23.5^\circ$ ) to the sun, which gives us our seasons. At different times of year, the northern hemisphere gets more or less sunlight than the southern hemisphere. Without seasons, our weather would be too extreme.

70 % of the Earth is covered in water. If there was no water, there would be no life.

Our atmosphere blocks harmful solar radiation, but allows enough heat from the sun to warm us.

The Earth is the right size. If it was bigger, gravity would be much stronger, and we wouldn't be able to move. If it was smaller and gravity was weaker, it wouldn't hold our oceans.

The continents are the largest bodies of land on the Earth. Whatever is blue is water. Most of the rest is land: the continents. Earth scientists believe that the continents began forming billions of years ago. Lighter parts of Earth's molten core separated from heavier parts and rose to the top.



There are six continents. From biggest to smallest, they are Eurasia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, and Australia. Continents are physical bodies, defined by their shape, size, and location. They have mountains, rivers, deserts, forests, and other physical features.

But humans have divided them into political groups, called “countries” or “nations.”

**2. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) suitable	a) угол
2) physical features	b) размер
3) shape	c) форма
4) angle	d) поверхность
5) distance	e) подходящий
6) size	f) вращаться
7) hemisphere	g) испаряться
8) surface	h) полушарие
9) evaporate	i) природные особенности
10) rotate	j) расстояние

**3. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания с их определениями.**

1) Universe	a) of the six great divisions of land on the globe
2) axis	b) the entire celestial cosmos
3) gravity	c) the period normally characterized by a particular kind of weather
4) continent	d) attraction of the mass of the earth, the moon, or a planet for bodies at or near its surface
5) season	e) a straight line about which a body or a geometric figure rotates or may be supposed to rotate

**4. Соотнесите части предложений в соответствии с информацией, предложенной в тексте.**

1) If the planet was closer,	a) our weather would be too extreme.
2) If the Earth was bigger,	b) one side would be permanently hot, and the other cold.
3) If the planet didn't rotate,	c) the planet would be covered in ice.
4) If there were no seasons,	d) gravity would be much stronger, and we wouldn't be able to move.
5) If the Earth was further from the sun,	e) there would be too much radiation.

**5. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. The Earth has a number of conditions suitable for life.

2. The Earth's atmosphere protects the planet from solar radiation.
3. Stronger gravity wouldn't hold the oceans.
4. The Earth's surface is warmed and cooled once a day every day due to the right angle at which the Earth is to the sun.
5. Continents are believed to form millions of years ago.

**6. Заполните пропуски словами из текста.**

1. The only planet known to sustain life is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Physical features of the continents include \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Continents are defined by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Lighter parts of the core separated from heavier parts and risen to the top are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Nation" is another word of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Что означают следующие цифры? Соотнесите цифры и данные в левой и правой колонках.**

1) 70	a) is the number of the continents on the planet.
2) 23.5	b) miles is the distance of the Earth from the sun.
3) 6	c) is the number of parameters in which the size of the Earth is usually measured.
4) 92,955,807	d) per cent of the Earth is covered in water.
5) 6	e) degrees is the angle at which the Earth is to the sun.

**\*8. В небольших группах заполните таблицу о материках Земли. Расскажите об одном из материков на английском языке.**

Continent	Typical landscapes	Total area	Number of countries	Temperature extremes	Plants and/or wildlife
Antarctica					
Africa					
Eurasia					
North America					
South America					
Australia					

## UNIT 10

### TRANSPORT

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

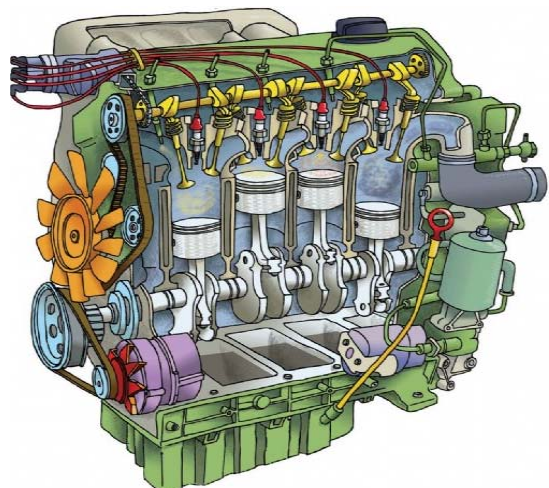
Can you imagine the world without transport? Every day, people use all sorts of transport to move from place to place. Transport includes machines like buses, bicycles, cars, planes and trains. Transport also supplies shops with the products that people need and like to buy.



All forms of transport involve technology. Modern technology has even made it possible to travel into space. Possibly the most important technological advancement of all time occurred over 5000 years ago.

This was the invention of the wheel. Without the wheel modern transport would not exist. People and goods would not be able to be transported all over the world.

There have been many important advances in technology that have changed the way we use transport. The invention of the internal combustion engine in the mid-1800s led to the development of cars, trucks, motorcycles and planes. Cars, trucks and trains then needed roads, railways, bridges and



tunnels to be built. Other important developments include the invention of the jet engine, the widespread use of electricity for electric trains and trams and the use of cargo ships, oil tankers and semitrailers to carry freight.

There will continue to be technological advancements in transport. All sorts of things could be invented that will help us to move people or goods from one place to another. We may see different sources of energy, such as solar power, being more widely used in our transport. We may also see passenger flights to space or have our own car that flies through the air.

Technological advancements mean that our transport today is not producing as much pollution or using as much energy. Engines are gradually being developed to use different and more renewable energy resources.

The increasing use of transport around the world is also causing damage to the environment. More roads are being built and more resources are being used. Still, there are ways that we can reduce the effect that transport has on the environment. For instance, in some cities people prefer cycling rather than driving to work, or using public transport or car pooling.

**2. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) goods	a) широко распространенный
2) supply	b) окружающая среда
3) internal combustion engine	c) обеспечивать, снабжать
4) advancement	d) вред
5) flight	e) уменьшать, понижать
6) renewable energy resources	f) двигатель внутреннего сгорания
7) damage	g) товары
8) widespread	h) возобновляемые источники энергии
9) reduce	i) полет
10) environment	j) прогресс

**3. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания с их определениями.**

1) car pooling	a) energy that uses the power of the sun to produce electricity
2) pollution	b) a system of vehicles such as buses and trains that operate at regular times on fixed routes and

	are used by the public
3) solar power	c) damage caused to water, air, etc by harmful substances or waste
4) space	d) an arrangement among a group of automobile owners by which each owner in turn drives the others or their children to and from a designated place
5) public transport	e) the empty area outside Earth's atmosphere where the planets and the stars are

**4. Замените подчеркнутые слова следующими синонимами:**  
*took place, provides, built, influence, suggest.*

1. Transport also supplies shops with the products that people need and like to buy.
2. All forms of transport involve technology.
3. Possibly the most important technological advancement of all time occurred over 5000 years ago.
4. Engines are gradually being developed to use different and more renewable energy resources.
5. Still, there are ways that we can reduce the effect that transport has on the environment.

**5. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. Transport is used to move people and goods from one place to another.
2. The first technological advancement in transport was the invention of the internal combustion engine.
3. Different sources of energy are used in transport.
4. We are likely to see passenger flights to space in the future.
5. There is nothing people can do to reduce the impact of transport on the environment.

**6. Заполните пропуски словами из текста.**

1. Cars, trucks, motorcycles and planes appeared due to the development of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To carry freight people use the following means of transport: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Solar power is considered as one of the \_\_\_\_\_.



4. The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ is as urgent as that of pollution of the environment.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are increasingly used by people to get to work instead of cars.

**7. Расположите пункты плана в соответствии с содержанием текста.**

a) the first technological advancement	
b) the future of transport	
c) the function of transport	
d) environmental issues	
e) ways to reduce damage to the environment	
f) ) significant advances in technology	

**\*8. Чем известны эти люди? В небольших группах найдите информацию об одном из изобретателей, представленных в таблице, и подготовьте небольшой рассказ на английском языке. При подготовке сообщения ответьте на следующие вопросы.**

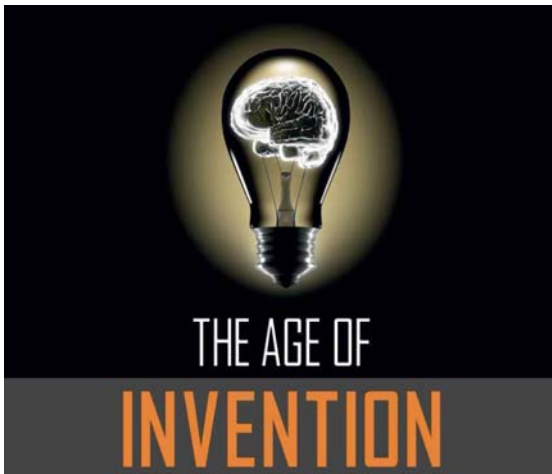
- 1) Where did the person come from?
- 2) When did the person live?
- 3) What did the person invent/ develop?
- 4) How did the invention help the people?
- 5) Is the invention still used by people?
- 6) What improvements has the invention seen?

Wright brothers	Garrett Morgan	Mary Anderson
Joseph and Jacques Etienne Montgolfier	Henry Ford	William Beebe
Nicolas Joseph Cugnot	George Stephenson	Tomas Andrews

## UNIT 11

### GREAT ENGINEERING INVENTIONS

#### 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.



In recent years engineering has greatly influenced quality of our life. Engineers have developed new equipment and goods, power systems, weapons, new materials, transport, and others. The 20<sup>th</sup> century was a revolutionary period in the history of modern civilization. Let's consider some of the greatest engineering inventions.

The wide distribution of electrical power brought light to the world and electricity to every home and plant. Electrification has made our life safer, healthier and more convenient.

The automobile has become the major transporter of people and goods in the world. At the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century people travelled about 1,920 km on foot in their lifetime. Today a person travels about 16,000 km a year by automobile.

After the Wright brothers made the first successful flight in 1903, the airplane was developed rapidly with advances in materials, wing design and engines. Today air travel makes possible transporting people and goods around the globe.

After a series of innovations engineers transformed a system of copper wire, wooden poles and primitive transmitters into a modern telephone. Nowadays telephone poles with their thousands of miles of copper wire are being replaced by new technologies, mobile phones.



The introduction of radio and television were major reasons of social

change in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By the middle of the 1930s almost every home in the world had a radio, and in the 1940s the television appeared in the market.



Perhaps no other engineering device has attracted the attention of a person as much as a computer. A computer has transformed business and lives around the world, increased productivity and opened access to vast amounts of knowledge with little effort.

The Internet was developed in the 1960s as a tool to exchange information and share resources. Today the Internet has over 150 million users from 65 countries.

Our life changed greatly when air conditioning and refrigeration systems became more efficient. Climate control has become so reliable and inexpensive that it has grown from a luxury to a common necessity.

**2. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) invention	a) a small useful electronic equipment
2) luxury	b) a thin metal line
3) wire	c) creation of something new
4) device	d) a large motor which produces power
5) engine	e) a thing which is pleasant to have but not necessary

**3. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) increase productivity	a) огромное количество
2) successful flight	b) достижения в области материалов
3) engineering device	c) инженерное устройство
4) reliable and inexpensive	d) увеличивать производительность
5) exchange information	e) системы кондиционирования воздуха и охлаждения
6) vast amounts	f) успешный полет
7) telephone pole	g) медный провод
8) advances in materials	h) телефонный столб

9) copper wire	i) надежный и недорогой
10) air conditioning and refrigeration systems	j) обмениваться информацией

**4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. The 20<sup>th</sup> century was a revolutionary period in the history of modern civilization.
2. Electrification has made our life more difficult.
3. Today a person travels about 16,000 km a year on foot.
4. The Wright brothers made the first successful flight in 1903.
5. Climate control has become a luxury because it is very expensive.
6. A computer increased productivity and opened access to vast amounts of knowledge.

**5. Подберите пары синонимов. Например: cheap – inexpensive.**

Cheap, progress, vast, to change, main, great, efficient, to transform, fast, advance, earth, inexpensive, rapidly, energy, globe, major, reliable, power.

**6. Расположите названия изобретений в том порядке, в каком они упоминаются в тексте:**

- Radio and television
- Air conditioning and refrigeration systems
- Internet
- Automobile
- Electrification
- Computers
- Airplane
- Telephone

**7. Найдите в тексте информацию, подтверждающую следующие высказывания.**

1. The 20<sup>th</sup> century was a revolutionary period in the history of modern civilization.

2. The automobile has become the major transporter of people and goods in the world.
3. No other engineering device has attracted the attention of a person as much as a computer.

*\*8. Найдите интересную информацию о любом современном открытии или изобретении и подготовьте об этом сообщение или презентацию.*

## UNIT 12

### GREEN ENERGY

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



The term “green energy” is used to describe environmentally friendly and non-polluting sources of energy. The color “green” is considered the color of nature (forests, grass). “Green energy” denotes energy sources that either create less pollution or have lower carbon emissions.

Green energy comes from natural sources such as sunlight, wind, water, plants and geothermal heat. These energy resources are renewable, they are naturally and constantly replenished. In contrast, non-renewable sources of energy, or fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas), are a limited resource that takes millions of years to develop.

Renewable energy sources have a much smaller impact on the environment than fossil fuels, which produce greenhouse gases and cause a climate change. The primary goal of developing green sources of energy is to generate electricity minimizing both waste and pollution.

Here are the most common types of green energy: solar power, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal power and biomass.

**Solar Power** comes from the sun and can be turned into electricity and heat. The solar panels on the roofs of the houses and other buildings are used to store the solar energy.

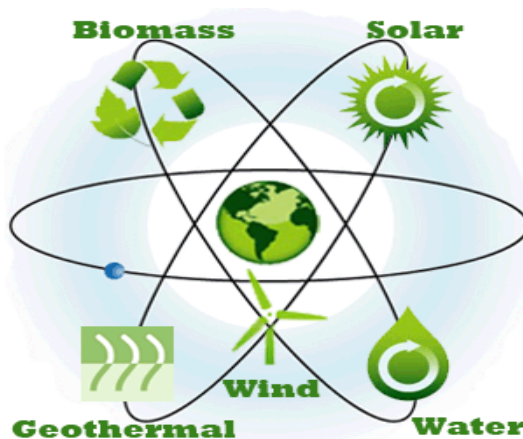
**Wind Power** is a clean and available renewable energy source. Each day around the world wind turbines capture the wind's power and convert it to electricity.

**Hydropower** (or hydroelectric power) refers to electricity that is produced by using the energy of flowing water. Hydroelectric dams are a common method of generating hydroelectricity and are considered highly reliable.

**Geothermal Energy** means energy extracted from beneath the earth. Traditionally, it was used for bathing and heating purposes but today it is also used for generating electricity.

**Biomass** refers to living and recently dead biological material that can be used as fuel or for industrial production. Most commonly, biomass refers to plant matter grown to generate electricity or produce biofuel.

Each type of green energy has advantages and disadvantages, but it is important to create and to use environmentally friendly power sources.



**2. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.**

1) dam	a) type of energy which a body has in motion
2) renewable	b) substance (coal, oil, gas) which can be burnt to give power
3) kinetic	c) a barrier blocking a river
4) common	d) which can be started again
5) fossil fuel	e) ordinary or which often happens

**3. Соотнесите слова и словосочетания в левой и правой колонках.**

1) carbon emissions	a) высоко надежный
2) environmentally friendly	b) отходы и загрязнение окружающей среды
3) renewable sources	c) парниковые газы
4) fossil fuels	d) главная цель
5) highly reliable	e) накапливать
6) waste and pollution	f) возобновляемые источники
7) store	g) пополнять
8) primary goal	h) выбросы углерода

9) greenhouse gases	i) экологически чистый
10) replenish	j) горючие ископаемые

**4. Определите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.**

1. “Green energy” denotes energy sources that create pollution and have carbon emissions.
2. Fossil fuels produce greenhouse gases and cause a climate change.
3. Fossil fuels include coal, oil, natural gas and geothermal heat.
4. Non-renewable sources of energy are solar power, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal power and biomass.
5. The primary goal of developing green sources of energy is to generate electricity minimizing both waste and pollution.

**5. Подберите пары синонимов. Например: *impact – influence*.**

Impact, to generate, to mean, energy, goal, to produce, common, to capture, influence, to denote, to convert, power, ordinary, to catch, to turn into, purpose.

**6. Определите вид энергии.**

1. Energy from beneath the earth
2. Energy from plant and animal matter
3. Energy of falling water or fast running water
4. Energy from the sun
5. Energy from the moving air

**7. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What does the term “green energy” mean?
2. Why are green sources of energy called renewable?
3. What are non-renewable sources of energy?
4. What impact on the environment do fossil fuels have?
5. What are the most common types of green energy?
6. Give the definition to any green source of energy.

**\*8. Найдите информацию о видах топлива и источниках энергии, используемых в вашем регионе/стране или в одной из стран изучаемого языка. Подготовьте доклад.**

# САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

## PART III

### КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

Студенты выполняют две контрольные работы за время изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в соответствии с требованиями программы. Выполнение контрольных работ является частью контролируемой самостоятельной работы студента.

При выполнении контрольных работ рекомендуется пользоваться грамматическим справочником (см. Грамматический справочник), словарем или другими справочными материалами.

После выполнения контрольная работа регистрируется у методиста.

В каждой контрольной работе 5 вариантов. Студенты выполняют свой вариант, который они выбирают соответственно последней цифре шифра (номера зачетной книжки или студенческого билета). Если последняя цифра **1** или **2**, то выполняется **первый** вариант, **3** или **4** – **второй** вариант, **5** или **6** – **третий** вариант, **7** или **8** – **четвертый** вариант, **9** или **0** – **пятый** вариант.



# КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

## Вариант 1

### Задание 1.

**а) Соотнесите страны и национальности, проживающие в этих странах, и запишите их.**

*Пример: 1 – а) 2 – б) и т. д.*

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Poland    | a) American   |
| 2) Canada    | b) Egyptian   |
| 3) Portugal  | c) Japanese   |
| 4) Ireland   | d) Greek      |
| 5) Germany   | e) Thai       |
| 6) France    | f) Canadian   |
| 7) China     | g) Portuguese |
| 8) Spain     | h) German     |
| 9) Japan     | i) Polish     |
| 10) The USA  | j) Irish      |
| 11) Egypt    | k) Chinese    |
| 12) Greece   | l) Mexican    |
| 13) Brazil   | m) French     |
| 14) Thailand | n) Spanish    |
| 15) Mexico   | o) Brazilian  |

**б) Заполните пропуски названием соответствующей страны или национальности и запишите предложения полностью.**

- 1) Akiko is from Japan. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Miguel is from \_\_\_\_\_. He is Spanish.
- 3) Ben is from the USA. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Jamila is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Egyptian.
- 5) Elena is from Greece. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tomas is from Poland. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Nathalie is from France. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Diane is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Canadian.
- 9) Jaime is from Brazil. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) I am from \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

## Задание 2.

Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения, запишите полученные предложения и переведите их (см. *Грамматический справочник*).

*Пример:* great, a, dancer, you, are = *You are a great dancer. Ты великий танцор.*

- 1) very, he, well, cooks
- 2) the guitar, you, badly, play
- 3) a, meal, it, delicious, was
- 4) sang, perfectly, she, the song
- 5) beautifully, he, the piano, plays
- 6) song, a good, chose, you

## Задание 3.

Следующие слова обозначают профессии людей: **driver, plumber, electrician, artist, police officer, secretary, nurse, hairdresser**. Подберите их правильно к описанию работы. Перепишите предложения и переведите их.

*Пример:* *I look after young children. – Nanny. – Я ухаживаю за малышами. – Няня.*

- 1) I repair radiators, showers, sinks, etc.
- 2) I paint pictures.
- 3) I look after people in hospital.
- 4) I drive a lorry.
- 5) I cut people's hair.
- 6) I repair lights and other electrical things.
- 7) I wear a uniform and I protect people.
- 8) I work in an office. I answer the phone and type emails.

## Задание 4.

Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи, являются слова с окончанием “s” и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица ед. ч. глагола в *Present Simple*;
- б) признаком *мн. ч.* имени существительного;

**в)**показателем **притяжательного** падежа имени существительного

*Пример: Jane swims in the pool twice a week. – Джейн плавает в бассейне дважды неделю. Swims – а)*

- 1) Economists study our everyday life.
- 2) He does a lot of different things in his free time.
- 3) A queen's daughter is a princess.
- 4) The teacher's help is sometimes very necessary.
- 5) My grandmother grows flowers in her garden.
- 6) The boy's tennis racket broke.
- 7) She never shouts at her children.
- 8) These students' experiment was a success.

### **Задание 5.**

**Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “be” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She is reading – Она читает. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) The future of our planet is in our hands.
- 2) My friend will be a photographer.
- 3) Students are to be at the lecture in time.
- 4) We were to meet at five.
- 5) The child is sitting on a bench.
- 6) America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

### **Задание 6.**

**Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “have” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She has written a letter. – Она написала письмо. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) My sister has a very nice room
- 2) Last summer I had to stay at home as my mother was ill.
- 3) The farmers have much work in spring, summer and autumn.
- 4) I have bought a new car.
- 5) They have a large room in the hostel.

- 6) She has to get early: she must prepare for the test.  
7) We have just translated the text.

### Задание 7.

**Выберите соответствующую степень сравнения прилагательного (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) The Volga is ... than the Dnieper.  
a) more long b) longer c) the longest
- 2) Moscow is ... than Ufa.  
a) large b) the largest c) larger
- 3) He is ... student in the group.  
a) gooder b) the best c) the most good
- 4) A student is ... than a teacher.  
a) more young b) the youngest c) younger
- 5) St.Petersburg is ... city in Russia.  
a) much beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
- 6) My father is ... than my mother.  
a) older b) as old as c) the oldest
- 7) The new greenhouse is ... than the old one.  
a) badder b) the worst c) worse
- 8) Lesson 8 is ... in the book.  
a) easier b) the easiest c) the most easy

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) They ... work at 9:00 a.m.  
a) is starting b) have started c) start d) were starting
- 2) He ... on the phone right now.  
a) is speaking b) speaks c) will speak d) has spoken
- 3) She ... in Moscow.  
a) has lived b) is living c) lived d) lives
- 4) I ..... a decision yet.  
a) haven't made b) made c) hasn't made d) will make
- 5) Kate ... the sports club late yesterday.  
a) has left b) was leaving c) left d) will leave

- 6) Nike came home, ... his clothes and went out again.  
 a) changed    b) was changing    c) will change    d) has changed
- 7) He ... his room recently.  
 a) is cleaning    b) has cleaned    c) cleaned    d) cleans
- 8) We ... tomatoes next summer.  
 a) will grow    b) are growing    c) grew    d) have grown
- 9) What is your mother doing now? — She ... dinner.  
 a) will cook    b) has cooked    c) cooks    d) is cooking
- 10) I ... a letter to my friend tomorrow.  
 a) sent    b) will send    c) is sending    d) has sent

## Вариант 2

### Задание 1.

**а) Соотнесите страны и национальности, проживающие в этих странах, и запишите их.**

*Пример: 1 – а) 2 – б) и т. д.*

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Poland    | а) American   |
| 2) Canada    | б) Egyptian   |
| 3) Portugal  | в) Japanese   |
| 4) Ireland   | г) Greek      |
| 5) Germany   | д) Thai       |
| 6) France    | е) Canadian   |
| 7) China     | ж) Portuguese |
| 8) Spain     | з) German     |
| 9) Japan     | и) Polish     |
| 10) The USA  | й) Irish      |
| 11) Egypt    | к) Chinese    |
| 12) Greece   | л) Mexican    |
| 13) Brazil   | м) French     |
| 14) Thailand | н) Spanish    |
| 15) Mexico   | о) Brazilian  |

**б) Заполните пропуски названием соответствующей страны или национальности и запишите предложения полностью.**

- 1) Akiko is from Japan. She is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2) Miguel is from \_\_\_\_\_. He is Spanish.
- 3) Ben is from the USA. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Jamila is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Egyptian.
- 5) Elena is from Greece. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tomas is from Poland. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Nathalie is from France. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Diane is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Canadian.
- 9) Jaime is from Brazil. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) I am from \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

### Задание 2.

**Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения, запишите полученные предложения и переведите их (см. Грамматический справочник).**

Пример: *great, a, dancer, you, are = You are a great dancer. Ты великий танцор.*

- 1) for, yesterday, day, was, Julio, a, good
- 2) met, his, he, in the café, friends
- 3) boss, him, his, praised
- 4) home, early, went, he
- 5) neighbours, at, not, home, were, his, noisy
- 6) on TV, he, football, watched, match

### Задание 3.

**Следующие слова обозначают профессии людей: driver, carpenter, builder, postman, teacher, nurse, banker, chef. Подберите их правильно к описанию работы. Перепишите предложения и переведите их.**

Пример: *I look after young children. – Nanny. – Я ухаживаю за малышами. – Няня.*

- 1) He drives a taxi.
- 2) She works in a hospital. She gives people medicine and make beds.
- 3) He makes and repairs wooden objects.
- 4) She teaches Geography.
- 5) He takes letters and newspapers to people's houses.
- 6) He cooks delicious dishes.
- 7) She works in a bank. She is boss of ten people.

8) He builds houses.

#### Задание 4

Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи, являются слова с окончанием “s” и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

a) показателем 3-го лица ед. ч. глагола в *Present Simple*;

b) признаком *мн. ч.* имени существительного;

в) показателем *притяжательного* падежа имени существительного;

Пример: *Jane swims in the pool twice a week.* – Джейн плавает в бассейне дважды неделю. *Swims* – a)

- 1) Economists study our everyday life.
- 2) He does a lot of different things in his free time.
- 3) A queen's daughter is a princess.
- 4) The teacher's help is sometimes very necessary.
- 5) My grandmother grows flowers in her garden.
- 6) The boy's tennis racket broke.
- 7) She never shouts at her children.
- 8) These students' experiment was a success.

#### Задание 5.

Перепишите и переведите сложные предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “be” (см. *Грамматический справочник*).

Пример: *She is reading* – Она читает. *Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) Our country is rich in natural resources.
- 2) All the students were at the conference yesterday.
- 3) I was to wait for her at the railway station.
- 3) The students are to pass many exams.
- 4) This firm is designing a new type of TV sets.
- 5) The town was destroyed by the earthquake.
- 6) I will be an engineer.

#### Задание 6.

Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая

**внимание на многофункциональность глагола “have”(см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She has written a letter. – Она написала письмо.  
Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) My brother has many friends at school.
- 2) Now I have to go.
- 3) My friend has many interesting books.
- 4) In some areas we have to introduce many fertilizers to enrich the soil.
- 5) These students have books on Economics.
- 6) She has been ill for two days.
- 7) I have just seen an interesting program on TV.

### **Задание 7.**

**Выберите соответствующую степень сравнения прилагательного (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) This chair is ... that the other one.  
a) much comfortable b) more comfortable c) the most comfortable
- 2) Mary is ... girl I have ever met.  
a) smarter b) smart c) the smartest
- 3) This is ... student in our group.  
a) more attentive b) as attentive as c) the most attentive
- 4) My car is ... than yours.  
a) expensive b) more expensive c) the most expensive
- 5) Do you know that dinosaurs were ... than houses?  
a) the biggest b) the biggest c) bigger
- 6) It's ... tree in our garden.  
a) the oldest b) older c) the most oldest
- 7) In my opinion the tiger is ... animal of all.  
a) more dangerous b) the most dangerous c) the dangerousest
- 8) It was ... joke I have ever heard!  
a) the most funniest b) the funniest c) funnier

### **Задание 8.**

**Выберите правильный вариант (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) (см. Грамматический справочник).**



- 1) He ... a shower, has breakfast and goes to school every day.  
a) took      b) is taking      c) takes      d) has taken
- 2) He ... his cat to the vet tomorrow.  
a) takes      b) has taken      c) is taking      d) will take
- 3) Tom ... the train to work every morning.  
a) catches      b) is catching      c) has caught      d) will catch
- 4) Max isn't here. He ... his car.  
a) washes      b) has washed      c) is washing      d) will wash
- 5) He ... school two years ago.  
a) finishes      b) has finished      c) finished      d) will finish
- 6) My sister ... the piano tomorrow.  
a) is playing      b) will play      c) played      d) has played
- 7) I ... to the seaside next summer.  
a) go      b) will go      c) went      d) have gone
- 8) Last Sunday we ... to the theatre.  
a) will go      b) went      c) have gone      d) are going
- 9) I ... a letter to my cousin yet.  
a) write      b) haven't written      c) wrote      d) will write
- 10) Tomorrow Nick ... to school.  
a) hasn't gone      b) wasn't doing      c) doesn't go      d) won't go

### Вариант 3

#### Задание 1.

**а) Соотнесите страны и национальности, проживающие в этих странах, и запишите их.**

Пример: 1 – a) 2 – b) и т. д.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) Poland   | a) American   |
| 2) Canada   | b) Egyptian   |
| 3) Portugal | c) Japanese   |
| 4) Ireland  | d) Greek      |
| 5) Germany  | e) Thai       |
| 6) France   | f) Canadian   |
| 7) China    | g) Portuguese |
| 8) Spain    | h) German     |
| 9) Japan    | i) Polish     |
| 10) The USA | j) Irish      |

- 11) Egypt
- 12) Greece
- 13) Brazil
- 14) Thailand
- 15) Mexico

- k) Chinese
- l) Mexican
- m) French
- n) Spanish
- o) Brazilian

**б) Заполните пропуски названием соответствующей страны или национальности и запишите предложения полностью.**

- 1) Akiko is from Japan. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Miguel is from \_\_\_\_\_. He is Spanish.
- 3) Ben is from the USA. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Jamila is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Egyptian.
- 5) Elena is from Greece. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tomas is from Poland. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Nathalie is from France. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Diane is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Canadian.
- 9) Jaime is from Brazil. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) I am from \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Задание 2.**

**Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения, запишите полученные предложения и переведите их (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: great, a, dancer, you, are = You are a great dancer. Ты великий танцор.*

- 1) was, in, Elvis, 1935, born, Presley
- 2) grew up, Mississippi, in, he, in, the USA
- 3) in, Germany, wife, he, future, met, his
- 4) on, they, 1967, 1 May, got married
- 5) a, Lisa Marie, daughter, had, they
- 6) died, he, at the age of, in, 42, 1977

### **Задание 3.**

**Следующие слова обозначают материал, из которого изготовлены вещи: metal, cotton, wood, wool, paper, leather, rubber, glass. Подберите их к данным предложениям, перепишите**

**предложения и переведите их.**

Пример: *Phones are made of plastic.* Телефоны делают из пластика.

- 1) T-shirts are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Jumpers and sweaters are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Shoes are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Wine bottles are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Tyres are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Keys are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Banknotes are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Pencils are made of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 4.**

**Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи, являются слова с окончанием “s” и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:**

a) показателем *3-go* лица ед. ч. глагола в *Present Simple*;

б) признаком *мн. ч.* имени существительного;

в) показателем *притяжательного* падежа имени существительного.

Пример: *Jane swims in the pool twice a week.* – Джейн плавает в бассейне дважды неделю. *Swims* – a)

- 1) Economists study our everyday life.
- 2) He does a lot of different things in his free time.
- 3) A queen’s daughter is a princess.
- 4) The teacher’s help is sometimes very necessary.
- 5) My grandmother grows flowers in her garden.
- 6) The boy’s tennis racket broke.
- 7) She never shouts at her children.
- 8) These students’ experiment was a success.

**Задание 5.**

**Перепишите и переведите сложные предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “be” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

Пример: *She is reading – Она читает. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) My mother is kind and cheerful at all times.
- 2) The air nowadays is much worse than a century ago.
- 3) The students are to attend lectures and practical lessons.
- 4) She is to start work at 9 tomorrow.
- 5) We were listening to the sounds of rain.
- 6) A new film is shown in our cinema.

### **Задание 6.**

**Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “have” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

Пример: *She has written a letter. – Она написала письмо. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) Nina has many friends at the Institute.
- 2) He has been to Dublin in May.
- 3) We had much work last summer.
- 4) You will have to use the dictionary when you read this text.
- 5) Her parents have a small house in the village.
- 6) I had to live in Moscow during my holidays because my brother was ill.
- 7) Farmers have planted this crop for many centuries.

### **Задание 7.**

**Выберите соответствующую степень сравнения прилагательного (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) He is ... than me.  
a) taller    b) the tallest    c) tall
- 2) She has ... hair in the family.  
a) long    b) longer    c) the longest
- 3) Maria is ... girl I've ever seen.  
a) more beautiful    b) as beautiful as    c) the most beautiful
- 4) This baby is ... than that one.  
a) prettier    b) the prettiest    c) more pretty
- 5) I think he is ... than he was a year ago.  
a) fater    b) fatter    c) the fattest

- 6) John is ... student in his group.  
 a) better b) the best c) gooder
- 7) This highway is ... than that highway.  
 a) wider b) more wide c) the widest
- 8) That is the ... building in the city.  
 a) the highest b) higher c) as high as

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) He ... home late last night.  
 a) is coming b) has come c) came d) will come
- 2) He ... on the phone at the moment.  
 a) is speaking b) speaks c) will speak d) has spoken
- 3) Nick ... the bus to work every morning.  
 a) takes b) is taking c) has taken d) will take
- 4) My father isn't here. He ... his car.  
 a) washes b) has washed c) is washing d) will wash
- 5) I ... just ... dinner.  
 a) am ... having b) is ... having c) has ...had d) have... had
- 6) Helen seldom ... for a walk with her friends.  
 a) is going b) went c) goes d) go
- 7) My parents ... to the South next year.  
 a) go b) are going c) went d) will go
- 8) She ... her work half an hour ago.  
 a) is finishing b) will finish c) finishes d) finished
- 9) He ... me since September.  
 a) hasn't... called b) isn't calling c) won't ...call d) aren't... called
- 10) He ... his dog to the vet tomorrow.  
 a) takes b) has taken c) is taking d) will take

### Вариант 4

### Задание 1.

**а) Соотнесите страны и национальности, проживающие в этих странах, и запишите их.**

Пример: 1 – a) 2 – b) и т. д.

- 1) Poland
- 2) Canada
- 3) Portugal
- 4) Ireland
- 5) Germany
- 6) France
- 7) China
- 8) Spain
- 9) Japan
- 10) The USA
- 11) Egypt
- 12) Greece
- 13) Brazil
- 14) Thailand
- 15) Mexico

- a) American
- b) Egyptian
- c) Japanese
- d) Greek
- e) Thai
- f) Canadian
- g) Portuguese
- h) German
- i) Polish
- j) Irish
- k) Chinese
- l) Mexican
- m) French
- n) Spanish
- o) Brazilian

**б) Заполните пропуски названием соответствующей страны или национальности и запишите предложения полностью.**

- 1) Akiko is from Japan. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Miguel is from \_\_\_\_\_. He is Spanish.
- 3) Ben is from the USA. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Jamila is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Egyptian.
- 5) Elena is from Greece. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tomas is from Poland. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Nathalie is from France. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Diane is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Canadian.
- 9) Jaime is from Brazil. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) I am from \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Задание 2.**

**Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения, запишите полученные предложения и переведите их (см. Грамматический справочник).**

Пример: *great, a, dancer, you, are* = *You are a great dancer.* – Ты великий танцор.

- 1) he, to sing, folk songs, likes

- 2) excellent, was, the meal
- 3) team, badly, our, football, plays
- 4) beautiful, a, country, is, India
- 5) this exercise, easy, very, is, not
- 6) Anna Ivanovna, teacher, favourite, is, my

### Задание 3.

Следующие слова обозначают магазины: a furniture shop, a clothes' shop, a chemist's, a music shop, a stationary shop, a greengrocer's, a jewellery shop, a butcher's. Подберите их к данным предложениям, перепишите предложения и переведите их.

Пример: *You buy bread and cakes at a baker's.* Вы покупаете хлеб и кексы в булочной.

- 1) You buy fruit and vegetables at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) You buy pens, pencils and paper at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) You buy tables and chairs at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) You buy meat at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) You buy music CDs and DVDs at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) You buy medicines at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) You buy earrings and watches at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) You buy jeans and T-shirts at \_\_\_\_\_.

### Задание 4.

Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи, являются слова с окончанием "s" и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица ед. ч. глагола в *Present Simple*;
- b) признаком *мн. ч.* имени существительного;
- в) показателем *притяжательного* падежа имени существительного.

Пример: *Jane swims in the pool twice a week.* – Джейн плавает в бассейне дважды неделю. *Swims* – a)

- 1) Economists study our everyday life.
- 2) He does a lot of different things in his free time.
- 3) A queen's daughter is a princess.
- 4) The teacher's help is sometimes very necessary.

- 5) My grandmother grows flowers in her garden.
- 6) The boy's tennis racket broke.
- 7) She never shouts at her children.
- 8) These students' experiment was a success.

### Задание 5.

**Перепишите и переведите сложные предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “be” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She is reading – Она читает. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) Alex is getting married next month.
- 2) The weather is fantastic.
- 3) A queen's daughter is a princess.
- 4) Paper was invented by the Chinese.
- 5) She is to make a report.
- 6) Football is played in most countries.

### Задание 6.

**Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “have” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She has written a letter. – Она написала письмо. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) Next summer the farmers will have good yields.
- 2) I had very good holidays.
- 3) I had to come to the Institute on Sunday.
- 4) The farmers have built new cottages.
- 5) Pete has no flowers in his room.
- 6) Ann has to go to Moscow.
- 7) She has finished her work.

### Задание 7.

**Выберите соответствующую степень сравнения прилагательного (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) Peter is ... boy in the team.  
a) biggest b) the biggest c) bigger
- 2) A rabbit is ..... than a lion.  
a) smallest b) the smallest c) smaller



- 3) This was the ..... test I've ever done.  
a) easiest b) easy c) easier
- 4) That was the ..... movie I've ever seen.  
a) worst b) bad c) worse
- 5) Those shoes cost ..... mine.  
a) much an b)as much as c) more as
- 6) You live even ..... from the centre than I do.  
a) farther b) far c) further
- 7) Frank is .....student in our class.  
a) the worst b) the worse c) worse than
- 8) The smaller a garden is ..... it is to look after.  
a) the easier b) more easy c) easier

### **Задание 8.**

**Выберите правильный вариант (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) She ... her examination last week.  
a) passes b) will pass c) passed d) is passing
- 2) Take your umbrella. It ... in the street.  
a) rains b) will rain c) is raining d) rain
- 3) The Olympic Games ... every four years.  
a) takes place b) take place c) is taking place d) took place
- 4) Dad and me ... now.  
a) are fishing b) fish c) fishes d) have fished
- 5) We ... evening courses two years ago.  
a) take b) takes c) is taking d) took
- 6) We ... tomorrow.  
a) return b) will return c) returns d) am returning
- 7) We ... never ... this film before.  
a) are ... having b) will ... having c) has ... seen d) have ... seen
- 8) We ... and discuss everything in a week.  
a) meet b) meets c) will meet d) are meeting
- 9) I ... just ... lunch.  
a) have... had b) is ... having c) has ...had d) am ... having
- 10) She seldom ... for a walk with her friends.  
a) is going b) went c) goes d) go

## Вариант 5

### Задание 1.

**а) Соотнесите страны и национальности, проживающие в этих странах, и запишите их.**

Пример: 1 – а) 2 – б) и т. д.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Poland    | a) American   |
| 2) Canada    | b) Egyptian   |
| 3) Portugal  | c) Japanese   |
| 4) Ireland   | d) Greek      |
| 5) Germany   | e) Thai       |
| 6) France    | f) Canadian   |
| 7) China     | g) Portuguese |
| 8) Spain     | h) German     |
| 9) Japan     | i) Polish     |
| 10) The USA  | j) Irish      |
| 11) Egypt    | k) Chinese    |
| 12) Greece   | l) Mexican    |
| 13) Brazil   | m) French     |
| 14) Thailand | n) Spanish    |
| 15) Mexico   | o) Brazilian  |

**б) Заполните пропуски названием соответствующей страны или национальности и запишите предложения полностью.**

- 1) Akiko is from Japan. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Miguel is from \_\_\_\_\_. He is Spanish.
- 3) Ben is from the USA. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Jamila is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Egyptian.
- 5) Elena is from Greece. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tomas is from Poland. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Nathalie is from France. She is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Diane is from \_\_\_\_\_. She is Canadian.
- 9) Jaime is from Brazil. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) I am from \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

### Задание 2.

**Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения, запишите полученные предложения и переведите**

их (см. *Грамматический справочник*).

*Пример:* *great, a, dancer, you, are = You are a great dancer. Ты великий танцор.*

- 1) never, Thailand, I, visited
- 2) is, river, in, a, America, Mississippi, large, very
- 3) on TV, will watch, match, he, football
- 4) cook, dishes, can, I, delicious
- 5) a moustache, a beard, grew, and, he
- 6) university, our, in, is, Ufa

### Задание 3.

Следующие слова обозначают принадлежности нашего быта: **a kettle, an air conditioner, a hairdryer, a light bulb, a heater, a toaster, a washing machine, a microwave.** Подберите их к данным предложениям, перепишите предложения и переведите их.

*Пример:* *You clean your carpets with this. – A vacuum cleaner. Вы чистите свои ковры этим. – Пылесос.*

- 1) You dry your hair with this.
- 2) You wash clothes in this.
- 3) This thing makes a room colder.
- 4) You boil water in this.
- 5) You cook slices of bread in this.
- 6) This cooks food very quickly.
- 7) If the room is cold, you need this.
- 8) You put this in a lamp.

### Задание 4.

Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи, являются слова с окончанием “s” и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица ед. ч. глагола в *Present Simple*;
- b) признаком *мн. ч.* имени существительного;
- в) показателем *притяжательного* падежа имени существительного.

*Пример:* *Jane swims in the pool twice a week. – Джейн плавает в бассейне дважды неделю. Swims – a)*

- 1) Economists study our everyday life.
- 2) He does a lot of different things in his free time.
- 3) A queen's daughter is a princess.
- 4) The teacher's help is sometimes very necessary.
- 5) My grandmother grows flowers in her garden.
- 6) The boy's tennis racket broke.
- 7) She never shouts at her children.
- 8) These students' experiment was a success.

### **Задание 5.**

**Перепишите и переведите сложные предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “be” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She is reading – Она читает. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) My neighbour is a very successful journalist.
- 2) A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit.
- 3) I am to write this letter.
- 4) We were to wear suits.
- 5) The children are eating soup now.
- 6) Flowers are sold in shops and in the streets.

### **Задание 6.**

**Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на многофункциональность глагола “have” (см. Грамматический справочник).**

*Пример: She has written a letter. – Она написала письмо. Вспомогательный глагол.*

- 1) They have a large room in the hostel.
- 2) We had much work last summer.
- 3) She has to get early: she must prepare for the test.
- 4) She has finished her work.
- 5) Now I have to go.
- 6) He has been to Paris in June.
- 7) My friend has many interesting books.

### Задание 7.

**Выберите соответствующую степень сравнения прилагательного (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) My left arm is ..... than my right one.  
a) stronger b) more stronger c) strongest
- 2) My bag is .....than hers.  
a) the heavier b) heaviest c) heavier
- 3) His car runs ..... a race car.  
a) as fast as b) that fast as c) faster as
- 4) Hotels are becoming ..... nowadays.  
a) more expensive b) the most expensive c) expensiver
- 5) It was the ..... coat she had ever bought.  
a) most expensive b) more expensive c) expensive
- 6) The sea is ..... unknown part of our world.  
a) the most large b) the largest c) the most largest
- 7) This is .....time I've spent away from my home.  
a) longer b) long c) the longest

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) He ... to the cinema three times last week.  
a) go b) went c) goes d) will go
- 2) He ... already ... a report on this subject.  
a) have ... written b) is ... writing c) am ... writing  
d) has ... written
- 3) Listen! Jane ... in her room.  
a) sings b) is singing c) sing d) will sing
- 4) They ... never ... mango.  
a) have...eaten b) am ... having c) has ...eaten d) are having
- 5) Maria is in Britain at this moment. She ... English.  
a) learn b) is learning c) learned d) learns
- 6) Sometimes they ... about politics.  
a) are speaking b) spoke c) speak d) speaks
- 7) The weather ... unpredictable next week.  
a) are b) is being c) will be d) is

- 8) I always ... to bed before midnight.  
a) am going    b) will go    c) go    d) goes
- 9) Perhaps I ... him tomorrow.  
a) saw    b) am seeing    c) see    d) will see
- 10) The Titanic ... in 1912.  
a) sank    b) will sink    c) sink    d) sinks

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

### ВАРИАНТ 1

#### Задание 1.

##### а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My favourite festival of the year is Christmas. It is celebrated on 25 December in Europe and on 7 January in Russia. On this day many years ago Jesus Christ was born. On this day some people go to churches. People congratulate each other and give presents. There are lots of parties and people visit their relatives and friends. Children are very happy because they have winter holidays, adult people also have vacations. Families usually cook many delicious dishes: pelmeni, manty, different salads, cakes and pies. People decorate their houses and flats for the New Year and keep the decorations and New Year trees until Christmas.

##### б) Ответьте на вопросы к тексту и запишите номера вопросов и ответы на них из текста.

Пример: 7) *It is Victory Day.*

- 1) What is the name of the festival?
- 2) When is it celebrated?
- 3) Why is it celebrated?
- 4) How long does it last?
- 5) What things do people do?
- 6) What do people eat?

#### Задание 2.

**Составьте рассказ о празднике в вашей стране, заполнив следующий текст-образец. Полученный текст запишите.**

I am from \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite festival is \_\_\_\_\_. It is

celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. For this festival people cook \_\_\_\_\_. There are lots of parties and people \_\_\_\_\_. I like \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Задание 3.**

**Данный текст переведите письменно.**

Normal working hours in Britain are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. However, a lot of people work outside these times because their workplaces are open 24/7 – twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. For example:

1. hospitals, power stations, the police
2. bars and clubs
3. a lot of big supermarkets

### **Задание 4.**

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

After five years of residence in the United States immigrants may apply to become American citizens. Every applicant must pass a test that shows that he or she can read and write English correctly, knows about the history of the United States and the form of government.

There is also a face-to-face interview with an immigrant officer to see that the applicant can speak English, knows general information about the country and supports the Constitution of the US.

**б) Найдите и выпишите следующие словосочетания из текста.**

Пример: *читать и писать – read and write.*

- 1) форма правления,
- 2) претендент,
- 3) чиновник в отделе иммиграции,
- 4) американский житель,
- 5) личное собеседование,
- 6) писать правильно по-английски,
- 7) одобрять конституцию.

### **Задание 5.**

**Найдите два вопроса, на которые есть ответы в тексте. Запишите номер вопроса и предложение из текста, которое**

**является ответом на него.**

Пример: 10) *They live in America.*

- 1) Что обозначает это название?
- 2) Зачем нужно собеседование?
- 3) Что делают с пищей быстрого приготовления?
- 4) Чем он привлекает туристов?
- 5) Как назывались их жилища?
- 6) В чью честь он так назван?
- 7) Через сколько лет можно получить гражданство?
- 8) Где есть памятники солдатам?
- 9) Что составляет обычную часть нашей жизни?

### **Задание 6.**

**Впишите модальные глаголы (can, must, should, may) в предложения. Предложения перепишите и переведите письменно (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) I like chess and \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.
- 2) I am very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed now.
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ not write personal emails to friends at work.
- 4) You look very ill. You \_\_\_\_\_ go home.
- 5) You \_\_\_\_\_ not put much salt in your food. It is unhealthy.
- 6) I don't go to the swimming pool because I \_\_\_\_\_ not swim.
- 7) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform for work.
- 8) We finished the work. \_\_\_\_\_ we go home?
- 9) Take the umbrella, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- 10) Students \_\_\_\_\_ switch off mobile phones at the lessons.

### **Задание 7.**

**Обращая внимание на страдательный залог в предложениях, ответьте на вопросы (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) This hostel was built many years ago.  
Здание этого общежития старое или новое?
- 2) The problem of farm mechanization will be discussed.  
Проблему уже обсудили?
- 3) John was given a book.  
Джон сама дала книгу или ей дали?



4) We were shown new machinery.

Кто показывал новую технику: мы или нам?

5) Kate was spoken about at the meeting.

Кейт сам выступал на собрании или говорили о нем?

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант глагола в соответствующем времени и залоге (см. Грамматический справочник).**

1) Our house ... in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

a) build    b) was built    c) is building

2) Most children... sweets.

a) like    b) likes    c) are liking

3) Football ... in most countries.

a) is playing    b) is played    c) played

4) This opera ... 100 years ago.

a) wrote    b) was writing    c) was written

5) I ... you are right.

a) think    b) thinks    c) am thinking

## ВАРИАНТ 2

### Задание 1.

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

One of the oldest festivals in the world is celebrated in some countries in Asia, like Iran and Afghanistan. The festival is nearly 4 thousand years old and is called Nowruz or Norooz. It is celebrated in March to welcome the New Year and lasts 13 days. In every home a special table is prepared. Seven things are put on the table to celebrate Nowruz: apples, flowers, fruit, coins, candles, mirrors and even goldfish. There is a lot of eating and dancing during Nowruz. On the last day of the festival it is bad luck to stay inside your house, so everybody eats outside. A lot of people leave the cities and go to the country for a picnic.

**б) Ответьте на вопросы к тексту и запишите номера вопросов и ответы на них из текста.**

Пример: 7) *It is Victory Day.*

- 1) What is the name of the festival?
- 2) When is it celebrated?
- 3) Why is it celebrated?
- 4) How long does it last?
- 5) What things do people do?
- 6) What do people eat?

### **Задание 2.**

**Составьте рассказ о празднике в вашей стране, заполнив следующий текст-образец. Полученный текст запишите.**

I am from \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite festival is \_\_\_\_\_. It is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. For this festival people cook \_\_\_\_\_. There are lots of parties and people \_\_\_\_\_. I like \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Задание 3.**

**Данный текст переведите письменно.**

In Britain and the USA speeds are given in miles per hour (mph).  
(1 mile = 1.6 kilometres)

British speed limits are:

70 – top speed limit on motorways.

60 – top speed limit on other roads.

30 – the normal speed limit in towns.

In the USA, the top speed limit is usually 55 mph, but it goes up to 65 mph on some Interstate Highways.

### **Задание 4.**

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Because of busy work people don't have much time to cook at home. Take-out meals from restaurants, cafes and pizza-houses became a regular part of everyday life. People can take food from a café or order food by phone or e-mail.

Ready-to-eat and instant processed foods are very quick to prepare, so they are very popular. You only heat them in a microwave. Hot dogs, popcorn, potato chips, hamburgers are easy to eat. But are they healthy food?

**в) Найдите и выпишите следующие словосочетания из текста.**

Пример: пиццерии – *pizza-houses*.

- 1) мгновенно приготавливаемая пища,
- 2) заказать пищу по телефону,
- 3) разогреть в микроволновке,
- 4) здоровая пища,
- 5) еда на вынос,
- 6) картофельные чипсы,
- 7) повседневная жизнь.

### **Задание 5.**

**Найдите два вопроса, на которые есть ответы в тексте. Запишите номер вопроса и предложение из текста, которое является ответом на него.**

Пример: 10) *They live in America.*

- 1) Что обозначает это название?
- 2) Зачем нужно собеседование?
- 3) Что делают с пищей быстрого приготовления?
- 4) Чем он привлекает туристов?
- 5) Как назывались их жилища?
- 6) В чью честь он так назван?
- 7) Через сколько лет можно получить гражданство?
- 8) Где есть памятники солдатам?
- 9) Что составляет обычную часть нашей жизни?

### **Задание 6.**

**Впишите модальные глаголы (can, must, should, may) в предложения. Предложения перепишите и переведите письменно (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) I like chess and \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.
- 2) I am very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed now.
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ not write personal emails to friends at work.
- 4) You look very ill. You \_\_\_\_\_ go home.
- 5) You \_\_\_\_\_ not put much salt in your food. It is unhealthy.
- 6) I don't go to the swimming pool because I \_\_\_\_\_ not swim.
- 7) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform for work.

- 8) We finished the work. \_\_\_\_\_ we go home?  
 9) Take the umbrella, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ change.  
 10) Students \_\_\_\_\_ switch off mobile phones at the lessons.

### Задание 7.

**Обращая внимание на страдательный залог в предложениях, ответьте на вопросы (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) The new tractor will be made in summer.  
 Хозяйства уже смогут осенью использовать новую машину?  
 2) This hostel was built many years ago.  
 Здание этого общежития старое или новое?  
 3) At the last lecture on agronomy we were shown a number of crops growing in Moscow region.  
 Знаем ли мы теперь, какие культуры выращиваются в Московской области?  
 4) The student was visited at hospital.  
 Студент приходил в больницу или находился в ней?  
 5) Kate was written about in the newspaper.  
 Кейт сама написала в газету или написали о ней?

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант глагола в соответствующем времени и залоге (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) Paper ... from wood.  
 a) is made    b) made    c) will make  
 2) My sister ... to a party in New York.  
 a) invited    b) will invite    c) was invited  
 3) They ... new books from the library every week.  
 a) get    b) gets    c) are getting  
 4) Doctor ... to a patient.  
 a) was invited    b) invited    c) was inviting  
 5) Football ... in most countries.  
 a) is playing    b) is played    c) played  
 6) He ... a shower every day.  
 a) took    b) takes    c) is taking

## ВАРИАНТ 3

### Задание 1.

#### а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.

I am from Thailand. My favourite festival is Loy Krathong. It is celebrated at the end of the rainy season. It is to say thank you for the water. Small boats are made from banana leaves. A candle, flowers and coins are put in the boat. In the evening people take their boats to the nearest river, canal or lake. The candles are lit and the boats are pushed out onto the river. It looks really beautiful. We believe that our bad luck is taken away by the boats, so we feel happy.

#### б) Ответьте на вопросы к тексту и запишите номера вопросов и ответы на них из текста.

Пример: 7) *It is Victory Day.*

- 1) What is the name of the festival?
- 2) When is it celebrated?
- 3) Why is it celebrated?
- 4) How long does it last?
- 5) What things do people do?
- 6) What do people eat?

### Задание 2.

**Составьте рассказ о празднике в вашей стране, заполнив следующий текст-образец. Полученный текст запишите.**

I am from \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite festival is \_\_\_\_\_. It is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. For this festival people cook \_\_\_\_\_. There are lots of parties and people \_\_\_\_\_. I like \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### Задание 3.

**Данный текст переведите письменно.**

Britain has a National Health Service (the NHS). All treatment with a doctor or in a hospital is free. If the doctor gives you a prescription for some medicine, you pay a fixed amount for it. Old people, children and unemployed people don't pay.

In the USA, all medical services are private. You pay for everything. Most people have private medical insurance. Employers normally pay for this.

#### **Задание 4.**

##### **а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Washington, the capital of the United States, is in the District of Columbia (D.C.). This special district, named after Christopher Columbus, is the home of the federal government.

In the centre of the city is the Capitol, where Congress of the USA meets. Not far is the White House where the president lives. Many international organizations are based in Washington. There are many memorials to famous people in the American history in this city: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and also to soldiers who died in wars.

##### **б) Найдите и выпишите следующие словосочетания из текста.**

Пример: известные люди – famous people.

- 1) международные организации,
- 2) названный в честь,
- 3) место расположения федерального правительства,
- 4) особый район,
- 5) Белый дом,
- 6) заседает конгресс США,
- 7) памятники знаменитым людям.

#### **Задание 5.**

**Найдите два вопроса, на которые есть ответы в тексте. Запишите номер вопроса и предложение из текста, которое является ответом на него.**

Пример: 10) They live in America.

- 1) Что обозначает это название?
- 2) Зачем нужно собеседование?
- 3) Что делают с пищей быстрого приготовления?
- 4) Чем он привлекает туристов?
- 5) Как назывались их жилища?
- 6) В чью честь он так назван?

- 7) Через сколько лет можно получить гражданство?
- 8) Где есть памятники солдатам?
- 9) Что составляет обычную часть нашей жизни?

### Задание 6.

**Впишите модальные глаголы (can, must, should, may) в предложения. Предложения перепишите и переведите (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) I like chess and \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.
- 2) I am very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed now.
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ not write personal emails to friends at work.
- 4) You look very ill. You \_\_\_\_\_ go home.
- 5) You \_\_\_\_\_ not put much salt in your food. It is unhealthy.
- 6) I don't go to the swimming pool because I \_\_\_\_\_ not swim.
- 7) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform for work.
- 8) We finished the work. \_\_\_\_\_ we go home?
- 9) Take the umbrella, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- 10) Students \_\_\_\_\_ switch off mobile phones at the lessons.

### Задание 7.

**Обращая внимание на страдательный залог в предложениях, ответьте на вопросы (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) All the books on Biology were taken from the library.  
Можно ли сейчас получить в библиотеке книги по биологии?
- 2) The power station was constructed on our farm last year.  
На ферме уже есть электричество?
- 3) The farm was given much farm machinery last month.  
Ферма передала кому-то сельскохозяйственные машины или получила их?
- 4) I am always given new books by father.  
Кто кому всегда дает книги?
- 5) The boy was told about his sister.  
Мальчик сам рассказал о сестре или ему рассказали о ней?

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант глагола в соответствующем времени и залоге (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) Paper ... by the Chinese.  
a) invented b) invent c) was invented
- 2) Her new book ... next month.  
a) will be published b) published c) will publish
- 3) Ann ... a good mark yesterday.  
a) was getting b) got c) gets
- 4) This novel ... into 5 languages.  
a) will translate b) was translated c) was translating
- 5) The students ... to lab once a week.  
a) are going b) went c) go

### ВАРИАНТ 4

### Задание 1.

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

The Day of the Dead is one of the biggest festivals in Mexico. It is celebrated on the second of November every year. It is when dead friends and relatives are remembered. Big models of skeletons are made from paper, wood and cardboard. These skeletons are carried through the streets. Small skeletons are eaten – they are made from sugar and bread. They are sold in shops and markets. In their houses people have flowers, candles, food and photographs of their dead friends and relatives. We remember the good times with them.

**б) Ответьте на вопросы к тексту и запишите номера вопросов и ответы на них из текста.**

*Пример: 7) It is Victory Day.*

- 1) What is the name of the festival?
- 2) When is it celebrated?
- 3) Why is it celebrated?
- 4) How long does it last?
- 5) What things do people do?



6) What do people eat?

### **Задание 2.**

**Составьте рассказ о празднике в вашей стране, заполнив следующий текст-образец. Полученный текст запишите.**

I am from \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite festival is \_\_\_\_\_. It is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. For this festival people cook \_\_\_\_\_. There are lots of parties and people \_\_\_\_\_. I like \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Задание 3.**

**Данный текст переведите письменно.**

In Britain it is polite to eat everything on your plate. It shows that you enjoyed the meal.

In China, however, it is polite to leave some food. It shows that your hosts gave you enough food.

### **Задание 4.**

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Los Angeles is America's second largest city. Its name comes from the Spanish for "the City of Angels".

About 4 million people live in Los Angeles. It's a popular place because of its semi-tropical climate and beautiful Pacific coast. But the city also has the longest traffic jams and the level of air pollution is one of the highest in the country.

Suburbs like Hollywood, the centre of the movie industry, and Beverley Hills, where famous actors and other celebrities live, made Los Angeles a tourist attraction.

**б) Найдите и выпишите следующие словосочетания из текста.**

Пример: известные актеры – *famous actors*.

- 1) прекрасное побережье Тихого океана,
- 2) кинопромышленность,
- 3) знаменитости,
- 4) второй по величине город,
- 5) привлекает туристов,

- 6) уровень загрязнения воздуха,
- 7) пробки.

### Задание 5

Найдите два вопроса, на которые есть ответы в тексте. Запишите номер вопроса и предложение из текста, которое является ответом на него.

Пример: 10) *They live in America.*

- 1) Что обозначает это название?
- 2) Зачем нужно собеседование?
- 3) Что делают с пищей быстрого приготовления?
- 4) Чем он привлекает туристов?
- 5) Как назывались их жилища?
- 6) В чью честь он так назван?
- 7) Через сколько лет можно получить гражданство?
- 8) Где есть памятники солдатам?
- 9) Что составляет обычную часть нашей жизни?

### Задание 6

Впишите модальные глаголы (*can, must, should, may*) в предложения. Предложения перепишите и переведите (*см. Грамматический справочник*).

- 1) I like chess and \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.
- 2) I am very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed now.
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ not write personal emails to friends at work.
- 4) You look very ill. You \_\_\_\_\_ go home.
- 5) You \_\_\_\_\_ not put much salt in your food. It is unhealthy.
- 6) I don't go to the swimming pool because I \_\_\_\_\_ not swim.
- 7) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform for work.
- 8) We finished the work. \_\_\_\_\_ we go home?
- 9) Take the umbrella, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- 10) Students \_\_\_\_\_ switch off mobile phones at the lessons.

### Задание 7.

Обращая внимание на страдательный залог в предложениях, ответьте на вопросы (*см. Грамматический справочник*).

- 1) The problem of farm mechanization will be discussed.  
Проблему уже обсудили?
- 2) The new school will be finished in august.  
Дети пойдут в школу 1 сентября?
- 3) I will be asked at the next seminar.  
Я буду спрашивать кого-то или отвечать кому-то?
- 4) The students are given many experiments to make by the teacher.  
Кто проводит эксперименты?
- 5) John was spoken about at the meeting.  
Джон сам выступал на собрании или говорили о нем?

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант глагола в соответствующем времени и залоге (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) German ... in several different countries.  
a) is spoken    b) speak    c) spoke
- 2) Cheese ... from milk.  
a) is made    b) made    c) is making
- 3) My friend ... this film last week.  
a) saw    b) see    c) was seeing
- 4) Three foreign languages ... at this school.  
a) teach    b) are taught    c) are teaching
- 5) She ... English fluently.  
a) is speaking    b) spoke    c) speaks

## ВАРИАНТ 5

### Задание 1.

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

My favourite festival here in Russia is Maslenitsa. It is celebrated at the end of winter. Winters are very long and cold in Russia, so we are all happy when it finishes. For the festival a model of a woman is made from straw. It is dressed in women's clothes. This is Lady Maslenitsa. There are lots of parties and people visit their relatives. And – this is the best part for the children – they eat lots of pancakes. They are delicious. At the end of the week, Lady Maslenitsa is burnt and we say goodbye to winter.

**б) Ответьте на вопросы к тексту и запишите номера вопросов и ответы на них из текста.**

Пример: 7) *It is Victory Day.*

- 1) What is the name of the festival?
- 2) When is it celebrated?
- 3) Why is it celebrated?
- 4) How long does it last?
- 5) What things do people do?
- 6) What do people eat?

### **Задание 2.**

**Составьте рассказ о празднике в вашей стране, заполнив следующий текст-образец. Полученный текст запишите.**

I am from \_\_\_\_\_. My favourite festival is \_\_\_\_\_. It is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_. For this festival people cook \_\_\_\_\_. There are lots of parties and people \_\_\_\_\_. I like \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Задание 3.**

**Данный текст переведите письменно.**

In Britain the busiest times for transport are:

7.30 – 9.15 a.m. The morning rush hour. People go to work and children go to school. There are often long traffic jams.

2.45 – 4 p.m. Children come home from school. A lot of parents take their children to and from school by car. We call this the school run.

5 – 6.30 p.m. The evening hour. People go home from work. The trains and buses are usually very crowded and a lot of people stand.

### **Задание 4.**

**а) Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Alaska is the largest of the American states. Its name comes from the Aleut for “great land”. Native American people – mostly Inuit, Yupik Inuit and Aleut – lived in Alaska for many thousand years. Today they make up about 15 per cent of the population.

Life in Alaska was always difficult, but the Inuit and Aleut people learned to adapt to the harsh climate. Until recently they lived by hunting

seals, whales and bears and by fishing. They used sleds pulled by dogs to travel over the snow-covered land and lived in igloos, houses made of snow. Now they have a modern lifestyle.

**б) Найдите и выпишите следующие словосочетания из текста.**

Пример: алеуты – *Aleut people*.

- 1) современный образ жизни,
- 2) суровый климат,
- 3) до недавнего времени,
- 4) коренные американцы,
- 5) охотиться на тюленей, китов и медведей,
- 6) земля, покрытая снегом,
- 7) сани, которые тянут собаки.

### **Задание 5.**

**Найдите два вопроса, на которые есть ответы в тексте. Запишите номер вопроса и предложение из текста, которое является ответом на него.**

Пример: 10) – *They live in America*.

- 1) Что обозначает это название?
- 2) Зачем нужно собеседование?
- 3) Что делают с пищей быстрого приготовления?
- 4) Чем он привлекает туристов?
- 5) Как назывались их жилища?
- 6) В чью честь он так назван?
- 7) Через сколько лет можно получить гражданство?
- 8) Где есть памятники солдатам?
- 9) Что составляет обычную часть нашей жизни?

### **Задание 6.**

**Впишите модальные глаголы (can, must, should, may) в предложения. Предложения перепишите и переведите (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) I like chess and \_\_\_\_\_ play it very well.
- 2) I am very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed now.

- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ not write personal emails to friends at work.
- 4) You look very ill. You \_\_\_\_\_ go home.
- 5) You \_\_\_\_\_ not put much salt in your food. It is unhealthy.
- 6) I don't go to the swimming pool because I \_\_\_\_\_ not swim.
- 7) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform for work.
- 8) We finished the work. \_\_\_\_\_ we go home?
- 9) Take the umbrella, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- 10) Students \_\_\_\_\_ switch off mobile phones at the lessons.

### Задание 7.

**Обращая внимание на страдательный залог в предложениях, ответьте на вопросы (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) Many new houses for farmers will be built in my village.  
Фермеры уже живут в новых домах?
- 2) The students were sent to the plant last week.  
Студенты сами поехали на завод или их послали туда?
- 3) The young engineers were shown a new laboratory by the dean.  
Кто кому показывал новую лабораторию?
- 4) Kate was given a book.  
Кейт сама дала книгу или ей дали?
- 5) I will be asked at the next seminar.  
Я буду спрашивать кого-то или отвечать кому-то?

### Задание 8.

**Выберите правильный вариант глагола в соответствующем времени и залоге (см. Грамматический справочник).**

- 1) This article ... by a friend of mine.  
a) wrote    b) will write    c) was written
- 2) This room ... every day.  
a) cleans    b) is cleaning    c) is cleaned
- 3) Bob ... home late yesterday.  
a) came    b) was coming    c) comes
- 4) A new hospital ... in our city (build)  
a) build    b) is building    c) is built
- 5) He ... piano very well.  
a) is playing    b) plays    c) played

## ЭССЕ

Эссе – это сочинение, в котором выражается личное мнение автора по какой-либо определенной теме или проблеме.

При написании эссе текст обычно делится на 4-5 абзацев.

В первом абзаце вводится тема, и четко формулируется собственное мнение.

Во втором и третьем абзацах отражается точка зрения автора, которая подкрепляется примерами и аргументами. Рассмотрение каждого аргумента следует начинать с нового абзаца.

В четвертом абзаце выражается противоположная точка зрения, которая также подкрепляется примерами и аргументами.

В заключительном абзаце делаются выводы, и повторно формулируется точка зрения автора по данному вопросу.

Эссе пишется в официальном или полуофициальном стиле, поэтому не рекомендуется использовать сокращенные формы (*don't, let's, isn't*), разговорные выражения (*well, frankly speaking, etc.*) и примеры из личной жизни. Повествование в эссе обычно ведется в настоящем времени, при написании эссе употребляются вводные слова и выражения (*first of all, on the other hand, in conclusion, etc.*), различные логические средства связи (*though, because, therefore, etc.*), позволяющие проследить за ходом рассуждений.

Все вводные слова и слова-связки очень важны для написания связного эссе, так как они служат для того, чтобы объединить между собой предложения, сделать так, чтобы они не выглядели оторванными друг от друга. Неправильное использование слов-связок может полностью изменить смысл того, что вы пытаетесь сказать.

Все слова-связки в английском языке можно разделить на несколько групп в зависимости от того, какую функцию в предложении они выполняют.

## КЛИШЕ ДЛЯ НАПИСАНИЯ ЭССЕ

**Слова и словосочетания, позволяющие привести примеры, подтверждающие вашу точку зрения:**

as follows	следующий, как указано далее
for example	например
for instance	например
namely	а именно
such as	такой как

**Слова и словосочетания, позволяющие дополнить высказывание, добавить информацию в предложение:**

also	также
and	и
apart from	кроме, наряду с
as well as	так же как, также
besides	кроме того, более того, к тому же
furthermore	кроме того, более того, к тому же
in addition to	к тому же, в дополнение к
moreover	кроме того, более того, к тому же
too	тоже, также
also	также

**Слова и словосочетания, позволяющие подвести итог всего высказывания или показать результат:**

in conclusion	в заключение
in short	говоря вкратце, в двух словах
in summary	в итоге, вкратце
so	итак, так, поэтому
therefore	поэтому
thus	таким образом, из чего следует, поэтому
to conclude	делая выводы
to summarize, to sum up	подводя итог
all in all	в целом



as a consequence	как следствие, как результат
as a result	в результате, как результат
consequently	следовательно, вследствие этого
hence	таким образом, из чего следует, поэтому
in brief	говоря вкратце, в двух словах

**Слова и словосочетания, позволяющие расставить идеи в нужной последовательности:**

finally	наконец, в конце концов
first(ly) ... second(ly) ... third(ly)	во-первых ... во-вторых ... в-третьих / первое ... второе ... третье
lastly	наконец, в конце концов
the first point ... the second point the third point	первое ... второе ... третье / во-первых ... во-вторых ... в-третьих
the former ... the latter	первый ... последний
to begin with ... then ... to conclude	для начала ... затем ... наконец

**Слова и словосочетания, с помощью которых можно объяснить причину происходящего:**

as	так как
because	потому что
because of	из-за того, что
due to / due to the fact that	согласно / согласно тому, что
owing to / owing to the fact that	благодаря / благодаря тому, что
since	так как, с тех пор как

**Слова и словосочетания, помогающие противопоставить одну мысль другой:**

although / even though	хотя, даже если
but	но
despite / despite the fact that	несмотря на / несмотря на тот факт, что

Написание эссе является частью контролируемой самостоятельной работы. Студенты выбирают свой вариант эссе соответственно последней цифре шифра (номера зачетной книжки или студенческого билета). Если последняя цифра **1** или **2**, то выполняется **первый** вариант, **3** или **4** – **второй** вариант, **5** или **6** – **третий** вариант, **7** или **8** – **четвертый** вариант, **9** или **0** – **пятый** вариант.

## ВАРИАНТ 1

**1. Изучите теорию написания эссе.**

**2. Вам предлагается текст эссе, в который нужно внести необходимые изменения в соответствии с заданиями 3-6, а затем переписать получившееся эссе (задание 7).**

Travelling is one of the most widely enjoyed recreations. The tourist business is becoming increasingly important for many economies and provides a great variety of products and services. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. One of the first choices one should make when planning a trip is if it would be individual or with a group led by a tour guide. If it were up to me, I would go to an excursion as a part of a tourist group.

**In addition / First of all**, a common problem of people travelling abroad is the unfamiliar language of the country they are visiting. This is a major inconvenience as it could hamper their communication and prevent them from learning valuable things about the place. That's why I think that a tour guide, who in most cases knows at least two languages, would be needed. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. **Although / Also**, guides tell tourists about the history of the place they are visiting.

Second, group journeys are supposed to be previously organized. The travel agency makes the full program of the trip: hotel reservations, transportation, food and sightseeing. **Furthermore / In conclusion**, many services and museums taxes are cheaper for a whole group. (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Third / To begin with**, travelling in a group can provide people with the opportunity to get to know with many other tourists who are from different backgrounds but are brought together by their common interest of the place they are visiting. (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

**On the other hand / For all these reasons**, I prefer to travel in a group with a tour guide, as it would guarantee a more convenient and *enjoyable* journey.

**3. Вставьте по смыслу в текст эссе пропущенные предложения, совместив цифры с буквами:**

- a) In this way, tourists save time and money and are able to enjoy their vacation without worrying about anything.
- b) This is a professional whose job includes guidance and help.
- c) Such group trips are a great chance for making new friendships and learning a lot about different people.
- d) People are different and so are their preferences when it comes to spending a vacation travelling to interesting and exotic places.

**4. Выберите подходящие по смыслу вводные слова/словосочетания (из выделенных жирным шрифтом).**

**5. Замените выделенные курсивом слова на их синонимы:** *trouble, pleasant, more and more, chance, pastime activities.*

**6. Выберите подходящий заголовок для данного эссе:**

- Is it better to travel with a tour guide?
- I prefer travelling alone.
- Travelling abroad.

**7. Внесите все изменения и перепишите получившееся эссе.**

## ВАРИАНТ 2

**1. Изучите теорию написания эссе.**

**2. Вам предлагается текст эссе, в который необходимо внести изменения в соответствии с заданиями 3-6, а потом переписать получившееся эссе (задание 7).**

Nowadays, some people like to eat at home and cook food by themselves, but others prefer to eat outside in restaurants or at food stands.

1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Of course, there are some *benefits* to eat out. **Moreover / Firstly**, restaurants offer a more comfortable environment to eat and the food there tastes more delicious than home-cooked meals. 2)\_\_\_\_\_. People also do not need to worry about washing dishes and cleaning. For people who are too busy to cook, eating out is certainly an ideal choice. **Furthermore / Therefore**, people do not know how to cook and do not have someone to cook for them, eating out seems to be the only choice.

However, I prefer to cook and eat at home. **The main reason / In this way** is that at home, family members can prepare their meals and enjoying their food together, which can *strengthen* their relationships. Family members can talk, make jokes and exchange feelings on current *events* with each other while preparing a meal. Parents have *an opportunity* to communicate with their kids and keep track of what they are thinking and doing. 3)\_\_\_\_\_. Imagine that you and your brothers and sisters help your mother to cook on a weekend, and enjoy the food later on, and you feel everything is so nice.

**In conclusion / Another reason** is that eating at home can save money. 4)\_\_\_\_\_. You can use the money saved to buy a new cloth, or attend a concert.

Generally speaking, eating outside is comfortable and convenient, but eating at home has more benefits. I prefer to eat at home.

**3. Вставьте по смыслу в текст эссе пропущенные предложения, совместив цифры с буквами:**

a) Children can learn to help with some household tasks and develop intimacy with their parents.

b) As far as I am concerned, I prefer to eat at home.

c) Instead of spending the same amount of money on a meal in a restaurant you can buy a lot more foods from a supermarket.

d) In addition, eating at restaurants is a good way of getting together with friends.

**4. Выберите подходящие по смыслу вводные слова/ словосочетания (из выделенных жирным шрифтом).**

**5. Замените выделенные курсивом слова на их синонимы: *advantages, chance, affairs, improve, prepare.***

**6. Выберите подходящий заголовок для данного эссе.**

- Eating at home.
- Do you prefer to eat out or eat at home?
- Eating out.

**7. Внесите все изменения и перепишите получившееся эссе.**

**ВАРИАНТ 3**

**1. Изучите теорию написания эссе.**

**2. Вам предлагается текст эссе, в который нужно внести необходимые изменения в соответствии с заданиями 3-6, а затем переписать получившееся эссе (задание 7).**

It is a well-known fact that our environment today is endangered, but very few people want to know why and how to cope with this problem. Various forms of pollution are happening due to some careless human actions. One of the most important issues in society today is littering (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

**First of all / Finally**, litter has become a serious environmental issue nowadays. Of course, the majority of normal people know that littering is a negative thing. Litter can come in many various forms, starting from simple newspapers and proceeding to poisonous chemicals left from industry. People buy more and more unnecessary things even day, instead of reviving their old things. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Or, instead of buying a new plastic bottle of water, we can simply refill the old one. People forget that plastic is highly harmful for the environment. In case they still buy many plastic bottles, they should at least recycle them.

**Secondly/To start with**, stepping back from personal litter, factories and their owners should be more environment-oriented as well (3)\_\_\_\_\_. One of the most important issues in society today is dirty seas and oceans, where even fishes die out, and gas polluted air, which is the cause of many health problems.

**For all the reasons/Furthermore** dispose of litter and waste can be a variety of ways. The methods may be divided into biothermal mechanical, thermal, chemical and combined (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Thus / Also** the harm from littering can be prevented only by overcoming human ignorance. When people start reducing their litter,

reusing and recycling their everyday items, our planet will become a better place to live.

**3. Вставьте по смыслу в текст эссе пропущенные предложения, совместив цифры с буквами:**

a) For example, instead of buying a new pair of shorts, we can simply shorten our old jeans.

b) Every year millions of chemicals are thrown into water and air.

c) These methods are selected depending on what is needed to dispose of waste.

d) Littering can lead to water and air pollution, land and soil pollution, and to many other unwanted effects.

**4. Выберите подходящие по смыслу вводные слова/словосочетания (из выделенных жирным шрифтом).**

**5. Замените выделенные курсивом слова на их синонимы: *garbage, significant, different, dangerous, toxic.***

**6. Выберите подходящий заголовок для данного эссе:**

- Various forms of pollution.
- The ways of recycling.
- Health problems.

**7. Внесите все изменения и перепишите получившееся эссе.**

**ВАРИАНТ 4**

**1. Изучите теорию написания эссе.**

**2. Вам предлагается текст эссе, в который необходимо внести изменения в соответствии с заданиями 3-6, а потом переписать получившееся эссе (задание 7).**

Some people say that it is better to enjoy your money as soon as you earn it while others prefer to save the money for later. It is a difficult choice *faced* by lots of people because of the different attitudes they hold towards money. As for me, I vote for the former choice, which is that it is better for one to enjoy his or her money as soon as it is earned. Spending

money as soon as possible is my preference because of three reasons as follows.

**First / Also**, we can observe easily in the modern society that dominant philosophy nowadays is ‘enjoy your life when you are still young’. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Those trips not only help them to keep in shape but also provide them different kinds of knowledge and a new *perspective* into looking at their environment. Other people spend the money for their leisure, which helps them to relax and go back to work with enough energy.

In the old days, it is said that people who saved money in a bank understood the philosophy of *thrift*. **Moreover / Actually**, economists say that in the modern world saving money in a bank is the quickest way to lose it. **Moreover / Anyway**, none of the rich people became rich by getting interests from the bank. Living in a constantly changing world, we should adjust ourselves to accept the new ways of investing our money in different areas in order to get the most of it. (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

The third obvious reason why I prefer spending money rather than saving it is that it is part of the *contribution* for the economic growth in our country. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Some countries continue to lower the interests in order to force people to spend their money and, **on the contrary / therefore**, benefit the society as well as the people themselves. In this broad view, I prefer spending money rather than saving it.

**On the other hand / In conclusion**, I prefer spending money because it *benefits* ourselves as well as people around us. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless, spending money is still the best way to make our lives enjoyable and worthwhile.

### 3. Вставьте по смыслу в текст эссе пропущенные предложения, совместив цифры с буквами:

a) Most young adults like to work for a period of time and then go for a trip to visit some places they have never been to.

b) It is also important for kids to know how to save money as a sense of thrift.

c) If nobody has the needs to buy stuff from others and the market, nobody will think about how to produce useful products and sell them to make the greatest profits.

d) That is probably the reason why most of the people nowadays put their money in business to get a better payback.

4. Выберите подходящие по смыслу вводные слова/словосочетания (из выделенных жирным шрифтом).

5. Замените выделенные курсивом слова на их синонимы: *economy, input, angle, met, helps*.

6. Выберите подходящий заголовок для данного эссе.

- Reasons why money makes our lives pleasant.
- Do you spend money or save it?
- What is the best way to spend your money?

7. Внесите все изменения и перепишите получившееся эссе.

## ВАРИАНТ 5

1. Изучите теорию написания эссе.

2. Вам предлагается текст эссе, в который необходимо внести изменения в соответствии с заданиями 3-6, а потом переписать получившееся эссе (задание 7).

Since the first automobile was *introduced* to our life, we can notice that there are a lot of changes happened around us. As a modern transportation means it not only brings convenience to our daily life, but also enhances the efficiency.

**Moreover / First of all**, one of the advantages of using automobiles is that it can give the users much more *convenience* compared with other means of transportation, such as bikes or buses. As for me, I like to go to the supermarket once a week and normally buy many foods at one time. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. How inconvenient it is! Suppose that I have a car and then I will feel very easy because what I need to do is to put all my stuff at the back of my car. I can go back with nice music and in a happy mood.

**Therefore / On the other hand**, automobiles can save our time and energy. Driving the automobile, we can go wherever we want to go. We can choose the destination and reach it faster than other transportation means. *Assuming* that a train takes about two hours to reach Samara from Saratov, a car needs about an hour. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. After all, time means a lot to modern people. It can mean money to businessmen, knowledge to school students and profit to companies. By means of cutting



time with the help of automobiles, we can increase the efficiency of our society.

**Of course / As a result**, I must admit that automobiles bring a lot of problems such as traffic jams and air pollution. But these *outcomes* cannot be avoided during the development of any society. (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Secondly / Generally speaking**, I would like to say that automobiles have improved modern life through providing more convenience to people and *increasing* efficiency. We should encourage the society to support the automobile industry. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Вставьте по смыслу в текст эссе пропущенные предложения, совместив цифры с буквами:**

a) Can you imagine that I need to carry a lot of foodstuff and maybe take crowded bus to reach home?

b) Therefore, we should develop different kinds of automobiles to meet various needs.

c) I believe that we will have a better solution to solve all these problems.

d) We can use the saved hour to enjoy the views or do anything we want.

**4. Выберите подходящие по смыслу вводные слова/словосочетания (из выделенных жирным шрифтом).**

**5. Замените выделенные курсивом слова на их синонимы: *supposing, raising, comfort, brought, effects.***

**6. Выберите подходящий заголовок для данного эссе.**

- What are the main problems faced by society?
- Have automobiles improved modern life?
- Different cars are needed to meet various needs.

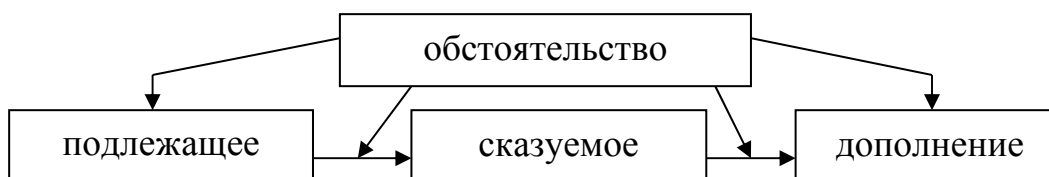
**7. Внесите все изменения и перепишите получившееся эссе.**

# ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ АЛФАВИТ

Печатные буквы	Транскрипция	Печатные буквы	Транскрипция	Печатные буквы	Транскрипция
A a	eɪ	J j	dʒeɪ	S s	es
B b	bɪ:	K k	keɪ	T t	tɪ:
C c	si:	L l	el	U u	ju:
D d	di:	M m	em	V v	vɪ:
E e	i:	N n	en	W w	'dʌblju:
F f	ef	O o	ou	X x	eks
G g	dʒi:	P p	pɪ:	Y y	wai
H h	eɪtʃ	Q q	kju:	Z z	zed
I i	aɪ	R r	ɑ:		

## ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ



Порядок слов в английском предложении фиксированный: сначала идут подлежащее и сказуемое, затем дополнение (если оно есть) и обстоятельства (времени, места и др.). Обстоятельство может располагаться и в начале и в конце предложения. Определение не имеет постоянного места и может стоять при любом члене предложения, выраженном существительным.

Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
	He	collects	stamps	
	Farmers	work		in the fields.
	We	do	the work	well.
Last month	I	met	her	at the theatre.

Фиксированный порядок слов английского предложения помогает распознать члены предложения, в частности, помогает отличить сказуемое (глагол в личной форме) от подлежащего и дополнения (существительного), когда они совпадают по форме.

*I cook well.* – Я хорошо готовлю (*cook* – глагол).

*I am a good cook.* – Я хороший повар. (*a cook* – имя существительное).

## ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Числительные в английском языке, так же как и в русском, делятся на количественные и порядковые. Количественные числительные обозначают количество предметов и отвечают на вопрос *How many?* — Сколько? Порядковые числительные обозначают порядок предметов при счете и отвечают на вопрос *Which?* — Который?

### **Количественные числительные.**

Количественные числительные по строению подразделяются на простые, производные и составные:

1. К простым относятся числительные от 1 до 12.

2. Производными являются числительные от 13 до 19. Они образуются при помощи суффикса **-teen** от соответствующих числительных первого десятка: *four* – *четыре*, *fourteen* – *четырнадцать*. Обратите внимание: *13* – *thirteen*, – *fifteen*.

К производным относятся также числительные, обозначающие десятки. Они образуются при помощи суффикса – **ty**: *six* – *шесть*, *sixty* – *шестьдесят*; при этом некоторые из них видоизменяются, например: *two* – *два*, *twenty* – *двадцать*, *30* – *thirty*.

3. К составным относятся числительные, обозначающие десятки с единицами, начиная со второго десятка. Они пишутся через дефис (черточку). Например: *twenty-one* – *двадцать один*, *forty-seven* – *сорок семь*.

### **Порядковые числительные.**

Все порядковые числительные образуются от соответствующих количественных числительных путем прибавления суффикса “**th**” и артикля “**the**”. Например: *four* – *the fourth*.

Исключением являются следующие числительные:

*one* – *the first* (первый)

*two* – *the second* (второй)

*three* – *the third* (третий)

Обратите внимание, что к числительному *eight* добавляется только одна буква *h* при образовании порядкового числительного

*the eighth* (восьмой). У двух порядковых числительных *fifth* (пятый) и *twelfth* (двенадцатый) помимо прибавления суффиксов происходит чередование звуков.

При образовании порядковых числительных от составных числительных происходит замена только последнего количественного числительного соответствующим порядковым:

*21: twenty one – the twenty-first,*

*142: one hundred and forty-two – the one hundred and forty-second,*

*3,665: three thousand six hundred and sixty-five – the three thousand six hundred and sixty-fifth.*

### Числительные

Количественные					
1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty-one
2	two	12	twelve	22	twenty-two
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	one hundred
Порядковые					
1st	first	11th	eleventh	21st	twenty- first
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	22nd	twenty- second
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	30th	thirtieth
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	40th	fortieth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	50th	fiftieth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth	60th	sixtieth
7th	seven	17th	seventeenth	70th	seventieth
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth	80th	eightieth
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth	90th	ninetieth
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth	100th	one hundredth

### Простые и десятичные дроби.

Для цифры ноль 0 в английском языке может использоваться два варианта: *zero* или *oh*.

1. В десятичных дробях ноль – это **zero** или **o**, за ним следует слово *point* (точка) и затем дробь:

*0.5 – o point five ноль целых и пять десятых или point five* (т.е. ноль целых может не произноситься). Каждая цифра после целой части читается отдельно.

2. В простых дробях числитель выражается количественным числительным, а знаменатель – порядковым:  $\frac{3}{8}$  – *three eighths*.

В смешанном числе целое число читается как количественные числительные, а дробь присоединяется при помощи союза **and**:

*7 $\frac{2}{3}$  – seven and two thirds.*

### Хронологические даты.

Годы в английском языке обозначаются количественными числительными. Слово *year* после указанного года не употребляется. Числительное, обозначающее год, разбивается на две части – сначала произносится число сотен, а затем – число десятков и единиц.

*1900 – nineteen hundred*

*1903 – nineteen oh three*

Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными и читаются следующим образом:

*On May 9, 1945*

*on the ninth of May, nineteen  
forty-five*

*on May the ninth, nineteen forty-  
five*

### ГЛАГОЛ “BE”

Глагол “be” может употребляться в предложении как:

а) смысловой глагол в значении “быть чем-то (кем-то)”; “находиться” где-то.

*My pen is on the table.*

б) вспомогательный глагол (не переводится).

*She is reading. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.*

в) модальный глагол – “должен”.

*We are to meet near the Institute.*

г) глагол-связка.

*He is a student.*

Глагол “be” имеет следующие формы:

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I <b>am</b> He She } <b>is</b> It	I He She } <b>was</b> It	I He She It } <b>will be</b> We You They
We You } <b>are</b> They	We You } <b>were</b> They	We You They

### ГЛАГОЛ “HAVE”

Глагол have может выступать как:

а) смысловой глагол со значением “иметь”, “обладать”.

*I have a cat.*

б) вспомогательный глагол (не переводится).

*She has written a letter.*

в) модальный глагол – “должен”.

*I have to go.*

Глагол “have” имеет следующие формы:

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I <b>have</b> He She } <b>has</b> It	I He She It           } <b>had</b> We You They	I He She It } <b>will have</b> We You They

## СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

1) Сравнительная степень односложных прилагательных образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса **-er**. Следует отметить, что некоторые двусложные прилагательные также образуют сравнительную степень по этому правилу.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Пример
cheap – дешевый	cheaper – дешевле, более дешевый	<i>My car is cheaper than yours. – Моя машина дешевле твоей.</i>
narrow – узкий	narrower – уже, более узкий	<i>Streets of our city are narrower than in Moscow. – Улицы нашего города более узкие, чем в Москве.</i>
easy – легкий	easier – легче	<i>Sometimes it's easier to agree than to argue. – Иногда легче согласиться, чем спорить.</i>

2) Превосходная степень односложных прилагательных образуется при помощи прибавления суффикса **-est** и определенного артикля. Следует отметить, что некоторые двусложные прилагательные также образуют сравнительную степень по этому правилу.

Положительная степень	Превосходная степень	Пример
near – близкий, ближний	the nearest – ближайший, самый близкий	<i>The nearest hospital is five kilometres away from here. – Ближайший госпиталь в пяти километрах отсюда.</i>
large – большой	the largest – самый большой	<i>I need the largest size of shoes. – Мне нужен самый большой размер туфель.</i>
funny – смешной	the funniest – самый смешной	<i>It was the funniest day in my life. – Это был самый смешной день в моей жизни.</i>

3) Сравнительная степень многосложных прилагательных образуется при помощи слова **more**.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Пример
-----------------------	-----------------------	--------

modern – современный	more modern – современнее, более современный	<i>Her new flat is more modern than ours. – Ее новая квартира более современная, чем наша.</i>
comfortable – удобный	more comfortable – более удобный, удобнее	<i>Can you find more comfortable place to work? – Вы можете найти более удобное место для работы?</i>
careful – заботливый	more careful – более заботливый, заботливее	<i>John is more careful than Tom. – Джон более заботливый, чем Том.</i>

4) Превосходная степень многосложных прилагательных образуется при помощи слова **most** и определенного артикля **the** перед прилагательным.

Положительная степень	Превосходная степень	Пример
serious – серьезный	the most serious – самый серьезный	<i>This is the most serious event in December. – Это самое серьезное событие декабря.</i>
interesting – интересный	the most interesting – самый интересный	<i>Cosmopolitan is the most interesting magazine for women. Космополитэн – самый интересный журнал для женщин.</i>
dangerous – опасный	the most dangerous – самый опасный	<i>That my trip was the most dangerous in my life. – То мое путешествие было самым опасным в жизни.</i>

#### 5) Исключения.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good – хороший	better – лучше, лучший	the best – самый лучший, (наи)лучший
bad – плохой	worse – худший, хуже	the worst – самый плохой, (наи)худший
little – мало	less – меньше	the least – наименьший, малейший
much, many – много	more – больше	the most – наибольший



## МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ

Личные (Personal) – самые важные и часто встречающиеся местоимения. В предложении выполняют роль подлежащего. Причем слово «*I (я)*» всегда пишется большой буквой, независимо от того, находится ли оно в начале или в середине предложения. А местоимение *you* (ты, вы) выражает и множественное и единственное число.

Также следует помнить, что местоимения *he (он)* и *she (она)* употребляют, если хотят обозначить одушевленное лицо, а *it* — для обозначения животных, абстрактных понятий и неодушевленных предметов. А «*they*» употребляют, как в отношении неодушевленных предметов, так и одушевленных лиц.

### Личные местоимения в английском языке

Лицо	Именительный падеж		Объектный падеж	
	Единственное число			
1	I	Я	me	мне, меня
2	you	ты	you	тебе, тебя
3	he	он	him	ему, его
	she	она	her	ей, ее
	it	оно, он, она	it	его, ее, ему, ей
	Множественное число			
1	we	мы	us	нас, нам
2	you	вы	you	вас, вам
3	they	они	them	их, им

## ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Именем существительным называется часть речи, которая обозначает предмет и отвечает на вопросы: кто? что? Например: *an animal, a car*.

В предложении существительное может выполнять любую функцию, т.е. быть любым членом предложения. Чаще всего существительное является подлежащим и дополнением, и в этих функциях оно не вызывает особых затруднений при переводе.

*Our students (подлежащее) learn the English language (дополнение) at the University.* – Наши студенты изучают английский язык в университете.

Некоторые трудности могут возникнуть при переводе

существительного в функции одного из видов определения. В этом случае оно стоит перед другим существительным и, не соединяясь с ним предлогом, составляет с ним так называемую «цепочку существительных». Чтобы грамотно перевести такую «цепочку», необходимо правильно задать вопрос каждому из существительных. На обычные для существительного вопросы: кто? или что? отвечает только последнее существительное, а к стоящему перед ним следует задать вопрос: какой? какая? какое? или какие? Подобных существительных-определений в «цепочке» может быть несколько.

Например: *surface current velocity* – скорость поверхностного течения, *air mass density* – плотность воздушной массы, *sales manager* – менеджер по продажам. Перевод таких существительных-определений рекомендуется начинать с последнего слова.

Если между двумя существительными стоит предлог *of*, то «ряд» нарушается. Сравните: *a soil zone* – почвенная зона и *soil of the zone* – почва зоны.

Английское существительное имеет два падежа: общий падеж, не оформленный специальными окончаниями, и притяжательный – 's. Обратите внимание на некоторые особенности образования и употребления притяжательного падежа:

<i>my friend's dog</i>	<i>собака моего друга</i>
<i>my friends' dogs (the dogs of my friends)</i>	<i>собаки моих друзей</i>
<i>Nike's book</i>	<i>книга Найка</i>
<i>Moscow's theatres</i>	<i>театры Москвы</i>
<i>Wells' novel</i>	<i>роман Уэллса</i>

Существительное в английском языке имеет формы числа: единственного (словарная форма) и множественного (словарная форма + «s»):

*The student worked in the field. Студент работал в поле.*

*The students worked in the fields. Студенты работали в полях.*

potato – potatoes tomato – tomatoes	leaf – leaves life – lives calf – calves	sheep – sheep deer – deer
country – countries family – families	criterion – criteria crisis – crises analysis – analyses thesis – theses	man – men woman – women child – children ox – oxen

	datum – data phenomenon – phenomena	foot – feet tooth – teeth goose – geese
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## ВРЕМЕНА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

**Таблица времен в действительном залоге**

		Simple (инфинитив без to)	Continuous (to be + Ving)	Perfect (to have + V+ed/V3)
Present	+	I translate. He translates.	I am translating. He is translating. We are translating.	I have translated. He has translated.
	Слова-указатели	usually, always, often, every day	now, at present, at the moment, right now	just, already, since, recently, yet, ever, never
	?	I don't translate. He doesn't translate	I am not translating.	I haven't translated
	–	Do you translate? Does he translate?	Are you translating?	Have you translated?
Past	+	I translated. (правильн.) I went (неправильн.)	I was translating. We were translating.	I had translated.
	Слова-указатели	last week, yesterday, last month, days ago, the other day, long time ago	at 5 o'clock yesterday, all day (long), all summer, all the time, the whole evening, from five till five, on Monday last week	by... o'clock yesterday, by then
	–	I didn't translate.	I wasn't translating.	I hadn't translated
	?	Did you translate?	Were you translating?	Had you translated?
Future	+	I shall/will translate. He will translate.	I shall/will/'ll be translating. He will be translating.	I shall/will/'ll have translated. He will have translated.
	Слова-указатели	soon, tomorrow, next Monday, in the future, in a few days, in 2030	at 3 o'clock tomorrow, all day long, all day tomorrow, all the time, the whole evening, from 5 till 6 tomorrow	by... o'clock tomorrow
	–	I shan't/won't translate.	I shan't/won't be translating.	I shan't/won't/ have translated.
	?	Will you translate?	Will you be translating?	Will you have translated?

## МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы – это глаголы, которые не обозначают действия, а выражают отношение говорящего к действию. Другими словами, модальные глаголы выражают возможность, вероятность, необходимость совершения какого-нибудь действия. К ним относятся такие глаголы, как *can*, *must*, *may*, *should* и некоторые другие.

<b>can</b>	
Значение	Возможность или способность сделать что-либо. На русский язык, как правило, переводится словами <i>могу</i> , <i>умею</i> .
Случаи употребления с примерами	<p>1. <i>Can</i> указывает на возможность или способность сделать что-либо:  <i>My friend can write compositions well.</i> – <i>Мой друг умеет хорошо писать сочинения.</i>  <i>Can he persuade us?</i> – <i>Может ли он убедить нас?</i>  <i>Those workers can't speak English.</i> – <i>Те рабочие не говорят по-английски (не умеют говорить по-английски).</i></p> <p>2. С помощью глагола <i>can</i> мы указываем на сомнение, удивление, говоря о возможности совершения действия:  <i>My sister cannot think so.</i> – <i>Не может быть, чтобы моя сестра подумала так.</i></p>
<b>should</b>	
Значение	Данный модальный глагол указывает на моральную обязанность или совет. На русский язык переводится словами <i>следует</i> , <i>нужно</i>
Случаи употребления с примерами	<p>1. Совет:  <i>Mary should be more polite.</i> – <i>Мэри нужно быть более вежливой.</i></p> <p>2. Моральная обязанность:  <i>What should I do now?</i> – <i>Что мне сейчас лучше сделать?</i></p>
<b>may</b>	
Значение	Этот модальный глагол используется, когда необходимо указать на разрешение, предположение. На русский язык переводится словами <i>могу</i> , <i>можно</i> , <i>может быть</i> , <i>вероятно</i> и т.д.

Случаи употребления с примерами	1. Разрешение You may take my pen. — Вы можете взять мою ручку 2. Вежливая просьба May I sit next to you? — Можно я сяду рядом с вами? 3. Предположение He may come. — Он, возможно, придет.
<b>must</b>	
Значение	Этот модальный глагол указывает на необходимость сделать что-либо ввиду определенных обстоятельств. Кроме того, must употребляется для предложений, в которых необходимо выразить приказ или совет. При переводе глаголу must соответствуют слова <i>нужно, надо, должен</i> .
Случаи употребления с примерами	1. Обязанность, необходимость, запрет (в отрицательных предложениях): <i>You must be here at 5 o'clock. — Вы должны быть здесь в 5 часов.</i> <i>She mustn't stay here. — Она не должна оставаться здесь.</i> 2. Предположение: <i>Mary must be at the station now. — Мария сейчас, должно быть (вероятно), на станции.</i>

## СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Страдательный залог (Passive Voice) указывает на то, что подлежащее пассивно. Действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим. Страдательный залог образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в личной форме соответствующего времени и Participle II причастия прошедшего времени смыслового глагола **V<sub>3</sub>** (см. глагол в третьей колонки таблицы неправильных глаголов) или **V+ed** (для правильных глаголов).

### **Условные обозначения:**

**be** — вспомогательный глагол, несущий грамматическую нагрузку, т.е. выражающий время, число, лицо всей глагольной формы.

**V<sub>3</sub> (V<sub>ed</sub>)** — Participle II (причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола — 3-я форма глагола или *ed*-форма).

**By** или **with** – предлоги, соответствующие в русском языке творительному падежу «кем, чем?».

**By** указывает на того, кто совершает действие, **with** – на то, чем совершено действие:

*This book was read (by many students).* – Эту книгу читали (многие студенты). Эта книга была прочитана (многими студентами).

*The letter is written with a pen.* – Письмо пишут ручкой.

### Таблица времен в страдательном залоге

	Simple ( <i>to be</i> + Participle II)	Continuous ( <i>to be</i> + being + Participle II)	Perfect <i>to have</i> + <i>been</i> + Participle II)
Present	The letter is translated. The letter isn't translated. Is the letter translated?	The letter is being translated. The letter isn't being translated. Is the letter being translated?	The letter has been translated. The letter hasn't been translated. Has the letter been translated?
Past	The letter was translated. The letter wasn't translated. Was the letter translated?	The letter was being translated. The letter wasn't being translated. Was the letter being translated?	The letter had been translated. The letter hadn't been translated. Had the letter been translated?
Future	The letter will be translated. The letter won't be translated. Will the letter be translated?	Не употребляется	The letter will have been translated. The letter won't have been translated. Will the letter have been translated?

### НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Неличные формы глагола не имеют лица, числа, времени, наклонения. К ним относятся: инфинитив (Infinitive) - *to write*; причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) – *writing*; причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II) – *written*.

## Participle I

Примеры употребления Participle I.

*The man smiling at you is our tutor.* – Человек, улыбающийся вам, наш куратор.

*Smiling he entered the room.* – Улыбаясь, он вошел в комнату.

*She is smiling.* – Она улыбается.

## Participle II

Примеры употребления Participle II.

*They gave the answer in the written form.* – Они дали ответ в письменной форме.

*Written with a pencil the letter was difficult to understand.* – Так как письмо было написано карандашом, его было трудно понять.

*The letter is written by my sister.* – Письмо написано моей сестрой.

## Infinitive

Примеры употребления инфинитива.

*I want to see Moscow.* – Я хочу увидеть Москву.

*To see Moscow is my dream.* – Увидеть Москву – это моя мечта.

## Инфинитивные конструкции.

Конструкция "сложное дополнение" состоит из существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже (т.е. отвечает на вопросы *кого? кому?*) и инфинитива.

Примеры употребления.

*I want you to know English well.* – Я хочу, чтобы вы знали английский язык хорошо.

Конструкция "сложное подлежащее" состоит из существительного или местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива, между которыми стоят слова *is/are said, is/are expected*, с которых и начинают перевод предложения.

Примеры употребления.

*He is said to be 100 years old.* – Говорят, что ему 100 лет.

*Ann is expected to go to Paris.* – Ожидается, что Анна поедет в Париж.

## УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

В английском языке существуют несколько типов условных предложений.

Тип условных предложений	Придаточное условия	Главное предложение
0 <sup>ой</sup> тип – описание закономерности развития событий, а не предположения.	<i>If you drink coffee at night,</i>	<i>you don't sleep well.</i>
1 <sup>ый</sup> тип – описание возможного развития событий. Действие и условие совершения действия вполне <b>реальны</b> .	<i>If I drink coffee tonight,</i>	<i>I will not sleep well.</i>
2 <sup>ой</sup> тип – описание <b>маловероятных, практически неосуществимых</b> ситуаций. Условие и следствие относятся к настоящему или будущему времени.	<i>If I drank coffee tonight,</i>	<i>I would not sleep well.</i>
3 <sup>ий</sup> тип – описание нереальных ситуаций в прошлом. Действие могло бы совершиться при каких-то условиях, но не совершалось.	<i>If I had drunk coffee last night,</i>	<i>I would not have slept well.</i>

Существует и смешанный тип условных предложений: условие и следствие (т.е. придаточное и главное предложения) относятся к разному времени (одно к прошедшему, другое к будущему).

*If I knew English, I would have helped you yesterday.* – Если бы я знал английский (вообще), то помог бы тебе вчера.

*If you had seen the film, we could discuss it now.* – Если вы (уже) видели этот фильм, то могли бы обсудить его сейчас.



## ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

be	was, were	been	быть
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	гореть
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоять
creep	crept	crept	ползать
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать, тащить
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать, дремать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить (машину)
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	вешать

have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать
hold	held	held	держать
keep	kept	kept	держать (хранить)
know	knew	known	знать
lead	led	led	вести
learn	learnt	learnt	учить
leave	left	left	оставлять
let	let	let	позволять
make	made	made	производить
meet	met	met	встречать
mistake	mistook	mistaken	ошибаться
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	положить
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звенеть
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
send	sent	sent	посылать
show	showed	shown	показывать
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
write	wrote	written	писать

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# WELCOME to the world of English

**Учебное пособие**  
по английскому языку для бакалавров и специалистов  
заочной формы обучения неязыковых вузов

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