

ФГБОУ ВПО  
«Саратовский государственный университет  
имени Н.Г. Чернышевского»

# English Is All Around Us

Part 1



**ФГБОУ ВПО «Саратовский государственный университет имени  
Н.Г. Чернышевского»**

**English Is All Around Us**

Английский язык для студентов, изучающих дисциплину  
«Иностранный язык (английский язык)» на неязыковых факультетах  
вузов

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Рекомендовано  
кафедрой английского языка  
для гуманитарных направлений  
и специальностей

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Английский язык для студентов, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» на неязыковых факультетах ВУЗов. Часть 1. – Учебно-методическое пособие. – 2015. – 110 с.

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов I курса, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» на неязыковых факультетах вузов. Цель – формирование и развитие основных общекультурных компетенций, позволяющих студентам осуществлять различные виды коммуникации на английском языке. Пособие представляет собой сборник грамматических упражнений и текстов по бытовой тематике, а также контрольные работы для проверки усвоенного грамматического материала.

## Введение

Учебно-методическое пособие **“English is All around Us. Part 1”** предназначено для студентов I курса, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык (английский язык на неязыковых факультетах вузов, которая входит в цикл общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин Федерального компонента государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования и является обязательным учебным курсом. Материал настоящего пособия ориентирован на раздел «Бытовая тематика» содержания рабочей программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)». Целью представленных в пособии **“English is All around Us. Part 1”** заданий является формирование общекультурных компетенций, позволяющих студентам осуществлять различные виды коммуникации на английском языке.

**“English is All around Us. Part 1”** состоит из 7 уроков, в которых обсуждаются следующие темы: **“Introducing Myself”, “Family”, “Appearance”, “Character”, “Daily routine”, “Free time. Hobby”, “House and Home”**. Каждый урок содержит грамматический обязательный для усвоения грамматический материал и тренировочные упражнения к нему (раздел **“Grammar”**), задания на развитие навыков чтения (раздел **“Reading”**), а также задания на развитие навыков устной и/или письменной речи (разделы **“Speaking”** и **“Writing”**). В поурочных словарях (раздел **“Vocabulary”**) приводятся рекомендуемые к запоминанию слова по рассматриваемой в уроке теме. В конце каждого урока приводится список дополнительной литературы и Интернет-ресурсов, к которым студенты могут обратиться с целью более детального разбора грамматических тем и усвоения дополнительных лексических единиц.

Включение в каждый урок текстов двух уровней сложности позволяет работать с материалом, который наиболее точно соответствует уровню владения английским языком студентов группы.

В пособие также включены контрольные работы, которые могут быть использованы для проверки усвоения грамматического материала в конце семестра.

При подготовке заданий авторы обращались к разнообразным печатным ресурсам (учебным пособиям, словарям и справочникам), а при отборе текстов – к Интернет-ресурсам, материалы которых адаптировались и перерабатывались в целях дидактической целесообразности.

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## Unit 1. Introducing Myself.

- I. Grammar: 1) to be (Present Simple), 2) to have (Present Simple);  
II. Speaking Practice: Introducing Yourself.

### Grammar

#### 1) Глагол to be

Глагол to be (*быть*) имеет три формы в зависимости от лица:

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма		Вопросительная форма
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?

**Задание 1.1.** Поставьте в следующих предложениях соответствующую форму глагола to be:

**Пример:** It is a book.

- 1) It \_\_\_\_ a bus.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_ a teacher.
- 3) They \_\_\_\_ sharks.
- 4) We \_\_\_\_ friends.
- 5) I \_\_\_\_ a policeman.
- 6) Tom \_\_\_\_ a doctor.

**Задание 1.2.** Поставьте глагол to be в отрицательную форму в следующих предложениях:

**Пример:** I am not a student.

- 1) It \_\_\_\_\_ an orange.
- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ from Madrid.
- 4) He \_\_\_\_\_ a man.
- 5) She \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old.

- 6) You \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
- 7) They \_\_\_\_\_ chairs.
- 8) It \_\_\_\_\_ a mouse.

**Задание 1.3. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям:**

**Пример:** She is a doctor. – Is she a doctor?

- 1) She is a student.
- 2) You are a policeman.
- 3) It is a house.
- 4) They are doctors.
- 5) We are from London.
- 6) She is a dancer.
- 7) They are books.
- 8) I am a student.

**Задание 1.4. Составьте вопросы из следующих слов, используя глагол *to be*:**

- 1) (your mother / at home).
- 2) (your parents / well).
- 3) (your job / interesting).
- 4) (the shops / open today).
- 5) (you / interested in sport).
- 6) (the post office / near here).
- 7) (your children / at school).

## Level 1

### Vocabulary

**name** - имя

**surname (family name / last name)** - фамилия

**to be born** – родиться

**date of birth** – дата рождения

**place of birth** – место рождения

**native town (home town)** – родной город

**age** – возраст (*She is eighteen years old / She is a eighteen-year-old girl – Ей восемнадцать лет*)

**to move** – переезжать

**address** – адрес

**to study** – учиться

**job** – работа

- Знакомство и общение с незнакомыми людьми обычно начинается с приветствия. Приветствия в англоязычной культуре различаются по степени официальности: официальное ***Good morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening!***; нейтральное, употребляемое в разных по степени официальности ситуациях ***Hello!***; менее официальное, чем ***Hello!***, ***Hi!***; неофициальное, используемое хорошими знакомыми и близкими друзьями ***Hey!*** и ***Yo!***.
- При первом знакомстве (и официальной, и в неофициальной обстановке) обычно говорят: ***Hi, it's nice to meet you. My name is ...*** - Здравствуйте (Привет)! Приятно познакомиться. Меня зовут... Ответом на эту реплику: ***Hi, it's nice to meet you too. My name is ...*** - Здравствуйте (Привет)! Мне тоже приятно познакомиться. Меня зовут...
- При знакомстве можно представить говорящих друг другу следующим образом: ***Mary, this is my friend Lisa.*** В официальной обстановке для того, чтобы представить незнакомых людей друг другу, рекомендуется использовать следующие фразы: ***Mr. Smith, I'd like to introduce you to Ms Brown / Mr. Smith, I'd like you to meet Ms. Brown.*** В ответ можно услышать такие реплики, как ***Hi, Mr. Smith. It's really nice to meet you (It's really a pleasure to meet you), Delighted to meet you, Pleased / Glad to meet you.***
- При знакомстве говорящего могут заинтересовать следующие вопросы:  
***What is your name?*** – Как Вас / тебя зовут?  
***Where are you from?*** – Откуда Вы / ты?  
***What is your job / occupation?*** – Кем Вы / ты работаете(-шь)?  
***How old are you?*** – Сколько Вам / тебе лет?

#### I. Заполните пропуски в следующих диалогах:

- Hi, it's nice to meet you. My name is Martha.
- Hi, \_\_\_\_\_ too. My name is Lisa.
- Where are you from, Lisa?
- I'm from Australia. And you? \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm from Poland.
- Jenny, this is my friend Ricardo.
- Hi, Ricardo. It's nice to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm from Italy.
- Really? What part of Italy are you from?
- I'm from Rome.
- \_\_\_\_\_?



- I'm a doctor.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Ricardo?
- I'm 34 years old.
  
- Mr. Turner, I'd like to introduce you to Mrs. Johnson.
- Hi, Mr. Turner. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Delighted to meet you, Mrs. Johnson.

**II. Работая в парах, составьте похожие диалоги.**

**III. Составьте описание людей, используя предложенную информацию:**

**Пример:**

**Name:** Mark Erickson

**Age:** 45

**Country:** Canada

**Occupation:** journalist

**Height and weight:** tall

**Hair:** curly

**Distinguishing features:** scar on his right cheek

His name is Mark Erickson. He is 45. He is from Canada. He is a journalist. He is tall. He has got curly hair. He has got a scar on his right cheek.

<b>Name:</b> Dorothy Grace <b>Age:</b> 32 <b>Country:</b> Scotland <b>Occupation:</b> sales manager <b>Height and weight:</b> short and slim <b>Eyes:</b> green <b>Distinguishing features:</b> a birthmark on her upper lip	
<b>Name:</b> Mario Lasso <b>Age:</b> 56 <b>Country:</b> Italy <b>Occupation:</b> actor <b>Height and weight:</b> medium height <b>Hair:</b> dark <b>Distinguishing features:</b> thick moustache	
<b>Name:</b> Alicia Vega	

<b>Age:</b> 37 <b>Country:</b> Spain <b>Occupation:</b> accountant <b>Height and weight:</b> tall <b>Face:</b> oval <b>Distinguishing features:</b> some scratches above her eyebrows	
<b>Name:</b> Ben Johnson <b>Age:</b> 46 <b>Country:</b> England <b>Occupation:</b> doctor <b>Height and weight:</b> short and fat <b>Nose:</b> turned up <b>Distinguishing features:</b> long beard	

**IV. Прочитайте текст и составьте по такому же образцу рассказ о себе:**

My name is Kristina. My surname is Kuznetsova. I'm seventeen years old. I was born on the twenty second of May 1999. My native town is Kaliningrad, but when I was six we moved to Saratov.

My address is Michurina Street 17/42, Saratov, Russia. I study at Saratov State University. I'm a first year student. I have two hobbies. I like swimming and dancing.

**Level 2**

**Vocabulary**

**name** - имя

**surname (family name / last name)** - фамилия

**to be born** – родиться

**date of birth** – дата рождения

**place of birth** – место рождения

**native town (home town)** – родной город

**age** – возраст (*She is eighteen years old / She is a eighteen-year-old girl – Ей восемнадцать лет*)

**to move** – переезжать

**address** – адрес

**to study** – учиться

**job** – работа

**occupation** – занятие, профессия, работа

**education** – образование

**accommodation – ЖИЛЬЕ**

**I. These are short extracts from descriptions people posted on websites and forums to introduce themselves. What topics from the list below do they mention?**

- 1) job / occupation;
- 2) education;
- 3) accommodation;
- 4) family;
- 5) age;
- 6) pets;
- 7) holidays;
- 8) hobby.

- a) Hi! My name is George. I live in N. My two lifelong passions have been biking and flying. Now I've moved on to my third passion, learning to read and speak the Irish language. I make my home with my wife, Lisa, and Dalmatian, Mathew, in N, New Jersey. This short biography is intended to convey a brief sketch of my family and our interests. I have a background in Computer Programming, having worked as a Systems Analyst for over 20 years. I also have a background in Education with certification on the secondary level from the State of New Jersey in 4 fields, 3 of them foreign languages. Beginning at age six and going on for any number of years, I lunched with my grand-mother, Rosemary Cluffley, since her house was closer to school than ours. It was at these lunches that my interest in the Irish language was first nurtured. She would often recite Irish poetry from memory and teach me the verses...
- b) Hello, just a note to introduce myself. I'm terrible at describing myself, so this is going to be painful. I'm 28 year old female, happily married, with a 4 year old daughter. My special interests are reading (particularly on world religions, paranormal, or other similar topics), video games, and playing the guitar. I need to keep my hands, mind, ears occupied at the same time, (but preferably not my eyes) or my brain gets scrambled and I can't function. My bed is my safe place, and my darkening blind is my lifesaver, lol...
- c) I was in such a rush to get the week going that I forgot to formally introduce myself! Hi, I'm Jennifer! I live in M, Canada. Currently, it's very snowy where I am and that is certainly lending to my frame of mind when picking clay tidbits to share out. I have an 14yo son and live with my partner, another creative type who is also into computers. I've been doing polymer clay for 13 years and participating out on the

net for a while. I joined up at ABC when I needed help with my polymer clay back in 2002 and never looked back! I teach, sell and write about polymer clay pretty much every day and days when I'm not making something are sad. My favourite techniques are caning or millefiori and making beads and jewellery that showcase it...

**II. Using these descriptions as samples, write a short description of yourselves you could also post on a website or a forum.**

**Test**

1. Hi, it's nice to meet you. My name is Jane.  
- Hi, \_\_\_\_\_ too. My name is Ann.
  - a) thank you very much
  - b) nice to meet you
  - c) I am from Russia
2. - Hi, Pierre. It's nice to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_?  
- I'm from France.
  - a) how old are you
  - b) what is your job
  - c) where are you from
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother? – He is 18.
  - a) how old is
  - b) what is his job
  - c) where is he from
4. Mark, \_\_\_\_\_? – I am a doctor.
  - a) how old are you
  - b) what is your job
  - c) where are you from
5. Mr. Smith, I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ you to Ms Brown.
  - a) introduce
  - b) present
  - c) represent
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ interested in music.
  - a) is
  - b) am
  - c) are
7. You cannot speak to Tom at the moment. He \_\_\_\_\_ at work.
  - a) is
  - b) am
  - c) are
8. Paris \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy.

- a) is  
b) am  
c) isn't  
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ fair hair and blue eyes.  
a) is  
b) have  
c) has  
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ a car. They walk to work.  
a) don't have  
b) doesn't have  
c) haven't

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17. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3-R1LhVuHfs&feature=related>

## Unit 2. Family

I. Grammar: 1) noun, 2) article, 3) pronoun, 4) Present Simple, 5) word order (simple sentence);

II. Text:

- 1) I and my family;
- 2) The History of Surnames;

III. Speaking Practice: Family, Family Names.

### Grammar

#### 1) Существительные (Nouns)

I. Имена существительные в английском языке изменяются по числам: они могут употребляться в единственном и множественном числе.

1. Большинство имен существительных во множественном числе принимают окончание **-s**, которое читается:

а) как [z] после звонких согласных и после гласных:

**bed** кровать – **beds** [bedz] кровати

**tie** галстук – **ties** [taiz] галстуки

б) как [s] после глухих согласных:

**list** список – **lists** [lists] списки

2. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-s**, **-ss**, **-x**, **-sh**, **-ch**, принимают во множественном числе окончание **-es**, которое произносится как [iz]:

**match** спичка – **matches** спички

**bus** автобус – **buses** автобусы

**box** коробка – **boxes** коробки

3. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, при прибавлении окончания **-es** меняют букву **-y** на букву **-i**:

**city** город – **cities** города

Если перед –у стоит гласная, то никаких изменений не происходит, и множественное число образуется путем прибавления окончания –s:

**day** день – **days** дни

4. Множественное число имен существительных, оканчивающихся на **f**, **fe**, образуется путем замены **f** согласной **v** и прибавлением окончания –**es**.

**shelf** полка – **shelves** полки

**wife** жена – **wives** жены

**wolf** волк – **wolves** волки

5. В английском языке есть ряд исключений:

**a man** мужчина – **men** мужчины

**a woman** женщина – **women** женщины

**a child** ребенок – **children** дети

**a mouse** мышь – **mice** мыши

**a tooth** зуб – **teeth** зубы

**a goose** гусь – **geese** гуси

**a foot** ступня – **feet** ступни

II. Некоторые имена существительные являются неисчисляемыми и не имеют формы множественного числа. К ним относятся имена существительные, называющие различные вещества и абстрактные понятия. Например: **sugar** – сахар, **coffee** – кофе, **juice** – сок, **water** – вода, **love** – любовь, **hatred** – ненависть, **friendship** – дружба и др. Перед такими существительными не ставится неопределенный артикль **a/an**; употребляются указательные местоимения единственного числа **this/that** и местоимения **much** (много) и **little** (мало). Указанные существительные заменяются местоимением 3 лица единственного числа и согласуются с глаголом-сказуемым в единственном числе.

III. Некоторым неисчисляемым именам существительным, которые имеют в английском языке только формы единственного числа, в русском языке соответствуют существительные, которые могут употребляться и в единственном, и во множественном числе: **hair** (волосы), **fruit** (фрукты), **knowledge** (знания), **information** (сведения), **progress** (успех, успехи), **money** (деньги), **advice** (совет, советы), **news** (новости), **accommodation** (жилье), **furniture** (мебель), **permission** (разрешение), **mathematics** (математика), **physics** (физика), **economics** (экономика) и др.

IV. Ряд имен существительных в английском языке имеют только форму множественного числа. Чаще всего такие существительные называют предметы, состоящие из двух частей: **jeans** (джинсы), **trousers** (брюки), **pyjamas** (пижама), **glasses** (очки), **scissors** (ножницы), **scales** (весы), **clothes** (одежда), **police** (полиция) и др. Перечисленные

существительные употребляются с указательными местоимениями во множественном числе (**these/those**) и согласуются с глаголом-сказуемым во множественном числе.

**Задание 1.1. Поставьте существительные во множественное число:**

1) one hat – two \_\_\_\_\_; 2) one brush – three \_\_\_\_\_; 3) one tomato – four \_\_\_\_\_; 4) one knife – five \_\_\_\_\_; 5) one box – two \_\_\_\_\_; 6) one hand – six \_\_\_\_\_; 7) one radio – three \_\_\_\_\_; 8) one boy – eight \_\_\_\_\_; 9) one mouse – four \_\_\_\_\_; 10) one tooth – three \_\_\_\_\_; 11) one child – five \_\_\_\_\_; 12) one city – two \_\_\_\_\_; 13) one wolf – three \_\_\_\_\_; 14) one bus – five \_\_\_\_\_; 15) one bed – seven \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 1.2. Определите, какие из перечисленных существительных исчисляемые и неисчисляемые:**

1) car, 2) milk, 3) book, 4) fox, 5) room, 6) air, 7) weather, 8) meat, 9) wall, 10) sister, 11) oil, 12) ice, 13) sugar, 14) butter, 15) family.

**Задание 1.3. Раскройте скобки и выберите правильный вариант:**

- 1) I do not want (this/these) water.
- 2) Do you know the news? (They/It) is very interesting.
- 3) Her hair (is/are) long.
- 4) Where (is/are) my glasses?
- 5) Are (this/these) clothes dirty?
- 6) ‘Where is the money?’ ‘(It is/they are) on the table.’
- 7) He doesn’t have (many/much) money.
- 8) I would like (a few/a little) salt on my vegetables.

**2) Артикль (Article)**

Неопределенный артикль (Indefinite Article)	Определённый артикль (Definite Article)
1. Имеет две формы <b>a</b> - употребляется, если слово начинается с согласного звука <i>a son, a cat</i> 2. <b>an</b> если слово начинается с гласного звука <i>an uncle, an apple</i>	Имеет одну форму <b>the</b>
<b>A=one</b> – употребляется, только с существительными единственного числа – <i>a mother - ___ parents</i>	Употребляется перед существительными и единственного и множественного числа



	- <i>the mother – the parents</i>
Употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными – <i>a cup - ___ tea</i>	Употребляется и исчисляемыми и с неисчисляемыми существительными <i>the cup- the tea</i>
Неопределённый артикль употребляется если существительное имеет общий смысл: - неопределённый, неконкретный предмет; - имеется ввиду один из рядоподобных предметов; - предмет упоминается впервые. <i>Ex.: I bought a new dress yesterday.</i>	Определённый артикль употребляется когда предмет имеет конкретный смысл: - указываем на предмет; - предмет известен из прошлого опыта; - предмет имеет дополнительную конкретизацию; - это единственный в своём роде предмет или явление ( <i>the sun, the moon</i> ).

В английском языке существует очень много выражений, где употребления определённого или неопределённого артикля является устойчивым – на них нужно обращать особое внимание и запоминать.

**Задание 2.1. Употребите нужный неопределённый артикль со следующими словами:**

\_\_\_ orange, \_\_\_ man, \_\_\_ cat, \_\_\_ egg, \_\_\_ book, \_\_\_ banana, \_\_\_ horse, \_\_\_ elephant, \_\_\_ owl, \_\_\_ baby, \_\_\_ apple, \_\_\_ octopus, \_\_\_ boy, \_\_\_ zebra, \_\_\_ tree, \_\_\_ eye, \_\_\_ eagle, \_\_\_ lemon, \_\_\_ lion, \_\_\_ fish.

**Задание 2.2. Поставьте нужный артикль – a/an, the, \_\_\_:**

1. \_\_\_ sky is covered with \_\_\_ dark clouds. Don't forget \_\_\_ umbrella! 2. Summer is \_\_\_ fine season. 3. Do you know \_\_\_ man who is talking to Margaret near the table? 4. Tomorrow we will go to see \_\_\_ new film. 5. Give me \_\_\_ pen, please! 6. Do you like to drink \_\_\_ tea with lemon? 7. My sister likes \_\_\_ honey. 8. \_\_\_ honey you bought yesterday is very tasty. 9. \_\_\_ doctor helps sick people. 10. She usually drinks \_\_\_ cup of \_\_\_ coffee in the morning. 11. My father is \_\_\_ driver.

### 3) Местоимения (Pronouns)

Личные	Объектные	Притяжательные	
		Простые	Самостоятельные ые (не требуют

I (я)	me (меня, мне, мной, обо мне)		<b>употребления существительных)</b>
		my (мой, моя, мое)	mine (мой, моя, мое)
we (мы)	us (нас, нам, нами, о нас)	our (наш, наша, наше)	ours (наш, наша, наше)
you (вы – ед.ч. и мн.ч.)	you (вас, вам, вами, о вас)	your (ваш, ваша, ваше)	yours (ваш, ваша, ваше)
they (они)	them (их, им, ими, о них)	their (их)	theirs (их)
he (он)	him (его, ему, им, о нем)	his (его)	his (его)
she (она)	her (ее, ей, ею, о ней)	her (ее)	hers (ее)
it (местоимение для обозначения неодушевленных имен существительных и животных)	it (местоимение для обозначения неодушевленных имен существительных и животных)	its (местоимение для обозначения неодушевленных имен существительных и животных)	its (местоимение для обозначения неодушевленных имен существительных и животных)

**Задание 3.1. Употребите нужную форму местоимения:**

1. Can you help ... (she)? 2. ... can speak English well (we). 3. This is ... new vacuum cleaner (I). 4. They have all modern conveniences in ... flat (they). 5. She is fond of gardening – she has a lot of beautiful and unusual flowers in... little tidy garden (she). 6. Teenagers often rebel against ... parents (they). 7. When did you have ... first kiss? (you). 8. ... hair is blond and long (I). 9. What is ... nationality? (you) - ... am Russian. (I). 10. Can you take this book for ... (he). 11. Do you know ... address? (he).

**Задание 3.2. Замените следующие слова нужными местоимениями:**

**Пример:** boy – he

1) Tom and I - \_\_\_\_\_; 2) book - \_\_\_\_\_; 3) apple - \_\_\_\_\_; 4) clowns - \_\_\_\_\_; 5) you and Jane - \_\_\_\_\_; 6) children - \_\_\_\_\_; 7) Mary - \_\_\_\_\_; 8) guitar - \_\_\_\_\_; 9) Sam - \_\_\_\_\_; 10) brother - \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 3.3. Поставьте соответствующее притяжательное местоимение:**

**Пример:** (He) *His* father is a doctor.

- 1) (I) \_\_\_\_\_ sister is ten years old.
- 2) (He) \_\_\_\_\_ mother is a teacher.
- 3) (She) \_\_\_\_\_ house is big.
- 4) (They) \_\_\_\_\_ brother is tall.
- 5) (You) \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles are old.
- 6) (We) \_\_\_\_\_ dog is white.
- 7) (He) \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are blue.
- 8) (I) \_\_\_\_\_ house is small.
- 9) (We) \_\_\_\_\_ cat is black.

**Задание 3.4. Выберите соответствующую форму притяжательного местоимения:**

**Пример:** John is (my/mine) friend.

- 1) It is (her/hers) cat.
- 2) This book is (my/mine).
- 3) This is (her/hers) bed.
- 4) The red shirt is (your/yours).
- 5) The car is (my/mine).
- 6) Jim is (your/yours) son.
- 7) Mr Smith is (their/theirs) father.
- 8) She is (my/mine) sister.
- 9) This is (our/ours) house. It is (our/ours).

**Задание 3.5. Выберите соответствующую форму местоимения в объектном падеже:**

- 1) Jack is not very polite. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) I'm talking to you. Please, listen to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Ron doesn't like spiders. He's afraid of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) This is our new house. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5) We are going hiking. Would you like to join \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6) Mary is a very nice woman. I like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Lucy never drinks coffee. She doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) He wants that book. Can you give \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 3.6. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

**1.**

**A** Taxi!

**B** Where to, sir?

**A** Could you take me to the railway station, please?

**B** Certainly, sir. Have you got any luggage?

**A** Yes, can you get it for me? My luggage is over there.

**B** All right.

2.

**A** Can you show me some cameras please?

**B** Yes, certainly. This one is very good.

**A** Yes, it is. How much is it?

**B** It's 485 \$.

**A** Oh, I'm afraid that's very expensive.

**B** I see. That one isn't expensive. It's 160 \$.

**A** What make is it? Can you show it to me, please?

**B** Here you are.

3.

**A** Excuse me!

**B** Yes, sir?

**A** Could you bring us some more coffee, please?

**B** Of course, sir.

**A** We are in a hurry. Could you bring us the bill, please?

**Задание 3.7.** Найдите в диалогах местоимения, определите, являются ли они личными, объектными или притяжательными.

**Задание 3.8.** Работая в парах, составьте похожие диалоги.

#### 4) Present Simple

Present Simple употребляется для выражения постоянного повторяющегося действия, для констатации факта.

**I study at the University** – Я учусь в университете.

Утвердительная форма времени Present Simple для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, совпадает с формой инфинитива без to.

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** (для всех лиц, кроме 3-го) и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива без частицы to.

утвердительная форма	I read	you read	they read
вопросительная форма	do I read?	do you read?	do they read?
отрицательная форма	I do not read	you do not read	they do not read

Утвердительная форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется при помощи окончания **-s (-es)**.

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **does** и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива без частицы to.

утвердительная форма    he works                    she works                    it works  
 вопросительная форма    does he work?            does she work?            does it work?  
 отрицательная форма    he does not work    she does not work    it does not work

Вспомогательные глаголы часто имеют краткую форму: **do not = don't, does not = doesn't.**

**They often read English books.** – Они часто читают английские книги.

**His marks are always good.** – Его оценки всегда хорошие.

### Present Simple

Для чего используется	Сигнальные слова	Утвердительное предложение	Вспомогательные глаголы	Отрицательное предложение	Вопросительное предложение
Для описания действий и событий в настоящем времени. (обычных, однократных, повторяющихся, законов природы, расписаний)	<b>Every day</b> ( <i>week, month, year</i> ) – каждый день (неделю, месяц, год) <b>Usually</b> – обычно; <b>Always</b> – всегда <b>Often</b> – часто <b>Sometimes</b> – иногда <b>Seldom, rarely</b> – редко, <b>In the morning (evening, afternoon), At night</b> <b>On Mondays</b>	Подл. + 1 форма глагола - <b>I go to school every day.</b> <b>She goes to school every day.</b> (3 лицо, ед. число + s/es)	<b>Do – I, we, you, they</b> <b>Does – he, she, it</b>	Подл. + вспом. гл. + not + смысловой гл. 1 формы - <b>I do not go to school.</b> <b>He does not go to school.</b>	Вспом. гл. + подл. + смысловой гл. 1 формы 1) <b>общий Do you go to school?</b> <b>Does he go to school?</b> 2) альтернативный <b>Do you go to school or to the park?</b> 3) специальный <b>Where do you go?</b> 4) к подлежащему (не нужен вспом. гл., who – 3 л. ед. ч. поэтому к гл. + s/es <b>Who goes to school?</b> 5) разделительный, «с хвостиком» <b>You go to school, don't you?</b> <b>You don't go to school, do you?</b>

**Задание 4.1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в Present Simple:**

1) Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak) four languages. 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) letters regularly. 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) well. 4) We \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) our mother about the house 5) They \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) their flat every week. 6. My working day \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) at 6 o'clock in the morning. 7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) with her parents. 8. We often \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the cinema. 9. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) a lot about history of Great Britain. 10. My granny often \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) my younger brother interesting fairy-tales.

**Задание 4.2. Перепишите текст от 3 лица единственного числа:**

My name is Betty Smith. I'm 18-year-old girl. I study at the University. I want to become a doctor. I have a family – mother, father and younger sister. We live in a large house. I like swimming. I go to the pool twice a week. I usually spend my free time with my family and friends.

**5) Порядок слов в простом предложении (Word order. Simple sentence)**

Так как в английском языке не развита система падежей, приобретает особое значение порядок слов, расположение членов предложений по отношению друг к другу. Изменение порядка слов в английском предложении может полностью изменить его смысл:

*The cat caught the rat.* – Кошка поймала крысу.

*The rat caught the cat.* – Крыса поймала кошку.

В английском предложении фиксированный порядок слов. Приведем его в виде следующей схемы:

подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство
<i>I</i>	<i>visit</i>	<i>Mary</i>	<i>every day.</i>

Обстоятельство места располагается перед обстоятельством времени:

подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство места	обстоятельство времени
<i>He</i>	<i>takes</i>	<i>exams</i>	<i>at university</i>	<i>every four months.</i>

Обстоятельство времени также можно ставить в начало предложения.

обстоятельство времени	подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	обстоятельство места
<i>In the morning</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>at university.</i>

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении отличается от порядка слов в вопросительном предложении. Рассмотрим существующие в английском языке типы вопросов:

I. Вопросы, требующие ответа *да* или *нет*, называются **общими вопросами**. Общие вопросы задаются ко всему предложению. Общий вопрос задается по одной схеме:

вспомогательный глагол	подлежащее	смысловой глагол	второстепенные члены предложения
Does	John	go	to the gym on Sunday?

На общие вопросы может даваться краткий утвердительный или отрицательный ответ.

Краткий утвердительный ответ состоит из слова **yes** (да), подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением в именительном падеже, и соответствующего вспомогательного глагола:

Does John go to the gym on Sunday?

**Yes, he does.**

Краткий отрицательный ответ состоит из слова **no** (нет), подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением в именительном падеже, и соответствующего вспомогательного глагола с отрицательной частицей *not*:

Does John go to the gym on Sunday?

**No, he doesn't.**

II. **Альтернативные вопросы** – это вопросы, предполагающие в ответе выбор между двумя или более предметами, действиями или качествами, выраженными однородными членами предложения (дополнениями, определениями, обстоятельствами), соединенными союзом **or** (или).

Порядок слов в альтернативном вопросе такой же, как и в общем вопросе:

Does John go to the gym on Sunday **or** on Saturday?

III. Вопросы, требующие специального ответа, дополнительной информации, называются **специальными вопросами**. Подобные вопросы задаются к отдельным членам предложения и начинаются с вопросительного слова или словосочетания (например: **What?** – *Что?*, **When?** – *Когда?*, **Where?** – *Где?*, **Why?** – *Почему?*, **How?** – *Как?*, **How many?** / **How much?** – *Сколько?*, **How often?** – *Как часто?* и т.д.).

Порядок слов в специальных вопросах совпадает с порядком слов в общих вопросах:

John goes **to the gym** on Sunday. – **Where** does John go on Sunday?

Иногда к специальным вопросам относят вопросы к подлежащему, хотя чаще всего их выделяют в отдельный класс. Порядок слов в вопросах к подлежащему совпадает с порядком слов в повествовательном предложении. Вопросы к подлежащему образуются с помощью вопросительных слов **who** (кто) и **what** (что), сказуемое стоит в форме 3-го лица, единственного числа.

Сравните вопрос к подлежащему и вопрос к дополнению:

**Nick** hates John. – Who hates John? (вопрос к подлежащему)

Nick hates **John**. – Who does Nick hate? (вопрос к дополнению)

**IV. Разделительные вопросы**, как и общие, требуют утвердительного и отрицательного ответа. Разделительные вопросы состоят из двух частей. Первая часть совпадает повествовательным предложением, а вторая состоит из соответствующего вспомогательного (или модального) глагола и личного местоимения в именительном падеже. При этом если первая часть вопроса утвердительная, вспомогательный (или модальный) глагол употребляется в отрицательной форме, если же первая часть отрицательная, то вспомогательный (или модальный) глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме:

John goes to the gym on Sunday. – John goes to the gym on Sunday, **doesn't he?**

**Задание 5.1. Исправьте предложения, в которых нарушен порядок слов:**

1. Mike reads a newspaper every day.
2. He drinks every day three cups of coffee.
3. Don't eat your dinner quickly.
4. We like very much this picture.
5. Jack wears a black hat.
6. I go early to bed.
7. Ann walks to work every day.
8. I very much like Chinese food.

**Задание 5.2. Расположите слова в правильном порядке:**

1. Spanish / Mary / very well / speaks.
2. Every day / work long hours / they.
3. You / Paris / know / very well / do?
4. Don't like / we / baseball / very much.
5. He / to Greece / does / every summer / go?
6. Where / you / do / work?
7. You / what / do / for / do / a living?



**Задание 5.3. Переведите на английский язык, постройте отрицательное предложение и 5 типов вопросов:**

1. Мы смотрим телевизор каждый день
2. Она хорошо говорит по-английски
3. Я обычно гуляю в парке по вечерам
4. Они часто навещают своего дядю.
5. Он любит плаванье.

**Задание 5.4. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

**1.**

**Show host** Good evening! Welcome to our show *Guess My Job*. We've got three famous people here – Professor Benson, the physicist, Amanda Jens, the pop singer and Nathaniel Greene, the film star. They are going to ask question to ask our guest's profession. Everyone can ask three questions. Here is our first competitor. First, Professor Benson.

**Professor** Do you work outside?

**Competitor** No, I don't.

**Professor** Do you work at weekends?

**Competitor** No, I don't.

**Professor** Do you get a big salary?

**Competitor** Yes, I do.

**Show host** Thank you, Professor. Next one is Amanda.

**Amanda** Do you wear a uniform?

**Competitor** No, I don't.

**Amanda** Do you work in an office?

**Competitor** Yes, I do.

**Amanda** Have you got any special diplomas?

**Competitor** Yes, I do.

**Show host** Then you, Amanda. And now Nathaniel.

**Nathaniel** Is your work important?

**Competitor** Yes, it is.

**Nathaniel** Do you travel?

**Competitor** No, I don't.

**Nathaniel** Do you work with people?

**Competitor** Yes, I do.

**Show host** That's all the questions. Now you can try to guess.

**Professor** Well, I don't know. A secretary?

**Amanda** Oh, well ... I have no idea.

**Nathaniel** Maybe an accountant?

**Competitor** No, I'm not. I'm a bank manager.

**2.**

**A** You are a new student, aren't you?  
**B** Yes, I am. I am sorry, I'm late.  
**A** Do you live far from here?  
**B** No, not very far.  
**A** How do you come to the University?  
**B** By bus.  
**A** How long does it take?  
**B** Usually about twenty minutes.

3.

**A** What's the matter?  
**B** I've got a cold.  
**A** Why don't you see a doctor?  
**B** Well, I'm going to. I've got an appointment today.  
**A** Is your appointment in the morning or in the afternoon?  
**B** It's at three p.m.  
**A** Oh, then I can give you a lift.  
**B** Thank you, that will be great.

**Задание 5.5. Определите типы вопросов в данных диалогах. Разыграйте похожие диалоги.**

### Level 1

#### Vocabulary

**relative(s)** – родственник(и)  
**parents** - родители  
**mother (Mum)** - мать (мама)  
**father (Dad)**- отец (папа)  
**children** - дети  
**child** - ребёнок  
**son** - сын  
**daughter** - дочь  
**brother** - брат  
**sister** - сестра  
**elder brother (sister)** - старший брат (сестра)  
**younger brother (sister)** – младший брат (сестра)  
**grandparents** - бабушка и дедушка  
**grandmother (Granny)** - бабушка  
**grandfather (Grandpa)** - дедушка  
**grandchildren**- внуки  
**grandson**– внук

**granddaughter** - внучка  
**cousin** - кузен (двоюродный брат, сестра)  
**uncle** - дядя  
**aunt** - тётя  
**niece** – племянница  
**nephew** - племянник  
**wife** - жена  
**husband** - муж  
**child** – ребенок 3 до 12  
**teenager** – 13-19  
**adult** - от 20...

## Text

### I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

#### I and My Family

My name is Catherine Wind. I like both my surname and name. I like my surname because Wind sounds<sup>1</sup> very energetic<sup>2</sup>. Maybe it comes from a person who was very fast<sup>3</sup> and energetic and his nickname was 'wind'.

My parents call me Cat. My friends also call me Kitty.

My parents named me after my great-grandmother. She was a famous surgeon<sup>4</sup>. So my parents are proud of<sup>5</sup> her.

I especially like when people call me Cat because it sounds like 'a cat'. Cats are my favourite animals and I think I have something in common<sup>6</sup> with them.

My family is large. I live only with my father and mother but we have a lot of relatives.

My parents have been married<sup>7</sup> for 20 years. My father's name is Alex. He is 40 years old. He is a manager in the telephone company. He often travels abroad on business. When he returns home he never forgets to bring some little presents for me and my mother.

My mother's name is Karoline. She is 39 years old. She doesn't work – she is a housewife<sup>8</sup>. She likes cooking very much, she knows a lot of recipes. So we usually have very tasty meals. Also my mum likes gardening. We have a lot of beautiful flowers in our little tidy<sup>9</sup> garden.

My father's parents – my grandmother and grandfather - live in the country. I visit them almost every summer when I have holidays. My first childish memories were connected with their village. It is a very beautiful place – there is a large river, a field and a forest near the village.

My grandfather and grandmother are pensioners. My granny likes knitting<sup>10</sup>, she usually knits very beautiful and original things for me. My grandpa is fond of fishing – sometimes he takes me to the river with him.

My mother's parents live far away from our city so we seldom see them, but we often phone each other.

I, my mother and my father are good friends. We usually spend holidays and weekends together. We go to the cinema, theatre, park, café. I know, that I always can ask my parents for advice<sup>11</sup>. They will certainly help me to cope<sup>12</sup> with any problem I have!

### Vocabulary to the text

1. **to sound** - звучать
2. **energetic** - энергичный
3. **fast** - быстрый
4. **surgeon** - хирург
5. **to be proud of** – гордиться к-л, ч-л.
6. **to have something in common** – иметь что-то общее
7. **to be married** – быть женатым (замужем)
8. **housewife** – guess the meaning of this word
9. **tidy** - чистый, опрятный, аккуратный
10. **knitting** - вязание
11. **advice** - совет
12. **to cope (with)** – справляться (с)

### Tasks

#### II. Определите истинность высказываний

1. Catherine thinks that her surname comes from a person who was lazy and liked to sleep.
2. Catherine's parents named her after a relative.
3. She likes it when people call her 'Kitty'.
4. Her father often travels abroad on business.
5. Her mother doesn't work because she is retired.
6. Catherine usually visits her mother's parents.
7. Her grandmother likes cooking.
8. Her grandfather's hobby is fishing.

#### III. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What does Catherine think about her surname?
2. Why does she like her name?
3. Why did her parents choose this name for her?
4. Is her family large or small?
5. What can you tell your group mates about her father?
6. What can you tell your group mates about her mother?
7. How do Cat and her parents usually spend their free time?

## Level 2

### Vocabulary

**relative (s)** – родственники  
**parents** – родители  
**mother (Mum)** – мать (мама)  
**father (Dad)** – отец (папа)  
**wife** – жена  
**husband** – муж  
**children** – дети,  
**child** – ребёнок  
**son** – сын  
**daughter** – дочь  
**brother** – брат  
**sister** – сестра  
**siblings** – братья и сёстры  
**twins** – близнецы  
**elder brother (sister)** – старший брат (сестра)  
**younger brother (sister)** – младший брат (сестра)  
**grandparents** – бабушка и дедушка  
**grandmother (Granny)** – бабушка  
**grandfather (Grandpa)** – дедушка  
**grandchildren** – внуки  
**grandson** – внук  
**granddaughter** – внучка  
**nearest and dearest** – близкие и дорогие люди  
**cousin** – кузен (двоюродный брат, сестра)  
**uncle** – дядя  
**aunt** – тётя  
**niece** – племянница  
**nephew** – племянник  
**stepfather** – отчим  
**stepmother** – мачеха  
**mother-in-law** – тёща  
**a baby** – с рождения до года  
**toddler** – малыш, только начинающий ходить  
**child** – ребенок от 3 до 12  
**teenager** – 13-19  
**adult** – от 20...  
**be middle aged** – около 50...  
**pensioner/be old/elderly** – от 60...

## Text

### I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

#### The History of Surnames

'What is in a name? Very much if the wit of man could find it out.' Just imagine, in England alone there are around 45,000 different surnames - each with a history behind it.

The **sources**<sup>1</sup> from which surnames are developed are almost endless: nicknames, **physical attributes**<sup>2</sup>, countries, **trades**<sup>3</sup> and almost every object known to people.

Before **the Norman Conquest**<sup>4</sup> of Britain, people did not have surnames: they were known just by a personal name or nickname.

When **communities**<sup>5</sup> were small it was easy to find a person by a single name, but as the population increased, it became necessary to **identify**<sup>6</sup> people further - leading to names such as John the butcher, William the short, Henry from Sutton, Mary of the wood, Roger son of Richard.

After 1066, the Norman barons introduced surnames into England, and the practice spread.

So trades, nicknames, places of origin, and fathers' names became fixed surnames - names such as Fletcher and Smith, Redhead and Swift, Green and Johnson. By 1400 most English families had adopted the use of family names which goes from father to other members of the family.

**Surnames deriving from a place** are probably the oldest and most common. They can be **derived**<sup>7</sup> from many sources - country, town, village. **Features**<sup>8</sup> of the landscape gave rise to many surnames (hill, wood or stream).

Trees give names such as Leaf, Bark and Root. Then there are Elmes and Maples, and Oak. It's interesting that a lot of families come from one and the same word: 'Oak' for example gave rise to Oakley, Oakerley, Noakes, Oakham, Ockham, and many others, with Cheynes and Chenies coming from the French for oak, un chêne.

#### Occupations

Other surnames were formed from a person's job. The three most common English names are Smith, Wright and Taylor. Cook and Turner are also very common.

A name ending in -man or -er are usually connected with a trade, as in Chapman (shopkeeper), Goldsmith, Nailor, Potman, Brewer, Baker and so forth.

The art gave us Painter, Fiddler, Harper, Piper and Player. And from the church we have Pope, Bishop, Monk and Abbott.

Occupational names will differ in frequency in certain areas for several reasons. The geography of a district may favour one or more specific industries what reflects in the surnames.

### Nicknames

Sometimes a nickname became a surname. Names deriving from animals are almost certainly nicknames (Fox, Sparrow, Catt)

Other examples of nicknames derive from personal or moral qualities, for example Good, Goodchild, Allgood, Toogood and Goodenough.

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory/get\\_started/surnames\\_01.shtml#w0](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory/get_started/surnames_01.shtml#w0)

### Vocabulary to the text

1. **source** – источник
2. **physical attributes** – физический признак
3. **trade** – занятие, профессия, ремесло (syn: job, occupation, work, profession)
4. **the Norman Conquest** – (historical) Нормандское завоевание (завоевание Англии норманнами в 1066)
5. **community** – община, местное население
6. **to identify** – опознавать, устанавливать
7. **to derive** – происходить
8. **feature** – черта

### II. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. How many surnames are there in England?
2. Why did surnames appear?
3. Who introduced surnames into England?
4. What is the oldest and most common source of surnames?
5. What other source of surnames do you know?
6. Are sources of surnames the same in Russia and in England?
7. Do you know when surnames appeared in Russia? Try to find some information!
8. Do you know the history of your surname? Do you know any famous people with the same surname?

### Speaking practice

I. Подготовьте сообщение или презентацию об одной из королевских семей (например, о королевских семьях Великобритании, Норвегии, Испании, Дании, Швеции и т.д.).

II. Расскажите о том, как родители выбирали ваше имя:

- a) your parents named you after a relative;
- b) they named you after a place;
- c) they chose an unusual name;
- d) they named you after a famous person;
- e) your name is religious;
- f) your parents simply liked the name.

### III. Найдите следующие сведения о вашем имени:

- 1) Each name has its meaning and a lot of people share the opinion that the name influences the person's character. Do you agree? What is the meaning and origin of your name? What other forms does your name have? What forms and pronunciation does your name have in other languages?
- 2) Do you know some famous people with the same name as yours? Do you like your name?

### Test

1. My mother plays \_\_\_\_\_ guitar very well.
  - a) a
  - b) an
  - c) the
2. These trousers \_\_\_\_\_ far too big for you.
  - a) are
  - b) is
  - c) was
3. They like \_\_\_\_\_, and we like them.
  - a) we
  - b) our
  - c) us
4. Whose bag is this? – It's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) my
  - b) mine
  - c) me
5. Helen usually \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema once a week.
  - a) go
  - b) goes
  - c) gos
6. Lisa is my mother's sister. She is my \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) uncle
  - b) aunt
  - c) niece



7. Bill is my uncle's son. He is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) nephew
  - b) niece
  - c) cousin
8. Tom is my sister's husband. He is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) brother-in-law
  - b) cousin
  - c) uncle
9. Jane is married to John. She is his \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) fiancé
  - b) wife
  - c) sister-in-law
10. Mary is my aunt. She is my father's \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) sister
  - b) niece
  - c) mother

### **Дополнительная литература и Интернет-ресурсы**

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4. Redman S. English Vocabulary in Use. Pre-intermediate – Intermediate. – Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1997. - 266 p.
5. Murphy R. English grammar in use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students of English. Cambridge University Press. – 350 p.
6. Murphy R. Essential grammar in use. A self-study reference and practice book for elementary students of English. Cambridge University Press. – 300 p.
7. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v92p3zSsR08>
8. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qz2eUa79dAk>
9. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3GMiFc-gLs&feature=related>

### **Unit 3. Appearance**

## I. Grammar: Degrees of Comparison;

### II. Text:

1) Standards of Female Beauty;

2) Body Language;

### III. Speaking Practice: Describing people's appearance;

### IV. Writing Practice: Description of a person.

## I. Grammar

### 1) Степени сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательное (**adjective**) в английском языке имеет три степени сравнения – **positive**, **comparative**, **superlative** - положительная, сравнительная и превосходная.

Степени сравнения (**Degrees of Comparison**) – образуются двумя способами.

	<b>positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
I. с помощью суффиксов <b>-er, -est</b> - односложные прилагательные - двусложные прилагательные, которые заканчиваются на <b>-er, -ly, -y, -w</b>	<b>large</b> <i>Ex. There is a large park near my house.</i> <i>A red ball is <b>isn't so large as</b> a green one.</i>	<b>larger</b> <i>Ex. A city is <b>larger than</b> a town</i>	<b>the largest</b> <i>Ex. Eurasia is <b>the largest</b> continent.</i>
II. многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения с помощью слов <b>more, the most</b>	<b>beautiful</b> <i>Ex. His pictures are very beautiful. A daughter is <b>as beautiful as</b> her mother.</i>	<b>more beautiful</b> <i>Ex. I think that Siamese cats are <b>more beautiful than</b> Persian ones</i>	<b>the most beautiful</b> <i>Ex. It's <b>the most beautiful</b> garden I've ever seen.</i>

**As** (positive degree) **as** – такой же ... как

**Not so** (positive degree) **as** – не такой ... как

Существуют некоторые особенности написания степеней сравнения прилагательных:

1) Если слово оканчивается на согласный, перед которым следует краткий ударный гласный, то конечная согласная буква удваивается – **big – bigger – the biggest**.

2) Если слово оканчивается на ‘y’, перед которой следует согласный, то ‘y’ на ‘i’ и прибавляется суффикс – **heavy – heavier – the heaviest**

3) Если слово заканчивается на немую ‘e’, то при прибавлении суффиксов **er, est** – ‘e’ опускается – **large – larger – the largest**

Существуют исключения, которые образуют степени сравнения не по правилам:

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
old	older	the oldest
old	elder	the eldest (о родственниках)
far	farther	the farthest (о расстоянии)
far	further	the further (о времени)

**Задание 1.1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных:**

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin, thick, fat, nice, warm, cold, merry, small, tall, high, weak, strong, heavy, light, green, dry, clean, dirty, wide, deep, brave.

**Задание 1.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного:**

- 1) Which is \_\_\_\_: the United States or Canada (large)?
- 2) What is the name of the \_\_\_\_ port in the United States (big)?
- 3) Moscow is the \_\_\_\_ city in Russia (large).
- 4) The London underground is the \_\_\_\_ in the world (old).
- 5) There is a \_\_\_\_ number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia (great).
- 6) St. Petersburg is one of the \_\_\_\_ cities in the world (beautiful).
- 7) The rivers in America are much \_\_\_\_ than those in England (big).
- 8) The island of Great Britain is \_\_\_\_ than Greenland (small).
- 9) What is the name of the \_\_\_\_ mountain in Asia (high)?
- 10) The English Channel is \_\_\_\_ than the Straits of Gibraltar (wide).

**Задание 1.3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму прилагательного:**

1. August is usually the \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) month in the UK. The temperature goes up to around 24 C. 2. This jacket cost 350 euros. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) in the shop. 3. Health is \_\_\_\_\_ (important) than money for me. 4. Sam is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) boy in the class. He is nearly two meters tall. 5. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) film I've seen. It lasts four hours. 6. Take some of these sweets: they are very \_\_\_\_\_ (tasty). They are \_\_\_\_\_ (tasty) than the sweets in that box. 7. A bus is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than a tram. 8. This pretty girl is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) student in the group. 9. Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) place in this part of the county? 10. Today the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) than it was yesterday. 11. Her eyes are \_\_\_\_\_ (grey) than mine. 12. He was the \_\_\_\_\_ (fat) man in the village. 13. As he went on, the box seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) and \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy). 14. My sister is the \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) girl in the class. 15. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (attentive) student in your group? 16. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) and the leaves on the trees get \_\_\_\_\_ (yellow). 17. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 18. Your dictation is now \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than it was last month, but it's not so \_\_\_\_\_ (good) as Nick's dictation. And of course Nellie has the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) dictation of all. 19. Oil is \_\_\_\_\_ (light) than water. 20. We shall wait for a \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) day to go on the excursion. 21. Phil is as \_\_\_\_\_ as Jim (clever). 22. A screen version isn't so \_\_\_\_\_ as a book (interesting). 23. Days in May became \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (hot). 24. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) question in the exam test. I spent much time answering it. 25. It was getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (dark). And soon we couldn't see our way.

**Задание 1.4. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

**1.**

**Reporter** Hello. We're interviewing Bruce Freezer, the boxer, who is going to have a fight with Joe Korton. What do you think, Bruce?

**Bruce Freezer** I'm the greatest.

**R** You were the greatest, but Joe is ten years younger than you.

**B** I've beaten him once, and I'm going to beat him again.

**R** Are you sure? Some people say he's better than you.

**B** I've beaten all the best boxers, and Joe Korton is one of the worst!

**R** Really?

**B** I'm faster, stronger, fitter and more intelligent than him!

**R** OK then. Are you going to retire after this fight?

**B** Of course not! I'm going to stay the champion!

**R** Joe Korton doesn't think so.

**B** Well, Korton is the ugliest man in the world! I'm going to beat him!

2.

**A** Look at that girl!

**B** What about her?

**A** Look at her dress!

**B** What about it?

**A** It's the same as mine!

**B** No, it isn't. Hers is shorter than yours.

**A** Really?

**B** Yes, and the sleeves are longer. Her dress isn't so bright as yours. Yours is more beautiful than hers.

**A** Oh, really? Thank you.

3.

**A** What's the matter? Why has the bus stopped?

**B** There is an accident.

**A** Here? Again?

**B** Yes. Why?

**A** There have been three this week, and it's only Thursday. It's the most dangerous corner I've ever seen.

3.

**A** Can I borrow some money?

**B** I'm sorry, but I'm broke.

**A** What can I do?

**B** Ask Frank. He is as rich as Rockefeller.

**Задание 1.5. Назовите прилагательные в диалогах и определите степени сравнения прилагательных.**

**Задание 1.6. Работая в парах, составьте похожие диалоги.**

### Level 1

#### Vocabulary

**Parts of body – части тела**

**arm** – рука

**back** – спина

**body** – тело

**cheek** – щека

**chest** – грудь (грудная клетка)

**ear** – ухо

**eye** – глаз  
**eyebrow** – бровь  
**face** – лицо  
**finger** – палец на руке  
**foot (feet)** – ступня  
**hair** – волосы (*hair – is* - согласуется с глаголом ед. числа)  
**hand** – рука (кисть)  
**head** – голова  
**heart** – сердце  
**knee** – колено  
**leg** – нога  
**lip** – губа  
**mouth** – рот  
**neck** – шея  
**nose** – нос  
**shoulder** – плечо  
**skin** – кожа  
**stomach** – живот  
**toe** – палец на ноге  
**tooth** – зуб; зубы - **teeth**  
**wrinkle** – морщина

### How to describe?

**appearance (general):** *pretty (about a girl and woman only)* – красивая; *beautiful* – красивый; *handsome (about a man)* – красивый; *ugly* – некрасивый;

**face:** *oval face* – овальное лицо, *pretty face* – красивое лицо, *round face* – круглое лицо, *ugly face* – некрасивое лицо;

**eyes:** *blue, grey, brown, green, light, dark eyes*;

**hair:** *long hair* — длинные волосы, *short hair* — короткие волосы, *straight hair* — прямые волосы, *curly hair* — вьющиеся волосы, *dark hair* — тёмные волосы, *blond hair* — светлые волосы, *brown hair* — каштановые волосы, *grey / white hair* — седые волосы, *red hair* — рыжие волосы, *thick hair* — густые волосы, *thinning hair* — жидкие волосы;

**lips:** *full lips* — полные губы, *thin lips* — тонкие губы, *red lips* – красные губы *pink lips* – розовые губы;

**nose:** *turned-up nose* — курносый нос, *long nose* – длинный нос, *short nose* – короткий нос, *small nose* – маленький нос, *big nose* – большой нос;

**cheeks:** *full cheeks* — полные щёки, *pale cheeks* — бледные щёки, *rosy cheeks* — румяные щёки;

**eyebrows:** bushy eyebrows — густые брови, thin eyebrows - тонкие брови, clear-cut eyebrows - чёткие брови;

**teeth:** white teeth – белые зубы; misplaced teeth – неправильно расположенные зубы;

**skin:** dark skin – смуглая кожа, pale skin – бледная кожа;

**height and weight:** tall (but not high) – высокий; short (not low) – низкий; medium height – средний рост; slim (about a woman) – стройная; thin – худой; fat – полный.

## Text

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Обратите внимание на произношение слов, выделенных курсивом:

### Standards of Female Beauty

Different *epochs* have different standards of female beauty. How did they change?

*Antique*<sup>1</sup> times created<sup>2</sup> the first *cult* of beauty. A perfect<sup>3</sup> body had small *breast*<sup>4</sup>, thin *waist*<sup>5</sup> and wide hips<sup>6</sup>. Sculptors of that time modeled only such *figures*. For example, the *proportions* of the well-known Venus are 86-69-93 at 164 cm. growth.

In X-XII centuries in Europe the new ideal of beauty was developed. High women with pale skin and high forehead<sup>7</sup> came into fashion. Ladies shaved<sup>8</sup> off a part of the hair framed the face in order to open their forehead. To make the neck seem longer and thin, they also shaved the nape<sup>9</sup>. Thin hands, long fingers and long legs were *appreciated*<sup>10</sup>. The strangest thing was the fact that the standard of beauty meant noticeable, big stomach. Those ladies, who had a **flat**<sup>11</sup> stomach, put a special small *cushion*<sup>12</sup> to make their stomach seem bigger.

In the Medieval Europe<sup>13</sup> everything should be small - growth, hands, foot, breast. Women wore the dresses, almost completely hiding<sup>14</sup> a figure.

*Renaissance*<sup>15</sup> time's people found magnificent<sup>16</sup> bodies very beautiful. An ideal woman should have plum<sup>17</sup> hands, wide hips and magnificent breast. You can find the examples of such beauty in the pictures by Rubens.

In the end of XVI started the time of so-called 'doll beauty'. Women should be graceful<sup>18</sup> and *elegant*; they should have incredibly thin waist, small head on a long "swan"<sup>19</sup> neck, sloping shoulders and a small breast. Some ladies refused to eat. They starved<sup>20</sup> themselves to meet<sup>21</sup> these standards.

Finally the XX century has come - the time of emancipation. Women began to do sports and give a maximum of attention to the *physical* activity. There was an absolutely other standard of female beauty - the sunburn, well-

developed muscular system, self-confidence. Women began to wear trousers, short haircut. They should be attractive, demonstrate and emphasize<sup>22</sup> their beauty with the help of clothes and make-up.

Then in the second part of the XXth century a slim high model-girl came into fashion, and this ideal is still the most preferable<sup>23</sup> now.

But we can't say that today people have some strict ideal to *follow*. It's very important to remember, and every person should understand it – that every woman is beautiful and *unique*.

<http://www.easy-beauty.org/in/77>

### Vocabulary to the text

1. **antique** – античный
2. **(to) create** – создавать
3. **perfect** – совершенный
4. **breast** – грудь
5. **waist** – талия
6. **hips** – бёдра
7. **forehead** – лоб
8. **(to) shave (off)** – брить (сбривать)
9. **nape** – затылок
10. **(to) appreciate** – ценить
11. **flat** – плоский
12. **cushion** – подушечка
13. **the Medieval Europe** – средневековая Европа
14. **(to) hide** – прятать, скрывать
15. **Renaissance** – Возрождение
16. **magnificent** – внушительный, величественный
17. **plump** – полный
18. **graceful** – грациозный
19. **swan** – лебединый
20. **(to) starve** – голодать, морить голодом
21. **(to) meet** – (здесь) соответствовать
22. **(to) emphasize** – подчёркивать
23. **preferable** – предпочтительный

### Tasks

#### II. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. How can people know about beauty standards of other epochs?
2. What was the beauty standard in the Antique times?
3. What were the proportions of the well-known Venus?
4. What was the beauty standard in the X-XII centuries in Europe?
5. Does that ideal seem strange to you? Why?



6. What was the beauty standard in the Medieval Europe?
7. Do you think that the proportions of the figure were very important at that time? Why/why not?
8. What was the beauty standard of Renaissance?
9. What is 'doll beauty'?
10. What was the beauty standard in the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
11. Is there a beauty standard nowadays? Why/why not?

## Level 2

### Vocabulary

#### Parts of body – части тела

**body** – тело

**brain** – разум

**blood** – кровь

**soul** – душа

**heart** – сердце

**chest** – грудь

**back** – спина

**stomach** – живот

**shoulder** – плечо

**arm** – рука

**waist** – талия

**hand** – рука (кисть)

**finger** – палец на руке

**thumb** – большой палец руки

**nail** – ноготь

**hip** – бедро

**leg** – нога

**knee** – колено

**foot (feet)** – ступня

**toe** – палец на ноге

**head** – голова

**face** – лицо

**eye** – глаз

**hair** – волосы

**lip** – губа

**mouth** – рот

**nose** – нос

**cheek** – щека

**eyebrow** – бровь

**ear** – ухо  
**tooth** – зуб; **teeth** – зубы  
**neck** – шея  
**wrinkle** – морщина  
**skin** – кожа

## How to describe?

**appearance (general):** pretty (about a girl and woman only) – красивая; beautiful – красивый; handsome (about a man) – красивый; good-looking – красивый, обладающий привлекательной внешностью; attractive – привлекательный; ugly – некрасивый; ordinary-looking – обычный;

**face:** oval face – овальное лицо; pretty face – красивое лицо; round face – круглое лицо; ruddy face – румяное лицо; ugly face – некрасивое лицо;

**eyes:** blue, grey, brown, green, light, dark eyes;

**hair:** long hair – длинные волосы; short hair – короткие волосы; straight hair – прямые волосы; curly hair – вьющиеся волосы; wavy hair – волнистые волосы; black / dark hair – тёмные волосы; blond / light hair – светлые волосы; brown hair – каштановые волосы; red hair – рыжие волосы; grey / white hair – седые волосы; thick hair – густые волосы; thinning hair – жидкие волосы;

### **lips:**

thick (full) lips – толстые (полные) губы; thin lips – тонкие губы; red lips – красные губы, pink lips – розовые губы;

### **nose:**

Roman nose – орлиный, римский нос; bulbous nose – нос картошкой; snub nose – вздернутый нос; turned-up nose – курносый нос; long nose – длинный нос; short nose – короткий нос; small nose – маленький нос; big nose – большой нос;

### **cheeks:**

full / rounded cheeks – полные щёки; sunken cheeks – впалые щёки; pale cheeks – бледные щёки; rosy cheeks – румяные щёки;

### **eyebrows:**

bushy eyebrows – густые брови; thin eyebrows – тонкие брови; clear-cut eyebrows – чёткие брови;

**ears:** lop-eared – лопоухий;

**teeth:** white teeth – белые зубы; misplaced teeth – неправильно расположенные зубы

**skin:** dark skin – смуглая кожа, pale skin – бледная кожа;

**height and weight:** tall (but not high) – высокий; short (but not low) – низкий; medium height – средний рост; slim (about a woman) – стройная;

thin – худой; fat – полный; overweight – лишний вес; overweight people – люди с избыточным весом.

## Text

**I. Read and translate the text. Pay special attention to the translation of the underlined sentences:**

### Body Language

It can take between 90 seconds and 4 minutes to decide if we like someone. **You never get a second chance to make a first impression!** But this has little to do with your talking. As far as **attraction**<sup>1</sup> goes, here's how we get the **message**<sup>2</sup>:

55% is through **body language**<sup>3</sup>

38% is the tone and speed of our voice

only 7% is through what we say.

So you can see how important body language is. And it's also important to learn how to use it and how to understand it.

Body language is a form of non-verbal communication, which consists of body pose, gestures, expressions of the face, and eye **movements**<sup>4</sup>.

When people are happy their lips smile. When they think about some difficult problem they **knit their brow**<sup>5</sup>. When they are surprised they raise their eyebrows. When they feel nervous or impatience they can bite their lips or drum their fingers on the table.

**They say** that eyes are the **mirror**<sup>6</sup> of the soul. It's really true because our eyes can express a lot of emotions.

New York psychologist, Professor Arthur Arun, has been studying the dynamics of what happens when people **fall in love**. He has shown that the simple act of staring into each other's eyes has a powerful impact.

The two strangers were asked to **stare**<sup>7</sup> into each other's eyes without talking for four minutes. Then many of his couples said that they felt deeply attracted to their partner and two of his subjects even married afterwards. So it was a **proof**<sup>8</sup> that **love at first sight** exists.

When we are interested in what we are looking at our **pupils**<sup>9</sup> widen. In **medieval**<sup>10</sup> Italy, women put belladonna into their eyes to make them look bigger. In fact, 'bella donna' means 'beautiful lady'. However, this is not recommended, as belladonna is a kind of poison!

One of the most basic and powerful body-language signals is when a person crosses his or her arms across the chest. This can **indicate**<sup>11</sup> that a person is putting up a **barrier**<sup>12</sup> between himself and others. It can also mean that a person is expressing opposition, **hostility**<sup>13</sup>.

When people are attracted to each other, they tend to sit or stand in the same way and copy each other's physical gestures. This is known as 'mirroring'. When someone does this, it marks good communication.

But it's really hard to interpret body language. The meaning of this or that signal may depend on the situation: eye contact can indicate that a person is thinking positively of what the speaker is saying; it can also mean that the other person doesn't trust the speaker enough to "take their eyes off" the speaker. Lack of eye contact – when a person lowers eyes or often blinks – can indicate **dishonesty**<sup>14</sup>. On the other hand, **shy**<sup>15</sup> persons are often unable to make eye contact without discomfort. Also we should remember that cultural norms about eye contact **vary**<sup>16</sup> widely.

There are some books and films where body language plays an important role. For example it's a popular American television series 'Lie to Me'. In the detective show a group of **psychologists**<sup>17</sup>, Dr. Cal Lightman (Tim Roth) and his colleagues, who are professional interpreters of body language, help **to tell truth from lie**.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/science/hottopics/love/flirting.shtml>

#### **Vocabulary to the text:**

1. **attraction** – привлекательность, притягательность, влечение
2. **message** – сообщение
3. **body language** – жестикуляция и мимика, язык телодвижений
4. **movement** – движение
5. **to knit their brow** – хмурить брови
6. **mirror** – зеркало
7. **stare** – пристально смотреть
8. **proof** – доказательство
9. **pupil** – зрачок
10. **medieval** – средневековый
11. **indicate** – указывать, показывать, выражать
12. **barrier** – препятствие
13. **hostility** – враждебность
14. **dishonesty** – нечестность
15. **shy** – робкий
16. **to vary** – различаться
17. **psychologist** – психолог

#### **II. Find out the meaning of the following expressions and make up a short situation with them:**

You never get a second chance to make a first impression!  
fall in love (with)

love at first sight  
to tell smth. from smth.  
they say...

### **III. True or false? Correct the sentences that are false:**

1. It takes only several minutes to decide if people like each other.
2. You can get a lot of information through the body language.
3. 'Bella donna' means 'clever lady'
4. A person crosses his/her arms across the chest to show that he/she agrees with you.
5. It's absolutely comfortable for everybody to make eye contact with all people.

### **IV. Answer the questions:**

1. What is body language?
2. How do people usually express their emotions with the help of body language?
3. Why are eyes called 'a mirror of the soul'? Do you agree with it?
4. What was the experiment of Arthur Arun?
5. Why did women from medieval Italy put belladonna into their eyes?
6. Is it a good sign when a person crosses his or her arms across the chest?
7. What is 'mirroring'?
8. Why is it difficult to interpret body language?
9. Have you ever had the situation when somebody told you something but you definitely knew that he was lying? How have you understood it?
10. Do you know any differences in body language of people from different cultures?
11. Do you know any other books or films when body language plays an important role in the plot?

### **V. How can people express different emotions with the help of body pose, gestures, expressions of the face, and eye movements? What does a person usually do when he/she is:**

- happy
- sad
- surprised
- interested
- bored
- frightened
- uncertain?

### **III. Speaking Practice**

**I. Describe a person in the picture:  
standards of beauty of XX-XXI century – describe them!**



**II. Describe your appearance.**

**III. Try to describe your neighbour from memory.**

**IV. Describe your ideal female / male beauty.**

**V. Read the dialogue and then play a role game: two of the students are the police officers.**

*Two of the students are tourists. Somebody has stolen their money and documents but they saw the robber. So they come to the police station and should secretly choose somebody from the group and describe him/her to the police. Policemen should ask questions about the robber's appearance. Other students should draw a photofit picture and then guess who the robber is.*

At the police office,

P=policeman; Mr. Broun; Mrs. Broun

P: Good afternoon! Can I help you?

Mr B: Yes! We have got a problem.

P: What happened?

Mrs.B: Somebody has stolen my bag when I was waiting for my husband near the shop!

P: Oh, did you see him?

Mrs.B.: Yes. It was a man.

P: Can you describe him?

Mrs.B.: It was a tall and thin man, he was wearing some dark clothes.

P: I see. But do you remember his face?

Mrs. B: He had an oval face and pale skin.

P: What colour are his eyes?

Mrs.B: I think his eyes were grey or blue.

P.: Was his hair dark or fair?

Mrs.B.: He was dark-haired. His hair was short and straight.

P.: What about his nose?

Mrs.B.: He had a Roman nose.

P.: Did you notice anything else?

Mrs.B.: Yes. He was lop-eared.

P.: Don't worry Mr. and Mrs. Broun. We will find this man!

## Writing Practice

### Description of a person

В процессе учебы вам не раз придется готовить описания людей, мест, предметов, ситуаций, испытанных эмоций или приобретенного опыта. Несмотря на различие объектов описания, такие тексты строятся по единому плану и включают введение, в котором вы сообщаете потенциальному читателю, каков объект вашего описания; основную часть, которая обычно состоит из нескольких абзацев и в которой вы создаете живой и яркий образ того, что вы описываете; заключения, в котором вы обобщаете все то, о чем вы писали в предыдущих частях.

Подготовка описания дает вам большую творческую свободу в выражении своих мыслей и использовании языковых средств. Прежде чем описывать кого-то из своих однокурсников, друзей, родственников, известных личностей запишите самые яркие, запоминающиеся детали, качества, с которыми вы их ассоциируете. И как только у вас начнет складываться цельный образ, начинайте писать. Старайтесь использовать прилагательные наиболее точно и ярко описывающие ваш объект.

Пока вы не достигли высокого мастерства в описании окружающих, предлагаем вам отдельные фразы, которые в совокупности с приведенной в этом уроке лексикой, помогут вам составить свои первые тексты-описания.

**She / He looks (quite)...**

**He looks like...**

**I would imagine she is...**

**I would guess he is...**

**He appears to be (rather)...**

**I think he / she likes...**

**She / He is wearing...**

**She / He is dressed...**

**in their teens / middle-aged / elderly**

**I. Write a description of your friend or relative, use tips given above.**

## Test

1. – Is he tall?  
- No, he is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) slim
  - b) medium built
  - c) medium height
2. – Is he plump?  
- Quite the opposite. He is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) thin
  - b) fat
  - c) short
3. When people are happy their \_\_\_\_\_ smile.
  - a) eyebrows
  - b) lips
  - c) ears
4. When people are surprised they \_\_\_\_\_ their eyebrows.
  - a) lift
  - b) raise
  - c) rise
5. It was a tall and thin man, he was \_\_\_\_\_ some dark clothes.
  - a) carrying
  - b) holding
  - c) wearing
6. This squad usually fights \_\_\_\_\_ crimes.
  - a) the most grave
  - b) the gravest
  - c) graver
7. Detective Jones was \_\_\_\_\_ with the case than all his colleagues.
  - a) more successful
  - b) the most successful
  - c) successfuller
8. She is as \_\_\_\_\_ as Miss Marple.
  - a) shrewder
  - b) shrewdest
  - c) shrewd
9. My car isn't so \_\_\_\_\_ as yours.
  - a) fast
  - b) faster
  - c) more fast
10. In autumn days become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) more and more short



- b) shorter and shorter
- c) shortest and shortest

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### Unit 4. Character

#### I. Grammar: Order of adjectives in a sentence

#### II. Text Reading and Speaking Practice: Star Signs

### Grammar

1. **Order of adjectives in a sentence (Порядок расположения прилагательных-определений в предложении):**

В предыдущих уроках уделялось внимание порядку слов в английском предложении: прямой порядок слов в предложении, расположение в нем обстоятельств места и времени, а также наречий, указывающих на частотность, регулярность совершаемых действий, типы вопросов и порядок слов в них. Существует также определенная логика, схема расположения нескольких определений одного определяемого слова, выраженных прилагательными. Прилагательные в функции определения ставятся перед определяемым существительным. При наличии у существительного нескольких определений, последние располагаются в следующем порядке: *размер – возраст – форма – цвет – происхождение – материал – назначение – определяемое существительное*. Например: *large new square brown French wooden linen chest*. Определение, выражающее субъективное мнение говорящего о предмете, ставится перед всеми остальными определениями. Например: *wonderful large new square brown French wooden linen chest*.

**Задание 1.1. Расположите прилагательные в правильном порядке:**

- 1) a cotton / old / blue shirt;
- 2) a Roman / beautiful / ancient / marble / statue;
- 3) a beef / delicious / huge / sausage;
- 4) a new / English / interesting / detective / story;
- 5) a navy / woolen / new / smart / dress;
- 6) a little / lovely / old / village;
- 7) a green / new / nice / sweater;
- 8) a plastic / small / bag;
- 9) a big / fat / black / cat;
- 10) a thrilling / American / old / movie.

**Задание 1.2. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

**A** Can you show me this pullover?

**B** Yes, please. It's a nice blue French woolen pullover. You can try it on.

**A** I'm afraid it's the wrong size.

**B** Is it too big, or too small?

**A** It's too big. And I don't like the sleeves. Can you show me that beautiful black cashmere sweater?

**B** Yes, sure. Here it is.

**A** My cat is lost. Have you seen it?

**B** Is it an ugly big old grey cat?

**A** No! Mine is a lovely little white cat, almost a kitten.

**B** Then no, I haven't, sorry.

**A** Look what I've bought!  
**B** This? An awful big old black leather bag?  
**A** Hey! It's an exquisite antique dark-grey Italian purse!  
**B** Oh, sorry. Where did you get it?  
**A** Well ... . Second hand.

**Задание 1.3. Работая в парах, составьте похожие диалоги.**

### Level 1

#### Vocabulary

**ambitious** – целеустремленный  
**cheerful** – веселый  
**dishonest** – нечестный  
**easy-going** – добродушный, беззаботный  
**emotional** – эмоциональный  
**friendly** – дружелюбный  
**generous** – щедрый  
**hard-working** – трудолюбивый  
**honest** – честный  
**insensitive** – нечувствительный  
**kind** – добрый  
**lazy** – ленивый  
**mean** – скупой  
**miserable** – несчастный, несчастливый  
**nice** – милый, приятный  
**optimistic** – оптимистичный  
**pessimistic** – пессимистичный  
**punctual** – пунктуальный  
**reserved** – сдержанный  
**sensitive** – чувствительный  
**shy** – робкий  
**strong** – сильный  
**tense** – напряженный, нервный  
**unfriendly** – недружелюбный  
**unkind** – недобрый  
**unpleasant** – неприятный  
**weak** – слабый

1. Поместите все прилагательные в две колонки:

Positive qualities	negative qualities

2. Опишите свой характер (положительные и отрицательные черты).
3. Опишите свой идеал, назовите те качества, которые вы особенно цените в людях и которые не любите.
4. Прочитайте текст и скажите, согласны ли вы с описанием своего знака зодиака. Почему да / нет.

Adopted from [http://www.njnj.ru/partrans/star\\_signs.htm](http://www.njnj.ru/partrans/star_signs.htm)

### Star Signs

There are 12 star signs, and people who belong to a definite sign have their own character, habits and manners.

**Aries** (21st March - 20th April) like jokes, parties and loud music. They are easy-going and cheerful. They are good at sport. They don't often ask for advice. Sometimes they're a bit selfish.

The people who are born under the sign of **Taurus** (21st April - 21st May) are hard-working. They don't like to be weak. They are very practical and helpful. They don't like changes. They like food!

If you're **Gemini** (22nd May - 21st June) you love surprises. You like chatting with your friends. You are emotional and optimistic. You do a lot of things at once.

**Cancer** (22nd June - 22nd July) seems strong and selfish. But really he's soft and sensitive. One minute he's happy, the next minute he feels miserable.

**Leos** (23rd July - 23rd August) are leaders. They want to be rich and important one day, they are ambitious and generous. They love expensive things.

**Virgo** (24th August - 22nd September) always works hard. She chooses her friends carefully because they have to be perfect! She is honest and reserved.

If you're **Libra** (23rd September - 23rd October) people like you because you always say nice things. You hate fights. You want everyone to be happy. You're a bit lazy. You are not mean.

People who were born under the sign of **Scorpio** (24th October - 22nd November) are very strong persons. They always get what they want. They're very good friends. But they can be tense and unfriendly sometimes.

If you are **Sagittarius** (23rd November - 21st December) you are friendly. You spend money like water. You always tell the truth. Sometimes this can hurt your friends feelings, they may think that you are insensitive.

**Capricorns** (22nd December - 20th January) are quiet and serious. They work hard. Their friends like them because they never do stupid things. They are kind and sometimes shy.

So if you were born under the sign of **Aquarius** (21st January - 18th February) you like to be free. You have original ideas. Some of your ideas are crazy! You can be pessimistic sometimes.

**Pisces** (19th February - 20th March) are friendly and kind. They are good at art and they love music. They often lose things and forget the time, they are not punctual.

5. Подберите антонимы (слова, противоположные по значению)

cheerful	dishonest
easy-going	insensitive
generous	lazy
hard-working	mean
honest	miserable
kind	pessimistic
nice	tense
optimistic	unkind
sensitive	unpleasant
strong	weak

6. Подберите прилагательное для описания:

- She is always on time because she is ...
- He is always smiling and in a good mood he is ...
- Kate has problems with meeting new people, she is ...
- Nick doesn't show his emotions, he is rather ...
- My brother wants to have a promotion, he is ...
- He lost his mobile phone and now is unhappy and ...
- Sarah is always laughing or crying, she is...

7. Замените выделенное слово (слова) синонимом:

- Dan is very **nice** when he meets new people.
- My boss is **not** a very **pleasant** man.
- She is **easy-going** and always **smiling**.
- He is **not hard-working** at all.
- My friend is so **miserable**!

## Vocabulary

**affectionate** – ласковый, любящий  
**arrogant** – высокомерный, надменный  
**attentive** - внимательный  
**broad-minded** – с широким кругозором  
**careful** - заботливый  
**communicative** – общительный  
**cruel** – жестокий  
**devoted** – преданный  
**dishonest** – нечестный  
**double-faced** – двуличный  
**enthusiastic** – восторженный, полный энтузиазма  
**friendly** – дружелюбный  
**gentle** – мягкий, добрый  
**good-humoured** – добродушный  
**greedy** – жадный  
**hard-hearted** – бессердечный  
**honest** – честный  
**hostile** – неприязненный, враждебный  
**hypocritical** – лицемерный, притворный  
**ill-natured** – злой, недоброжелательный  
**indifferent** – равнодушный  
**kind** – добрый  
**kind-hearted** – добрый, отзывчивый  
**loving** – любящий  
**loyal** – верный, преданный  
**merciful** – милосердный  
**modest** – скромный  
**open-minded** – восприимчивый, открытый новому  
**patient** – терпеливый  
**proud** – гордый  
**reliable** – надежный  
**respectable** – уважаемый  
**responsible** – ответственный  
**revengeful** – мстительный  
**rude** – грубый  
**self-confident** – уверенный в себе  
**selfish** – эгоистичный  
**sincere** – искренний  
**tactless** – бестактный  
**trustful** – доверчивый  
**unkind** – недобрый

**unsociable** – необщительный

**vulgar** – вульгарный, грубый

**witty** – остроумный

**1. Поместите все прилагательные в две колонки:**

<b>positive</b>	<b>negative</b>
responsible	selfish

**2. Опишите свой характер (положительные и отрицательные черты).**

**3. Опишите свой идеал, назовите те качества, которые вы особенно цените в людях и которые не любите.**

**4. Прочитайте текст и скажите, согласны ли вы с описанием своего знака зодиака. Почему да / нет.**

Adopted from: <http://starsigns.co.uk/>

### **Star Signs**

#### **Aries - 21st March - 20th April**

Star signs are related to both positive and negative characteristics in a person. Arians are commonly known as: open-minded, energetic, self-confident, selfish, impatient, enthusiastic. Arians are also said to make good leaders, and will likely inspire others with their courage, creativity, and strong personalities.

#### **Taurus - 21st April - 21st May**

Security is very important for a Taurus, in every sense of the word! Those born under Taurus enjoy comfort and the finer things in life. They are reliable and ambitious, and also make devoted friends. But they can be self-willed.

#### **Gemini - 22nd May - 21st June**

Gemini's are communicative, friendly and cordial. Gemini's are also lively, broad-minded and great at multi-tasking. A Gemini can be indifferent when they are bored. They are also filled with nervous energy that can lead to stress and depression.

#### **Cancer - 22nd June - 22nd July**

Those born under the sign of Cancer generally have good instincts, but they are also cautious and wouldn't take risks with things like money. Cancerians

have powerful emotions, making them kind, loyal friends and affectionate romantic lovers. This can also mean they are oversensitive and take offence easily. A typical Cancerian is also a homebody and likes a large family.

### **Leo - 23rd July - 23rd August**

Leo's may have strength and courage like a Lion, but they can be proud, rude and tactless. On the positive side, a Leo can be generous, kind-hearted and loving to those around them. They also have an optimistic, enthusiastic, outlook on life. One of their most important leadership qualities is good organisation.

### **Virgo - 24th August - 22nd September**

A Virgo likes routine, which enables them to be practical and industrious workers. They are also very good at absorbing information. They are careful, patient and responsible. Virgo's can also be mistaken for introverts, as they are very shy and modest. The negative side to their character can also find them too conservative, and weighing down the details of a project.

### **Libra - 23rd September - 23rd October**

With the need for balance and peace, comes a dislike of conflict, and so many Librans will refrain from taking sides and offending people. They are attentive listeners and problem solvers. They are gentle, sincere and witty, but sometimes they can be arrogant and hostile.

### **Scorpio - 24th October - 22 November**

Unfortunately, Scorpions have a bad reputation and are often talked about as cruel and hard-hearted. They tend to be emotionally energetic, trustful and honest. On a positive note, their energy can lead to a determined and forceful approach to life, which will bring results. Scorpions are also known for their magnetism.

### **Sagittarius - 23rd November - 21st December**

Sagittarians have a great sense of fun and optimism, and enjoy being with people who share this philosophy in life. Freedom is also very important to this star sign, and friends or partners should avoid putting a Sagittarian in a claustrophobic situation. Although generally an open-minded and trusting sign, they can also be double-faced and hypocritical.

### **Capricorn - 22nd December - 20th January**

Capricorns are born with a lot of potential, but are often held back from achieving by their own pessimistic attitude to life. This is partly down to lack of confidence, and they often under estimate their abilities/achievements. Just



like famous Capricorn Rowan Atkinson, many under this sign will have the gift of humour. Other positive aspects of their character include common sense and patience.

### **Aquarius - 21st January- 18th February**

Aquarians are one of the few star signs you can't really generalise about, as no two are alike. An Aquarian can be unpredictable and will often add surprising opinions to a debate. They can be ill-natured and unsociable, merciful and good-humoured. Sometimes they are hard to be understood.

### **Pisces - 19th February - 20th March**

A Piscean is an emotive being. They are highly sensitive creatures with a great empathy and generosity of spirit. As one of the kindest signs in the zodiac they are often helping others, and will make friends for life. Known as the poets of the zodiac they can have an idealistic view of life, which can be their downfall. But sometimes they can be dishonest and unkind

### **Vocabulary to the text**

**inspire** – вдохновлять

**courage** – храбрость, смелость

**security** – безопасность

**finer** – утонченный

**lively** – веселый, оживленный

**multi-tasking** – способность выполнять несколько задач одновременно

**indifferent** – равнодушный

**cautious** – осторожный

**homebody** – домосед

**outlook** – взгляд

**industrious** – трудолюбивый, прилежный

**absorbing** – поглощающий

**shy** – робкий

**weigh down** – взвешивать

**peace** – мир

**refrain** – удерживаться

**offend** – обижать

**unfortunately** – к сожалению

**determined** – решительный

**forceful** – волевой

**hold back** – сдерживать

**add** – добавлять

**downfall** – неудачи, крушение

**5. Подберите антонимы (слова, противоположные по значению)**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) careful       | a) dishonest    |
| 2) communicative | b) hard-hearted |
| 3) cordial       | c) hostile      |
| 4) double-faced  | d) ill-natured  |
| 5) friendly      | e) rude         |
| 6) gentle        | f) selfish      |
| 7) honest        | g) sincere      |
| 8) kind          | h) unkind       |
| 9) kind-hearted  | i) unsociable   |
| 10) modest       | j) vulgar       |

**6. Замените выделенные слова синонимами из текста.**

- 1) Jo is very *loving* towards her.
- 2) All the staff are *feeling a lot of interest and excitement* about the project.
- 3) He is a *loyal* supporter of the team.
- 4) He was a wild and *obstinate* child.
- 5) Sarah was *not at all interested* to him.

**7. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

- 1) Nick has been to many countries. He is:  
a) witty b) broad-minded c) patient
- 2) You can always trust him, he is:  
a) reliable b) indifferent c) attentive
- 3) She cares too much of money because she is;  
a) merciful b) greedy c) hypocritical
- 4) If you work as a nurse you should be:  
a) respectable b) arrogant c) patient
- 5) My friend never cares what she says. She's:  
a) revengeful b) tactless c) cruel
- 6) My boss always welcomes new ideas because he is:  
a) open-minded b) good-humoured c) trustful
- 7) The class always laughs at his jokes, they think he's:  
a) witty b) self-confident c) arrogant

**8. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:**

**A** Hello! Nice to meet you.

**B** Hello! What are you doing here, in this café?

**A** I'm waiting for my new boyfriend.

**B** Really? What is he like?

**A** My boyfriend is wonderful!

**B** Is he? Really?

**A** Yes, he's handsome, cheerful and easy-going.

**B** Oh, great!

**A** He is always optimistic and friendly

**B** Is he? Really?

**A** Yes, he is always in a good mood and really nice. He is also very generous and kind.

**B** Is he? Does he have any negative qualities?

**A** Well, I can't say he is very sensitive or emotional. He is rather reserved.

**B** Talking about men, I can't say these qualities are negative.

**A** Well, maybe you're right. He is not very punctual either. I've been waiting for him for twenty minute now.

### 9. Работая в парах, составьте похожий диалог.

#### Test

1. Tom has done no work since he has been here. He is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) punctual

b) reliable

c) lazy

2. She's always here on time.

a) punctual

b) responsible

c) ambitious

3. Jack loves being with other people. He is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) shy

b) sensible

c) social

4. William wants to be promoted to become the head of the department. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.

a) ambitious

b) diligent

c) social

5. Jane is always very polite, but today she is being \_\_\_\_\_.

a) rude

b) revengeful

c) angry

6. Jane is extremely \_\_\_\_\_ about her exams at the moment.

a) sensitive

b) tense

c) easy-going

7. I often lie awake at night if someone has something unkind to me. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

a) sensible

b) sensitive

c) thoughtful

8. We bought \_\_\_\_\_ table.

a) a valuable old wooden

b) an old wooden valuable

c) a wooden old valuable

9. He found \_\_\_\_\_ box in the attic.

a) black small wooden

b) wooden black small

c) small black wooden

10. They were looking at the \_\_\_\_\_ monument.

a) fascinating Greek ancient

b) Greek fascinating ancient

c) fascinating ancient Greek

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## Unit 5. Daily routine

**I. Grammar: Frequency adverbs, expressions with have;**

**II. Text:**

**My day;**

**Daily Routine of Famous People**

**III. Speaking Practice: My Daily Routine.**

### Grammar

#### Frequency adverbs

Every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, on Mondays etc.

Наречия частотности, такие, как **always, often, never, rarely, seldom, usually, hardly ever** в предложении употребляются перед сказуемым, если сказуемое состоит из одного слова, и после первого слова в сказуемом, если сказуемое состоит из двух и более слов, например:

**I always go to work by car.** – *Я всегда езжу на работу на машине.*

**Ann often plays tennis.** – *Энн часто играет в теннис.*

**They usually have dinner at 7 o'clock.** – *Они обычно ужинают в 7 часов.*

В том случае, если сказуемое выражено глаголом «**to be**» (во времени **Present Simple** формы **am, is, are**), данные наречия частотности располагаются после глагола «**to be**», например:

**I am never ill.** – *Я никогда не болею.*

**They are usually at home in the evenings.** – *По вечерам они обычно дома.*

**It is often cold here in winter.** – *Зимой здесь часто бывает холодно.*

Наречия **sometimes, every day / week / month / year, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, on Mondays** употребляются в начале или в конце предложения, например:

**Sometimes I eat too much.** – *Иногда я ем слишком много.*

**On Mondays he usually has English lesson.** – *По понедельникам у него обычно урок по английскому.*

**I don't go jogging in the morning, I usually do it in the evening.** – *Я не бегаю утром, обычно я бегаю вечером.*

#### Глаголы **to have** и **have got**

Глаголы **to have got** и **have** указывают на обладание чем-то и переводятся на русский язык как «иметь, обладать». В настоящем времени они могут использоваться как синонимы, за исключением ряда

устойчивых выражений, в которых употребляется только глагол **have**, например:

**Формы глагола have got:**

Утвердительная форма		Отрицательная форма		Вопросительная форма
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма	
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got?
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got?
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got?
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got?
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got?
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got?

Существует ряд выражений с глаголом **have**, которые употребляются только со словом **have** (а не **have got**). Это следующие выражения:

**have breakfast / lunch / dinner** – завтракать / обедать / ужинать

**have a meal** – есть, кушать

**have a sandwich / a pizza** – есть сэндвич / пиццу

**have a cup of coffee / a glass of milk** – выпить чашку кофе / стакан молока

**have something to eat / drink** – перекусить что-то / что-то выпить

**have a bath / shower** – принимать душ / ванну

**have a rest / a holiday** – отдыхать

**have a party** – устраивать вечеринку

**have a nice time** – хорошо проводить время

**have a good journey** – хорошо провести путешествие

**have a walk / a swim / a game (of tennis)** – прогуляться / поплавать / поиграть (в теннис)

**have a dream** – мечтать

**have a baby** – родить ребенка

**have a look (at...)** – взглянуть на

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы с данными выражениями требуют употребления вспомогательных глаголов (во времени **Present Simple** – **do / does**, **Past Simple** – **did**), например:

**I don't usually have breakfast.** – *Я обычно не завтракаю.*

**Do you have a cup of coffee or a cup of tea in the morning?** – *Ты пьешь кофе или чай утром?*

**Did you have a good holiday?** – *Ты хорошо отдохнул?*

**Задание 1.1. Дополните предложения словами в скобках.**

- 1) My brother speaks to me (never).
- 2) Susan is polite (always).
- 3) I finish work at 5 o'clock (usually).
- 4) The bus isn't late (usually).
- 5) I don't eat fish (often).
- 6) I forget what you say (never).
- 7) They go abroad (sometimes).
- 8) I go to the cinema (every week).
- 9) We have English classes (on Fridays).
- 10) He watches TV (usually, in the evening).

**Задание 1.2. Используйте нужную форму глагола to be или to have:**

- 1) You ... welcome.
- 2) The metro station ... far from my house.
- 3) Mary and Nelly ... friends.
- 4) It ... 5 o'clock now.
- 5) She ... a nice flat.
- 6) We ... a little child.
- 7) She ... twenty.
- 8) They ... a big car.
- 9) How ... you?
- 10) How old ... Mary?
- 11) What country ... she from?
- 12) We ... well.
- 13) They ... a small cottage.
- 14) It ... far away.
- 15) She ... no time.
- 16) It ... easy to ask him about it.
- 17) He ... two mistakes in the test.
- 18) His mistakes ... bad.

**Задание 1.3. Заполните пропуски формами глагола have got (have got 've got, has got ('s got), haven't got и hasn't got):**

- 1) Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2) They like animals. They \_\_\_\_\_ three dogs and two cats.
- 3) Charles isn't happy. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of problems.
- 4) They don't read much. They \_\_\_\_\_ many interesting books.
- 5) 'What's wrong?' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ something in my eye.'
- 6) 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ it.'

7) Julia wants to go to the concert but she \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket.

**Задание 1.4. Заполните пропуски глаголами have / has или have got / has got (или их отрицательной формой):**

- 1) I ...time to do the shopping.
- 2) ... Lisa ... a car? – No, she can't drive.
- 3) He can't open the door. He ... a key.
- 4) Lily is very busy. She ... much free time.
- 5) Do you want to ... a cup of tea?
- 6) I usually ... lunch at about 1 p.m.
- 7) My Granny ... three cats.
- 8) She wants to ... a party.
- 9) John often ... a bath in the evening.
- 10) ... you ... a swim every week?

**Задание 1.5. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

**A** Have you got a car?

**B** Yes, I have.

**A** What kind is it?

**B** It's a Ford.

**A** Do you like it?

**B** Yes. It's very comfortable and economical. I always drive to work. Sometimes I give a lift to my colleagues.

**A** What are you doing this weekend?

**B** I'm going to Moscow.

**A** Do you often go there?

**B** Yes, my cousins live there so I visit them every month.

**A** Really? I have a cousin in St Petersburg, but I rarely visit her

**B** Well, we are very close, so I always visit them when I have a holiday.

**A** Have a good journey!

**A** Aren't you hungry?

**B** No, I often have breakfast at 8 a.m. I usually have a sandwich and a cup of coffee.

**A** Well, I hardly ever eat in the morning. Sometimes I have a cup of tea, but that's it. On Mondays and Wednesdays I always have a game of tennis. And I have a swim every week, usually on Fridays. So I have no time for having breakfast.

**B** Oh, good for you! I never do any sport, I seldom have a walk and that is all.



**Задание 1.6. Работая в парах, составьте похожие диалоги.**

**Задание 1.7. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:**

Desmond Norris works for a Research company, He asks people about their free time.

**A** Good evening. I'm from Market Research. May I ask you some questions?

**B** Yes, all right.

**A** OK, what time do you usually arrive home from work?

**B** I usually arrive home at seven o'clock.

**A** When do you usually have dinner?

**B** Oh, I usually eat at seven thirty, but I sometimes eat at eight o'clock or nine o'clock. My wife works too!

**A** What do you usually do after dinner?

**B** Well, I sometimes go out, but I often stay at home and watch TV.

**A** How often do you go out?

**B** Oh, not often. Two or three times a month.

**A** Do you often visit your friends?

**B** Well, not so often. I seldom visit them. More often they visit me.

**A** Do you often go to the theatre?

**B** No, I never go to the theatre.

**A** ... and the cinema? Do you ever go to the cinema?

**B** Yes, I do. I occasionally see a film. I like comedies.

**A** What time do you go to bed?

**B** Well, I usually go to bed about eleven, but on weekends I always go to bed late, after midnight.

**A** That is all. Thank you so much!

**Задание 1.8. Работая в парах, составьте похожий диалог.**

### Level 1

### Vocabulary

**wake up** – просыпаться

**get up** – вставать

**go to the bathroom** – идти в ванную

**take a shower** – принимать душ

**clean teeth** – чистить зубы

**wash face and hands** – умываться

**do morning exercises** – делать зарядку

**get dressed** – одеваться

**have breakfast** – завтракать

**go to work / to the University** – идти на работу / в университет  
**have lunch** – обедать  
**come home** – приходить домой  
**have dinner** – ужинать  
**listen to the radio** – слушать радио  
**phone a friend** – звонить другу  
**watch TV** – смотреть телевизор  
**go for a walk** – гулять  
**go to the cinema** – ходить в кино  
**do homework** – делать домашнее задание  
**clean the flat** – убираться (в квартире)  
**play computer games** – играть в компьютерные игры  
**read** – читать  
**go to bed** – ложиться спать

### **Every Day**

Peter is a lawyer.

He works five days a week.

He gets up at six o'clock every day. He takes a shower.

He eats his breakfast. He drinks two cups of coffee.

He leaves home for work at seven o'clock.

He has lunch in a café near his work.

He comes home at eight o'clock.

In the evening he stays at home and watches TV. On Fridays and Saturdays he goes to the restaurant with his wife.

He goes to bed at eleven o'clock.

### **Questions:**

- 1) What does Peter do?
- 2) How many days a week does he work?
- 3) What time does he get up?
- 4) What does he have for breakfast?
- 5) What does he do after breakfast?
- 6) What time does he leave home?
- 7) Where does he have lunch?
- 8) What time does he come home?
- 9) What does he do in the evening?
- 10) What time does he go to bed?

### **Работа в парах:**

**Student A.**

**Напишите предложения, используя информацию:**

- 1) Julie, a student.
- 2) six days a week
- 3) 7 o'clock
- 4) orange juice
- 5) university
- 6) 8 o'clock
- 7) students cafeteria
- 8) 5 o'clock
- 9) does her homework / goes for a walk with friends
- 10) 10 o'clock

**Задайте соответствующие вопросы студенту В.**

### **Student В.**

**Напишите предложения, используя информацию:**

- 1) Paul, a driver.
- 2) five days a week
- 3) 5 o'clock
- 4) a cup of tea and a cheese sandwich
- 5) work
- 6) 6 o'clock
- 7) transport cafe
- 8) 6 o'clock
- 9) watches football
- 10) 9 o'clock

**Задайте соответствующие вопросы студенту А.**

1. **Расскажите о том, как обычно проходит ваш день.**
2. **Расскажите о том, как проходит день у одного из членов вашей семьи.**
3. **Расскажите, что Вы обычно не делаете в течение дня.**

### **My Day**

During the week I usually wake up at 7.00 a.m. I don't get up immediately, I get up at 7.15. I go to the bathroom to take a shower, clean my teeth, wash my face and hands. In the summer I have a shower in the morning, but in the winter I often have a bath instead. I don't do morning exercises because I'm a bit lazy. Then I get dressed and have breakfast at 7.30. I go to the University at 8.00.

At the University I have classes. I also have one or two snacks, for example cakes, fruit, hamburgers during the day at University. After the University I go to the library sometimes or go for a walk, so I get home at 7.00 p.m.

I live alone, so I have to make my own dinner and do the washing-up. I also have to feed my cat twice a day as well. I do the shopping on Saturday. After the shopping I usually clean my flat. On Saturday I also do my washing and ironing.

In the evening I do my homework, phone my friends and watch TV. I go to bed at about 11.00 p.m. I usually read a little and go to bed at 11.30.

On weekends I can get up later, at about 10 a.m., I like staying in bed and having a lie-in. During the week I usually stay at home in the evening and have a rest, but at the weekend I often go out and go to the cinema or disco with friends. Sometimes my friends come to me and we have a chat, take photos or play computer games together. I go to bed late.

### **Vocabulary to the text**

**have a snack** – перекусить

**live alone** – жить одному

**make dinner** – готовить ужин

**do the washing-up** – мыть посуду

**feed my cat** – кормить кота

**do the shopping** – делать покупки

**do the washing and ironing** – стирать и гладить

**go to bed** – засыпать

**have a lie-in** – не вставать рано

**go to the cinema** – ходить в кино

**have a chat** – разговаривать, болтать

**1. Скажите, соответствуют ли следующие предложения тексту. Напишите T (true) если правда, и F (false), если неправда.**

- 1) He wakes up and gets up at the same time.
- 2) He always has a shower.
- 3) He has breakfast at 7.30.
- 4) He has three snacks at the University.
- 5) After the University classes he goes to the library or for a walk.
- 6) He lives alone.
- 7) He has to feed his dog.
- 8) In the evening he usually plays computer games.
- 9) His weekends are different from his weekdays.
- 10) His friends come to see him at the weekends.

**2. Сопоставьте слова из двух колонок, так чтобы получились выражения, и затем, опираясь на выражения из текста, употребите эти выражения в своих предложениях:**

1) do	a) a chat
2) do	b) a snack
3) do	c) alone
4) feed	d) dinner
5) go	e) my cat
6) go	f) the shopping
7) have	g) the washing-up
8) have	h) to sleep
9) live	i) to the cinema
10) make	j) washing

### 3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

- 1) When you **get up**, you:
  - a) wake up    b) get out of bed    c) get dressed
- 2) When you **have a lie-in**, you:
  - a) get up as soon as you wake up    b) oversleep    c) stay in bed until later
- 3) When you **have a snack**, you:
  - a) eat small amount of food    b) eat lunch    c) eat dinner
- 4) When you **do your homework** you:
  - a) do the University task    b) do the work about the house    c) read books
- 5) When you **do the washing up**, you:
  - a) wash your clothes    b) wash your face and hands    c) wash the dishes

### Level 2

#### Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Kevin Dream, the television reporter, interviews Lady Tompkins for the programme "Daily Life".

**Kevin Dream** OK, Lady Tompkins, tell us about an ordinary day in your life.

**Lady Tompkins** Well, I wake up at nine o'clock.

**Kevin Dream** Do you get up at nine o'clock?

**Lady Tompkins** No, of course not. I wake up at nine o'clock, have breakfast in bed and watch "Morning News". I get up at eleven o'clock.

**Kevin Dream** Really? What do you have for breakfast?

**Lady Tompkins** Fresh orange juice and fruit.

**Kevin Dream** What do you do then?

**Lady Tompkins** I walk in the garden.

**Kevin Dream** And then?

**Lady Tompkins** I swim in my swimming pool.

**Kevin Dream** What time do you have lunch?

**Lady Tompkins** I have lunch at 2 o'clock. I eat soup and fresh vegetables.

**Kevin Dream** And after lunch?

**Lady Tompkins** Oh, I rest until 5 o'clock.

**Kevin Dream** ... and at 5? What do you do at 5?

**Lady Tompkins** I have a cup of tea.

**Kevin Dream** ... and then?

**Lady Tompkins** I dress for dinner. We have dinner at 8 o'clock.

**Kevin Dream** What time do you go to bed?

**Lady Tompkins** I have a bath at 10 or eleven o'clock and go to bed after that.

**Kevin Dream** Thank you, Lady Tompkins, your life is very busy and exciting!

**Составьте свой диалог о том, как проходит Ваш обычный день.**

### **Daily Routine of Famous People**

Adopted from

<http://dailyroutines.typepad.com/>

### **Winston Churchill**

Churchill's daily routine changes little during years. He wakes about 7:30 a.m. and remains in bed for breakfast and reading of mail and all the national newspapers. For the next couple of hours, still in bed, he works, dictating to his secretaries.

At 11:00 a.m., he gets up, and perhaps goes for a walk around the garden, and takes a weak whisky and soda to his study.

At 1:00 p.m. he joins guests and family for a three-course lunch. Winston drinks champagne served at a specific temperature and smokes cigars. When lunch ends, about 3:30 p.m. he returns to his study to work, or supervises work on his estate, or plays cards or backgammon with his wife Clementine.

At 5:00 p.m., after another weak whisky and soda, he goes to bed for an hour and a half. He says this was siesta, a habit gained in Cuba, which allows him to work 1 1/2 days in every 24 hours. At 6:30 p.m. he wakes up and dresses for dinner at 8:00 p.m.

Dinner is the focal-point of Churchill's day. Table talk, dominated by Churchill, is as important as the meal. Sometimes, depending on the company, drinks and cigars extend the event well past midnight. The guests gone, Churchill returns to his study for another hour or so of work.

## **Stephen King**

"There are certain things I do if I sit down to write," he says. "I have a glass of water or a cup of tea. There's a certain time I sit down, from 8:00 to 8:30, somewhere within that half hour every morning," he explains. "I have my vitamin pill and my music, sit in the same seat, and the papers are all arranged in the same places. The purpose of doing these things the same way every day is a way of saying to the mind, you're going to work soon.

"It's not any different than a bedtime routine," he continues. "Do you go to bed a different way every night? I brush my teeth, I wash my hands. Why does anybody wash their hands before they go to bed? I don't know."

## **John Grisham**

When he first starts writing, Grisham says, he has "these little rituals that are silly but very important."

"The alarm clock goes off at 5, and I jump in the shower. My office is 5 minutes away. And I have to be at my desk, at my office, with the first cup of coffee and write the first word at 5:30, five days a week."

His goal: to write a page every day. Sometimes that takes 10 minutes, sometimes an hour; sometimes he writes for two hours before he has to turn to his job as a lawyer, which he never especially enjoys. In the Mississippi Legislature, there are "enormous amounts of wasted time" that give him the opportunity to write.

"So I am very disciplined about it," he says.

## **Vocabulary to the text**

**couple of hours** – пара часов

**study** – кабинет

**join** – присоединяться

**a three-course lunch** – обед из трех блюд

**served** – поданный

**smoke** – курить

**supervise** – руководить

**estate** – поместье

**backgammon** – нарды

**habit** – привычка

**gain** – получать

**focal-point** – фокус, основной вопрос

**extend** – продлевать

**past midnight** – после полуночи

**pill** – таблетка

**papers arranged** – бумаги разложены

**purpose** – цель

**alarm clock** – будильник

**goal** – цель

**a lawyer** – адвокат

**enormous amounts of wasted time** – огромное количество свободного времени

**I. Ответьте на вопросы.**

**Who of three famous people:**

- 1) works as a lawyer?
- 2) likes to sleep in the afternoon?
- 3) writes at least a page every day?
- 4) starts his work at the same time every day?
- 5) takes vitamins?
- 6) smokes cigars?
- 7) is very disciplined?
- 8) plays cards?
- 9) goes to bed after midnight?
- 10) thinks that rituals are important?

**II. Скажите, соответствуют ли следующие предложения тексту.**

**Напишите T (true), если правда, и F (false), если неправда.**

- 1) Winston Churchill wakes up and gets up at the same time.
- 2) Winston Churchill works in his study.
- 3) Stephen King has a glass of juice or coffee.
- 4) Stephen King doesn't listen to music.
- 5) John Grisham gets up early.
- 6) John Grisham writes at his study.

**III. Составьте выражения из двух колонок, опираясь на выражения из текста, затем употребите эти выражения в своих предложениях:**

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1) brush     | a) a glass of water |
| 2) dress     | b) a vitamin pill   |
| 3) go        | c) for a walk       |
| 4) go        | d) for dinner       |
| 5) have      | e) hands            |
| 6) have      | f) in the shower    |
| 7) jump      | g) newspapers       |
| 8) read      | h) teeth            |
| 9) supervise | i) to bed           |
| 10) wash     | j) work             |



## Test

1. When you have a lie-in, you:
  - a) get up as soon as you wake up
  - b) oversleep
  - c) stay in bed until later
2. When you do the washing up, you:
  - a) wash your clothes
  - b) wash your face and hands
  - c) wash the dishes
3. When you have a snack, you:
  - a) eat small amount of food
  - b) eat lunch
  - c) eat dinner
4. When you do the ironing or clean the flat, you:
  - a) do house work
  - b) do homework
  - c) do business
5. When you do some physical activity to make your body strong and healthy, you:
  - a) do homework
  - b) do some exercise
  - c) make some exercises
6. I haven't read a morning newspaper yet. May I have a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) go
  - b) look
  - c) try
7. I met Jane at the airport. We sat and had a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) swim
  - b) chat
  - c) walk
8. Lily had a \_\_\_\_\_. It's her first child.
  - a) baby
  - b) meal
  - c) child
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the evening:
  - a) don't drink usually
  - b) don't usually drink
  - c) usually don't drink
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ late for classes.
  - a) is always

b) always is

### Дополнительная литература и Интернет-ресурсы

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### Unit 6. Free time. Hobby

**I. Grammar: Present Continuous;**

**II. Text: Hobby;**

**III. Speaking Practice: Talking of Hobbies.**

#### Grammar

##### 1. Present Continuous

Present Continuous обозначает действие, которое происходит в определенный момент в настоящем (в момент речи).

Утвердительная форма сказуемого в Present Continuous состоит из двух частей, а именно: изменяемой части – вспомогательного глагола to be, который служит показателем лица, числа и времени, и неизменяемой части – причастия 1 смыслового глагола (так называемой – **ing** формы), например:

**I am reading a book now.** - *Сейчас я читаю книгу.*

Вопросительная форма образуется путем постановки вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем лице, числе и

времени перед подлежащим. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

утвердительная форма I am reading      you are reading      he is reading

вопросительная форма am I reading?      are you reading?      is he reading?

отрицательная форма I am not reading      you are not reading      he is not reading

1) Present Continuous употребляется для выражения действий, которые совершаются в момент речи. Момент речи часто подчеркивается употреблением наречия **now** (*сейчас*), а также выражением **at this moment** (*в настоящий момент*).

Глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятия и умственную деятельность, а также некоторые другие глаголы во временах группы Continuous не употребляются. К таким глаголам относятся: **to want** – *хотеть*, **to like** – *нравиться*, **to love** – *любить*, **to wish** – *желать*, **to see** – *видеть*, **to hear** – *слышать*, **to notice** – *замечать*, **to know** – *знать*, **to understand** – *понимать*, **to remember** – *помнить*, **to forget** – *забывать*, **to seem** – *казаться*, **to be** – *быть*, и др..

2) Время Present Continuous также употребляется для выражения заранее намеченного, запланированного действия, которое совершится в будущем, часто – в ближайшем будущем. В этом случае обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время:

**They are going to the park tomorrow.**      -      *Они идут завтра в парк.*

**Вопросы:**

Общий: **Are you going to the cinema? / Is he going to the cinema? / Am I going to the cinema?**

Специальный: **Where are you going? / When is he going to the cinema? / Where am I going?**

К подлежащему: **Who is going to the cinema?**

Альтернативный: **Are you going to the cinema or to the theatre? / Is she going to the cinema or to the theatre? / Am I going to the cinema or to the theatre?**

Разделительный: **You are going to the cinema, aren't you? / He isn't going to the cinema, is he?**

**Задание 1.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous:**

(NOW) 1) The boys (to run) about in the garden. 2) I (to do) my homework. 3) John and his friends (to go) to the library. 4) Ann (to sit) at her desk. 5) A young man (to stand) at the window. 6) He (to smoke) a cigarette. 7) The old man (to walk) around the room. 8) You (to have) a break? 9) What language you (to study) 10) What they (to talk) about? 11) It still (to rain). 12) They (to work).

**Задание 1.2. Напишите отрицательную и вопросительную формы к следующим предложениям:**

- 1) My sister is sleeping.
- 2) They are walking in the park.
- 3) I am singing.
- 4) He is reading an article.
- 5) We are drinking tea.

**Задание 1.3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:**

Anna is a student. She is staying with Johnsons, an English family.

**A** Mr Johnson, can you help me? I'm doing my homework and I don't understand this sentence.

**B** Which one? Oh, that's difficult. I can't help you now. I'm reading.

**A** What are you reading?

**B** I'm reading news on the Internet.

**A** Can Mrs Johnson help me?

**B** No, I'm afraid she can't. She is watching something.

**A** What is she watching?

**B** Some TV show, I think.

**A** What about Sarah?

**B** Oh, she can't help you now. She is phoning someone.

**A** Who's she phoning?

**B** She's phoning her boyfriend.

**A** Oh, I see. I'll do it later then.

**Задание 1.4. Найдите случаи употребления Present Continuous**

**Задание 1.5. Работая в парах, составьте похожий диалог.**

## **2. Infinitive and –ing forms**

В системе английского глагола принято выделять две группы форм – личные и неличные. К личным формам относят формы прошедшего и не прошедшего времени, которые функционируют в предложении в качестве сказуемого.

В английском языке существуют три неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, причастие (причастие I и причастие II) и герундий. Неличные формы глагола не изменяются по лицам и числам и не

употребляются самостоятельно в роли сказуемого. Важной особенностью неличных форм глагола является отсутствие у них категории времени. Это значит, что они не помещают действие на определенный отрезок времени и лишь указывают на соотношение обозначаемого ими действия с действием, которое названо глаголом сказуемым.

Мы не будем подробно останавливаться на анализе отдельных свойств неличных форм и остановимся только на особенностях их употребления.

### Infinitive

Инфинитив в английском языке имеет следующие формы:

	Active	Passive
<b>Indefinite</b>	(to) send	(to) be sent
<b>Continuous</b>	(to) be sending	-----
<b>Perfect</b>	(to) have sent	(to) have been sent
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	(to) have been sending	-----

Инфинитив (с частицей **to**) употребляется в следующих случаях:

- для выражения цели:

**She went out to buy some milk.** – Она вышла, чтобы купить молоко.

- после определенных глаголов (**advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, promise, refuse** и т.д.):

**He promised to be back at 10 o'clock.** - Он обещал вернуться к 10 часам.

- после определенных прилагательных (**angry, happy, glad** и т.д.):

**She was glad to see him.** – Она была рада встретиться с ним.

- после вопросительных слов (**where, how, what, who, which**, исключение составляет только вопросительное слово **why**):

**Has she told you where to meet them?** – Она сказала вам, где их встречать?

- после **want/would like/ would love/ would prefer**:

**I'd love to go for a walk.** – Я бы с удовольствием прогулялась.

- после существительных:

**It's a pleasure to work with you.** – Работать с Вами – одно удовольствие.

- после конструкций со словами **too** и **enough**:

**He's too short to reach the top shelf.** – Он слишком мал, чтобы дотянуться до верхней полки.

Инфинитив (без частицы **to**) употребляется в следующих случаях:

- после модальных глаголов (**must, can, will** и т.д.):

**You must be back at 12 o'clock.** – Вы должны вернуться в 12 часов.

- после **had better/would rather**:

**I'd rather have stayed in last night.** – *Лучше бы я остался дома вчера.*

- после **make/let/see/hear/feel** + дополнение:

**Mum let me watch TV.** – *Мама разрешила мне посмотреть телевизор.*

### **-ing forms**

Употребляя термин **-ing forms**, мы имеем в виду причастие I и герундий (в данном разделе мы не даем характеристику причастию II). Приведем эти формы:

	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
<b>Non-perfect</b>	sending	being sent
<b>Perfect</b>	having sent	having been sent

**-ing forms** употребляются в следующих случаях:

- после определенных глаголов (**admit, afford, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, keep, look forward to, mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practice, prevent, report, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, understand** и т.д.):

**He admitted (to) stealing the painting.** – *Он признался в краже картины.*

- после **love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer**:

**He likes cooking.** – *Он любит готовить.*

- после **I'm busy, It's no use, It's (no) good, It's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, have difficulty (in)**:

**It's no use complaining.** – *Бесполезно жаловаться.*

- после "go" для обозначения физических упражнений:

**They go skiing every winter.** – *Зимой они катаются на лыжах.*

- после предлогов:

**He entered without knocking at the door.** – *Он вошел, не постучавшись.*

- после **see, hear, listen, watch** для выражения незаконченных и длительных действий:

**I saw Kate painting the kitchen.** – *Я видел, как Кейт красила кухню.*

**Задание 2.1. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму (-ing-form или инфинитив)**

1) They denied \_\_\_\_\_ the money (steal).

2) I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ out tonight. I'm too tired (go).

3) The baby began \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the night (cry).

4) Why do you keep \_\_\_\_\_ me questions? Can't you leave me alone (ask)?

- 5) I don't enjoy \_\_\_ very much (drive).
- 6) Can you remind me \_\_\_ some coffee when we go out (buy)?
- 7) One of the boys admitted \_\_\_ the window (break).
- 8) The boy's father promised \_\_\_ for the window to be repaired (pay).
- 9) I refuse \_\_\_ any more questions (answer).
- 10) I can't afford \_\_\_ out tonight. I haven't got enough money (go).

**Задание 2.2. Вставьте указанные глаголы в следующие предложения:**

<b>answer</b>	<b>use</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>make</b>	<b>try</b>	<b>work</b>
<b>apply</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>listen</b>	<b>see</b>	<b>wash</b>	<b>write</b>

- 1) Could you please stop \_\_\_ so much noise?
- 2) He tried to avoid \_\_\_ my question.
- 3) I considered \_\_\_ for the job but in the end I decided against it.
- 4) I enjoyed \_\_\_ to music.
- 5) Have you finished \_\_\_ your hair yet?
- 6) I've put off \_\_\_ the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- 7) I don't mind you \_\_\_ the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- 8) If you walk into the road without looking, you risk \_\_\_ knocked down.
- 9) Sarah gave up \_\_\_ to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.
- 10) Jim is 65 but he is not going to retire yet. He wants to carry on \_\_\_.
- 11) What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody \_\_\_ so stupid?
- 12) Hello! Fancy \_\_\_ you here! What a surprise!

## Level 1

### Vocabulary

- to be fond of** – любить что-то делать (нравится что-то делать)  
**to be interested in** – интересоваться чем-либо (нравится что-то делать)  
**to spend time doing smth** – проводить время делая что-то  
**to do sports** – заниматься спортом  
**to watch TV** – смотреть телевизор  
**to watch video** – смотреть видео  
**to stay home** – оставаться (быть) дома  
**to listen to music, to CDs, to the radio** – слушать музыку, диски, радио  
**to play computer games** – играть в компьютерные игры  
**to surf the web** – сидеть в Интернете

**to read a book** – читать книгу  
**to knit** – вязать  
**to cook** – готовить  
**to draw a picture** – рисовать картину  
**to have a sleep** – спать  
**to phone a friend** – звонить другу  
**to do nothing** – ничего не делать  
**to relax** – отдыхать, расслабляться  
**to rest** – отдыхать  
**to go to the country** – поехать за город  
**to have a picnic** – поехать на пикник  
**to walk in the park** – гулять в парке  
**to play tennis, football etc.** – играть в теннис, футбол и т.д.  
**to play the guitar, the piano, etc.** – играть на гитаре, пианино  
**to go to the gym** – ходить в тренажерный зал  
**to go to the disco** – идти на дискотеку  
**to go to the cinema / movie theater, theater, circus, museum** – идти в кино, театр, цирк, музей  
**to go to the café, restaurant** – идти в кафе, ресторан  
**to go out with friends** – идти куда-нибудь с друзьями  
**to go to the beach** – идти на пляж  
**cooking** – кулинария  
**gardening** – садоводство  
**collecting (stamps, coins)** – коллекционирование (марок, монет)  
**taking photos (pictures)** – фотографировать  
**painting** – рисование  
**singing** – пение  
**sewing** – шитье

### **Text**

### **Hobby**

Most hobbies involve collecting, creating, observing nature, or using special equipment. Many people collect stamps, coins, seashells. Creative hobbyists enjoy arts and crafts – for example, painting, singing, writing, sewing, or building models. Hobbies for people who enjoy nature include gardening. Photography and computer programming are hobbies that require equipment. Many hobbies are done alone, but people often form groups or read magazines based on their hobby. No matter what the hobby, there is always an opportunity to learn from it.

Sport is a very popular hobby. In some sports one person competes against other individuals. Examples of these sports include boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, figure skating, diving, long jumping, and horseback riding. In



team sports a group of people plays against another group, or team. A team may have as few as two members, or it may have many members. A doubles team in tennis has two players. Five players make up a basketball team. An ice hockey team has six players, and a baseball team has nine. Eleven players make up a football, soccer, or cricket team. Sports can also be organized or unorganized. Children who get together for neighborhood football games are playing unorganized sports. No organization controls their games. In organized sports athletes play for a school, a business, a club, a community, or some other organization. Organized sports can be amateur or professional.

Photography is a very popular hobby. People take photographs of places they visit. They also photograph important family events, such as birthdays, holiday celebrations, graduations, and weddings. The most important piece of equipment in photography is the camera. Today photographers can take pictures with traditional cameras, digital cameras, or even some mobile phones.

Some people collect stamps as a hobby. Stamp collecting is called philately. Collectors carefully place their stamps in books called albums. Most countries also issue special stamps for limited periods of time. Stamps that are worth thousands of dollars sometimes look almost exactly like other stamps that are worth only a few cents.

Knitting is the making of textiles, or cloth, by connecting loops of yarn. The yarn is usually wool or cotton, but almost any type of fiber can be knitted. Knitting by hand is a popular hobby. People knit since ancient times. Early fishermen knitted fishnets. Knitted cloth from thousands of years ago was found in Egyptian tombs. Throughout history home knitters have made sweaters, shawls, mittens, and socks for their families.

In the late 20th century computers create a whole new class of hobbies. Many people today spend their spare time surfing the Internet and playing video games.

### **Vocabulary to the text:**

**involve** – включать

**creating** – создание (ч-л)

**observing nature** – наблюдение за природой

**equipment** – оборудование

**crafts** – поделки, ремесла

**magazine** – журнал

**opportunity** – возможность

**compete** – соревноваться

**team** – команда

**amateur** – любительский

**holiday celebration** – праздник

**graduation** – выпускной  
**wedding** – свадьба  
**issue** – выпускать  
**look almost exactly like** – выглядеть почти как  
**loops of yarn** – петли из пряжи  
**wool or cotton** – шерсть или хлопок  
**create** – создавать

**I. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

- 1) What do people usually collect?
- 2) What do creative hobbies include?
- 3) Are hobbies done alone or in groups?
- 4) How many sportsmen can take part in different kinds of sports?
- 5) What do people take photos of?
- 6) What do knitters knit?
- 7) What are new hobbies?

**II. Заполните пропуски следующими словами:**

<b>collect</b>	<b>compete</b>	<b>enjoy</b>	<b>knit</b>	<b>spend</b>	<b>take</b>
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- 1) Hobbies for people who ... nature include gardening.
- 2) In some sports one person ... against other individuals.
- 3) Many people ... stamps, coins, seashells.
- 4) Many people today ... their spare time surfing the Internet.
- 5) People ... photographs of places they visit.
- 6) People ... since ancient times.

**III. Угадайте слово (хобби), которое описывается**

- 1) He is one of eleven players in a team, they play for their school.
- 2) Let's invite Steven to our party, he is staying at home all day in front of his computer.
- 3) My Granny can make wonderful mittens by hands!
- 4) Rick has a great album of rare stamps.
- 5) Sam likes growing flowers and vegetables.
- 6) You can't find Kate at home during the weekends. She takes her camera and walks outdoors.

**Level 2**

**Vocabulary**

**to be fond of** – любить что-то делать (нравится что-то делать)

**to be interested in** – интересоваться чем-либо (нравится что-то делать)  
**to spend time doing smth** – проводить время делая что-то  
**to do sports** – заниматься спортом  
**to watch TV** – смотреть телевизор  
**to watch video** – смотреть видео  
**to stay home** – оставаться (быть) дома  
**to listen to music, to CDs, to the radio** – слушать музыку, диски, радио  
**to play computer games** – играть в компьютерные игры  
**to surf the web** – сидеть в Интернете  
**to read a book** – читать книгу  
**to knit** – вязать  
**to cook** – готовить  
**to draw a picture** – рисовать картину  
**to have a sleep** – спать  
**to phone a friend** – звонить другу  
**to do nothing** – ничего не делать  
**to relax** – отдыхать, расслабляться  
**to rest** – отдыхать  
**to go to the country** – поехать за город  
**to have a picnic** – поехать на пикник  
**to walk in the park** – гулять в парке  
**to play tennis, football etc.** – играть в теннис, футбол и т.д.  
**to play the guitar, the piano, etc.** – играть на гитаре, пианино  
**to go to the gym** – ходить в тренажерный зал  
**to go to the disco** – идти на дискотеку  
**to go to the cinema / movie theater, theater, circus, museum** – идти в кино, театр, цирк, музей  
**to go to the café, restaurant** – идти в кафе, ресторан  
**to go out with friends** – идти куда-нибудь с друзьями  
**to go to the beach** – идти на пляж  
**cooking** – кулинария  
**gardening** – садоводство  
**collecting (stamps, coins)** – коллекционирование (марок, монет)  
**taking photos (pictures)** – фотографировать  
**painting** – рисование  
**singing** – пение  
**sewing** – шитье

**Text**

**Hobby**

Hobbies today include many activities. The definition that best covers all these activities is probably constructive leisure-time activities. A hobby is an activity apart from the ordinary routines of life. It encourages the use of creativity and imagination.

Some popular hobbies are as old as civilization. These include such activities as music, dance, literature, painting, sculpture, raising pets, astrology, and the making of pottery, baskets, beadwork, kites, toys, leather goods, dolls, jewelry, and miniatures or models.

Hobbies are either consciously chosen, or they arise from an individual's interests, skills, daily work, tastes, ambitions. Stamp or coin collecting are examples of hobbies based on deliberate choice. Making model airplanes can be something to do for a pastime, or it might develop as a result of service in an air force or as an airline pilot. Designing computer programs is a hobby based on work experience or schooling.

All hobbies involve activity, but some involve more than others. Collecting is relatively passive compared to doing one's own paintings or making furniture.

The art hobbies are painting, sculpture, music, and literature. They may be the most challenging areas for hobbyists to work in, and perhaps for this reason they are less popular than nature, historical, or handicraft hobbies.

Hobbyists make of music both a pastime and sometimes a second vocation. They may learn to play a musical instrument for pleasure, but there are many opportunities for people with talent to participate in music concerts, community orchestras, or other groups. Singers join choral organizations or form duets, quartets, or other small groups for public performances. Some popular rock music groups got their start by playing together in high school as a hobby. Some hobbyists collect musical instruments or recordings.

Nature hobbies are mainly of two types: activities, such as gardening or bird-watching, and collecting. A nature hobby can also be combined with another interest such as photography.

For handicraft hobbies there are kits available in hobby shops or craft centers. There are kits for painting by numbers, for making mosaics, and for crafts using plastics, leather, textiles, metal, clay, beads and sequins, ribbon, wool, and laces.

Many hobbies (these are mechanical and electronic hobbies) use the equipment, computers, for example. For those who like photography, there are camera shops, books, magazines, newspaper columns, and exhibitions of photographs. Some hobbyists work only in black and white, while others insist on color. Nowadays people also like making films by themselves using cameras.

**Vocabulary to the text:**

**include** – включать  
**definition** – определение  
**leisure-time** – свободное время  
**ordinary** – обычный  
**encourage** – поощрить, подбодрить  
**imagination** – воображение  
**pottery** – изготовление горшков, ваз (из глины)  
**basket** – корзина  
**beadwork** – бисероплетение  
**kite** – воздушный змей  
**leather goods** – вещи из кожи  
**jewelry** – украшения  
**consciously** – сознательно  
**deliberate** – намеренный  
**pastime** – времяпрепровождение  
**handicraft** – поделки руками  
**vocation** – призвание, работа  
**kit** – набор  
**clay** – глина  
**beads and sequins** – бисер и пайетки  
**ribbon** – лента  
**wool** – дерево  
**laces** – кружево

### **I. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1) What are the four types of hobbies described in the text?
- 2) What hobbies are old? What are new ones?
- 3) Can a person choose a hobby himself?
- 4) Do all hobbies include activity?
- 5) What hobbies are the most challenging areas for hobbyists to work in?
- 6) What are the two types of nature hobbies?
- 7) What kits can you buy in hobby shops?
- 8) What can you buy if you are fond of photography?

### **II. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

- 1) A hobby is:  
a) a leisure time activity    b) ordinary routine    c) everyday activity
- 2) Hobby based on deliberate choice is:  
a) music    b) computer    c) stamp collecting
- 3) Least popular hobbies are:  
a) art hobbies    b) nature hobbies    c) handicraft hobbies
- 4) Some popular music group got their start by:

- a) public performances      b) playing together in high school      c) collecting musical instruments
- 5) Mechanical and electronic hobbies need:  
 a) musical instruments      b) handicraft kits      c) computer

**III. Составьте выражения из двух колонок, опираясь на выражения из текста, затем употребите эти выражения в своих предложениях:**

1) coin	a) activities
2) computer	b) centers
3) craft	c) collecting
4) handicraft	d) columns
5) hobby	e) hobbies
6) leisure-time	f) instrument
7) making	g) of kites
8) musical	h) programs
9) newspaper	i) routines
10) ordinary	j) shops

### Speaking Practice

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

**A** Good morning. Can I help you?

**B** Yes, I'm looking for a book.

**A** What kind of a book?

**B** Well, I like romantic books.

**A** Look at this one. It's a quite popular novel.

**B** Actually, I enjoy reading classics.

**A** Then I'd recommend Jane Austin.

**B** May I see it?

**A** Of course, here you are.

**A** Have you seen my new collection of coins?

**B** No. I didn't know you are into collecting things. Will you show me your collection?

**A** Sure. This album isn't new but there are a few interesting coins there.

**B** Let me see it. Oh, it's great.

**A** What are you doing?

**B** I'm sorting out some photos.

**A** Oh, you've got a lot of photographs here.

**B** Yes, taking photos is my new hobby. I'm thinking about taking some courses.

**A** Oh, really?

**B** I have so much free time, sometimes I feel so bored. I decided to pick up a new hobby instead of doing nothing.

**Задание 2. Работая в парах, составьте похожие диалоги.**

**Задание 3. Расскажите о своем хобби.**

**Задание 4. Расскажите, как вы проводите выходные**

**Задание 5. Какие хобби популярны сейчас? (среди ваших друзей, одноклассников и т.д.)**

### Test

1. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, coins, seashells.

- a) compete
- b) collect
- c) enjoy

2. Many people today \_\_\_\_\_ their spare time surfing the Internet.

- a) take
- b) have
- c) spend

3. My Granny can make wonderful mittens by hands! She loves \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) collecting stamps
- b) knitting
- c) doing sport

4. A hobby is:

- a) a leisure time activity
- b) ordinary routine
- c) everyday activity

5. A pastime is:

- a) the things you regularly do
- b) a boring job you must do
- c) an activity that you enjoy doing when you are not working

6. It's often sunny in Paris, but today it \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) are rain
- b) is raining
- c) rains

7. He has a map, but he \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a) isn't understanding  
 b) doesn't understand  
 c) isn't understand
8. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a very serious crime at the moment.  
 a) is investigating  
 b) are investigating  
 c) investigate
9. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ photography.  
 a) take up  
 b) to take up  
 c) taking up
10. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
 a) knitting  
 b) to knit  
 c) knit

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### **Unit 7. House and Home**



- I. Grammar: Конструкция There is (are);
- II. Text: My New Flat; The Best Place to Live;
- III. Writing: Informal Letters

## 1. Конструкция there is / are

Конструкция **there is / are** используется для указания на наличие (или отсутствие) какого-либо предмета (предметов) в определенном месте. Английскому предложению с конструкцией **there is / are** соответствует русское предложение, которое обычно начинается с обстоятельства места. Конструкция **there is / are** переводится словами *есть, имеется, находится, лежит*; в отдельных случаях она может не переводиться.

**There is a boy in the room.** – В комнате мальчик

**There are some desks and chairs in the classroom.** – В аудитории имеется несколько столов и стульев.

Если существительное в предложении имеет форму единственного числа, то употребляется **there is**, если множественного, то - **there are**.

Вопросительные и отрицательные формы образуются с помощью данной конструкции и не требуют вспомогательных глаголов:

<b>утвердительная форма</b>	There is a book	There are books
<b>отрицательная форма</b>	There is no book	There are no books
	There isn't a book	There aren't any books
<b>вопросительная форма</b>	Is there a book?	Are there books?

### Задание 1.1. Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола:

- 1) There (is, are) a large table in my room.
- 2) There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
- 3) There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my room.
- 4) There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom.
- 5) There (is, are) a text book and two note-books on my table.

### Задание 1.2. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

- 1) There is a blackboard in my classroom.
- 2) There are some English books on the table.
- 3) There are a lot of mistakes in your dictation.
- 4) There is a new grammar rule in Lesson Four.
- 5) There is a telegram on the table.
- 6) There is too little ink in my pen to write two letters.

**Задание 1.3. Переведите на английский язык, употребив конструкцию there is / are:**

- 1) В этом журнале есть несколько интересных рассказов.
- 2) В этой группе много студентов.
- 3) В холодильнике есть масло, молоко, сыр, но нет мяса.
- 4) На этой улице есть кинотеатр.
- 5) На столе лежит книга.
- 6) На этой фотографии – мой брат.
- 7) В этом тексте много сложных слов.
- 8) На доске написано два предложения.
- 9) В комнате одно окно.
- 10) В комнате нет телевизора.

**Задание 1.4. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:**

**A** What's on television tonight?

**B** There are some good programmes at six o'clock. "Rock Stars in New York" and "The Capitals of the World".

**A** Yes. And there is a new film after the news.

**B** Oh, and there is "Suzy in Love" at half past seven before "Detective Story".

**A** Oh, I can't watch that! There is a football match on ITV at eight.

**B** Is there anything funny?

**A** Yes, there some comic programmes on Channel 4.

**Задание 1.5. Работая в парах, составьте похожий диалог.**

**Задание 1.6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:**

**A** This is a nice flat, Miss Connelly. There's a living-room, a bedroom, a bathroom and a toilet. And there is a kitchen.

**B** Is there a balcony?

**A** No, there isn't.

**B** And a telephone?

**A** No, there isn't a telephone.

**B** The kitchen is very small.

**A** Yes, it isn't very large, but there's a fridge and a cooker. There are some cupboards under the sink.

**B** Are there any chairs?

**A** No, there aren't, but there are some in the living room.

**B** What is there in the living room?

**A** There's a sofa. It's very comfortable. There are two windows, so there's a lot of light here.

**B** Yes, I see.

**Задание 1.7. Работая в парах, составьте похожий диалог.**

### **Level 1**

#### **Vocabulary**

**Предлоги места:** in, into, on, near, next to, opposite to, between, under, above, in front of – впереди, behind – позади, in the middle of – в середине, in the left corner – в левом углу, in the right corner – в правом углу, upstairs – наверху, downstairs – внизу.

**Buildings – типы зданий**

**block of flats** – многоквартирный дом

**detached house** – отдельно стоящий жилой дом

**terraced house (US town house)** – таунхаус

**Rooms - комнаты**

**bathroom** – ванная комната

**bedroom** - спальня

**dining room** – столовая

**hall** – холл

**kitchen** - кухня

**living room (sitting room)** – гостиная

**study** - кабинет

**Part of a house / room – часть дома / комнаты**

**attic** – чердак

**basement** – подвал

**ceiling** - потолок

**door** - дверь

**floor** – этаж / пол

**on the first floor** – на втором этаже

**on the ground floor** – на первом этаже

**wall** – стена

**window** - окно

**Furniture - мебель**

**Kitchen – кухня**

**cooker** – плита

**cupboard** – буфет

**fridge** – холодильник

**microwave** – микроволновая печь

**shelf** – полка

**sink** – раковина  
**taps (US faucets)** – краны  
**wastebin** – корзина для мусора  
**worktop** – рабочая поверхность  
**Bedroom** – спальня  
**bed** – кровать  
**bedside table** – прикроватный столик, ночной столик, тумбочка  
**blanket** - одеяло  
**chest of drawers** - комод  
**lamp** – лампа  
**mirror** – зеркало  
**pillow** – подушка  
**pillow case** – наволочка  
**sheet** – простыня  
**wardrobe** – платяной шкаф  
**Bathroom** – ванная комната  
**(bath)tub** – ванна  
**shampoo** – шампунь  
**shower** – душ  
**sink** - раковина  
**soap** – мыло  
**toothbrush** – зубная щетка  
**toothpaste** – зубная паста  
**towel** – полотенце  
**Sitting room** – гостиная  
**armchair** – кресло  
**bookcase** – книжный шкаф  
**bookshelf** – книжная полка  
**carpet** – ковер  
**chair** – стул  
**coffee table** – кофейный столик  
**curtains** – занавески  
**phone** – телефон  
**picture** – картина  
**sofa** – диван  
**TV-set** – телевизор  
**modern conveniences / facilities** – современные удобства  
**central heating** – центральное отопление  
**electricity** – электричество  
**gas** – газ  
**hot and cold running water** – горячее и холодное водоснабжение  
**vacuum cleaner** – пылесос

**washing machine** – стиральная машина

**Прилагательные для описания дома (комнаты):**

**clean** – чистый

**comfortable** – удобный

**cosy** – уютный

**large** – большой

**messy** - неубранный

**small** – маленький

## **Text**

**I. Прочитайте и переведите письмо.**

**Dear Kate,**

**I was so glad to get a letter from you. Sorry for not writing before but I was really busy.**

The point is that two weeks ago I moved to a new flat. It's on the twelfth floor of the new block of flats. It is situated in the neighborhood of<sup>1</sup> a very good park with a pond. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet in my flat. We have all modern conveniences in our flat: electricity, gas, hot and cold running water, central heating.

Here I enclose<sup>2</sup> several photos. In the first picture you can see my living room. It is decorated in a classical style. The walls are light, the window is large. It makes the room look bigger. As you can see there are two bookshelves in the left and in the right corners. There is a fireplace between them. There is a large TV above the fireplace. There is a carpet on the floor in the middle of the room and there is a little table on it. There is a sofa upholstered<sup>3</sup> with brown leather. There are two armchairs opposite it near the window. There is another little table between them. I like this room very much. In the evening I and my family gather here, talk and watch TV.



<http://www.decorit.ru/gallery/interiors/klassicheskij-interer-gostinoj.html>

The next photo is a picture of my bedroom. It's decorated in a modern style. My mother thinks that a room first of all should be beautiful, but in my opinion a room should be cozy and convenient. So, there is a large bed opposite the door. There is a bedside table with a lamp near it. There is a wardrobe in the left corner. There is a desk opposite the window. There are two stools<sup>4</sup> near it. There is a chest of drawers between the desk and the wardrobe. There is a couch near the window. There is a carpet on the floor.



[http://www.decoplus.ru/design\\_detskoy/](http://www.decoplus.ru/design_detskoy/)

In the next picture you can see our kitchen. In the foreground you can see a dinner table with four chairs around it. There is a beautiful lamp above it. You can also see cupboards on the walls, a cooker, a kettle and other kitchen utensils<sup>5</sup>.



<http://remloosing.ru/vernut-dengi-za-remont-kvartiry.html>



Our bathroom is really funny, isn't it? It's totally orange – they say that this colour helps raise mood. There is a bath near the wall and a basin near it. There is a mirror above the basin.



<http://remloosing.ru/vernut-dengi-za-remont-kvartiry.html>

So I hope you'll like my new flat when you come and see everything with your own eyes!

**What news do you have?**

**Write back soon.**

**Love xxxxx.**

**Ann.**

### **Vocabulary to the text**

1. **in the neighbourhood of** – поблизости от, по соседству с...
2. **enclose** – прилагать
3. **upholstered** – обитый
4. **stool** – табурет
5. **kitchen utensils** – кухонная утварь

### **II. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. Where is Ann's new flat situated?
2. What is the style of the living room?



3. What makes the room look bigger?
4. Describe the furniture in the room.
5. What is the style of Ann's bedroom?
6. What is Ann's opinion about the room?
7. Describe the furniture in the bedroom.
8. Describe the kitchen.
9. Describe the bathroom.

**III. Напишите письмо другу / подруге с описанием своей квартиры, используя предложенный пример, активную лексику и следующие фразы:**

*Thank you for your letter.*

*How are you?*

*I hope you're well.*

*Sorry it's been so long since I last wrote.*

*It was so lovely to hear from you.*

*Drop me a line soon.*

*Write soon.*

*Do keep in touch.*

*Give my love to Paul.*

*Hope to hear from you soon.*

*Best wishes*

*All the best*

*Kind regards*

## Level 2

**Задание 1. Расположите в правильном порядке действия, совершаемые при поиске съемного жилья и покупке своего собственного:**

***Finding a Place to Live:***

arrange the furniture

ask questions

decorate the apartment

get the key

load a van or a truck

look for an apartment

make an appointment with the landlord

meet the landlord

meet the neighbors

pack

pay a security deposit

pay the rent  
see the apartment  
sign the lease  
unpack

### ***Buying a House***

apply for loan  
call a realtor  
inspect the house  
look at houses  
make a decision  
make a down payment  
make an offer  
make the (house) payment  
move in  
negotiate the price  
sign the loan documents

**Задание 2. В случае каких-то неполадок или проблем в квартире мы приглашаем специалистов, которые помогают нам их решить. Для каждой из перечисленных проблем укажите специалиста для ее разрешения:**

a roofer, a plumber, an electrician, a handyman, a locksmith

- a) The power is out.
- b) The toilet is clogged.
- c) The lock is jammed.
- d) The roof leaks.
- e) The faucet drips.
- f) The lightbulb is burned out.
- g) The wall is cracked.

### **Text**

#### **The Best Place to Live**

There are a lot of fabulous places to live in the world, but you should know that not every place is the best place for you, your needs, and your preferences. Instead of closing your eyes and dropping your finger on a map, you must use a more scientific approach to determining the ideal place to call home.

Choosing between a big city and a small town depends on your concerns about safety and lifestyle options. People believe that small towns are safer, quieter and more peaceful but they certainly lack the entertainment and culture you seek from a big city. Big cities are usually associated with exciting nightlife, they are full of clubs, restaurants, bars and cinemas, though crime frequency is often greater than that in smaller towns.

There are some practical steps to consider beyond fun and safety: whether you are single or have a family to support, whether there are good schools and healthcare for your kids, whether a certain location offers job opportunities in your field, whether the city you are selecting has a cost of living that suits your income and allows for a comfortable lifestyle.

With gas prices skyrocketing, location may be the number one priority when looking for a new house or apartment. Before choosing a place to live ask yourself if you take public transport or your bike to work and if you are concerned about gas prices and want to avoid the commute. However, in the age of the Internet, job locale is no longer important: more careers are taking on a telecommuting role so it does not matter where you live as long as you can get an Internet connection.

If you are looking for an apartment, neighbors may be a concern. Some of the worst horror stories from living in apartments come from having terrible neighbors. One night they are cooking something that smells disgusting and the next they are calling the police because you turn up the bass too loud. To avoid this situation scope out the neighborhood. Stake out the building for thirty minutes. If you see more than two kids under the age of ten come out, bail. Similarly, if you see more than two people over the age of fifty, forget it. You do not need to subject the people you bring over to their judgmental stares. Same rules apply when looking to rent a house, although, you have more leeway with a house because you do not usually have to share a wall with people you do not know.

It is always useful to make a list of what you are expecting out of an apartment or house before you start looking. You should consider the following things:

- Are the windows big enough to let good lighting in? Or do they let in too many curious eyes from the street?
- Will you have to wash your laundry at the laundromat or at home?
- Can you cook if you want to?
- Are any of the utilities included in the rent?
- How much does cable/satellite cost in the area you are in?
- How easy will it be to clean?
- Do you need one bathroom or two?
- Do you have to do the lawn work?
- Is there gas or is it all electric?

Although finding a price that you can afford is paramount, you do not want to look for the cheapest, rundown place in the city just to save. Find someplace towards the top of your price bracket so at least you have a sanctuary from all the things life throws at you. The key is to balance your needs with your finances. If you can do that you are going to have a good time come moving day.

### **I. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

- 1) How should one choose the best place to live?
- 2) What are some advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city and a small town?
- 3) What practical steps beyond fun and safety should one consider before choosing a place to live?
- 4) What is the number one priority when looking for a new house or apartment?
- 5) How can one check if the prospective neighbors are ok?
- 6) What else should one consider before choosing the best place to leave?

### **II. Соответствуют ли приведенные высказывания содержанию текста:**

- 1) When choosing a place to live, one should close their eyes and drop their finger on a map.
- 2) People believe that small towns are safer, quieter and more peaceful.
- 3) Location is insignificant when looking for a new house or apartment.
- 4) If you see more than two kids under the age of ten come out, bail.
- 5) It is always useful to make a list of what you are expecting out of an apartment or house before you start looking.

### **Test**

1. The lock is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) clogged
  - b) jammed
  - c) burnt out
2. The roof \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) leaks
  - b) drips
  - c) clogs
3. John put the book back into the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) cupboard
  - b) bookcase
  - c) wardrobe

4. He left some dirty cups in the \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
a) washbasin  
b) bath  
c) sink
5. They cannot afford to buy a house so they \_\_\_\_\_ a flat.  
a) hire  
b) rent  
c) lease
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ two armchairs at the window.  
a) are  
b) aren't  
c) is
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a stereo on the table.  
a) are  
b) is  
c) aren't
8. There is a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
a) under  
b) on  
c) in
9. There is a shelf \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.  
a) above  
b) on  
c) under
10. There are some dresses \_\_\_\_\_ the wardrobe.  
a) in  
b) on  
c) among

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## Контрольные работы

### Контрольная работа I (первый семестр I курс)

#### Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужную форму глагола:

- 6) There (is, are) a large table in my room.
- 7) There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
- 8) There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my room.
- 9) There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom.
- 10) There (is, are) a text book and two note-books on my table.

#### Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя конструкцию **there is/there are**:

- 1) В Москве много красивых зданий.
- 2) В его докладе есть некоторые ошибки.
- 3) На площади Свердлова много театров.
- 4) В моем диктанте много ошибок.
- 5) В статье нет ничего интересного.

#### Задание 3. Заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях глаголом **to have** (в настоящем или прошедшем времени):

- 1) Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a pen I could borrow?
- 2) Why are you holding your face like that? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a toothache?
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle when you were a child?
- 4) “\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the time, please?” “Yes, it’s ten past seven.”
- 5) When you did the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ time to answer all the questions?
- 6) I need a stamp for this letter. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ one?
- 7) “It started to rain while I was walking home.” “Did it? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella?”

#### Задание 4. Вставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания с глаголом **to have**:

<b>have lunch</b>	<b>have a swim</b>	<b>have a nice time</b>	<b>have a chat</b>
<b>have a cigarette</b>	<b>have a rest</b>	<b>have a good</b>	<b>have a baby</b>
<b>have a shower</b>	<b>have a party</b>	<b>flight</b>	
		<b>have a look</b>	

- 1) I don’t eat much during the day. I never have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) David likes to keep fit, so he \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

- 3) We \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday. It was great – we invited lots of people.
- 4) Excuse me, can I \_\_\_\_\_ at your newspaper, please?
- 5) ‘Where’s Jim?’ ‘He \_\_\_\_\_ in his room. He’s very tired.’
- 6) I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) I haven’t seen you since you came back from holidays. \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8) Suzanne \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks ago. It’s her second child.
- 9) I don’t usually smoke but I was feeling very nervous, so I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) The phone rang but I couldn’t answer because I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) *You meet Tom at the airport. He has just arrived. You say: Hello, Tom. \_\_\_\_\_?*

**Задание 5. Определите, какое из подчеркнутых существительных правильное:**

- 1) Sue was very helpful. She gave us some very useful advice/advices.
- 2) We had very good weather/a very good weather while we were on holidays.
- 3) We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck/a bad luck.
- 4) It’s very difficult to find a work/job at the moment.
- 5) Our travel/journey from London to Istanbul was very tiring.
- 6) When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos/a total chaos.
- 7) I had to buy a/some bread because I wanted some sandwiches.
- 8) Bad news don’t/doesn’t make people happy.
- 9) Your hair is/your hairs are too long. You should have it/them cut.

**Задание 6. Заполните пропуски в предложениях следующими словами. В некоторых случаях необходимо употребить существительное во множественном числе:**

chair job	experience luggage	experience permission	furniture progress	hair work	information
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- 1) I didn’t have much \_\_\_\_\_ - just two small bags.
- 2) They’ll tell you all you want to know. They’ll give you plenty of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) There is room for everybody to sit down. There are plenty of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) We have no \_\_\_\_\_, not even a bed or table.
- 5) ‘What does Alan look like?’ ‘He’s got a long beard and very short \_\_\_\_\_.’



- 6) Carla's English is better than it was. She's made \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) George is unemployed. He's looking for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) George is unemployed. He's looking for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) If you want to leave work early, you have to ask for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) I don't think Ann will get the job. She hasn't got enough \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) Rita has done many interesting things. She should write a book about her \_\_\_\_\_.

**Задание 7. Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму в следующих предложениях, используя время Present Continuous:**

come	get	look	make	start	stay	try	work
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- 1) 'You \_\_\_\_\_ hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ for Christine. Do you know where she is?
- 3) It \_\_\_\_\_ dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- 4) They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They \_\_\_\_\_ with friends until they find somewhere.
- 5) 'Are you ready, Ann?' 'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 6) Have you got an umbrella? It \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.
- 7) You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate.

**Задание 8. Используя слова в скобках, закончите вопросы, поставив глаголы Present Continuous:**

- 1) '\_\_\_\_\_ this week' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin/work)
- 2) Why \_\_\_\_\_ at me like that? What's the matter? (you/look)
- 3) 'Jenny is a student at university.' 'Is she? What \_\_\_\_\_?' (she/study)
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/listen)
- 5) How is your English? \_\_\_\_\_ better? (it/get)

**Задание 9. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму, используя время Present Simple:**

- 1) Jane \_\_\_\_\_ tea very often (not/drink).
- 2) What time \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain (the banks/close)?
- 3) 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ from?' 'He's Scottish (Martin/come).'
- 4) 'What \_\_\_\_\_?' 'I'm an electrical engineer (you/do).'
- 5) It \_\_\_\_\_ me an hour to get to work (take). How long \_\_\_\_\_ you (it/take)?
- 6) I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano but I \_\_\_\_\_ very well (play) / (not/play).

7) I don't understand this sentence. What \_\_\_\_\_ (this word/mean)?

**Задание 10. Закончите следующие предложения, используя указанные ниже глаголы (в некоторых предложениях необходимо поставить глаголы в отрицательную форму), используя время Present Simple:**

believe	eat	flow	go	grow	make	rise	tell	translate
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- 1) The earth \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- 2) Rice \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain.
- 3) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the East.
- 4) Bees \_\_\_\_\_ honey.
- 5) Vegetarians \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
- 6) An atheist \_\_\_\_\_ in God.
- 7) An interpreter \_\_\_\_\_ from one language into another.
- 8) A liar is someone who \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.
- 9) The River Amazon \_\_\_\_\_ into the Atlantic Ocean.

**Задание 11. Поставьте глаголы во время Present Continuous или Present Simple:**

- 1) Let's go out. It \_\_\_ now (not/rain).
- 2) Julia is very good at languages. She \_\_\_ four languages very well (speak).
- 3) Hurry up! Everybody \_\_\_ for you (wait).
- 4) "\_\_\_ to the radio (you/listen)?" "No, you can turn it off."
- 5) "\_\_\_ to the radio every day (you/listen)?" "No, just occasionally."
- 6) The River Nile \_\_\_ into the Mediterranean (flow).
- 7) Look at the river. It \_\_\_ very fast today – much faster than usual (flow).
- 8) We usually \_\_\_ vegetables in our garden but this year we \_\_\_ any (grow) / (not/grow).
- 9) "How is your English?" "Not bad. It \_\_\_ slowly (improve)."
- 10) Ron is in London at the moment. He \_\_\_ at the Park Hotel. He \_\_\_ there when he's in London (stay) / (always/ stay).
- 11) Can we stop walking soon? I \_\_\_ to feel tired (start).
- 12) "Can you drive?" "I \_\_\_. My father \_\_\_ me (learn) / (teach)."
- 13) Normally I \_\_\_ work at 5.00, but this week I \_\_\_ until 6/00 to earn a bit more money (finish) / (work).
- 14) My parents \_\_\_ in Bristol (live). They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where \_\_\_ (your parents/live)?

- 15) Sonia \_\_\_ for a place to live (look). She \_\_\_ with her sister until she finds somewhere (stay).
- 16) “What \_\_\_ (your father/do)?” “He’s an architect but he \_\_\_ at the moment (not/work).”
- 17) (at a party) Usually I \_\_\_ parties but I \_\_\_ this one very much (enjoy) / (not enjoy).
- 18) The train is never late. It \_\_\_ on time (always/leave).
- 19) Jim is very untidy. He \_\_\_ his things all over the place (always/leave).

**Задание 12. Используйте сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных:**

- 1) \_\_\_ island in the world is Greenland (big).
- 2) Healthy people are often \_\_\_ than other people who are not fit (happy).
- 3) It’s \_\_\_ than yesterday, isn’t it (hot)?
- 4) \_\_\_ animal is the blue whale (heavy).
- 5) Swimming is \_\_\_ for your health than golf (good).
- 6) The nightlife in London is \_\_\_ than in Oxford (interesting).
- 7) The Stade de France was \_\_\_ stadium in the world (expensive).
- 8) Your spelling is \_\_\_ than mine (bad)!

**Задание 13. Используйте сравнительную или превосходную степень прилагательных:**

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was 1) \_\_\_ than one in the photograph in the brochure (small). I think it was 2) \_\_\_ room in the hotel (small). The weather was terrible too. It was 3) \_\_\_ than in England (cold). The beach near the hotel was very dirty – it was 4) \_\_\_ than all the beaches on the island (dirty). The food was 5) \_\_\_ than I expected and I didn’t have enough money (expensive). One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was 6) \_\_\_ vase in the whole shop (expensive). But 7) \_\_\_ thing of all was that I lost my passport and I couldn’t go back home (bad). It was 8) \_\_\_ holiday in my life (horrible).

**Задание 14. Используйте прилагательные в скобках в нужной форме:**

	Tom’s car	John’s car	Carol’s car
Price:	\$ 15,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 19,000
Speed:	110 mph	90 mph	130 mph
Size:	medium	small	large
Made in:	1990	1987	1992

- 1) Tom’s car is \_\_\_, but Carol’s car is \_\_\_ (expensive) / (expensive).

- 2) Tom's car isn't \_\_\_ Carol's car (big).
- 3) Carol's car is \_\_\_ of all (big).
- 4) John's car is \_\_\_ (old).
- 5) John's car isn't \_\_\_ Tom's (fast). It is \_\_\_ Tom's (slow).
- 6) Carol's car is \_\_\_ of all (fast).

**Задание 15. Поставьте артикли «a», «an» и «the», где необходимо:**

- 1) Is \_\_\_ tomato \_\_\_ fruit or \_\_\_ vegetable?
- 2) Is \_\_\_ apple \_\_\_ or \_\_\_ blue?
- 3) What is \_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_ France?
- 4) When we visited \_\_\_ London we stayed at \_\_\_ Hilton Hotel.
- 5) Is \_\_\_ elephant bigger than \_\_\_ alligator?
- 6) Is \_\_\_ New York in \_\_\_ USA or in \_\_\_ Canada?
- 7) Last year \_\_\_ Smiths went on holiday to Paris.

**Задание 16. Используйте глаголы в скобках в инфинитиве или ing-форме:**

- 1) I don't like ... in public. (sing)
- 2) It's no use ... her. She won't listen. (tell)
- 3) I'm still too upset ... about it. (talk)
- 4) Don't disturb him. He's busy ... . (work)
- 5) Stop ... your nails. (bite)
- 6) Don't expect him ... you any money. (lend)
- 7) I've decided ... him. (leave)
- 8) Mum made me ... my medicine. (take)
- 9) She agreed ... him \$ 1,000. (lend)
- 10) He denied ... the stolen goods. (receive)

**Задание 17. Используйте глаголы в скобках в инфинитиве или ing-форме:**

Yesterday I went with my sister 1) ... (buy) something for her birthday. She didn't really know what 2) ... (get) but she seemed 3) ... (like) the idea of a pet, so we went to the nearest pet shop. She started 4) ... (look) around at all the animals. The man in the shop let her 5) ... (pick up) the rabbits and stroke the hamsters, but when she saw some puppies 6) ... (play) in a box, she said that she would like 7) ... (have) one of them. I didn't know if we had enough money 8) ... (buy) one and I hoped my mother wouldn't object 9) ... (have) a dog in the house, but my sister promised 10) ... (look after) it properly and we did have enough money, so we bought a little brown dog. The man gave us a special brush for 11) ... (brush) him and some special food. Tomorrow we're going to take Splash to the beach.

**Задание 18. Употребите глаголы в скобках в инфинитиве или ing-форме:**

My mother is an amazing woman. She is 87 years old and she still enjoys ... (go out) for a walk every day. She doesn't mind 2) ... (do) all her housework and she's glad 3) ... (help) her elderly neighbours when they can't 4) ... (go) to the shops. She's too old 5) ... (dig) the garden any more – she stopped 6) ... (do) that last year – but she's still healthy enough 7) ... (mow) the grass! In the summer she still goes 8) ... (swim) when it's warm and she lets her grandchildren 9) ... (bury) her in the sand. She often says. "It's no good 10) ... (be) alive if you don't enjoy herself." I'd love 11) ... (be) like my mother when I'm her age.

Учебно-методическое пособие

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