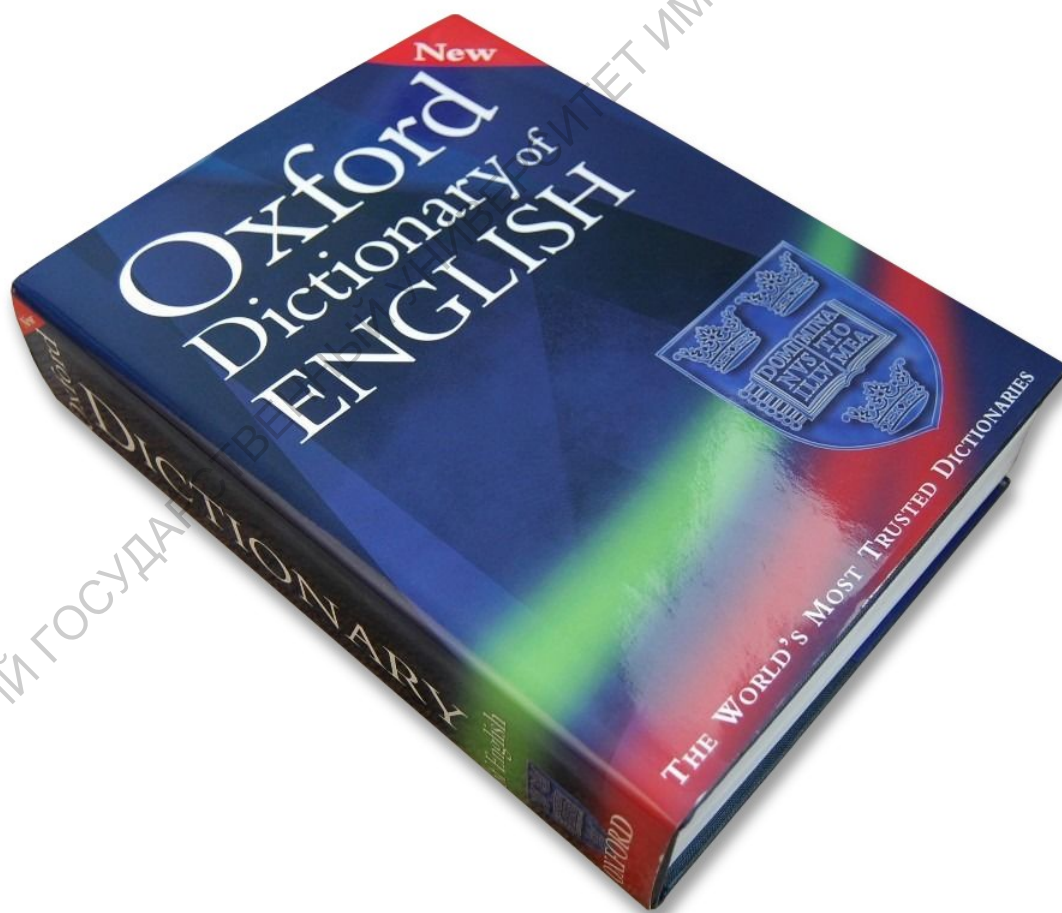


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EVERYDAY ENGLISH

**Учебное пособие по английскому языку
для студентов 1 курса гуманитарных направлений**



Саратов - 2019

Предисловие

Учебное пособие *Everyday English* предназначено для студентов 1 курса, обучающихся по гуманитарным направлениям. Учебное пособие содержит аутентичные тексты на английском языке, взятые из открытых интернет-источников и подвергшиеся, где это необходимо, незначительной адаптации (сокращение, упрощение сложных синтаксических конструкций).

Учебное пособие состоит из трех частей и приложения. Первая часть представляет собой грамматический коррективный курс. Во второй и третьей частях содержатся тексты общебытовой тематики (Family, Types of Accommodation), сопровождаемые репродуктивными (лексико-грамматическими) и продуктивными (речевыми) упражнениями с целью развития устной коммуникативной компетенции в бытовой сфере общения. Особое внимание уделяется повторяемости лексики с целью её автоматизации путем работы со словообразовательными моделями, синонимами и антонимами, словами сходной этимологии.

В приложении содержатся материалы, связанные с развитием туризма в России и Саратовской области.

Материалы пособия следует изучать параллельно с учебниками по грамматике уровней А2 – В1.

Автор с благодарностью примет конструктивные замечания и предложения, направленные на оптимизацию усвоения учебного материала пособия с целью успешного развития профессиональных

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Part I. Grammar Revision

Exercise 1. В таком виде английский алфавит расположен на клавиатуре компьютера. Расставьте буквы по алфавиту:

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

Exercise 2. Транслитерируйте своё имя и фамилию на английский язык, например: Жанна Ямпольская – Zhanna Yampolskaya
Наиболее трудные случаи: й – y (j); ц – ts; ш – sh, щ – sch; ы – y; ж – zh; я – ya (ja); ч – ch; ю – yu (ju); ё – yo (jo).

Количественные числительные.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen. Twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety. One hundred, two hundred, one thousand, two thousand. Million, billion (миллиард)

Exercise 3. Номера телефонов в английском языке читаются по одной цифре: 23-40-56 читается two-three-four-zero-five-six. Назовите по-английски известные вам номера телефонов.

Exercise 4.

А) Даты. Именования года читаются по две цифры (количественные числительные): 1999 – nineteen-ninety nine, 1243 – twelve-forty three, 1987 – nineteen – eighty seven. Однако, 2000 год читается: two thousand, 2006 – two thousand and six. Начиная с 2010 года, можно читать именование года по две цифры

1. **1900** - nineteen hundred.
2. **1906** - nineteen zero (ou) six.
3. **2000** - two thousand.
4. **2001 ... 2009** - two thousand and one ... two thousand and nine.
5. **2010** - twenty ten (или two thousand and ten).

Назовите по-английски памятные для вас даты.

В) Составные числительные. 567 – five hundred and sixty seven. 1492 – one thousand four hundred and ninety two.

Назовите по-английски составные числительные: 304, 2983, 2108, 10568, 25 091.

Exercise 5. Трёхзначные и более номера (страниц книги, рейсов самолётов и под) часто читаются по одной – две цифры: рейс 368:

flight three-sixty eight; страница 126: page one -twenty six или page one-two-six.

Открывайте наугад страницы в толстой книге и называйте их по-английски

Порядковые числительные.

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh ...

Названия дней недели

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Обратите внимание на предлог: в понедельник - **on** Monday, во вторник - **on** Tuesday

Названия месяцев.

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Обратите внимание на предлог: в декабре - **in** December

Exercise 6. В именовании дат (дней) используются порядковые числительные: 26 мая – the twenty sixth of May; 31 декабря – the thirty first of December. I was born on the 10th of September 2001

Назовите даты своего рождения и своих близких.

Exercise 7. Множественное число существительных образуется путём прибавления к существительному в единственном числе окончания -s (-es), которое читается тремя способами:

- 1) после гласных и звонких согласных как /z/ - dogs /dogz/, boys /boiz/
- 2) после глухих согласных как /s/ - cats /kaets/
- 3) после шипящих и свистящих как /iz/ - pages /peidziz/.

Поставьте следующие существительные в множественное число: school, student, teacher, grade, mark, lesson, class, board, professor, test, examination, classroom, building, hall, computer, calculator, copy, handout (распечатка, раздаточный материал), pen, crayon (фломастер), pencil, book, library, graduate (выпускник вуза), school-leaver (выпускник школы), undergraduate (студент вуза), dean (декан), meeting, parent, report, certificate, plane, session, office, job, wish, monitor, photo, match.

Запомните основные исключения: **man - men, woman - women, child - children, foot - feet, tooth - teeth.**

Exercise 8. Личные местоимения в английском предложении выполняют роль подлежащего: I, we, you, he, she, it, they. Не забывайте, что местоимение it, обозначая все неодушевлённые существительные, может переводиться как он, она, оно в зависимости от рода русского неодушевлённого существительного.

This is a crayon. **It** is yellow (он).

Look at this picture. **It** (она) is really nice.

Don't come up to the window. **It** (оно) is open.

Exercise 9. Объектные местоимения обозначают в предложении дополнение (объект), например, видят кого? me, you, her, him, it, us, them. Как видите, местоимения you и it не меняют своей формы

Вставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу объектные местоимения, соотносящиеся с личными, указанными в скобках: I know (she). Ted shouted to (they). The car hit (he). Don't tease (we). The dog will eat (it). Who will buy (it)? Letty always dresses (they) in good taste. You may send (she) an e-mail. Bill must invite (you) there.

Exercise 10. Переведите местоимения на английский

Yesterday when я was shopping a woman stopped меня and asked меня the way to the post office. Я gave ей directions and она thanked меня politely, then ran quickly in the opposite direction. Я put my hand in my pocket and found that my wallet (бумажник) was missing. Я shouted and ran after ней but it was no good. Она disappeared in the crowd.

Exercise 11. Притяжательные местоимения обозначают принадлежность предмета (предметов) и следующим образом соотносятся с личными местоимениями: I – my, you – your, he – his, she – her, it – its, we – our, they – their.

Переведите на русский язык: мой декан, ваша сумка, твой класс, её дети, его люди, наш ребёнок, их компьютер, мой бумажник, его ответ, твои оценки (grades), наш университет, твой факультет, их проблемы, ваши документы, твой автобус, его бумажник, твои руки, наши учителя, ваши деньги, твой учебник, её фломастер.

Exercise 12. Приказания и просьбы в английском языке (повелительное наклонение) по форме совпадают с инфинитивом без частицы to. Чтобы смягчить приказания, добавляйте please.

Come in, please. Sit down, please.

Переведите на английский: встаньте, откройте книгу, напишите письмо, переведите текст, отвечайте на вопрос, откройте тетрадь,

купите билет, закройте дверь, включите свет, беги за мной, положи телефон в карман (into the pocket), спроси его, дай ей денег.

Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется при помощи don't:

Don't come in, please; don't sit down, please.

Exercise 13. Переведите на английский, используя повелительное наклонение

Воскресный завтрак.

Все за стол, быстро! Аня, сиди спокойно. Не играй с ножом! Не хватай конфеты!

Серёжа, ешь кашу, не смотри по сторонам (look around). Не кормите собаку! Николай, не смотри в телефон, принеси хлеб из кухни. Аня, не прыгай на стуле. Быстро из-за стола (leave the table), и не реви!

Николай, скажи им, не молчи (be silent)! Не орите! Сергей, на кухню и мыть посуду! А теперь скажите спасибо за вкусный завтрак.

Основные модели английского предложения

Основными моделями предложений в английском языке можно считать следующие:

1. Предложения связочного типа с глаголом to be. В них смысловой глагол, т.е. глагол, обозначающий действие или состояние, отсутствует.

The child **was** happy. – Ребёнок был счастлив. This **will be** your last chance. - Это будет твой последний шанс.

2. Предложения, сообщающие о наличии предмета (предметов), с конструкцией there is/are. **There is** a mistake in your dictation. **There were** a lot of students in the bar. **There will be** a new supermarket in this area.

3. Предложения обладания с глаголом to have. Они сообщают о том, что некое лицо владеет предметом или предметами. He **has** a dog. Bill **had** an English test last month. Judy **will have** a new car next year.

4. Предложения, выражающие отношение к действию, с модальными глаголами. Самые распространённые модальные глаголы **can, must,**

may, should. Эти глаголы обозначают не действие, а отношение к нему лица, выраженного подлежащим предложения.

Ted **can** speak English. John **must** come at eight. We **may** smoke here. You **should** come in time.

5. Предложения глагольного типа с глаголами, обозначающими разнообразные действия. Таких предложений в языке большинство. Именно они обладают всей полнотой временных и залоговых форм английского языка.

I am 17, или предложения связочного типа

В таких предложениях отсутствует смысловой глагол (глагол, обозначающий действие или состояние), а именная часть сказуемого выражена существительным, прилагательным, числительным:

Существительное: I am a **student** at the university. Last year I was a **secondary school pupil**. In 4 years I will be a **graduate** of Saratov State University.

Прилагательное: The weather is fine today. Yesterday it was cold. Tomorrow the weather will be sunny.

Числительное: I am 17. Last year I was 16. Next year I will be 18.

Изменение глагола-связки to be по временам.

Present – I **am**,
He, she, it **is**,
We, you, they **are**.

Past – I, he, she, it **was**,
We, you, they **were**.

Future – **will be**

Exercise 14. Заполните пропуски подходящей по смыслу формой глагола to be.

1. I... at our dacha in summer. 2. Next summer I... back home. 3. I ... 18 years old. 4. This man ... great! 5. It... 10. 25 by my watch. 6. Summer... my favourite time of the year. 7. I ... with you in a minute. 8. Nelly and Ted ... my cousins. 9. Elizabeth 2nd ... the Queen of Great Britain. 10. Yesterday they... at the disco. 11. You... sorry for your words very soon.

12. These grammar rules ...difficult. 13. My mobile ... not new. 14. It ... my new tab. 15. We ... friends at school.

Exercise 15. Переведите на английский, обращая внимание на формы глагола-связки to be

1. Моей сестре 12 лет. 2. The Beatles были очень популярной группой в 70-ые годы (the 70s). 3. Моего друга зовут Миша. 4. Я вернусь (be back) через несколько минут. 5. Сейчас 2 часа. 6. Эти снимки (photos) у меня на столе. 7. Помада (lipstick) и щётка (brush) были у меня в сумке. 8. Наши родители были друзьями. 9. Дональд Трамп – президент США. 10. Столица США – Вашингтон. 11. Музей Радищева был первым общедоступным (public) музеем в России. 12. Профессор будет на лекции в 10 часов. 13. Английский будет в среду. 14. Мне 17 лет. Ей тепло.

Exercise 16. Переведите на английский, обращая внимание на формы глагола-связки to be

1. Мой друг – офис-менеджер. 2. Это декан юридического факультета. 3. Он был зам.декана 2 года. 4. Моя сестра была секретарём директора фирмы. 5. Её родители были служащими. 6. Её дочь будет юристом. 7. Это - наш менеджер по закупкам. 8. Я буду программистом. 9. Келли была агентом по недвижимости. 10. Он будет начальником нашего отдела. 11. Её мама организует праздники. 12. Эльдар Рязанов был известным режиссёром. 13. Моя подруга – продавец в отделе игрушек. 14. Он – известный блогер. 15. Её родители известные актеры.

Вам могут понадобиться следующие слова: film director, dean, shop assistant, vice-dean, office manager, programmer, purchasing manager, lawyer, estate agent, event maker.

Предложения, сообщающие о наличии предмета (предметов) в определённом месте с конструкцией there +be

Рассмотрим следующие предложения:

В аудитории стояли столы и стулья.

В тексте много новых слов.

В следующем разделе будет 16 упражнений.

Все эти предложения сообщают о том, что в определённом пространстве в прямом или переносном смысле: *в аудитории, в тексте, в разделе* - имеются (имелись, будут иметься) некие

предмет/ы: *столы и стулья, новые слова, упражнения*. Такие предложения строятся по определённой схеме: конструкция *there + be + предмет/ы + место их нахождения*. В русском соответствующем предложении обстоятельство, как правило, находится в начале предложения, в английском предложении – чаще в конце, чем в начале. Перевод следует осуществлять, начиная с обстоятельства.

В таких предложениях никогда не переводите *there* как “там”!.

Конструкция *there + be* изменяется в зависимости от времени:

Present – *there is/are*.

Past – *there was/ there were*.

Future – *there will be*.

Чтобы выбрать нужную форму, определите, к какому времени относится данное предложение, какое число у подлежащего. Вам также поможет обстоятельство времени или контекст.

Exercise 17. Вставьте в предложения соответствующую форму глагола *be*

1. There ... a sports club at my school.
2. There... a parking lot in our block (квартал) next year.
3. In his yesterday's test there ... many mistakes.
4. There... three new subjects in our curriculum (учебный план) next year.
5. There... a concert at the students' club tonight.
6. In this section there ... 15 exercises.
8. There...an unpleasant incident here yesterday.
9. There ... a lot of passengers in the bus.
10. There ... only one visitor in the museum now.

Exercise 18. Переведите следующие предложения, используя конструкцию *there + be*

1. В моей группе 25 студентов.
2. В нашем деканате (dean's office) есть ксерокс (copier).
3. Вчера в коробке было 6 конфет (chocolates).
4. В его сообщении (message) важная информация.
5. У меня в сумке есть носовой платок (handkerchief).
6. В коридоре много студентов.
7. В вагоне (car) были свободные места (vacant seats).
8. В этом микрорайоне (residential area) будет новый супермаркет.
9. В нашем общежитии есть медсестра. (medical nurse).
10. В университете будет новый физкультурно-оздоровительный комплекс (sports centre).

Тема 6.

Предложения обладания

Как следует уже из самого названия этой модели предложений, в них сообщается, что одушевлённый предмет (предметы) чем-то обладает.

Предмет обладания может быть как конкретным, так и абстрактным:
Mary had a second-hand car – Mary had a serious problem.

Организирующим центром предложений обладания является глагол *have*.

Спряжение глагола *to have*:

Present:

Has – для 3 лица единственного числа;

Have – в остальных случаях.

Past:

had – во всех случаях.

Future:

will have – в остальных случаях.

Exercise 19. Заполните пропуски нужным временем глагола *have*. При выборе нужной формы обращайтесь внимание на лицо и число подлежащего и на обстоятельства, которые подскажут вам какое время выбрать

1. We ... a lot to do last week.
2. Our group ... an English class the day after tomorrow.
3. We ... a new subject next semester.
4. Sue ... a new hobby – photography.
5. I ... a vanilla ice-cream for dessert.
6. My group-mates ... a lot of fun at the disco on Sunday.
7. All my friends ... pets at home.
8. Dick ... a headache (головная боль).
9. She ... an important message for you.
10. Debora ... a credit test (зачет) in a week.

Exercise 20 Переведите на английский язык, используя глагол **have** в нужном времени

1. У меня есть его электронный адрес (e-mail account).
2. У них был вчера экзамен.
3. Завтра у нас будет зачет (credit test)
4. У меня есть для тебя новости (news).
5. У моих друзей будет ребёнок (baby).
6. На десерт у нас будет мороженое.
7. Вчера вам повезло (to have good luck).
8. Она зарегистрирована на ФБ (to have a Facebook account).
9. Мы будем ужинать дома.

10. У моего друга есть планшет (tab) и ноутбук (laptop).

. Extend the statements, expressing obligation with the modal verb 'must'.

Example. Tim is going to the theatre (to put on a new suit).

He must put on a new suit.

1. Kate is ill (take a medicine). 2. Don't cross the street now (cross when the light is green). 3. Helen's bag is old (buy a new bag). 4. It is time for the boys to have dinner (wash their hands). 5. She is going to St. Petesburg (leave home early). 6. There is no bread at home (buy some). 7. The letter has been written (mail it).

Exercise 21 Ask questions according to the pattern using the modal verb 'can':

Example: Pete can't do it (John).

Can John do it?

We can do it on time (they). 2. Small kids can't see this video (teenagers). 3. Helen can't cook well (her sister). 4. We can't afford a new TV now (your parents). 5. I can't buy a cycle (your friend). 6. He can't speak English (Kate). 7. The girls can't stay so long (the boys).

Предложения глагольного типа

(со смысловыми глаголами, обозначающими действие или состояние)

Модели предложений глагольного типа вызывают, по отзывам студентов, наибольшие затруднения, связанные с английской грамматикой. Типичное высказывание студентов: «Я не понимаю, зачем им столько времен? В русском нам хватает трёх».

В действительности же, в английском языке, так же, как и в русском, имеются три времени: настоящее (Present), прошедшее (Past) и будущее (Future). Группы Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous внутри каждого из трёх времён являются, по сути дела, видовыми и аспектуальными характеристиками действий, которые обозначают, какой характер носит действие: является оно законченным или продолжается. В русском языке для этого существует категория совершенного и несовершенного вида, а также дополнительные лексические средства: обстоятельства времени.

Английские видо-временные формы, или, как их чаще называют, времена, представляют собой стройную и логичную систему, объединённую сходством функций и значений внутри каждой группы.

Для того, чтобы овладеть английскими временами, нужно, прежде всего, знать основные глагольные формы (не путать с формами неправильных глаголов). Их можно рассматривать как своего рода «сырьё», «запчасти», из которых образуются видо-временные формы, или «времена». Всего их 4:

- 1) инфинитив Infinitive, или глагольная основа
- 2) прошедшее неопределённое время Past Indefinite
- 3) причастие прошедшего времени Participle II
- 4) причастие настоящего времени Participle I, или инфинитивная форма глагола,

(Указанные основные формы глагола, за исключением второй, Past Indefinite, имеют и другие функции, помимо образования времён).

Рассмотрим основные формы глаголов подробнее.

Первая основная форма:

инфинитив, или глагольная основа (словарная) форма глагола. В таблице времён обозначается буквой V (verb – глагол). Входит в состав нескольких времен.

Вторая основная форма:

прошедшее неопределённое время (Past Indefinite). Это - единственная основная форма, совпадающая с конкретным временем. У правильных глаголов она образуется прибавлением окончания –e(d) к первой форме: live –lived, ask –asked. У неправильных глаголов способы образования формы различны: leave –left, forget – forgot. У наиболее частотных глаголов их следует запоминать.

Exercise 22 Назовите вторую основную форму следующих правильных глаголов

Ask, answer, want, like, look, love, miss, follow, cry, shout, smile, laugh, open, close

Exercise 23 Найдите в словаре и запишите вторую основную форму следующих неправильных глаголов

Sit, stand, tell, speak, sell, buy, write, read, meet, run, put, give, come, go, feel, see

Третья основная форма:

причастие прошедшего времени страдательного залога. (Participle II). Образуется у правильных глаголов так же, как и вторая основная форма, с помощью окончания –(e)d. У неправильных глаголов способы образования формы различны: leave –left, forget – forgotten. У наиболее частотных глаголов их следует запоминать.

Exercise 24 Найдите в словаре и запишите третью основную форму следующих неправильных глаголов

Become, bring, catch, understand, win, drive, take, swim, chose, let, sing, wear

Четвёртая основная форма:

причастие настоящего времени действительного залога (Participle I). У всех глаголов образуется одинаково путём прибавления окончания –ing к первой форме: live – living, see – seeing

Exercise 25. Образуйте и запишите причастия настоящего времени от глаголов из упр. 1 и 2

Таблица английских видо-временных форм (времен) в действительном залоге

Наглядно образование английских глагольных форм действительного залога по временам представлено ниже в таблице.

Таблица организована следующим образом:

в левом вертикальном столбце указаны реальные физические времена: настоящее (Present), прошедшее (Past), будущее (Future);

в верхней горизонтальной строчке указаны группы, в которые объединены времена.

Таких групп четыре:

Indefinite (Simple) – Неопределённое (Простое);

Continuous (Progressive) – Продолженное;

Perfect – Завершённое;

Perfect Continuous – Завершённое продолженное.

Функционально указанные времена различаются следующим образом:

Времена группы Indefinite называют действия или их последовательность в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем, не характеризуя их ни с точки зрения завершенности, ни с точки зрения продолжительности. На русский язык могут переводиться как глаголами совершенного, так и несовершенного вида.

В Present Indefinite сказуемое совпадает с 1 основной формой (основой) глагола во всех случаях, кроме 3 лица единственного числа.

We **use** computers every day.

В 3 лице единственного числа к основе добавляется окончание -(e)s.

My young brother **uses** his computer every day.

В Past Indefinite используется вторая основная форма.

My parents **liked** traveling. She **met** me at the University.

Во Future Indefinite сказуемое состоит из вспомогательного глагола will + глагольная основа.

We **will come** at 10 o'clock. The plane **will land** at 10 o'clock.

Времена группы Continuous характеризуют действия как незавершенные процессы в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. На русский язык переводятся глаголами несовершенного вида. Общая формула образования всех времён этой группы следующая: **be + Ving** (причастие 1).

В зависимости от обстоятельства времени глагол be ставится в Present, Past или Future

Present Continuous: I **am writing** now.

Past Continuous: We **were writing** when my teacher came.

Future Continuous: Kevin **will be learning** Russian the whole day tomorrow.

Времена группы Perfect характеризуют действия, завершившиеся к определённому моменту в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. На русский язык переводятся глаголами совершенного вида. Общая формула образования всех времён этой группы следующая: **have + Ved (3)** - причастие прошедшего времени. В зависимости от контекста, глагол have ставится в Present, Past или Present Perfect:

I **have** already **written** the test.

Past Perfect: We **had written** the test before the teacher came.

Future Perfect: We **will have written** the test before the end of the lesson.

Времена группы Perfect Continuous характеризуют действия, которые начались в какой-то момент в прошлом и продолжались в течение определённого периода времени (в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем в зависимости от контекста). На русский язык переводятся глаголами несовершенного вида. Общая формула образования всех времён этой группы следующая: **have been + Ving** (причастие 1). В зависимости от контекста, глагол have ставится в Present, Past или Future. Часть сказуемого been + Ving остаётся неизменной.

Таблица образования форм действительного залога

	Видовые характеристики (способ совершения действия)			
	Aspect			
Реальное физическое время / Tense	Неопределённое / Indefinite	Продолженное / Continuous	Завершённое / Perfect	Продолженное Завершённое /Perfect Continuous
Настоящее / Present	V, V(e)s I study Я учу (вообще)	am, is, are + Ving I am studying Я учу (сейчас)	have/has + Ved ⁽³⁾ I have studied Я выучил (уже)	have/has been+Ving I have been studying Я учу (уже в течение к-л периода времени)

Прошедшее / Past	Ved ⁽²⁾ I studied Я учил/выучил (вчера)	was / were + Ving I was studying Я учил (в тот момент)	had + Ved ⁽³⁾ I had studied Я выучил (уже к тому моменту)	had been+Ving I had been studying Я учил (к моменту в прошлом уже в течение к-л периода времени)
Будущее / Future	will + V I'll study Я выучу/буду учить (завтра)	will + be+Ving I'll be studying Я буду учить (в тот момент)	will+have+ Ved ⁽³⁾ I'll have studied Я выучу (уже к тому моменту)	will+have+ Ving I shall have been studying Я буду учить (к тому моменту уже в течение к-л времени)

Exercise 26. Определите вид и время следующих русских глаголов

1. поступил, 2. падал, 3. обманет, 4. расскажет, 5. видел, 6. знали, 7. угадаешь, 8. будут возить, 9. будем навещать, 10. приходила.

Exercise 27. Если бы вам надо было перевести на английский следующие ниже предложения, какие времена вы бы употребили?

Пример: Кевин учит французский уже два года.

Рассуждаем следующим образом: действие «учит» относится к настоящему времени. К какой группе настоящих его отнести, подсказывает контекст: начал учить два года назад и продолжает учить. Следовательно, это Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Он вчера не смотрел телевизор.
2. Я читал книгу, когда зазвонил телефон. (два времени).
3. К концу сессии мы сдадим 3 экзамена.
4. Когда я пришёл на станцию, поезд уже ушёл (два времени)
5. Завтра мои одноклассники встречаются в школе.
6. Как громко он сейчас говорит!

Exercise 28. Определите, в каких временах стоят следующие глагольные формы. Пользуйтесь таблицей времён. X обозначает подлежащее, V – основу глагола

Пример: X is V ing – Present Continuous, так как сказуемое состоит из формы настоящего времени глагола be + причастие настоящего времени

X was Ving, 2. Xs have Ved, 3. X will be Ving, 4. X will have Ved, 5. Xs are Ving, 6. X Vs, 7. Xs V, 8. X am Ving, 9. Xs Ved, 10. X has Ved, 11. X will V, 12. Xs are Ving, 13. Xs will have Ved, 14. X has been Ving, 15. X will have Ved, 16. X is Ving, 17. Xs were Ving, 18. X has Ved

Выберите нужную глагольную форму

1. My uncle took/takes me to the concert last night. It was/is a pleasant evening. I don'/doesn't understand the music well, but I enjoy/enjoyed the concert. My uncle plays/is playing the piano. He had studied/studied music at the conservatory and knew/knows music very well. He is/will be a music teacher.

2. The soccer game last Sunday was/is exciting. We went/had gone with our neighbours. They likes/like soccer very much. They go/will go to most of the games in our town. Their son is playing/plays on the team. He is/was an excellent player. Last Sunday he makes/made two goals. His team finally won/win two to one, in the last minute of the game.

Трансформируйте предложения в будущее время.

1. Last night we went bowling to a new place. We went with a group from my office. My office has a bowling team. We bowled many games and didn't have to pay. My uncle paid for us. It was an enjoyable evening.

2. Last week I went skiing with some friends. We flew to the mountains and there took a bus to the ski resort. We arrived late in the afternoon. We had dinner first and then went to bed. We got up early the next morning and were ready to ski right after breakfast.

Образование отрицательной формы во всех типах предложений

Отрицательная форма образуется следующими основными способами:

1. В предложениях связочного типа **ПОСЛЕ** глагола **БЫТЬ** употребляется частица **not** – She **was not** a student last year.

2. В предложениях с оборотом there is/ there are **ПОСЛЕ** глагола **быть** употребляется **No**: There is **no** sense in his words. Если у существительного есть артикль или определитель в виде числительного или неопределённого местоимения, употребляется **NOT**: There was **not any** sense in his words. There will not (won't) be 30 students present in class.

3. В предложениях обладания с глаголом have и предложениях со смысловыми глаголами в разных видо-временных формах и залогах **ПОСЛЕ СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩЕГО вспомогательного ГЛАГОЛА** (см. Таблицу видо – временных форм) употребляется **NOT**. Поскольку в Present и Past Indefinite в утвердительной форме нет вспомогательных глаголов, они вводятся специально – **do**, **does** в Present и **did** в Past.

I do not have time to waste. He does not like maths. Mum did not allow me to come late.

4. В предложениях с модальными глаголами **ПОСЛЕ** них употребляется частица **NOT**

Exercise 29 Give negative answers using the modal verb 'may'.

Example: May I open the parcel? (it's Lynn's)

No, you mustn't. It's Lynn's.

May I switch on TV? (Your brother is studying). 2. May we take the tea things away? (They want some more tea). 3. May I eat a candy? (He hasn't had dinner yet). 4. May I read aloud? (Granny is sleeping) 5. May I put new shoes on? (It's raining) 6. May she go for a walk? (She hasn't done her lessons) 7. May we take a taxi? (It's too expensive)

Exercise 30 Назовите полную форму у следующих сокращений can't, won't, didn't, mustn't, hadn't, shan't, isn't, couldn't, haven't, wouldn't, doesn't, hasn't, mightn't, aren't, needn't, shouldn't.

Exercise 31 Скажите, чего нет у вас в сумочке (кармане) Example: I don't have a handkerchief in my hand-bag.

I don't have... any money, change (мелочь), a lipstick, a monthly pass (проездной), a student ID (студенческий), a comb, a brush, a pen, a pencil, a mirror, a compact (пудреница), a letter, a photo, mascara (тушь), a cassette, a key, sun glasses.

Exercise 32 Choose either NOT, or NO.

1. There is... garden behind my school. 2. There was... dog in the yard. 3. There will... a parking lot nearby. 4. There is ... bus-stop nearby.

There was ... meat in the fridge. 5. There is ... tea in my cup. 6. There was ... a single passer-by (прохожий) in the block. 7. There was ... one quiet minute at work yesterday.

Образование вопросительной формы предложений.

Типы вопросов

Существуют следующие основные типы вопроса:

общий - ко всему предложению: Do you find this rule difficult?

специальный – к отдельному члену предложения: Why do you find this rule difficult?

альтернативный вопрос с союзом or: Do you find this rule difficult or easy? Do you or your teacher find this rule difficult?

разделительный: You enjoyed her performance, didn't you? You didn't enjoy her performance, did you?

Общий вопрос является структурной основой первых трёх типов вопроса. Основой разделительного вопроса является утвердительное или отрицательное предложение в сочетании с общим вопросом.

Основной особенностью **общего вопроса** является инверсия, т.е. такой порядок слов, при котором вспомогательный глагол (глагол-связка или модальный) **ПРЕДШЕСТВУЕТ** подлежащему.

Обычный порядок слов: Ted is reading. The students are busy reading. He can take his seat here.

Инвертированный (вопросительный) порядок: Is Ted reading? Are the students busy reading? Can he take his seat here?

Специальный вопрос – это тот же общий вопрос, но начинающийся с вопросительного слова:

Who, what, what kind of, whose, whom, which, where, when, why, how, how much (many), how long.

Example: Most fans spend up to 15 pounds a year on records.

Общий вопрос: **Do** most fans spend up to 15 pounds a year on records?

Специальный вопрос: **How much do** most fans spend a year on records?

Обратите внимание на то, что после вопросительного слова воспроизводится структура общего вопроса за исключением слов, к которым вопрос ставится.

Exercise 33 Прочтите вслух следующий диалог. Обратите внимание на то, что специальные вопросы произносятся с понижением тона.

Ronald' s morning

When does Ronald eat breakfast?
He eats breakfast in the morning.
What does he eat for breakfast?
He eats ham and eggs.
What does he drink for breakfast?
He drinks coffee.
Where does he eat breakfast?
He eats breakfast at home.
Who makes breakfast for Ronald?
His wife makes breakfast for him.
Why does Ronald always eat breakfast?
Because food gives him energy.
What does he do after he eats breakfast?
He brushes his teeth.
What does he do after he brushes his teeth?
He goes to work.
Which bus does he take to work?
He takes the city bus to work.

Exercise 34 Задайте только общие вопросы к следующим предложениям

1. The Queen is popular with the British. 2. The show was fantastic. 3. You can use the sport field now. 4. My Granny spends a lot of time on sewing and knitting. 5. My Dad did a lot of house repairs at the week-end. 6. I have had a serious problem with my parents. 7. They will go to the supermarket to buy food and drinks for the party. 8. There is an error in the program. 9. They are drawing a sketch. 10. He moved to Washington last year. 11. He had come to the station before the train left. 12. The video has just finished. 13. The students will take credit-tests at the end of December. 14. He shares the room with his group mate. 15. There were several students outside the room.

Exercise 35 Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям из упр. 34

1. Who...with ? 2. What kind of ... ? 3. When ...? 4. What ... on? 5. When ... ? 6. Who... with? 7. Why ...? 8. Where ...? 9. What ...? 10. Where ...

to? 11. When... 12. When... ? 13. When? 14. Whowith? 15. How many?

В вопросах к **подлежащему** и его определению сохраняется порядок слов **УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНОГО** предложения, т.е. подлежащее замещается вопросительным словом, других изменений в предложении нет: **We watched a rap battle. Who watched a rap battle. Teddy has just called me. Who has just called me?**

Exercise 36 Задайте вопросы к подлежащему предложений в упр. 29

Exercise 37 Задайте альтернативные вопросы, используя слова в скобках

Example: John showed them his new dog. (hamster). Did John show them his new dog or hamster?

1. Brittany has got three cats. (two). 2. Judy took part in the school party (a sport contest). 3. Janet's Grandmother will visit them next week (next month). 4. She is wearing a fur coat (a raincoat). 5. Pedro is from Spain (Italy). 6. Most shops are closed before eight (ten). 7. A man is sitting in the car in front of the hotel (the bank). 8. I have been working as a cleaner at a big hotel (supermarket) since 1998. 9. He woke suddenly at 6 o'clock (5 o'clock). 10. I want some chocolate (strawberry) ice cream.

Exercise 38. Подберите нужное окончание, чтобы образовать разделительный вопрос. Два окончания являются лишними

The weather is fine,	could he?
Charlie should make his speech shorter,	isn't she?
She was not excited,	shouldn't he?
Bill spent Christmas with his family,	was she?
The professor couldn't ignore my question,	is it?
	didn't he?
	isn't it?

Exercise 39 Напишите как можно больше вопросов разного типа к следующему утверждению. (Временной лимит 5 минут).

She went there.

Омонимичность -s; 's; -s'

-s' притяжательный падеж существительного
во множественном числе:
my parents' flat

-s a) множественное число существительных:
bags, hats

b) 3 лицо единственное число глаголов:
takes, loves (3 лицо, наст. неопр. время)

a) притяжательный падеж существительного
в единственном числе:

's his sister's hat

b) сокращённая форма глагола is: It's me

c) сокращённая форма глагола has: He's got an
expensive car

d) сокращённая форма местоимения us: Let's go

Exercise 40 Определите функции форманта **S**. Переведите предложения на русский.

1. You must form good habits.
2. All juices are good for health.
3. It suits him very much.
4. It's Mike's guitar.
5. It's my mother's bag.
6. He's having a lecture at the university.
7. He's got a new BMW.
8. Let's stay at home.
9. He works an hour a day.
10. I like apples best of all.
11. The producers like only slim women.
12. He speaks no foreign language.
13. That's very kind of you.
14. Let's go to the cinema.
15. It's all over.
16. He's out.
17. Let's go to the party.
18. Tastes differ.
19. My sister's name is Kate.
20. The students' initiative was approved of.
21. They liked the soloists' interpretation of this vocal piece.
22. Peter's dog is small.
23. Who's got any money?
24. He does his duty.
25. The weather keeps fine.
26. Follow these strict rules.
27. The best of the restaurants aren't cheap.
28. It's Roman Viktyuk's latest production.
29. Let's try to do it.
30. French artists' fates were often tragic.

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

в английском языке образуются двумя способами (они не взаимозаменяемы).

1. Если прилагательное состоит из одного или двух слогов (в последнем случае они должны заканчиваться на -er, -ow, -y), то

сравнительная степень у них образуется при помощи суффикса –er, а превосходная – при помощи окончания –est.

2. Если слово состоит более, чем из двух слогов, то сравнительная степень у него образуется при помощи наречия more, а превосходная - при помощи most.

Основные исключения из этого правила: good – better – best; bad – worse – worst; little – less – least; much, many – more – the most.

Exercise 41 Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных

A) Hot, dull, grim, soft, pale, fine, dry, grave, sly, wide, wet, long, shrill, frank, sick, deep, lucky, easy, cosy, hard, clever, hungry.

B) Comfortable, beautiful, difficult, attractive, favourite, possible, popular, interesting, precious, wonderful, loving, painful, important.

C) Вставьте нужную степень прилагательного в следующие предложения:

1. (Big) gift which you can get and give it love.
2. (Good) friends and companions are good books.
3. (Pleasant) rest is travelling.
4. (Dangerous) person is a liar.
5. The French speak (fast) than the Americans (350 words per minute against 310).
6. (Small) state of the world is Vatican whose area is only 0,44 square km.
7. Diana Whitt, an American, has (long) hair in the world - 2 metres 59 cm.
8. Chinese is (widespread) language of the world being a native tongue of one billion people.
9. What is (popular) surname in Russia, Germany, Great Britain?
10. This rock group is (much) popular here than in their own country.
11. My room is (small) than yours.
12. This is (exciting) film I've ever watched.
13. My parents are (loving) in the world.
14. Aeroflot's tickets are (cheap) than Dealta's.
15. This is (easy) exercise in the book.

Exercise 42

Bridget is in her bedroom. **There are four envelopes on the floor of her room in front of her.** All the letters are with Alabama postmarks. They are from her grandmother. One letter is five years old. It is about her mom's funeral (похороны). The second is about 4 years old asking her to come

and visit. The third is three years old. **There is a detailed family tree in it.** The fourth letter is one year old again asking her to come.

These letters were in her father's bedroom together with her birth certificate and her medical records. She is very angry with her father. Why were these letters in his room all this time? The envelopes have her name on them. The letters are hers. He has no right to keep them away from her.

Her father's answer to her question was, "You're minor. I am your parent".

"It is summer! I have got some money. I want to see my granny!" were Bridget's words.

A) Переведите предложения, выделенные жирным шрифтом, начиная с обстоятельства места.

B) Переведите на русский: postmarks, birth certificate, medical records, minor

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

C) Bridget lives in a) Alabama b) with her father c) alone.

D) The letters are a) old b) from her grandfather c) from her dad.

E) There is an invitation to come a) in all the letters b) in two letters c) for her and her father.

F) The letters were in her father's room because a) they were addressed to him b) they were not important for Bridget c) Bridget's father didn't want to her to read them.

G) Bridget a) will go to Alabama b) will stay at home in summer c) will ask her father for some money.

PART II. FAMILY

Прочитайте текст без словаря и выполните упражнения, следующие за ним

The Pearl Family

This family lives at # 17, Cherry-Tree Lane, Richmond, UK. Mr. Pearl and Mrs. Pearl have four children. Jane is the eldest, she is 11. Michael is the second. He is 9. The twins John and Barbara are the youngest. They are just babies. Nurse Ellie looks after them when Mrs. Pearl is at work. She works part-time as a legal consultant for a big international firm. Mr. Pearl works in a bank. He is the head of a department and is paid quite well. So they can afford a helping hand.

Mrs. Brill cooks for them, lays the table for breakfast, lunch and supper. She keeps their home in order. When she has a day off Jane and Mike clean the table and put the dishes into a dish-washing machine in turns. To tell the truth, they both hate it.

On Saturday afternoon Grandma and Grandpa come to see their grandchildren. Actually, they drive. Granny is a very good driver with 25 years of experience. Naturally, granddad has got a driving license, but his eye-sight is poor now. They bring along nice things: cookies and sweets and tins of Cola. Their parents never-ever buy them Cola or chips. They say it is unhealthy food. But it is so much tastier than any healthy food!

Grandma and Grandpa sit in comfortable armchairs in the sitting-room and ask Jane and Michael about books they are supposed to read. The children hate such questions and they know how to avoid them. "Look! Computer games may be different. Many of them can be called edutaining. We'll show you the one which teaches about jobs and careers". Grandparents become interested, draw nearer to the monitor and the books are forgotten. Everyone is happy.

A) Подберите русские эквиваленты к английским словам

# 17	Посудомоечная машина
Twins	Юриисконсулт
Look after	Обучающий и развлекательный
Part-time	Ненавидеть
Legal consultant	Дом номер 17
Paid well	Хорошо оплачиваемый
Afford	Присматривать, нянчиться
A helping hand	Неполный рабочий день
Lay the table	Помощник
A day off	Позволять себе
Dish-washing machine	Выходной
To tell the truth	Правду говоря
Hate	Стаж, опыт
Experience	Зрение

A driving license	Водительское удостоверение, права
Eye-sight	Близнецы
Avoid	Придвигаться, пододвигаться
Edutaining (educating +entertaining)	Предполагаться, что
Draw nearer	Накрывать на стол
Be supposed to	Избегать
Bring along	Приносить с собой

В) Обратите внимание на порядок написания адреса, принятый в англоязычных культурах. **Назовите свой адрес, следуя этому порядку**

С) **Переведите словосочетания существительных и глаголов с предлогами.** Обратите внимание на различия в употреблении русских и английских предлогов.

Look after, at work, head of a department, cook for, work for, work in, for breakfast, put into, 25 years of experience, in turns, draw nearer to, on Saturday afternoon

Д) **Дополните предложения существительными, прилагательными, числительными** основываясь на содержании текста, например:

Mr. Pearl is the head of a department in a bank. Mr. Pearl is Mrs. Pearl's husband. Mr. Pearl is Jane, Michael, John and Barbara's father.

Mrs. Pearl is...

Ellie is ...

Michael is...

Jane is ...

John is ...

Barbara is ...

Mrs. Brill is...

Computer games are...

Cola and chips are...

Granny is...

Е) **Перескажите текст от имени бабушки. Внесите в текст необходимые изменения**

Прочитайте тексты о типичной российской семье глазами иностранцев и выполните упражнения, следующие за ними.

Text. A Typical Russian Family Opinion 1

Russia is so vast and changing, but I'll try to describe a typical Russian family as I saw them while visiting Russia. I guess a typical Russian family has 2 kids, they live in an apartment and have a car. They also have a pet and they visit grandparents once in a while, or the grandparents may live with them. They travel to the seaside or abroad once a year. Both parents have jobs but the bulk of housekeeping does the mother. The father likes to go fishing and spend time in his garage repairing his car or whatever.

Anyway I guess every person would have a different description of a typical Russian family just because the country is so huge and diversified.

Text. A Typical Russian Family Opinion 2

A typical Russian family (statistically) consists of single mother and one kid, sometimes (often) living with her mom. The divorce rate in Russia is the world's highest. A Russian woman brings her kid in her late teens-early 20-s. Where both parents are married, husband is typically 5–10 years older (or more), the same age marriage is rarely seen. A woman is traditionally expected to get married as early as possible. Unmarried 25 year olds are considered too old (called "old virgin") and are of no demand for that purpose. I think the things are changing, but still. There are still a lot of young families who prefer to live with their parents because of convenience of growing kids or saving money. A woman gets her parental leave up to 3 years (!) paid by the state. It's often an excuse for a woman not to get to work while it's fairly common in Russia for a grandmother to look after children nevertheless.

A) Подберите русские эквиваленты к английским словам

Vast	Предполагать, полагать
Guess	(Зд.) рожать ребенка
Single mother	Брак между ровесниками
Kid	Домашний любимец, животное
Divorce	Как можно раньше
Pet	Уровень
Rate	Считать
Once in a while	Обычный, широко распространённый
Bring a kid	Большая часть
Same age marriage	Изредка, время от времени
Abroad	Ремонтировать
As early as possible	Причина
Consider	(Зд.) что-нибудь еще

Old virgin	Старая дева
No demand	Не востребован
But still	И тем не менее
Bulk of	Заграница
Repair	Ребенок
Whatever	Мать-одиночка
Description	Разнообразный
Huge	Огромный
Diversified	Описание
Purpose	Цель
Convenience	Растить детей
Grow kids	Удобство
Parental leave	Отпуск по уходу за ребенком
Excuse	Развод
Fairly common	Обширный
Nevertheless	Тем не менее
Still	Все же

В. Составьте синонимические пары

Vast	Suppose
Abroad	From time to time
Describe	Transform
Kid	Babysit, nurse
Once in a while	Fix
Change	Portray
Repair	The biggest part
The bulk of	Overseas
Guess	Child
Look after kids	Huge

С. Составьте антонимические пары

Often	Spend
Divorce rate	Early-teens
Woman	Unmarried
Highest	Unpaid
Late-teens	Few, little
Married	Inconvenience
A lot of	Marriage rate
Convenience	Lowest
Save	Man

Paid	Seldom
------	--------

D. Измените смысл предложения, используя антонимы

I often go to see my grandma.

Divorce rate in Britain is low.

A man's life expectancy is generally high.

In this shop the prices on foot wear are the highest.

They moved to Kansas when the girls were in their late-teens.

Our English teacher is a married woman of about 35 year old.

A lot of students choose IT as their major.

The convenience of renting a flat is obvious.

I'd like to save some money on education.

She took a paid leave to go abroad.

E. Определите, соответствуют ли следующие утверждения содержанию прочитанных текстов

A typical Russian Family. Opinion 1

Grandparents always live with their children and grandchildren.

They travel to the seaside and abroad every year.

Mother does not have a job.

Father helps with the house work.

Father does not have a hobby.

Types of a family may differ.

A typical Russian Family. Opinion 2

Grandmother rarely lives with her daughter,

The divorce rate in Russia is high.

The same age marriages are rare.

An optimal marriage age for women is under 25.

Young families prefer to live with their parents because of kids.

It is common for Russian grandparents to look after children.

F. Опишите семьи, изображенные на фото, используя прочитанные тексты



G. Определите время глаголов

I saw them while visiting Russia.

I'll try to describe a typical Russian family.

A typical family consists of a single mother and a kid.

A woman gets a parental leave.

They travel to the seaside or abroad.

What is family life like in Britain?

Changing Values and Norms of the British Family

The family in Britain is changing. The once typical British family with two parents underwent serious changes during the twentieth century. In particular, there is a rise in the number of single-person households, which increased from 18 to 29 per cent of all households between 1971 and 2002. By 2020 there will be more single people than married people. In the past, people got married and stayed married. Divorce was very difficult, expensive and took a long time. Today, people's views on marriage are changing. Many couples, mostly in their twenties or thirties, live together (cohabit) without getting married. Only about 60% of these couples will get married.

In the past, people married before they had children, but now about 40% of children in Britain are born to unmarried (cohabiting) parents. People are generally getting married at a later age now and many women do not want to have children immediately. They prefer to concentrate on their jobs and put off having a baby until late thirties.

The number of single-parent families is increasing. This is mainly due to more marriages ending in divorce, but some women are also choosing to have children as lone parents without being married.

On average 2.4 people live as a family in one home Britain. This is smaller than most other European countries.

А.Подберите русские эквиваленты к английским словам

Value	В среднем
Put off	Развод
Once	откладывать
Undergo	Сразу же, немедленно
Change	Ценность
Rise	Претерпевать
Single-person	Зд. Родитель-одиночка
Household	Дорогой
Divorce	Предпочитать
Expensive	Из-за, по причине
View	Домохозяйство
Immediately	Взгляд, точка зрения
Prefer	Зд. Когда-то, некогда
Due to	Повышение, увеличение
Lone	Изменение, меняться
On average	Одинокий

В. Вставьте необходимые предлоги

Changing values ...British families.

A family ...two parents.

A rise ...the number of single households.

...particular.

Increased ... 18 per cent ...29 per cent

...the past.

Views ...marriage.

...their twenties.

Get married ... a later age.

60 per cent ...these couples.

Concentrate...their jobs.

It is due..

Lone parents...

С.Составьте синонимические пары

Typical

Hard

Single

Increase

Change

Quantity

Rise

Average

Concentrate

Mainly

Number

Lone

Mostly

Focus

Difficult

Transformation

Д.Составьте антонимические пары

Typical

Less

Single

Fall

More

Present

Increase

Unique

Rise

Seldom

Past

earlier

Generally

Married

Later

Decrease

Е. Измените смысл предложения на противоположный, используя антонимы

Hers is a typical family.

She is married.

I need less money.

Prices fall down.

His past is unknown.

She generally gets up at 6 o'clock.

They came earlier than promised.

Е. Определите времена глагола в следующих предложениях:

1. The family in Britain is changing.

The typical British family underwent serious changes during the twentieth century.

By 2020 there will be more single people than married people.

Many couples live together (cohabit) without getting married.

People are generally getting married at a later age now

Many women do not want to have children immediately.

On average 2.4 people live as a family in one home in Britain.

Ф. Переведите на английский

Ценности в английской семье меняются. Британская семья с двумя родителями уже нетипична. Увеличивается количество семей с одним родителем. Растет количество разводов. В среднем в британской семье меньше трех человек.

TEXT. Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge



Catherine Elizabeth Middleton was born at the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, United Kingdom. She is the oldest of three children with a younger sister, Philippa ("Pippa") and a younger brother, James William. Her mother Carole worked as a flight attendant while her father Michael worked as a flight dispatcher, both for the British Airways. They married on June 21, 1980. Catherine's family moved to Amman in Jordan in 1984 where her father worked for the British Airways for two and a half years. Catherine and her sister, Philippa, attended a nursery school there.

In 1986, Catherine and her family returned to their home in the United Kingdom, where she started St. Andrew's School in Pangbourne and remained there until 1995. Catherine went on to Marlborough College Wiltshire, where she studied Chemistry, Biology and Art at A-level. She also took part in sport activities such as tennis, hockey and athletics.

At the age of 18, Catherine undertook a gap year, where she studied at the British Institute in Florence and Italy. Catherine enrolled at the University of Saint Andrews in Fife, Scotland and graduated in 2005 with a 2:1 in History of Art. During her time at university, she continued her interest in sport by playing hockey for the university team. It was also at university where Catherine met her future husband, Prince William of Wales. Since she completed her university degree, Catherine worked for her parents' company, Party Pieces, as well as a part-time buyer in Jigsaw Junior in London.

(1 570 п.зн.)

A. Вставьте необходимые предлоги. Некоторые предлоги употребляются несколько раз: in, for, as, to, on, at

Was born ,, , 2001

Was born ...the Royal Hospital

Worked ... a flight attendant

Married ...June 21
 Worked ...BA
 Moved ...Amman
 ... 1984
 ...two and a half years
 Took part ... sport activities
 Suchtennis and hockey
 Worked ...her parents' company

В. Подберите русские эквиваленты к английским словам

Hospital	Участвовать
Flight attendant	Полет, рейс (воздушный)
Move to	Оставаться
Flight	Экзамен, сдаваемый на повышенном (advanced) уровне
Attend	Посещать
Start school	Начать ходить в школу
Remain	Зд. Академический отпуск
Undertake	Зачислять, зачисляться (в вуз)
Gap year	Больница
Enroll	Бортпроводник, бортпроводница
Graduate (from)	Заканчивать вуз
Take part	Переехать
Art	Завершать, зд. заканчивать
complete	Искусство
University degree	Диплом университета
Nursery school	Школа типа детского сада
A-level	Предпринимать, зд. брать

TEXT. Pre-preparatory Coeducational School



Prince George of Cambridge started his royal education on September 7, 2017. He will study at school with non-royal kids. It is called Thomas's Battersea and is a private school of high reputation. It is across the River Thames a few miles from his family's home in Kensington Palace in London. George is in a class of 21 pupils. But George is no ordinary student. He's the grandson of Prince Charles the Prince of Wales and the late Princess Diana, and the great-grandson of Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip. As an heir to the throne he would follow his father, William, and grandfather Prince Charles.

Prince George's first day at school "went well", the Duke of Cambridge has revealed later to the journalists and added that "it was really nice actually. It's a nice school." He said that some parents had more issues with their children on the first day of school and he was glad he was not the one. His granddad Charles stresses that "school is good for children, it is character-building".

Ben Thomas, principal of Thomas's London Day Schools for 18 years, said he hoped the future king would learn to "be himself" while at school. He added that George would not be given "any special treatment at all". George's parents have said they want him to have as normal a childhood as possible.

A. Составьте синонимичные пары

Start	Training
Educatuon	Name
Study	Student
High	Happy
Call	Standard
Class	Begin
Pupil	Tall
Issue	Problem
Glad	Emphasize
Stress	Headmaster

Principal	Form
Normal	Learn
Character-building	approach
treatment	Character-forming

В. Дополните предложения следующими словами:

Niece, nephew, uncle, aunt, mother-in-law, father-in-law, step-mother, cousins

Prince Harry is George and Charlotte's

Pippa Middleton is George and Charlotte's

George is Prince Harris' ...

Charlotte is Prince Harris'...

Princess Diana is Kate's

Prince Charles is Kate.s ...

Camilla Parker is William and Harry's ...

George and Charlotte don't have ...so far.

С.Создайте биографию вымышленного или реально существующего персонажа, используя следующие глаголы:

Was born

Worked as (for)

Married

Attended

Moved to

Remained

Went

Studied

Took part

Enrolled

Graduated (from)

Met

Completed

Д. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы по теме "Семья"

Общие вопросы

1. Do you think your family is typical?
2. Do you have a brother or a sister?
3. Do your parents work?
4. Do your grandparents live with you?
5. Do you often visit your grandparents?
6. Did your grandmother look after you when you were a small kid?
7. Did you go to a kindergarten?
8. Does your sister go to school?
9. Do you go to the seaside in summer?
10. Do you want to live separately from your parents?

Альтернативные вопросы

1. Does your family live in Saratov or in another town?
2. Do you live with your family or in the dormitory?
3. Do you get up at 7 o'clock or earlier?
4. Did you finish school in Saratov or in another town?
5. Do you or your mum cook breakfast?
6. Do you get to the University by bus or by car?
7. Did you have a school-leaving party?
8. Do your lectures start at 8.20 or later?
9. Do your lectures finish at 2.30 or later?
10. Do you have an account in VK.com or Facebook?

Специальные вопросы

1. What is your mother's (father's, brother's, sister's name)?
2. Where do they work (study)?
3. How old is your mother (father, brother, sister)?
4. When did your parents get married?
5. How old was your mother (father) when she (he) married?
6. How many aunts and uncles do you have?
7. How often do you visit them?
8. How often does your family get together?
9. Who has got a driving license in your family?
10. How long do you plan to study at Saratov State

University?

Пройдите по ссылке <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vXI2IRCnTKw> и прослушайте текст «Talking about your family» из видео курса Oxford English online.com.

Запишите прозвучавшие там вопросы и ответы. Составьте рассказ о своей семье на основании предлагаемых моделей.

Part iii Types of Accommodation

Housing in Moscow

Foreigners do not realize that the tourist photos they see of Moscow do not show what the majority of Muscovites see out of their windows every morning. Moscow's historical center is cozy and beautiful, Moscow "sleeping districts" are rather dull. The city always needed more residential housing, so the approach to construction outside the city center was mostly functional. Buildings stand close to each other. Typically a residential area has a basic infrastructure such as a kindergarten, a school, a medical clinic, a couple of stores, a playground for kids and maybe a park (if you are lucky).

In the newest residential areas there are new residential buildings, which have indoor parking, gyms, private security and other benefits.

How about living in the suburbs? Some people do indeed live at their dachas (and in that case these are more like country houses), but there is no such thing as suburbia in the "American way of thinking". People do not move to suburbs when they start families and want to raise kids. People want to have an apartment in the city as the permanent home and dacha as a summer-house for weekends. And those people, who do live outside of the city, but work in the center are heavily penalized for the opportunity to have fresh air by sitting in traffic jams on their way to and from work for many hours every day.

So, 99% of Russians, living in the city do live in apartments. To have a private house within the city limits is super rare. There are just several townhouse communities in Moscow and all of them were established in the recent decade or two.

A. Найдите на фото "sleeping district", historical center, new residential area, dacha, suburbia, indoor parking



В. Вставьте предлоги из текста

the tourist photos ... Moscow
majority ... Moscovites
see out ... their windows
a couple ... stores
all ... them
American way ... thinking

the approach ... construction
close ... each other
move ... suburbs
on their way ... work

... the newest residential areas
living ... the suburbs
an apartment ... the city
work ... the center

sitting ... traffic jams
 live ... apartments
 ... Moscow
 were established ... the recent decade

C. Переведите на английский, обращая внимание на предлоги

Жить в городе (в квартире, в Саратове, в России)
 Большинство студентов (преподавателей, книг, лекций, экзаменов)
 Переехать за город (в Москву, в Болгарию, в новую квартиру)

D. Найдите русские эквиваленты английских выражений

Realize	Жильё
Close to	Предместья и их жители
Residential housing	Закрытая парковка
Approach	Поселки из домов ленточной застройки (таунхаусов)
A couple of stores	Близко, рядом
Suburbia	Чрезвычайно редко
Indoor parking	Зд. В американском понимании
American way of thinking	Осознавать. понимать
Heavily penalized	Подход
Within the city limits	Пара магазинов
Super rare	В черте города
Townhouse communities	Тяжко наказаны

E. Найдите синонимические пары

Realize	Job
Show	Ten years

Sleeping	Child
Building	New
Dull	Understand
A couple	Beginning
Indeed	Gloomy
Start	Regular
Penalize	Days off
Fresh	Demonstrate
Opportunity	Usually
Raise	Possibility
Establish	Main
Decade	Two
Kid	Punish
Work	Dreaming
Private	Personal
Weekend	House
Typically	Grow
Permanent	In fact
Basic	Found

F. Найдите антонимические пары

Majority	Oldest
Morning	Minute
Dull	Center

City	Finish
Private	bright
Close to	Minority
Suburbs	Temporary
Kid	Adult
Start	Far from
Permanent	Village
Outside	Stale
Fresh	Inside
Newest	Evening
Hour	Public

G. Измените смысл предложения на противоположный, используя антонимы

He moved to the village.
 The day was dull.
 My office is far from my house.
 There is an outside parking here.
 This is his temporary job.
 This is a private road.
 Let's move to the suburbs.

H. Определите видо-временную форму предложений

Foreigners do not realize this.
 Moscow's historical center is cozy and beautiful.
 He did not want to move to suburbs.
 I spent summer at my dacha.
 Townhouse communities will be built to the north of Saratov.
 In the newest residential areas there are new residential buildings.

Расскажите о жилье в Саратове, максимально используя прочитанный выше текст

Text. Types of Apartments in Russia

The way one describes apartments in Russia differs from the US way of describing apartments. We do not count bedrooms, we count rooms. So, we have one, two or three room apartments. In the rare case – 4 room apartments. The notion of a studio does not exist – there will typically be a separate kitchen and one room in a 1-room apartment. Usually one room will be the living/dining room, and one or two rooms will be bedrooms. Most standard apartments will have one bathroom, having a master bathroom and a guest bathroom is considered to be chic. Apartments lack storage spaces, so the balcony usually serves as a storage for everything – from winter tires to skis, strollers and other items. We will return to interiors in future posts, now let's finish with the building options.

A. Найдите русские эквиваленты английских слов

Rare case	Стандартный
Typically	Не хватать, недоставать
Standard	Зимняя резина
Master bathroom	Редкий случай
Be considered	Вещь, предмет
Lack	Варианты зданий
Storage space	Место, пространство
Winter tires	Место для хранения
Stroller	Детская коляска
Item	Считаться
Building options	Ванная для хозяев
Space	Обычно

B. Найдите синонимические пары

Apartment	Area, room
Count	Have no
Notion	Place for keeping
Typically	Flat
Standard	Pram
Be considered	Inside
Lack	Usually
Storage	Be regarded
Stroller	Typical
Interior	Idea
Space	Calculate

C. Найдите антонимические пары

Rare	guest
usually	Exterior
Standard	Past
Master	Start
Lack	Frequent
Interior	Be similar
Future	Unique
Finish	Common
Differ	Rarely
Separate (adj)	Have
Separate (v)	Summer
Winter	Unite

D. Определите тип квартиры и опишите её



E. Опишите функцию этих балконов в квартире



Apartment Buildings

There are several types of apartment buildings in most Russian cities. The least prestigious are 5 storey buildings, built in the 50s-70s. Apartments there are super small – the goal of the government at that time was to get rid of “communal housing” (several families, sharing one apartment), so

these were never meant to be permanent and still greatly improved the quality of life for young families. These apartment buildings are named “khrushchevki” after Nikita Khrushchev, who ruled the country at that time or “pyatietazhki” – five-storey buildings. Now, most of these buildings have been demolished and their former residents got apartments in the new modern buildings.

One level up from “pyatietazhka” is “devyatietazhka” – a nine-storey building, also made of large building blocks. Typical 9-story building of the 60s-80s will have about 300 1-3 room apartments and these apartments will be bigger than in the earlier version. However, they are still very small – a 3-room apartment could be around 60 square meters. More modern residential housing may have up to 21 floors, but they are also built of panels (the house is assembled quickly, as from Lego blocks). Apartments in such houses are bigger and may have a better plan, but in general they are not that much different from the earlier versions. People strongly prefer to live in brick houses or houses built under the more modern technology, called “monolith” (when the skeleton of the house is filled with concrete).

Most people prefer either monolith houses or “Stalin buildings”. Solid, thick walls, big rooms, high ceilings – all these are the pluses of “Stalin buildings”, but there are also minuses. These buildings are quite old and a lot of them need serious renovation.

New modern buildings are out of the reach of most people, but some of them are nice, have non-standard apartment plans, gyms in the building and indoor.

Определите типы домов:





САРАТОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ Н. Г. ЧЕРНЫШЕВСКОГО

APPENDIX

TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN RUSSIA

Look at Russia on any map or globe and you will immediately appreciate why it is virtually impossible to see all the sights the world's biggest country has to offer. The country is so massive that even a lifetime is not enough to explore it all..

To help you plan your trip to Russia, below is a list of 10 of the most popular and established tourist cities or routes in Russia.

The capital of the Russian Federation naturally attracts many tourists who come to see its famous Red Square and Kremlin. Other destinations on the main Moscow tourist route include the Novodevichy Convent, Christ the Saviour Cathedral, Arbat street and Victory Park. The capital can also tempt tourists with its nightlife and Moscow is famed as being the city which never sleeps. The city is also home to the world-famous Bolshoi Theatre, for those who prefer more classical entertainment. The Moscow Metro, as well as being extremely efficient, is also a sight in itself and often described as underground palaces. Being the capital, Moscow is a transport hub and has excellent links with most Russian cities; St Petersburg, Kazan and many other cities in central European Russia are just a night on a train away. From Moscow it is also possible to go on a day trip to some of the cities on the Golden Ring. Find here more detailed information about main sights of Moscow.

The ring of cities to the north-east of Moscow known as the Golden Ring is probably Russia's most popular tourist route. There are eight official principal cities of the Golden Ring (Ivanovo, Kostroma, Moscow, Pereslavl-Zalesky, Sergiev osad, Suzdal, Vladimir and Yaroslavl) and a dozen or so other non-official secondary cities located in five subjects of the Russian Federation: the Ivanovo, Kostroma, Moscow, Vladimir and Yaroslavl Regions. The main attractions the Golden Ring cities have to offer tourists are their provincial tranquillity and the many examples of ancient church architecture. They are also rich in history having once been important cities in the Vladimir Grand Principality – the central mediaeval Russian state. It is easy to visit the cities from Moscow: the closest being just over an hour away while the furthest is just a night train away. Transport routes between the cities are also good meaning that instead of just a day trip from Moscow to a single city you can visit several over several days.

The most popular tourist destination in Russia is the city of St Petersburg which is often referred to as Russia's Northern Capital and the Venice of the North due to its canals. The city was founded by Peter the Great in 1703 to serve as the official capital of the Russian Empire and today tourists are mostly drawn to the city because of its imperial past. During the Soviet era the city was known as Leningrad after Vladimir Lenin. The city's

most famous sight is the Winter Palace which is situated in the historic centre of St Petersburg and now used to house the Hermitage Gallery. There are also several more palaces located in St Petersburg's suburbs of Peterhof, Pushkin and Pavlovsk. Getting to St Petersburg is easy with many flights and trains to the city. In addition many cruises also stop in St Petersburg for which a special visa-free regime may even apply. The city is also the most tourist-friendly city in Russia, with lots of English signage and various hotels, restaurants and cafes for all budgets.

TOURISTS' OPINIONS OF SARATOV

I have been to Saratov three times. My wife and step-daughter are from this city. Each time I have been the people are friendly and helpful despite the language barrier. If you know some basic Russian or you know someone who does it can be helpful but not absolutely necessary as more and more people are learning English. Saratov has a number of interesting sights, some not so well known. The Open Air Museum and Memorial in Victory Park are worth a visit as are the other museums. There are also many sights to see around the city centre and along the river. A leisurely hike around Kumisnaya Polyana is worth doing also. The shopping is also very good as are the choices for dining out. The more you explore the more you realize it's a piece of the real Russia. It hasn't been overrun by western ideas ---YET!

I spent nine days in Saratov in the Russian Federation in September . Getting there was no problem once I had flown from the US to Moscow (Domodedova Airport) and connected with Saratov Airlines which has several flights every day each way. Saratov is located on the Volga River. It is a city of 1 million inhabitants. Not very many US tourists go to Saratov. Few speak English. The city center has many historic buildings, a typical Russian square, a theatre, museum and two of three churches with architectural appeal. The people, many of who are from German roots, are attractive and polite. They are hard working and the city is known for its universities and medical schooling. I stayed at the Olympia Hotel on the Volga River. It is a 3 star hotel, but one of the best in the city. It is noisy on the weekend nights as there are a few popular night clubs close by. There are any number of good restaurants, which are moderately priced. Also, there is a Mc Donald's Restaurant. Taxis are plentiful and considered safe. The trolley can take you anywhere in the city. Private buses can be stopped for an inexpensive ride. Despite some inconveniences my experience was pleasant and I am planning another trip there in December 2007.

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