

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Ильшат Ринатович Мухаметзянов

Должность: директор

Дата подписания: 14.07.2023 09:36:08

Уникальный идентификатор:

aba80b84033c9ef196388e9ea0434f90a87a40954ba270e84bche64f02d1d8d0

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего
образования «Казанский национальный исследовательский технический**

университет им. А.Н. Туполева-КАИ»

(КНИТУ-КАИ)

Чистопольский филиал «Восток»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

по дисциплине

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Индекс по учебному плану: **Б1.О.03**

Направление подготовки: **09.03.01 Информатика и вычислительная техника**

Квалификация: **Бакалавр**

Профиль подготовки: **Автоматизированные системы обработки информации и
управления**

Типы задач профессиональной деятельности: **проектная,
производственно-технологическая**

Рекомендовано УМК ЧФ КНИТУ-КАИ

Чистополь 2023 г.

Тема 1 Знакомство и личная информация, to be

Знакомство (страны, национальности, объекты повседневного обихода, числа с 1 до 100, номера телефонов). Взаимоотношения между людьми (семья, друзья). Посещение кафе, еда, напитки, цены. Грамматика: спряжение глагола 'to be' (am, is, are) вопросительная и отрицательная формы, притяжательные местоимения my, your, her, his, артикль a/an и the, прилагательные, противоположные по значению, множественное число существительных, притяжательный падеж существительных.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Units 1-2) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно рассматривается устная тема «My family» и «About myself»

Образец текста для работы над устной темой:

My family

I am Alex Petrov. Alex is my first name and Petrov is my surname. I'm seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-six. My father often sings when he is at home and has some free time. I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. He can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He's got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs. On the table there is always a radio in pieces.

My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, and sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes "soap operas". My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of my father and me. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps to run the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Boris is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

Vocabulary to be learnt:

Good-looking – красивый, милостивый

Slim – стройный

Experienced – опытный

Broad-shouldered – широкоплечий

To be handy with smth. – уметь делать что-либо
 To fix – чинить, исправлять
 To have much in common – иметь много общего
 To be fond of something – увлекаться чем-либо
 To go in for something – заниматься чем-либо
 Upbringing – воспитание
 To take care of smb. – заботиться о ком-либо
 To run the house = to keep the house – вести домашнее хозяйство
 Relatives – родственники
 Twins – близнецы
 Housewife – домохозяйка
 Widow(er) – вдова (вдовец)
 Brother-in-law – шури́н (деверь)
 Knitting – вязание

Answer the following questions:

1. How old are you?
2. What do you do?
3. Is your family large?
4. What does your mother (father) do?
5. Is she (he) fond of her (his) work?
6. Have you got any brothers (sisters)?
7. What is your hobby?
8. Are you sociable?
9. Do you have many friends? What are they?

Speak on:

Imagine you are having a big party. Introduce all the members of your family to the guests. Say whether you are for large or small families. Give examples to support your opinion.

The Article

Неопределенный артикль a/an используется перед исчисляемыми именами существительными в единственном числе, когда мы говорим о предмете как представителе целого класса предметов, одном из многих.

My friend is **an** engineer.

I live in **a** flat.

Определенный артикль the используется как перед исчисляемыми, так и перед неисчисляемыми именами существительными, как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, когда мы имеем в виду определенный предмет, или сообщаем о нем дополнительную, конкретизирующую информацию.

Употребление определенного артикля с именами собственными

Употребление	Примеры
. перед именем собственным, обозначающим всю семью	the Browns (семья Браунов)

2. перед названиями некоторых стран, преимущественно тех, в названия которых входят слова: state, republic, union	the Russian Federation , the USA (the United States of America), the United Kingdom, the Netherlands the Netherlands
3. перед названиями морей, океанов, рек, заливов, проливов, каналов, горных хребтов, групп островов	the Northern Sea , the Atlantic (Ocean), the Mississippi, the Urals, the Azores the Azores
4. перед названиями судов, поездов, самолетов, гостиниц, газет, журналов	the m/v <i>Star</i> the <i>National</i> Hotel, the <i>Times</i>
5. перед названиями сторон света	the North, the South, the East, the West

Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Личные в именительном падеже	Объектный падеж личных местоимений	Притяжательные местоимения	Абсолютная степень притяжательных местоимений
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

Образование множественного числа

1. – s: boy – boys, chair – chairs, car – cars, sofa – sofas, cat – cats

2. – es: lady – ladies, city – cities

после -ch, -ss, -x, -sh: watch – watches, box – boxes

после -o: potatoes

Исключения: photos, metros, zeros, pianos

Исключения

man – men woman – women child – children ox – oxen mouse – mice	goose – geese tooth – teeth foot – feet person – people
---	--

Образование притяжательной формы

Единственное число	Притяжательная форма единственного числа	Множественное число	Притяжательная форма множественного числа
Student	Student's	Students	Students'
Boy	Boy's	Boys	Boys'
Friend	Friend's	Friends	Friends'
Child	Child's	Children	Children's

Grammar exercises:

Exercise 1.1. Insert the article where necessary:

1. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 2. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 3. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 4. Our ... room is large. 5. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 6. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 7. My ...brother's ... friend has no... dog. 8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 9. She has ...ball. ...ball is ...big. 10. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting.

Exercise 1.2. Use the articles a, an, the where it is necessary:

1. Yesterday I saw ... new film, but ... film wasn't very interesting. 2. London is situated on ... Thames. 3. Yuri Gagarin was ... first man to fly over ... Earth in space ship. 4. My daughter will go to school ... next year. 5. I decided to visit ... Ivanovs, but they were not at ... home. 6. In ... summer we live in ... country. 7. Lomonosov, ... great Russian scientist, was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 8. ...United States of America is one of ... most powerful countries of the world. 9. Is your dress made of ... silk or ... cotton? 10. ...Peter's brother is... student and we are ... pupils. 11 .What would you like ... apple or... orange? 12. What... strange man he is!

Exercise 1.3. Use the articles a, an, the where it is necessary:

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

Exercise 1.4. Decide which of the following nouns are countable (исчисляемые) or uncountable (неисчисляемые):

Time, water, machine, music, snow, word, coffee, money, idea, family, darkness, knowledge, sea, hour, tree, silver, meat, happiness, information, speed, book, news, house, friend, milk, student, pen, paper, clothes, picture, air, goods.

Exercise 1.5. Read and translate the sentences. Decide which of the underlined nouns) are countable or uncountable and explain why:

1. We have read all the official papers. There were some sheets of paper on the table. 2. Two coffees, please. I like strong coffee. 3. Give me two glasses. Are they made of glass or plastics? 4. Many thousands of bricks are produced at the factory. Our school is built of brick.

Exercise 1.6. Write down the following nouns in plural.

Box, sheep, place, library, photo, mouse, lady, glass, bush, dress, country, bus, party, wife, day, knife, knowledge, month, pen, hero, goose, company, life, deer, tomato, city, man, play, news, child, fruit, shelf, leaf, foot, fish, woman, money, information.

Exercise 1.7. Write down the following nouns in plural:

A star, a mountain, a tree, a waiter, the queen, a man, a woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, a city, a boy, a goose, a watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, a sheep, a tooth, a child, an ox, a deer, a life, a tomato.

Exercise 1.8. Put the following sentences in plural and write them down. Pay attention to the changes of the verb:

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

Exercise 1.9. Use the Possessive Case of the Nouns:

Example: The poems of Lermontov. (Lermontov's poems).

1. The toy of their children. 2. The questions of my son. 3. The wife of my brother. 4. The table of our teacher. 5. The life of animals. 6. The voice of this girl. 7. The new tool of the workers. 8. The letter of Peter. 9. The car of my parents. 10. The room of my friend. 11. The handbags of these women. 12. The flat of my sister is large. 13. The children of my brother are at home. 14. The room of the boys is large.

Exercise 1.10. Translate into English.

1. Это семья моего друга. Отец моего друга – инженер. Мать моего друга – учитель. 2. Она взяла книги своего брата. 3. Дайте мне тетради ваших учеников. 4. Вы видели книгу нашего учителя? 5. Вчера дети моего брата ходили в кино. 6. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры. 7. Чья это сумка? – Это сумка Петра. 8. Чьи это словари? – Это словари студентов. 9. Принесите игрушки детей.

Глагол to be

Сам задает вопрос и образует отрицание в настоящем и прошедшем времени.

To be (быть) – am (1-е л. ед. ч.), is (3-е л. ед. ч.), are (мн. ч.)

I am a student. – Я студент.

He is an engineer. – Он инженер.

They are programmers. – Они программисты.

Этот глагол образует отрицательную форму при помощи **not**:

We are not pupils. – Мы не школьники.

You aren't teachers. – Вы не учителя.

Вопросительная форма образуется путем изменения порядка слов (глагол-сказуемое ставится перед подлежащим):

Is she a doctor? – Она врач?

Выражения с глаголом to be:

To be sorry – сожалеть

To be angry – сердиться

To be hungry – быть голодным

To be thirsty – испытывать жажду

To be busy – быть занятым

To be well – чувствовать себя хорошо

To be right – быть правым

To be hot – изнемогать от жары

To be at home – быть дома

To be in a hurry – спешить

To be good at – преуспевать в

To be exhausted – быть истощённым, измученным

To be absent – отсутствовать

To be wrong – быть не правым

To be afraid of – бояться

To be free – быть свободным

To be ill – быть больным

To be unwell(sick) – плохо себя чувствовать

To be bored – скучать

To be anxious – быть обеспокоенным

To be late for something – опаздывать куда-то

To be cold – мёрзнуть

To be present – присутствовать

To be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо

To be sure / to be certain – быть уверенным

To be engaged in – заниматься чем-либо

To be tired – быть уставшим

To be happy – быть счастливым

To be glad – радоваться

Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола to be

1. Our children ... at school
2. I ... at the lesson now
3. Tommy and Billy ... babies
4. The spoons ... on the table
5. My friend Ziza ... a good student
6. The weather ... fine today
7. My sons ... married
8. I ... interested in this work
9. Our expert ... a busy person

Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски глаголом “to be” в нужной форме.

1. You speak English fluently. ___ you from Britain?
2. I _____ sorry, I _____ late again. Tomorrow I'll try to be in time.
3. He _____ at home only in the evening because he _____ very busy at work. He is preparing for the business trip.
4. How much _____ this lovely dress? I _____ sure it'll suit me.
5. Haven't seen you for ages! How _____ you? How _____ your family and a little daughter?
6. It's a pity! I will not come to the party tonight. I _____ in my office working over the project.
7. Whose coat _____ this? I think it _____ mine.
8. I _____ thirsty. Would you be so kind to bring me a glass of water, please?
9. -We'll have a party tomorrow. Will you join us? -I'd love to. I _____ glad to meet all my friends!
10. Call me back tomorrow. I _____ at home in the evening.
11. Don't forget to congratulate Ann on her birthday or she _____ angry.

3. Заполните пробелы необходимыми по смыслу выражениями с глаголом “to be”.

To be glad , to be ill , to be late , to be angry , to be hungry , to be in the office , to be tired , to be careful , to be good at , to be sure , to be on a business trip.

1. Peter is shouting at Mary. He is _____ today.
2. You've got a high temperature. I think you are _____.
3. I can do nothing at all. I had a lot of work today. Oh, I _____
4. You know he is going to get married. _____ ?
5. Let's meet tomorrow at 10 a.m. Don't _____ !
6. Why _____ your boss _____ again ?
7. What time _____ tomorrow. I need to send a fax.
8. Peter is a hard working pupil ,he _____ languages.

9. _____ crossing the street! The traffic is heavy. I _____. I want to have a bite.
10. I _____ to see you! How are you?

Тема 2 Рабочее время и досуг, Present Simple

Рабочее время (профессии, время, мой рабочий день). Свободное время (досуг, времена года, написание личного письма, мой выходной день).

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Units 3-4) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно рассматривается устная тема “My working day” и “My day-off”. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Present Simple

Формы глагола в Present Simple совпадают с инфинитивом без частицы to. Лишь в 3-м лице единственного числа добавляется суффикс –s или –es. Исключениями являются глаголы to be (см. выше) и to have:

To have (иметь) – has (имеет)

Это время употребляется для выражения действия, происходящего обычно, регулярно, или для обозначения вневременных фактов и явлений. Указателями времени являются наречия: always (всегда), never (никогда), seldom (редко), often (часто), usually (обычно), sometimes (иногда), every day (каждый день).

I get up at seven every day except Sunday. – Я встаю в семь утра каждый день, кроме воскресенья.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. – Солнце всходит на востоке и заходит на западе.

Чтобы задать вопрос или образовать отрицательную форму, необходимы вспомогательные глаголы do, does (3-е л. ед. ч.).

I do not get up at seven on Sunday. – Я не встаю в семь утра в воскресенье.

Does the sun rise in the east? – Солнце всходит на востоке?

Тема 3 Мой друг Past/Future Simple

Описание друга, черты характера, общие увлечения, обстоятельства знакомства. Памятные даты, описание праздника, изобретения, порядковые числительные, даты. Грамматика: грамматическое время Past Simple, правильные и неправильные глаголы, вопросительная и отрицательная формы. Future Simple вопросительная и отрицательная формы, особенности использования.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Units 7-8) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно рассматривается устная тема “My friend”. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Past Simple

Стандартные глаголы образуют формы в Past Simple путем прибавления к инфинитиву (без частицы to) суффикса –ed (d) для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа.

Например:

to ask – asked to translate – translated

Нестандартные глаголы образуют формы в **Past Simple** различными способами.

Например:

to go (ходить) – went to take (брать) – took
to write (писать) – wrote to come (приходить) – came
to give (давать) – gave to be – was (ед. ч.), were (мн.ч.)

Past Simple употребляется

а) для выражения ряда последовательных действий в прошлом:

He stood up, came up to the window and saw an endless stream of cars running along the street. – Он встал, подошел к окну и увидел бесконечный поток машин, едущих по улице.

б) когда действие соотносится с обстоятельственными словами, точно обозначающими прошедшее время (к ним относятся наречия ago (тому назад), yesterday (вчера), last month / week / year (в прошлом месяце / на прошлой неделе / в прошлом году) и т.п.):

My friends came to see me on Saturday. – Мои друзья приходили ко мне в субботу.

Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений используется вспомогательный глагол did.

We didn't get up home until midnight. – Мы добрались домой только в полночь.

в) когда интересуются временем совершения действия в прошлом, т.е. в вопросительном предложении, начинающемся с when, what time:

When did you see her last? – Когда вы видели ее в последний раз?

What time did you arrive home? – Когда вы добрались домой?

Future Simple

Формы глагола в Future Simple образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола will и инфинитива глагола без частицы to. Например:

They will go to the country tomorrow. – Завтра они поедут за город.

В разговорной речи используется форма -'ll:

He'll make his report next week. – Он сделает доклад на следующей неделе.

I shall be twenty-one next year. – В будущем году мне будет 21 год.

Отрицание образуется при помощи слова not:

He will not make his report next week. – Он не будет делать доклад на следующей неделе.

Структура специальных вопросов

В специальных вопросах, относящихся к любому члену предложения (кроме подлежащего и его определения) и начинающихся с вопросительного слова, вспомогательный глагол стоит перед подлежащим, а основной глагол в форме инфинитива без частицы to сохраняет свое место после подлежащего.

Вопросительные слова	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее и определение к нему	Смысловой глагол в первой форме (V1)	Другие члены предложения, к которым не задается вопрос
What	Do	You	Do	In the evening?
Where	Did	He	Go	Yesterday?
When	Will	Your sister	Return	Home?

В вопросах, относящихся к подлежащему или его определению, само вопросительное

слово является подлежащим или определением подлежащего, поэтому полностью сохраняется порядок слов утвердительного предложения:

Who knows his address? – Кто знает его адрес?

Whose father worked as a doctor? – Чей папа работал врачом?

Grammar exercises:

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Simple.

(USUALLY) 1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.

4. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost x 2 like x 2 meet open speak teach wash

Olga speaks four languages.

1. In Britain the banks usually at 9.30 in the morning.
2. The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
3. Nina is a teacher. She physics to young children.
4. My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
5. Nick his hair twice a week.
6. Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
7. Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
8. Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
9. Diana and I are good friends. I her and she me.

5. Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form. (arrive or arrives etc.).

(always / early / Sveta / arrive)

Sveta always arrives early.

1. (volleyball / I / play / often) `
2. (work / Mary / hard / usually)
3. (Lena / always / nice clothes / wear)
4. (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30)
5. (television / Tony / watch / never)
6. (like / chocolate / children / usually)
7. (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)

6. Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + one of these verbs:

Cost go know read see use wear

I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.

1. Serge has a car but he it very often.
2. They like films but they to the cinema very often.
3. Anna is married but she a ring.
4. I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
5. It's not an expensive hotel. It much to stay there.
6. Bob lives near us but we him very often.

7. Write questions. Use the words in brackets (...) + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

(where / live / your parents?) Where do your parents live?

1. (you / early / always / get up?)
2. (how often / TV / you / watch?)
3. (you / want / what / for lunch?)
4. (like / you / tennis?)
5. (your sister / like / basketball?)
6. (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
7. (your brother / work / where?)
8. (to the theatre / often / you / go?)
9. (what / mean / this word?)
10. (often / snow / it / here?)
11. (go / usually / to bed / when / you?)
12. (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
13. (you / for dinner / have / usually / what?)

8. Write sentences about the past (yesterday / last week etc.).

John always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.

1. Rose often loses her keys. She last week.
2. Lena meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
3. I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I
4. We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we
5. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I
6. Ted always has a shower in the morning. This morning he
7. Our friends come to see us every Sunday. They last Sunday.

9. Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.

We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)

1. To some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
2. yesterday? – No, it was a nice day. (rain)
3. The party wasn't very good, so we long. (stay)
4. It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open)
5. Did you go to the bank this morning? – No, I time. (have)
6. I cut my hand this morning. How that? (do)

10. Put in will ('II) or won't.

Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.

1. Are you ready yet? – Not yet. I be ready in five minutes.
2. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I be at home tomorrow.
3. It rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
4. A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you feel better in the morning.
5. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He be 25.
6. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It happen again.

11. Open the brackets using the verbs in Future Simple.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow.
2. He (to give) me a complete examination.
3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms.
4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown.
5. Dr. Smith (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello".
6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight.
7. He (to take) my pulse.
8. Then

he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Smith's call. 14. Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

12. Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple.

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? 2. Mr. Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning. 3. His wife (to water) plants in the garden. 4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball. 5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile). 7. Her brothers (to shout) at her. 8. Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 9. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie. 10. She (to cook) a good dinner. 11. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired. 12. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed. 13. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock. 16. They (to visit) their friends. 17. They (to dance) a lot there. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

13. Open the brackets using proper tense.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? — I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow. 17. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 18. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 19. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 20. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 21. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 22. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 23. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 24. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 25. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London.

Тема 4 Мой дом (квартира), there is/are; some, any

Описание своего дома (квартиры), комнаты, расположение мебели и предметов домашнего обихода. Грамматика: оборот there is/are; неопределенные местоимения some, any; указательные местоимения.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Unit 5) Student book и Workbook, а так же учебном пособии

для студентов 1 курса (см. список литературы). Параллельно рассматривается устная тема “My flat (house)”. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Указательные местоимения **this, that, these, those**

This – этот, эта, это

These – эти

That – тот, та, то

Those – те

Местоимения **some, any, no**

Some, any используются только с неисчисляемыми существительными, или с исчисляемыми во множественном числе. Переводятся несколько, сколько-нибудь, какое-то количество. **No** – несколько, нет.

Some используется в утвердительных предложениях.

Any в вопросительных и отрицательных.

She has some friends.

Does she have any friends?

She doesn't have any friends. *Or* She has no friends.

Some может использоваться в вопросительных предложениях, если это просьба об услуге или ее предложение:

Would you like some coffee?

Can I have some apples?

Местоимения, производные от **some, any, no, every**

	-thing	-body	-where	-one
some	something что-то что-нибудь	somebody кто-то кто-нибудь	somewhere где-то где-нибудь	someone кто-то кто-нибудь
any	anything что-то что-нибудь	anybody кто-то кто-нибудь	anywhere где-то где-нибудь	anyone кто-то кто-нибудь
no	nothing ничто ничего	nobody никто никого	nowhere нигде никуда	no one никто никого
every	everything все	everybody все каждый	everywhere езде повсюду	everyone каждый все

1. Вставьте одно из следующих слов:

a) *some, any, no.*

1. There were ... of my friends there. 2. Well, anyway, there is ... need to hurry, now that we have missed the train. 3. Have you ever seen ... of these pictures before? 4. There is ... water in the kettle: they have drunk it all. 5. There were ... firtrees in that forest, but many pines. 6. We could not buy cherries, so we bought ... plums instead.

b) *somebody, anybody, nobody.*

1. I saw ... I knew at the lecture. 2. I dare say that there may be ... at the lecture that I know, but what does that matter? 3. Do you really think that ... visits this place? 4. I have never seen ... lace their boots like that.

c) *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere.*

1. I haven't seen him 2. I know the place is ... about here, but I don't know exactly where. 3. Did you go ... yesterday? — No, I went ... , I stayed at home the whole day.

2. *Вставьте some, any, no, every или их производные.*

1. To know ... is to know 2. ... is rotten in the state of Denmark (W. Shakespeare). 3. Wealth is ... without health. 4. ... is good in its season. 5. Can I have ... milk? — Yes, you can have6. Will you have ... tea? 7. Give me ... books, please. I have ... to read at home. 8. Put ... sugar in her tea: she does not like sweet tea. 9. Is ... the matter with you? Has ... offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened. 10. We did not see ... in the hall. 11. ... was present at the lesson yesterday. 12. He is busy. He has ... time to go to the cinema with us. 13. Do you need ... books to prepare for your report? 14. Have you ... questions? Ask me ... you like, I shall try to answer ... question. 15. ... liked that play: it was very dull. 16. If ... is ready, we shall begin our experiment. 17. Money isn't... in the world. 18. Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers19. Johnny lives ... near Chicago. 20. Did you go ... on Sunday?

Оборот There is/are

Если в русском языке предложение начинается с обстоятельства места (где?), то в английском языке оно начинается с оборота *there is/are*, а обстоятельство места находится в конце предложения.

Этот оборот обозначает местонахождение, наличие, существование. Он может переводиться словами «есть, существует, находится, имеется, стоит, лежит, висит, присутствует, состоится и т.п.» в зависимости от контекста, или может никак не переводиться. Например:

На заводе много рабочих. – *There are many workers at the plant.*

There is a good machine-tool in the work-shop. – В цехе есть хороший станок.

В Past Simple этот оборот имеет форму *there was / were*, а в Future Simple – *there will be*.

Например:

There were two engineers from the works at the meeting yesterday. – Вчера на собрании присутствовали два инженера с завода.

There will be a scientific and technical conference in our university tomorrow.

Завтра в нашем университете состоится научно-техническая конференция.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи not:

There are not any students in the classroom. – В аудитории студентов нет.

Вопросительная форма образуется путем изменения порядка слов:

Are there any students in the classroom? – В аудитории есть студенты?

Grammar exercises:

1. Translate.

1. There are several vacant seats in the bus.
2. There are some factories in this region.
3. There is a chair in front of the desk.
4. There are some people in the office.
5. There are some flowers in the living-room.
6. There is a photo on the television.
7. There are some magazines on the table.
8. There are some Chinese students in our class.

9. There is a post box in front of the shop.

2. Put in is or are.

1. There ... one window in my room.

2. There ... white curtains on the window.

3. Under the window there ... a desk.

4. There ... a vase on it.

5. There ... three roses in the vase.

6. To the right of the window there ... a lamp.

7. In front of the desk there ... a chair.

8. There ... a computer to the left of the desk and there ... a box of computer discs under the computer.

9. On the wall behind the computer there ... a calendar.

10. There ... two pictures on the wall to the left of the computer.

3. Translate.

1. There was a house on a hill.

2. There was an attic in the house.

3. There was a red roof on the house and a balcony.

4. Downstairs there was a kitchen and a living room.

5. In the kitchen there was a table but there were not any chairs.

6. On the table there were a lot of cups and some saucers.

7. There was a cupboard and there were a lot of mugs in it.

8. In the living room there were two armchairs and a sofa.

9. Upstairs there were two bedrooms.

4. Put in was or were.

1. My living-room ... large.

2. There ... a television set in the room.

3. The television set ... near the window.

4. There ... some magazines on the television set.

5. There ... a table in the room.

6. There ... some newspapers on the table.

7. There ... two armchairs near the door.

8. There ... some books on the radio set.

9. There ... some pictures on the walls.

10. There ... a big thick carpet on the floor.

Образец текста для работы над темой:

My flat

We live in a new 9-storeyed block of flats in the south-west of the town. It's situated in a very picturesque place not far from the Kama River.

There's a big supermarket on the ground floor and it's very convenient to do everyday shopping.

Our flat is on the fifth floor. It is very comfortable and well-planned. We have all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, cold and hot running water and a telephone. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. There's also a balcony and we can enjoy a lovely view of the river.

The largest room in our flat is the living and we use it as a dining room and as a sitting room. In the middle of the room there is a big table and six chairs round it. Opposite the window there is a wall

unit with lots of books, a TV-set and a video cassette recorder. There are two comfortable armchairs and a small coffee table in the right-hand corner. There is also a sofa and an electric fire in our living room. We like the living room best of all, because in the evenings we gather there to have tea, watch TV, talk and rest.

My room is the smallest room in our flat, but it is very cozy and light. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a desk, an armchair and several bookshelves in my room. There is a thick carpet on the floor. The walls in my room are light-brown and there are some posters on them. I like my room very much, but from time to time I change it round. I quite often move the bed and change the posters on the wall.

Our kitchen is large and light. It is very well-equipped. We have got refrigerator, a freezer, a microwave oven, a coffeemaker and a toaster. We haven't got a dishwasher yet, because it is very expensive. But I'm sure we shall buy it in the near future.

Vocabulary

9-storeyed block of flats – 9-этажный многоквартирный дом

Picturesque – живописный

Convenient – удобный, подходящий

Comfortable – комфортабельный, удобный

Well-planned – хорошо спланированный

Modern conveniences – современные удобства

A wall unit – стенка

Well-equipped – хорошо оборудованный

Cozy – уютный

Carpet – ковер

Wardrobe – гардероб (платьяной шкаф)

Coffee table – журнальный столик

Dishwasher – посудомоечная машина

Several – несколько

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you live in a flat or a house?
2. Is it large or small? How many rooms are there in it?
3. What floor is your flat on?
4. Is it a new block of flats?
5. Is it well-furnished?
6. Is your living-room comfortable? How is it furnished?
7. What furniture is there in your bedroom?
8. Do you have a separate room?
9. What is the kitchen like? Is it convenient?

Make up a dialogue:

You prefer to have a nice flat in the centre of the city; your friend prefers a house in the country. Give reasons for and against each.

Speak on: Give your idea of an ideal flat (house) for yourself?

Тема 5 Еда и напитки, much, many, few, little

Приемы пищи, предпочтения в еде, магазины, покупки, заказ в ресторане, написание письма другу, бронирование гостиничного номера. Грамматика: выражения с 'like' и 'would like', неопределенные местоимения 'some', 'any', no, every и их производные. Количественные местоимения much, many, a lot of, little, few

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Unit 9) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно рассматривается устная тема “My Meals”. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Like – нравиться любить (всегда, вообще)+ noun or V+ing

Would like =’d like – хотел бы + to V₁

Countable	Translation	Uncountable
Few	мало	little
A few	немного несколько	a little
Many, a lot of	много	much, a lot of

Упражнение 1 *Переведите на английский язык следующие пары слов.*

Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много мела, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много мальчиков, много девочек, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы, много воздуха, много птиц, много машин, мало домов, мало чая, мало чашек, мало яблок, мало окон, мало бумаги, мало кофе, мало статей, мало радости, мало супу, мало деревьев, мало травы, мало детей, мало игрушек, мало света, мало парт, мало колбасы, мало сока, мало книг, мало цветов, мало соли, мало друзей, мало дворцов; немного денег, мало денег, несколько стульев, мало стульев, несколько песен, мало песен, немного веселья, мало веселья, мало мальчиков, немного воды, несколько человек, мало воды, мало воздуха, мало столов, несколько минут, несколько кошек, мало травы, немного удачи, несколько дней, мало работы, немного соли, несколько ложек, мало света, мало окон, несколько машин, немного сахара, мало яиц, мало сыра.

Упражнение 2 *Вставьте much, many, little или few.*

1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again. 2. She ate so ... ice cream that she's going to have a sore throat. 3. His father earned ... money, but he enjoyed his job. He loved teaching English very 4. There are ... cookies in the box. I should have bought them last Monday. 5. Does your sister read ... ? — Yes, she does. And your brother? — Oh, he doesn't. He has so ... books, but he reads very 6. Have you ... work to do today? — No, not very 7. Walk quicker, please. We have very ... time. 8. I am sorry to say, I have read very ... books by Walter Scott. 9. My brother is a young teacher. Every day he spends ... time preparing for his lessons. 10. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I am reading. 11. The pupils of our class ask ... questions at the lesson. They want to know everything. 12. You do not make ... mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard at it? — Oh, yes, I do, I work very

Упражнение 3 *Вставьте much, many, little, few, a little или a few.*

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students. 2. Have you got ... money on you? — I'm sorry. I have very ... money at the moment. 3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well. 4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down. 5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting. 6. There are ... things here which I cannot understand. 7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson. 8. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books. 9. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face. 10. I'd like to say ... words about my journey. 11. After the play everybody felt ... tired. 12. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place. 13. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them. 14. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there. 15. My friend isn't going to the concert this evening because he has got ... work to do. 16. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter. 17. He's got very ... time left. If he doesn't hurry up, he'll miss the plane.

Тема 6 Увлечения и планы на будущее. Времена Continuous

Рассказ о видах увлечений с примерами и своим хобби. Грамматика: Времена группы Continuous. Особые случаи использования Present Continuous. Выражение будущего при помощи 'going to'.

Другие способы выражения будущего. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений, инфинитив для выражения цели

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Разумно дать студентам понятие о всех временах группы Continuous. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Unit 11, 12) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно рассматривается устная тема "My Hobby". Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Образец текста для работы над темой:

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky, because your life becomes more interesting. Hobbies are divided into four classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to traveling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it is becoming more and more popular.

Making things includes drawings, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. President Bill Clinton, for example, plays the saxophone.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life; stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books

and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

1. What four groups of hobby do you know?
2. What does doing things include?
3. What does making things include?
4. What can people collect?
5. What can people learn?
6. What is your hobby? Why?

Speak on your hobby, using the phrases:

As to me, I like ... because ...

My hobby is I like it because ...

Vocabulary

Taste – вкус

To include – включать

Variety – разнообразие

Grown-up – взрослый (человек)

To design – создавать, моделировать

Handicraft – ручная работа

Hobbyist – любитель

Record – запись

Value – ценность

To house – помещать, размещать

In a small way – понемногу

Item – предмет

Rare – редкий

To take pleasure in – получать удовольствие от

Opportunity – возможность

Exciting – захватывающий

Aspect – сторона

Private – частный, личный

Doing things – занятие чем-либо

Making things – изготовление чего-либо

Art objects – предметы искусства

Present Continuous

Употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершаемого в момент речи. Эта форма образуется следующим образом:

To be в настоящем времени (am, is, are) + Participle I смыслового глагола

Глаголы в этой форме переводятся на русский язык глаголами несовершенного вида, иногда с добавлением слова «сейчас»:

They are translating the new article. – Они переводят эту новую статью сейчас.

Кроме того, мы используем Present Continuous для выражения запланированных действий в будущем:

What are you doing tonight? – I'm meeting my friends.

Past Continuous

Употребляется для выражения действия, которое продолжало совершаться в определенный момент или отрезок времени в прошлом, обозначаемом либо точным указанием момента или отрезка времени, либо другим действием, выраженным глаголом в Past Indefinite. Эта форма образуется следующим образом:

To be в прошедшем времени (was, were) + Participle I смыслового глагола.

Мы работали в лаборатории с 5 до 7 часов. – We were working in the lab from 5 till 7 o'clock.

Он переводил статью, когда я пришел. – He was translating the article when I came.

Future Continuous

Употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный момент или отрезок времени в будущем. Образуется:

To be в будущем времени (shall be, will be) + Participle I смыслового глагола.

I shall be reading the book all day long tomorrow. – Я буду читать эту книгу завтра целый день.

Существует целый ряд глаголов, которые не используются в Continuous. Вот некоторые из них: see, hear, want, have (иметь), like, love, hate, think (полагать), understand, taste (быть на вкус), smell (пахнуть).

Grammar exercises:

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present and Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4 My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 8. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 7. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

2. Write questions from these words. Use is or are and put the words in order.

(working / Henry / today?) Is Henry working today?

(what / doing / the students?) What are the students doing?

1. (you / listening / to me?)
2. (where / going / your friends?)
3. (your grandparents / television / watching?)
4. (what / cooking / Liza?)
5. (why / you / looking / at me?)
6. (coming / the bus?)

3. Complete the questions. Use was/ were - ing. Use what /where / why if necessary.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (you/live) .Where were you living in 1990? | In Moscow. |
| 1. (you/do at 9 o'clock? | I was reading. |
| 2. (it/rain) when you got up? | No, it was sunny. |
| 3. (Julia/drive) so fast? | Because she was in a hurry. |
| 4. (Jack/wear) a suit yesterday? | No, a T – shirt and jeans. |

4. Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple.

- A: What were you doing (you/do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I was watching (watch) television.
1. A: Was Linda busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she (study).
2. A: What time (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It(come) while I (have) breakfast.
3. A: Was Mary at work today?
B: No, she (not/go) to work. She was ill.
4. A: How fast (you/drive) when the police (stop) you?
B: I don't know exactly but I (not/drive) very fast.
5. A: (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we (not/play).
6. A: How (you/break) the window?
B: I (play) football. I (kick) the ball and it (hit) the window.
7. A: (you/see) Sue last night?
B: Yes, she (wear) a very nice jacket.
8. A: What (you/do) at 8 o'clock this morning?
B: I was washing dishes.
9. A: I (lose) my key last night.
B: How (you/get) into your room?
A: I (climb) in through a window.

Revision exercises:

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous.

1. We (to have) a postcard from them two days ago. They (to say) they (to have) a marvellous time. 2. While she (to shop) this morning, she (to lose) her money. She (not to know) how. 3. They (to announce) our flight. We (to have) a problem. One of our suitcases (to miss). 4. Who (to speak) there? – I (not to know). 5. He (not to smoke). He (not to smoke) now. When he (to be) at the office yesterday, he (not to smoke), he (to work) hard. 6. When my sister (to wash) her skirt, she (to find) a pound note in the pocket. 7. When you (to learn) German? 8. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late. 9. Who you (to wait) for? 10. Her car (to break) down yesterday while she (to drive) to work. 11. When and where it (to happen)? 12. She always (to wear) nice clothes for work. Today she (to wear) a nice blouse and a dark skirt. 13. What she (to watch) at the moment? 14. I (to see) my friend in the street yesterday, but he (to run) for a bus and he (not to have) time to speak to me. 15. What your son (to do)? – He (to study) computer science. 16. What you (to do) at the weekend?

2. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous.

1. Where your brother (to work)? – He (to work) at an institute. 2. Your grandmother (to sleep) when you (to come) home yesterday? 3. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 4. I (not to go) to the shop yesterday. I (to go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (to go) when you (to meet) her yesterday? 6. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. 7. You (to skate) last Sunday? – Yes, we (to skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (to skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (to skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (to do) now? – I (to wash) the dishes. 10. What you (to do) at three o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) dinner. 11. You (to have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (to enter) the office at nine o'clock. 13. Yesterday the boss (to enter) the office at half past nine. 14. When the boss (to come) tomorrow? 15. At six o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture. 16. When I (to enter) the office, the secretary (to type) some letters. 17. My friend (to ring) me up at eight o'clock yesterday. 18. Look! My friends (to play) football. 19. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 20. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 21. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 22. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 23. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 24. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 25. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 26. A disco, which (to take) place at the club last weekend, (to keep) people awake half the night.

Тема 7 Столица нашей республики, ее история, достопримечательности и современность, Degrees of Comparison. Описание мест, указание пути, столица нашей республики. Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных (правила и исключения) и их использование в речи, 'have got' и 'have', сочетания с 'very' и 'no', сложные существительные, относительные местоимения that, which, who.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Unit 10) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно рассматривается устная тема "Kazan". Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Образец текста для работы над темой:

Kazan

Kazan is one of the oldest cities on the Volga river, the capital of the Tatar Republic, a city of more than one million people. It is situated on the left bank of the great Russian river Volga. The city's area is over 400 sq. km.

The first mention of Kazan dates back to the 12th century. It was founded in 1177 by Bulgars, the ancestors of the Mari and Tatar people. The city is the geographical and historical centre of the Volga region.

The Kazan Kremlin is the historical heart of the city. Its construction began in the 16th century and the town grew and developed with it during the centuries. The Spassky Tower and the famous falling Syumbike Tower are the architectural symbols of Kazan. There is the city's largest stadium, the Palace of Sports and the unique building of the Kazan Circus.

Kazan has always been an acknowledged centre of science and culture. The Kazan University (the third in Russia) was founded in 1804. The first rectors and professors of the University were world-known scientists, such as the founder of the non-Euclidean mathematics Lobachevsky and the founder of organic chemistry Butlerov. The Kazan University made great contribution to the Russian

and world science also due to the efforts of such scientists as Bechterevev, Lesgaft, Arbusov, Kamai, Mushtary and many, many others. Along with the University, Kazan has 14 more higher educational establishments.

Cultural life of the capital is always rich and diverse. The citizens and guests of the city have at their disposal 6 theatres, a number of cinemas, museums (among them the Fine Arts museum), concert and exhibition halls. The Opera and Ballet Theatre named after M. Djalil is the largest and the most beautiful of them. Many prominent singers and performers from this country and abroad take part in festivals held in the theatre.

Kazan is a major economic centre in the Volga area. Its numerous plants and factories turn out all sorts of manufactured goods, such as measuring instruments, high-power compressors, computers, optic devices, medical equipment and a lot of other products. Kazan furs are known all over the world.

Kazan is a fast growing city. Old constructions stand side by side with modern buildings. In general, Kazan is becoming more and more beautiful from year to year.

Vocabulary

Capital – столица

To be situated – располагаться

Population – население

Mention – упоминание

Measuring instruments – измерительные приборы

Optic devices – оптические приборы

Medical equipment – медицинское оборудование

Goods - товары

Product – изделие, продукция

Contribution – вклад

Diverse – разнообразный

Ancestors – предки

Unique – уникальный

Acknowledged – признанный

Due to the efforts – благодаря усилиям

Along with – наряду

Citizens – граждане, горожане

Guests – гости

At their disposal – в своем распоряжении

Named after – названный в честь

Prominent – выдающийся

Numerous – многочисленный

Turn out – выпускать

Fur – мех

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Kazan situated? Is it a big city? How large is it?
2. Who founded it?
3. Is it an old city? When was it first mentioned in historical records?
4. What are the architectural symbols of Kazan?
5. How old is Kazan University?
6. Who were the first rectors and professors of the University?

7. What can you say about its cultural life?
8. How does Kazan look like?
9. What is produced in the capital?
10. Have you been to Kazan? What is your favourite place there?

Образование степеней сравнения Прилагательное (The Adjective)

Помимо степеней сравнения в английском языке для выражения категории сравнения

Прилагательные	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Односложные и некоторые двусложные прилагательные	small cold pretty	-er smaller colder prettier	-est (the) smallest (the) coldest (the) prettiest
Некоторые двусложные и многосложные прилагательные	active important beautiful	more active more important more beautiful	(the) most active (the) most important (the) most beautiful
Исключения:	good bad many, much little far	better worse more less farther further	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least (the) farthest (the) furthest

могут использоваться определенные структуры, такие как **as ... as** и **so ... as**. В этом случае мы используем прилагательные в исходной форме. Например:

He is not so tall as his friend. – Он не такой высокий как его друг.

She is as beautiful as her mother. – Она такая же красивая как ее мама.

Структура **The ... the ...** переводится на русский язык **Чем ... тем ...**

The more interesting the book is, the quicker we read it. – Чем интереснее книга, тем быстрее мы ее читаем.

Grammar exercises:

1. Translate the following sentences.

1. The new cinema in our district is much bigger than the old one.
2. He is one of the most dangerous criminals in the world.
3. Nevsky Prospect is much more beautiful than our street.
4. Our house isn't as big as yours.
5. That's the funniest story I've ever heard.
6. The tram system isn't as reliable as it used to be.
7. What is your height? You are taller than me.
8. She felt as strong as her brother.
9. We started earlier than you.
10. He was more careful than me.
11. This student is the most attentive in our group.
12. I need a warmer coat.
13. He is as tired as you.
14. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory.
15. Better late than never.
16. She was not so attractive as her mother.
17. His work is not so difficult as mine.
18. He was the eldest in the family.
19. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river.
20. This is the smallest room in our flat.

2. Open the brackets using adjectives in proper form.

1. We should eat (healthy) food. 2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be. 3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made. 4. This man is (tall) than that one. 5. Asia is (large) than Australia. 6. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 7. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 8. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 9. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 10. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 11. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 12. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 13. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 14. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 15. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 16. Spanish is (easy) than German. 17. She is not so (busy) as I am. 18. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 19. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 20. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 21. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 22. January is the (cold) month of the year. 23. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 24. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 25. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 26. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

3. Open the brackets using adjectives in proper form.

1. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 2. He was the (fat) man in the village. 3. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 4. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 5. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 6. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 7. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 8. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all. 9. Oil is (light) than water. 10. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 11. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 12. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 13. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry). 14. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 15. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 16. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 17. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister.

4. Translate the following sentences.

1. Это самая ценная картина в Русском музее. 2. Мой компьютер не такой новый, как компьютер моего друга. 3. Наши экзамены гораздо труднее, чем ваши. 4. Здание Московского университета самое высокое в столице. 5. Наш город не такой большой, как Киев, но он такой же красивый. 6. Невский проспект – одна из самых красивых улиц Санкт-Петербурга. 7. Кто самый младший ученик в нашей группе? – Петров. Но он самый высокий. 8. Грамматика английского языка трудная, но английское произношение труднее. 9. Магазины на нашей улице больше, чем магазины на вашей улице. 10. Наш телевизор такой же хороший, как этот. 11. Эта комната светлее той. 12. Погода сегодня хуже, чем вчера. Сегодня холоднее, и идет дождь. 13. Моя комната не такая большая, как комната моей подруги, но она светлее и теплее. 14. Какая из этих книг самая интересная? 15. Ноябрь – не такой холодный месяц, как январь. 16. Мой отец – очень занятый человек. 17. Крым – одно из самых лучших мест для отдыха. 18. Сегодня он чувствует себя гораздо лучше.

Тема 8 Мой родной город. Времена Perfect

Рассказ о своем родном городе. Обсуждаем прочитанное (описание чувств, эмоций, вызванных прочитанным), обмен впечатлениями (использование накопленных языковых знаний для обмена жизненным опытом, беседа в аэропорту, написание письма по электронной почте)

Грамматика: Времена группы Perfect. Present Perfect и его сравнение с Past Simple, предлоги since, for и Present Perfect Continuous (общее понятие). Вопросительные слова и виды вопросов, прилагательные и наречия (правила использования).

Грамматика: вопросительные слова и виды вопросов, прилагательные и наречия. Present Perfect и его указатели времени, Past Simple, предлоги since, for и Present Perfect Continuous (общее понятие);

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Разумно дать студентам понятие о всех временах группы Perfect и Perfect Continuous. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Unit 13-14) Student book и Workbook. Параллельно изучается тема "Chistopol". Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Образец текста для работы над темой:

Chistopol

My home town is lovely indeed with its big blocks, fine old-styled houses, beautiful streets and offices. There are plenty of old streets and by-streets that remain from very old times. Perhaps, there is some harmony between old and modern in Chistopol.

Its history goes back to the 18th century. So Chistopol is over 230 years old.

A small settlement of the peasants appeared on the bank of the Kama river. Those peasants ran from their landowners and were engaged in agriculture, hunting and fishery. But soon those peasants were arrested and sent back to their former landowners. Instead of that settlement only bare field "Chistoye Pole" was left. Because of the advantageous location, in 1781 "Chistoye Pole" became one of the main towns of Kazan Province. Gradually Chistopol became the centre of grain-trade of Kazan Province. Grain was exported to France, England, Germany.

During the first five-year plans the first power station, lumber mill, brick mill, ship repairing plant were built in our town. At the beginning of the 40-s Chistopol was on the second place after Kazan in economic, cultural development and population.

About 11 thousand citizens of Chistopol were killed during the Great Patriotic War. Such names of the heroes of the Soviet Union as Marinin, Valeev, Kalashnikov, Chekin, Mironov, Sitdikov, Privalov are well known to any man of our town. We have the Alley of Heroes and the Eternal Fire in the centre of Chistopol.

Chistopol was like a hospitable shelter for many writers and poets, actors and musicians during the war. Boris Pasternak, Isakovsky, Marshak, Paustovsky, Leonov, Tvardovsky, D. Bedny were evacuated to Chistopol.

Chistopol has grown greatly, during the last years. Today it has a population of about 80 thousand people. The production of such enterprises as Watch plant "Vostok", radio company "Vektor" and many joint-ventures is well-known not only in our country, but abroad.

We have 2 museums, Palaces of Culture, a music school and an artistic school, a modern Sport Centre and Ice Palace. Also there is St. Nickola's Cathedral, a church and lots of mosques.

Chistopol is famous for its beautiful forests and Kama's banks. It is surrounded by meadows, fields and lakes. Many people from other towns and cities like to have their rest on Kama's banks.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Chistopol situated?

2. What is its population?
3. When and how did Chistopol become a town?
4. What factories and enterprises appeared in Chistopol during the first five-year plans?
5. What is Chistopol famous for?
6. Who were evacuated to Chistopol during the Great Patriotic War?
7. What places of interest does Chistopol have?
8. What factories and plants do you know?
9. What is your favourite place in Chistopol?

Vocabulary

Goes back to – относится к

Settlement – поселение

Peasants – крестьяне

Landowner – помещик

Advantageous location – выгодное местоположение

Kazan Province – Казанская губерния

Grain-trade – хлебная торговля

Power station – электростанция

Lumber mill – лесозавод

Brick mill – кирпичный завод

Ship-repairing plant – судоремонтный завод

Watch plant – часовой завод

Knitting factory – трикотажная фабрика

Hospitable shelter – гостеприимный уголок

The Alley of Heroes – Аллея героев

The Eternal Fire – Вечный огонь

Enterprise – предприятие

Vy-street – переулок

Agriculture – сельское хозяйство

Because of – из-за

Instead of – вместо

Gradually – постепенно

To surround – окружать

Lake – озеро

Field – поле

Meadow – луг

Времена группы Perfect Active

Глаголы в формах Perfect указывают, что действие закончено или закончится к определенному моменту времени в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. Глаголы в формах Perfect обычно (хотя и не всегда) переводятся на русский язык глаголами в форме прошедшего или будущего времени совершенного вида, чем подчеркивается завершенность действия. Нас интересует не время совершения действия, а результат или его отсутствие.

Present Perfect Active употребляется:

1) Для выражения завершенного действия, когда время действия не указано.

I have seen a new film. – Я видел новый фильм.

2) С обстоятельствами, выражающими период времени, не закончившийся до момента речи (today, this week, this month, this year).

They have completed the work this week. – Они закончили работу на этой неделе.

3) С наречиями неопределенного времени:

Ever	когда-либо	already	уже
just	только что	never	никогда
not yet ещё нет		recently = lately	недавно

В этом случае глагол в форме Present Perfect обычно переводится на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида.

I have never read that book. – Я никогда не читал той книги.

He has been to London many times. – Он много раз бывал в Лондоне.

4) Для обозначения действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося в настоящем, со словами since (с; с тех пор как) и for (в течение); в этом случае глагол в форме Present Perfect обычно переводится на русский язык глаголом в настоящем времени.

I have known him since 1990. – Я знаю его с 1990 года.

He has lived here for many years. – Он живет здесь уже много лет.

Формы глагола в **Present Perfect Active** образуются следующим образом:

To have в настоящем времени (has, have) + Participle II смыслового глагола

Past Perfect Active употребляется для выражения действия, закончившегося до начала другого действия или до указанного момента в прошлом.

He had already sent the letter when I came to see him. – Он уже отправил письмо, когда я пришел к нему.

Формы глагола в **Past Perfect Active** образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в прошедшем времени (had) и Participle II смыслового глагола.

Future Perfect Active употребляется для выражения действия, которое закончится до начала другого действия или до указанного момента в будущем.

They will have returned before you come home. – Они возвратятся до того, как вы придете домой.

Формы глагола в **Future Perfect Active** образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в будущем времени – will have (shall have) + Participle II смыслового глагола.

Времена группы Perfect Continuous

Времена группы Perfect Continuous выражают длительное действие и переводятся на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени соответственно.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (have (has) been + Participle I)

Present Perfect Continuous выражает длительное действие, начавшееся до момента речи и все еще продолжающееся в момент речи. Present Perfect Continuous переводится на русский язык глаголом в настоящем времени часто с добавлением наречия уже:

He has been working at this problem for two years. – Он работает над этой проблемой уже два года.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense (had been + Participle I)

Past Perfect Continuous выражает длительное действие, протекавшее до указанного момента в прошлом и часто продолжавшееся и после этого момента:

We had been conducting this experiment for two hours before you came. – Мы проводили этот опыт в течение двух часов, до того как вы пришли.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense (will + have been + Participle I)

Future Perfect Continuous выражает длительное будущее действие, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия или момента и будет еще совершаться в момент его наступления:

When I return to the laboratory, my friends will have been working there for several hours. – Когда я вернусь в лабораторию, мои друзья уже будут работать там в течение нескольких часов.

Глаголы, которые не используются в Continuous, не используются и в Perfect Continuous. В этом случае мы используем Perfect.

Grammar exercises:

1. Complete the sentences with a verb from the list using present perfect.

Break buy decide forget go go invite see not/see take tell

Can I have this newspaper? – Yes, I've finished with it.

1. I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
2. Where is Linda ? – She out.
3. I'm looking for Nina. you her?
4. Look! Somebody that window.
5. Does Olga know that you're going away? – Yes, I her.
6. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
7. I'm looking for Nick. Where he ?
8. I know that man but I his name.
9. Bob is having a party tonight. He a lot of people.
10. What are you going to do? you ?
11. Where are my glasses? – I don't know. I them.

2. Complete the sentences. Use already + present perfect.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| What time is John arriving? | He's already arrived. |
| 1. Do Liz and Peter want to see the film? | No, they it. |
| 2. Don't forget to phone Bill. | I |
| 3. When is Sarah going away? | She |
| 4. Do you want to read the journal? | I |
| 5. When does Liz start her new job? | She |

3. Write questions with yet using present perfect.

Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her: Have you started your new job yet ?

1. Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him:
..... you ?
2. Your friend must write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her: ?
3. Tim was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Tom:
..... ?

4. You are asking your friend questions beginning Have you ever... ? Write the questions.

- (Paris ?) Have you ever been to Paris ?
1. (play / golf ?) Have you
 2. (Austria ?) Have
 3. (lose / your key ?)
 4. (fly / in a helicopter ?)

5. (eat / French food ?)
6. (Los Angeles ?)
7. (drive / a lorry ?)
5. (break / your arm ?)

5. Put in gone or been.

Bob is on holiday at the moment. He's gone to Italy.

1. Where's Jane ? – She's not here. I think she's to the office.
2. Hello, Sarah. Where have you ? Have you to the bank?
3. Have you ever to India ? – No, never.
4. My parents aren't at home this evening. They've out.
5. There's a new cinema in town. Have you to it ?
6. Olga knows London well. She's there many times.
7. Ann was here earlier but I think she' now.

6. Use the words in brackets (...) to answer the questions.

Have you seen Nina ?	(7 minutes ago)	Yes, I saw her 7 minutes ago.
Have you started your new job ?	(last month)	Yes, I last month.
Have your friends arrived?	(at 6 o'clock)	Yes, they
Has Sue gone away ?	(on Monday)	Yes,
Have you worn your new shoes?	(yesterday)	Yes,

7. Past Simple or Present perfect? Correct the verbs that are wrong. (The verbs are underlined.)

- I've lost my key. I can't find it. Right.
- Have you seen Lena yesterday? Wrong: Did you see...
1. I've finished my work at 4 o'clock.
 2. I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
 3. What time have you finished your work?
 4. Liz isn't here. She's gone out.
 5. Nick's grandfather has died in 1998.
 6. Where have you been last night?

8. Read the situations and write sentences ending with before. Use the verb given in brackets in Past Perfect.

The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight.

(fly) He had never flown before. Or: He hadn't flown before.

1. A girl walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.
(see) I before.
2. Sally played tennis yesterday. She wasn't very good at it because it was her first game.
(play) He
3. Last year we went to Germany. It was our first time there.
(be) We

9. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

The rain started three hours ago. It's still raining now. It has been raining for three hours.

1. We started waiting for the tram 25 minutes ago. We're still waiting now.
We for 25 minutes.
2. I started French classes in November. I'm still learning French now.
I since November.
3. Linda began looking for a job five months ago. She's still looking now.

- for five months.
4. Mike started working in Cardiff on 20 February. He's still working there now.
..... since 20 February.
5. Years ago I started writing to a pen friend. We still write to each other regularly now. We
..... for years.

10. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

- I was very tired when I arrived home.
(I / work / hard / all day) I had been working hard all day.
1. Two men came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired. (they / play / football)
2. There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.
(somebody / smoke / in the room)
3. Alice woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(she / dream)
4. When I got home, Mary was sitting in front of the TV. She had just turned it off. (she / watch / TV)

11. Make questions with How long ... ?

- Jimmy is on holiday. How long has he been on holiday ?
1. Nick and Julia are in Mexico. How lon
2. I know Olga . How long you
3. Linda is learning Spanish.
4. My sister lives in Australia.
5. I'm an engineer.
6. It is snowing.

12. Complete the sentences with for or since.

- Jenny is in Scotland now. She arrived there five days ago. She has been there for five days.
1. John is here. He arrived here on Friday. He has
2. It's raining. It started an hour ago. It's been
3. I know Sally. I first met her three years ago. I've
4. I have a camera. I bought it in 2003. I've
5. They are married. They got married four months ago. They've
6. Jill is studying chemistry at university. She started two years ago. She has....
7. Dima plays the guitar. He started when he was nine years old. Dima has

Revision exercises:

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? – I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. – When he (to fall) ill? – He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read)

this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party. When you (to see) her? – I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

2. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple and Past Continuous.

1. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 2. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 3. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner. 4. As soon as I (to hear) a cry, I (to run) out of the room and (to see) that a child (to lie) on the ground and (to cry). "What (to happen)? Why you (to cry)? You (to hurt) yourself?" I asked. 5. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 6. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 7. After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework. 8. When your friend (to return) from the south? – She (to return) yesterday. – You (to go) to the station to meet her? – No, I ..., I (to be) too busy. 9. Your brother (to return) from the north? – Yes, he (to come) a few days ago. 10. You (to be) to the Crimea? When you (to be) there? – I (to be) there in 1993. 11. Where (to be) your brother? – He just (to come) home. He (to take) a shower in the bathroom now. 12. As soon as I (to see) him, I (to understand) that he (to work) hard. He (to write) some thing and (not to notice) anything. 13. When I (to come) home yesterday, the children (to run) and (to sing) merrily. "We (to learn) a new song!" they cried. 14. When the young man (to enter) the room, she (to look) at him in surprise. "What you (to want) to tell me?" she (to say). "Why you (to come)?" 15. It (to rain) hard when I (to leave) home yesterday, so I (to return), (to put) on my raincoat and (to start) again. 16. You (to work) right now? – Yes, I (to prepare) for the English exams. 17. Have a look! That (to be) the Golden Gate Bridge on your left. – Oh, it (to be) beautiful. I just (to take) a picture of it. 18. Where you (to learn) the news? 19. They already (to think) of everything? They (to buy) a lot of food? – Yes, Mark just (to order) ten bottles of Coke and four kinds of mineral water. He (to mention) peanuts, but he (not to order) any. He (to think) of tea and fancy cakes. The shop (to charge) everything to Mark's credit card. 20. Why you (to shiver)? – I (to shiver) because I (to be) cold. 21. I (to sprain) my ankle again. 22. A world-famous violinist (to play) on tonight's concert. 23. The children (to play) with their train set the whole evening yesterday.

5. Open the brackets using the verbs in proper tenses.

1. What you (to read)? – I (to read) a magazine. – How long you (to read) it? – I (to read) it for half an hour. 2. She (to live) in Moscow for ten years when her sister (to come) to live with her. 3. Our teacher (to come). Now he (to speak) with our monitor. 4. They (to speak) when I (to look) at them. 5. What you (to do) here? – I (to prepare) for my report. – How long you (to prepare) for it? – Oh, I (to work) since morning. 6. He (to teach) at school for five years when the war (to break) out. 7. She (to study) English since last year. 8. You ever (to be) to London? – Yes, I (to be) there last summer. 9. What your friend (to do) now? – She (to have) dinner. She usually (to have) dinner at this time. 10. I (to buy) a new dress. I (to show) it to you tomorrow when you (to come) to my place. 11. So you begin working tomorrow! And who (to take) care of your children when you (to go) to work? 12. Hello, Peter! Where you (to go)? – I (to go) to the library. 13. I (to walk) about an hour when I (to see) a little house not far from the river. 14. When he (to read) the newspaper, he (to give) it to his brother. 15. He (to leave) for Rostov in 1990 and since then he (to live) there. 16. At this time tomorrow we (to discuss) your report. 17. Now she (to read) the book which I (to give) her yesterday.

6. Translate the sentences using the proper tense.

1. Он был счастлив: он написал отличное сочинение. 2. Я ищу тебя весь вечер. 3. Я вдруг вспомнил, что ничего не ел с утра. 4. К счастью, дождь уже перестал, когда мы вышли. 5. Сколько лет вы работаете в этой школе? 6. В одиннадцать часов мы еще работали. 7. В одиннадцать часов мы уже работали три часа. 8. Я уже три раза говорил тебе, что надо переписать упражнение. 9. Я уже целый час читал после обеда, когда пришел папа. 10. Я не приду. Я буду писать сочинение весь вечер. 11. Где ты был с прошлой пятницы? 12. Я уже две недели живу у друзей. 13. Я уже две недели жил у друзей, когда получил письмо. 14. Сколько дней вы уже читаете эту книгу? 15. Только когда она была в поезде, она вспомнила, что оставила книгу дома. 16. Они живут в этом доме уже пять лет. 17. Моя сестра была больна уже несколько дней, когда я узнала об этом. 18. Ты знал, что он не написал сочинение? 19. Мы не получаем от нее писем уже несколько месяцев. 20. Сколько лет вы уже работаете на этом заводе? 21. Он уже ушел, когда Лейла включила радио. 22. Я работаю над этой проблемой уже три месяца. 23. Вы должны отдохнуть. Вы слишком много работали сегодня.

Тема 9. Наш университет Modal Verbs

Наш Университет, его структура и история. Грамматика: Модальные глаголы и их заменители. Использование в речи. Способы выражения необходимости и вероятности. Модальные глаголы 'can' (can't) – 'could', must, have to, should, needn't, глагол 'to be' в прошедшем времени (was, were).

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данные темы разбираются в учебниках Headway (Unit 6) Student book и Workbook, а так же учебном пособии для студентов 1 курса Lesson 5 (см. список литературы).

Образец текста для работы над темой:

Our University

Kazan National Research Technical University was established in 1932. In 1973 it was named after the prominent Soviet aircraft designer, academician Tupolev. Our University trains engineers and designers for aircraft industry, radio electronics, specialists in computers and automatic control system, economists and managers. There are full-time students and part-time students at the University. At the moment there are nine faculties: aircraft engineering, motor engineering, instrument engineering, radio engineering, engineering cybernetic and computer science, economic, and other faculties.

There are over 48 chairs, a lot of well-equipped laboratories, a computer centre and a library. There exist a post-graduate course and a preparatory department as well.

The academic year begins in September. It lasts ten months and ends in June. There are two terms in the course of the academic year. The students take examinations twice a year. During the term students attend lectures, carry out laboratory tests and do some practical work. The complete course for students lasts four years. The first-year students take mathematics, physics, chemistry, a foreign language and a number of other subjects. From the second year many students begin independent research work at the students' scientific societies. They win medals and diplomas and publish a lot of scientific papers.

The teaching staff includes over 40 professors and more than 400 lecturers holding Candidates of science degrees.

The students of our University have fine conditions for study and rest. They have all the necessary facilities, equipment and coaching in many kinds of sport. There are seven hostels and the camp “Ikar” on the bank of the Volga river.

The graduates of our University work at big plants, design offices and special research institutions. Many of them take a post-graduate course.

Vocabulary

To establish – основывать

To train – готовить, воспитывать

Automatic control system – автоматизированная система управления

Department – отделение, факультет

Aircraft engineering faculty – факультет летательных аппаратов

Motor engineering faculty – факультет двигателей летательных аппаратов

Instrument engineering faculty – факультет приборостроения

Radio engineering faculty – радиотехнический факультет

Engineering cybernetics and computer science faculty – факультет технической кибернетики и информатики

Computer centre – вычислительный центр

Post-graduate course – аспирантура

To carry out – выполнять, проводить

Students' design office – студенческое конструкторское бюро

Graduate – выпускник

To graduate from – заканчивать (вуз)

Full-time – очный

Part-time – заочный

Chair – кафедра

Coaching – тренировка

Hostel – общежитие

Equipment – оборудование

Facilities – условия, приспособления, сооружения

Research work – исследовательская работа

Teaching staff – преподавательский состав

Answer the following questions:

1. When was Kazan State Technical University established?
2. When was it named after Tupolev?
3. Whom does our University train?
4. What faculties are there at our University?
5. When does the academic year begin? When does it finish?
6. What subjects do students take at the University?
7. How do students rest?
8. Where do the graduates of our University work?

Modal Verbs (Модальные глаголы)

Глаголы **can, may, must** являются модальными глаголами; они не обозначают действия, а выражают отношение к нему, т. е. возможность, вероятность или необходимость совершения

действия. Само действие выражается инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы **to**, следующим за модальным глаголом.

Глагол **can** выражает возможность, способность и разрешение совершить действие и переводится на русский язык глаголами “могу” (может, можешь и т. д.), “умею” (умеет, умеешь и т.д.), “можете” (вам разрешено) и т. п.

Глагол **may** выражает разрешение или предположение и переводится “могу, можно, возможно”.

Глагол **must** выражает необходимость, обязательность или вероятность совершения действия и переводится словами “должен, нужно, надо, вероятно”.

We can determine the pressure of our atmosphere with the help of a barometer.

You may use this instrument in your experiments.

They must provide us with all necessary data.

Мы можем определить давление атмосферы с помощью барометра.

Вы можете (вам разрешено) пользоваться этим прибором во время опытов.

Они должны снабдить нас всеми необходимыми данными.

Для образования отрицательной формы после модального глагола ставится отрицательная частица **not**.

Примечание: Отрицание **not** с глаголом **can** пишется слитно: **cannot**.

Для образования вопросительной формы модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

She cannot translate this text without a dictionary. – Она не может перевести этот текст без словаря.

Must you take part in this work? – Вы должны принимать участие в этой работе?

Yes, I must. – Да, должен.

No, I need not (needn't). – Нет, не должен (мне не нужно)

Примечания:

Для выражения необходимости (не нужно, не надо) в отрицательной форме употребляется глагол **needn't**.

You needn't come here.

He needn't have done it.

В ответе на вопрос, начинающийся с **may**, употребляется глагол **mustn't** в значении запрещается:

May I take this book? – Можно мне взять эту книгу?

No, you mustn't. I need it myself. – Нет. Она мне нужна самому.

Глагол **can** в прошедшем времени имеет форму **could**.

Глагол **may** имеет форму прошедшего времени **might**, которая употребляется в соответствии с правилом согласования времен, а также для образования сослагательного наклонения.

Глагол **must** не имеет формы прошедшего времени.

Эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

У модальных глаголов **can**, **may** и **must** есть эквиваленты, которые употребляются наряду с соответствующими модальными глаголами и, кроме того, используются взамен отсутствующих временных форм этих модальных глаголов.

Когда речь идет о необходимости совершения действия в силу предварительной договоренности или заранее намеченного плана или расписания, употребляется глагол **to be** с последующим инфинитивом основного глагола. Глагол **to be** в модальном значении

употребляется в настоящем или прошедшем времени группы Indefinite; для выражения действия в будущем употребляется настоящее время глагола to be.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
can am is are } able to	could was were } able to	will be able to
may am is are } allowed to	might was were } allowed to	will be allowed (permitted)to
must have to has to	had to	will have to
am is are } to	was were } to	will be to

Old machinery is to be replaced next month. – Старые машины должны быть заменены в следующем месяце.

They were to discuss the plan of their research work at the last meeting. – Они должны были обсуждать план научно-исследовательской работы на прошлом заседании.

Глагол **shall** используется для выражения запроса о необходимости совершения действия. В этом случае он либо никак не переводится, либо переводится словом “нужно ли”:

Shall I open the window? – (Нужно ли) мне открыть окно?

Shall I read or translate the text? – (Нужно ли) мне читать или переводить текст?

Глаголы **should** и **ought** употребляются для выражения морального долга или совета и переводятся “должен, следует”. Являясь модальным глаголом, should употребляется со всеми лицами единственного и множественного числа.

Глагол **ought** употребляется во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа. Инфинитив смыслового глагола после глагола **ought** употребляется с частицей **to**:

Atom should serve peaceful purposes. – Атом должен служить мирным целям.

You ought to be careful when experimenting with this substance. – Вы должны быть осторожны, проводя опыты (экспериментируя) с этим веществом. Глагол **should** в модальном значении часто употребляется в инструкциях:

These machines should be handled with great care. – С этими машинами следует обращаться с большой осторожностью.

Итак, в английском языке следующие глаголы выражают долженствование:

Must – должен, нужно, необходимо

to have to – должен, нужно

should
ought to } следовало бы, следует, (реже: должен)

1. Translate.

1. Who can translate this sentence?
2. You can go to Leningrad by train or by airplane.
3. Could you speak English a year ago?
4. I hope they will be able to reach the village before it is dark.
5. You may go away now, I shall finish the work myself.
6. Every engineer must know at least one foreign language.
7. Your son must stay in bed because he is still ill.
8. You should take a taxi if you don't want to be late for the concert.
9. Students are not allowed to smoke in the classrooms.
10. He was not allowed to enter the concert hall after the third bell.
11. As he received a bad mark, he had to go over the material again.
12. We were to meet at the station at six.
13. He was to stay at the office until the report was ready.
14. You will have to repeat the material of the lectures before the examination.
15. We were to send his letter of recommendation by air mail.
16. You should try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work in the Antarctic.
17. The team of experts is to study the present situation in the country.
18. Do you know the student who is to make a report at our next meeting?
19. You should influence your friend. He is not studying the way he should.
20. All the students of our group should be present at the meeting.

2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the different meanings of the verbs to be and to have.

1. Mathematics **is** of great importance for engineers. Every technical student **is to** study it for some years.
2. The accuracy of these automatic machines **is** very high. These machines **are to** replace the old equipment of our shop.
3. Atom **is** a great force. It **is to** serve mankind.
4. The students **are** not at the laboratory. They **are to** be at the laboratory at 6 o'clock.
5. Due to the Sun people **have** immense supplies of energy. We **have to** build special solar stations to convert solar energy into electrical one.
6. He **had** much work. He **had to** work hard to improve his project.
7. As these machines **will have** a device which is necessary for automatic measurements and inspection, the workers will use these machines in their work.
8. Physicists **have** a great many of very important problems. They **have to** place the atom completely at the service of man.

3. Fill in the gaps using modal verbs.

1. Nina is ill. She ... stay in bed.
2. Drivers ... stop when they see the red light.
3. Betty asked: " ... I open the window?"
4. Betty asked her father: " ... I go to the concert tonight?" Her father said, "Yes, you ... go."
5. Mary is free tonight. She ... go to the dance.
6. Alec will have an English lesson tomorrow. He ... study tonight.
7. Mark is a good student. He ... speak English well.
8. There is no ink in my pen. ... I write with a pencil?
9. My friend gave me an interesting book to read. She said, "You ... keep it for seven days."

10. You ... do what the doctor says.
11. You ... study much if you want to pass the examination well.
12. You ... not smoke in the dining-room.
13. Little children ... go to bed early.
14. If you are ill, you ... consult a doctor.

4. Translate the sentences using modal verbs (can, can't, may, must, to have to, to be able to).

1. Я не могу найти свои часы. – Может быть, вы оставили их на работе. – Нет, я не могла оставить их на работе: я никогда не снимаю их с руки. 2. Вы сможете поговорить с ним завтра? 3. Я, должно быть, заблудилась. Вы не можете мне сказать, как пройти к Эрмитажу? 4. Мне пришлось прочесть массу книг, когда я готовилась к докладу. 5. Я не мог вспомнить последние строчки сонета, и мне пришлось специально звонить своему другу. 6. Я должна купить торт сегодня. 7. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски. 8. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-немецки. 9. Можно, я посмотрю вашу фотографию? 10. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? 11. Не может быть, что ему сорок лет: он выглядит гораздо моложе. 12. Не может быть, что он забыл прийти. Он, должно быть, был очень занят. 13. Мы, может быть, поедem за город, если будет хорошая погода. 14. Если сестра не купит мне кофе, мне придется идти в магазин самой.

Тема 10. Татарстан. Sequence of Tenses

Моя республика – Татарстан. История, развитие и промышленность. Образование в нашей стране и за рубежом. Технический университет. Кембридж. Грамматика: Повторение форм “to be”, “to have”, Согласование времен. Суффиксы –tion, -ic, -al, -ly.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данная тема рассматривается в учебнике для технических университетов и вузов Орловской И.В. и др. Lesson 1, а так же в учебном пособии для студентов 2 курса, указанных в списке литературы. Параллельно изучается устная тема ‘Tatarstan’. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Future-in-the-Past (Будущее в прошедшем)

В русском языке мы употребляем будущее время глагола, не задумываясь о том, в каком времени ведется повествование в целом, употребляется ли будущее время в главном или придаточном предложении, и даже о том, совпадает ли это грамматическое время с реальным. Возьмите два предложения:

Он будет лечиться в Крыму.

В 1941 году мы были уверены, что победа будет за нами.

В обоих предложениях мы видим «будет», хотя в первом случае речь идет о реальном будущем, а во втором случае – об условном будущем, так как 1945 год (год победы) является будущим лишь в отношении 1941 года, но прошлым по отношению к нашему времени.

В английском языке для этого относительного будущего есть особая форма, называемая Future-in-the-Past, т.е. “будущее в прошедшем”. От простых будущих времен оно отличается лишь тем, что настоящее время вспомогательного глагола will заменяется соответственно его прошедшим временем would.

Will – would

Таблица 9

	Future	Future – in – the – Past
Simple	will go	would go
Continuous	will be going	would be going
Perfect	will have gone	would have gone
Perfect-continuous	will have been going	would have been going

We knew that Nick **would go** to the mountains the next month. – Мы знали, что Ник поедет в горы в следующем месяце.

We knew that Nick **would be doing** exercises at that time the next day. – Мы знали, что Ник будет выполнять упражнения завтра в это время.

We knew that Nick **would have finished** the work by 3 p.m. the next they. – Мы знали, что Ник закончит эту работу к трем часам завтра.

We knew that Nick **would have been reading** the book for 2 months by the following week. – Мы знали, что Ник будет читать эту книгу уже 2 месяца к следующей неделе.

Grammar exercises:

1. Read and translate.

The teacher told me that next lesson would not be difficult. They said that the boiler would be soon made. I thought that I should get the book in their library. I did not know that your father would come. I thought they would help me.

2. Open the brackets using the verbs in Future Simple или Future-in-the Past Simple.

1. I know we (not to be) late. 2. I knew we (not to be) late. 3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home. 4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home. 5. "When you (to be) ready?" he asked. 6. He asked when I (to be) ready. 7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he (to do) his best. 8. He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there. 9. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that? 10. I was afraid he (to say): "I don't think I (to be) able to come." 11. I did not know what he (to speak) about.

Sequence of Tenses (Согласование времен)

Согласование времен — явление, характерное для английского языка. Согласование времен означает зависимость времени глагольного сказуемого придаточного предложения от времени сказуемого главного предложения. Если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в одном из прошедших времен, то и сказуемое придаточного предложения (в основном, дополнительного) тоже должно стоять в одном из прошедших времен.

Главное предложение	Дополнительное придаточное предложение
Past Simple	Past Simple; Past Continuous; Past Perfect; Future-in-the Past

I *knew* that they *had* a French class every Tuesday. - Я знал, что у них занятие по французскому языку по вторникам (каждый вторник).

I *knew* that they *were having* a French class then. - Я знал, что у них сейчас занятие по французскому языку.

I *knew* that they *had already had* a French class. - Я знал, что у них уже было занятие по французскому языку.

I *knew* that they *would have* a French class the next day. - Я знал, что у них завтра занятие по французскому языку.

Future in the Past образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов *should* (1-е лицо единственного и множественного числа) и *would* (для остальных лиц единственного и множественного числа) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без *to*.

We *hoped* he *would* devote his life to art. - Мы надеялись, что он посвятит свою жизнь искусству.

He *knew* that I *should* tell him about my world tour. - Он знал, что я расскажу ему о своем кругосветном путешествии.

Note: В современной английской разговорной речи имеется тенденция употреблять *would* для всех лиц.

He *hoped* I *would* do the translation. - Он надеялся, что я сделаю перевод.

Future in the Past употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершилось в прошлом после прошедшего действия, выраженного в главном предложении.

Exercises:

Ex.1 Choose the proper tense-form of the verb.

1. He said the novel (is, was) very interesting. 2. Mary said the weather forecast for the next day (is, was) bad. 3. He told her that many of the students (will go, would go) to the football ground the next day. 4. The boys say they always (have supported, had supported) Spartak. 5. Peter said he (will attend, would attend) the Music Festival if it (takes place, took place) the following June. 6. Miss Hornby says that there (is, was) a message for Mr. Brown. 7. He said he (will finish, would finish) his new collection of poems the following May.

Ex.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. He (write) a letter when I (see) him. 2. Harry (do) his work while his brothers (play) games. 3. The man (fall) down as he (run) for the bus. 4. We (sing) a song when George (come) into the room. 5. While the teacher (give) a lesson, a small dog (walk) into the room. 6. When the telephone bell (ring), I (work) in the garden. 7. My hat (fall) off when I (cross) the bridge. 8. The rain (begin) to fall while we (watch) the game. 9. Just as I (get) interested in my work, I (have) to go home. 10. He (lose) his pocket-book while he (see) the sights of Rome. 11. Jack (do) his homework when his father (come) home from work. 12. Mary (wear) her new dress when I (meet) her yesterday. 13. The pupils still (write) their compositions when the bell (ring). 14. She (walk) along the street when she (see) an old friend. 15. The woman was very tired, and she (lie) on her bed when her children (come) home from school. 16. The sun (rise) when I (wake) up this morning. 17. The sick child (sleep) when the doctor (come). 18. I (read) the newspaper when I (hear) a strange noise. 19. It (rain) hard when I (go) out this morning. 20. We (listen) to the wireless when the telephone bell (ring). 21. The little boy (fall) when he (fall) into the river. 22. Jack's mother (cook) the dinner when he (come) home from school. 23. A lot of people (see) this accident while they (wait) for the bus. 24. He often (go) to the British Museum when he (study) at London University. 25. He (fall) down and (break) his leg while he (play)

football. 26. The travelers (reach) the town just as the sun (set). 27. The boy (jump) off the bus while it (go). 28. The hunter (shoot) and (kill) the lion just as it (jump) on him.

Ex.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect Tense.

1. The new bus-driver (have) an accident after he (drive) a few yards. 2. When I (get) to the cinema, the film (start). 3. The students (enter) the classroom five minutes after the bell (ring). 4. After she (lock) and (bolt) all the doors, she (go) to bed. 5. The students (do) the exercise very well after the teacher (show) them how to. 6. The little boy (tell) a lie five minutes after he (promise) to tell the truth. 7. When the plane (land), the sun (set). 8. She (feel) sick after she (eat) a whole box of chocolates. 9. After the doctor (examine) the child he (have) a talk with the mother. 10. When I (call) on my friend, he (go) out. 11. Mary (finish) her homework when her father (come) home from his office. 12. I (throw) away the newspaper after I (read) it. 13. After she (spend) all her money she (ask) her father to help her. 14. The teacher (give) back the exercise-books after he (correct) them. 15. The sun (rise) when the farmer (start) work.

Ex. 3 Read and translate these sentences.

1. He said he had not heard anything about it. 2. He said that Peter had booked tickets for the theatre the previous week. 3. Mr. Stone told me that the meeting would take place the following month. 4. He said the secretary had already phoned Mr. Brown. 5. Peter said that the Spartak players had scored three goals before the end of the first half. 6. He told them he would speak to Mr. Smith about it if he saw him the next day. 7. Jane said she would join us the next day. 8. Ann said she was going out that night. 9. She said she had attended Professor Davy's lecture the previous day. 10. Miss Brooks said that Mr. Dodd was speaking on the phone then. 11. She said her husband was manager in a big factory. 12. He said that Byron was born on January 22, 1788. 13. He said that he met Ann when he was going to the supermarket.

Exercise 4 Use the proper form of the Participle.

1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil. 2. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs. 3. The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean. 4. Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table? 5. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. 6. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor. 7. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before. 8. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right. 9. The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high. 10. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street. 11. I will show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth. 12. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday. 13. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting. 14. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann. 15. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds. 16. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street. 17. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.

11. Экологические проблемы. Электричество. Passive Voice

Проблема защиты окружающей среды. Проблемы больших городов. Путешествие, способы передвижения. Грамматика: Времена Страдательного залога. Преобразование из действительного залога в страдательный. Особенности использования и перевода глаголов с послелогом в страдательном залоге. Многозначные слова 'it', 'one', 'that' и их перевод на русский язык. Понятие о Причастии 1 и 2. Суффиксы -ment, -ty, -ous. Префикс re-
При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при

выполнении упражнений. Разумно дать студентам сравнительную таблицу форм действительного и страдательного залога. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данная тема рассматривается в учебнике для технических университетов и вузов Орловской И.В. и др. Lesson 2,3, а так же в учебном пособии для студентов 2 курса, указанных в списке литературы. Параллельно изучается устная тема 'Travelling'. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Страдательный залог (to be + Participle II)

Страдательный залог показывает, что подлежащее пассивно, т. е. оно подвергается воздействию со стороны другого лица или предмета. Широко употребляется для научных описаний, для описаний технических процессов, в отчетах, объявлениях и т. д.

Страдательный залог времен группы Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени Simple и Participle II (III форма) смыслового глагола. Показателем времени, лица и числа является вспомогательный глагол to be. Смысловой глагол в форме причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) не изменяется.

The tools are made of steel. – Эти инструменты делаются (изготавливаются) из стали.

The tools were made of steel. – Эти инструменты были изготовлены из стали.

The tools will be made of steel. – Эти инструменты будут изготовлены из стали.

Сказуемое в страдательном залоге может переводиться тремя способами:

1) сочетанием глагола быть (в прошедшем и будущем времени) и краткой формой причастия страдательного залога:

The article was written. – Статья была написана.

The article will be written. – Статья будет написана.

Глагол-связка быть в настоящем времени в русском языке опускается:

The article is written. – Статья написана.

2) возвратным глаголом с окончанием -ся, -сь:

Houses will be built here. – Здесь будут строиться дома.

3) неопределенно-личной формой глагола (3-е лицо множественного числа):

The paper was translated a week ago. – Эту статью перевели неделю назад.

В отрицательной форме отрицание not ставится после глагола to be.

В вопросительной форме глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим.

При наличии двух вспомогательных глаголов отрицание not ставится после первого глагола, а в вопросительной форме перед подлежащим ставится первый вспомогательный глагол.

The article is written. – The article will be written.

The article is not written. – The article will not be written.

Is the article written? – Will the article be written?

Если в предложении говорится о лице или предмете, воздействующем на подлежащее, которое выражено существительным (или местоимением) с предлогом by, то возможен перевод:

1) глаголом в страдательном залоге или

2) глаголом в действительном залоге.

Причем в последнем случае это лицо или предмет становится подлежащим русского предложения.

The plan was changed by the engineer. – План был изменен инженером. (Инженер изменил план.)

Преобразование из действительного залога в страдательный.

Рассмотрим на примере. Допустим, в действительном залоге было предложение:

Now the engineers **are working** on **the new device**. – Сейчас инженеры работают над новым прибором.

Первое, что мы делаем, это определяем время предложения по таблице времен действительного залога – в данном случае Present Continuous. Далее определяем, над чем или кем совершается действие – в данном случае над новым прибором. То есть это и будет подлежащим нашего предложения в страдательном залоге. Итак, мы получаем:

Now **the new device is being worked on** by the engineers. – Сейчас над новым прибором ведется работа инженерами.

Обратите внимание, что предлог on, который стоял рядом с глаголом в исходном варианте никуда не исчез! Да и обстоятельство времени now осталось на своем месте, хотя можно было его убрать в самый конец предложения.

The new device is being worked on by the engineers now.

Давайте рассмотрим пример с модальным глаголом, а затем пару вопросов.

The mechanic **must mend** **the bike** immediately. – Механик должен починить мотоцикл немедленно.

The bike must be mended by the mechanic immediately. – Мотоцикл должен быть немедленно починен механиком.

Have you written **the exercise** yet? – Ты уже написал упражнение?

Has **the exercise** been written yet? – Написано ли уже упражнение? (не важно, кем).

Who invented **the radio**?

Who was **the radio** invented by?

Порядок слов вопроса всегда один и в действительном и в страдательном залоге.

Grammar exercises:

1. Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?) When was the telephone invented?

1. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How
2. Ask about Australia. (when/discover?)
3. Ask about silver. (what/use for?)
4. Ask about television. (when/invent?)

2. Write sentences from the words in brackets. (Sentences 1-6 are present, 7-13 past).

(the office / clean / every day) The office is cleaned every day.

1. (these rooms / clean / every day?)
2. (glass / make / from sand)
3. (stamps / sell / in a post office)
4. (this room / not / use / very often)
5. (we / allow / to park here?)
6. (how / this word / pronounce?)

(the office / clean / yesterday) The office was cleaned yesterday.

7. (the house / paint / last month)
8. (three people / injure / in the accident)
9. (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago)

10. (when / this bridge / build?)
11. (you / invite / to the party last week?)
12. (how / these windows / break?)
13. (I / not / wake up / by the noise)

3. Correct these sentences.

- (This house built) 100 years ago. This house was built
1. Football plays in most countries of the world.
 2. Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
 3. A garage is a place where cars repair.
 4. Where are you born?
 5. How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
 6. Somebody broke into our house but nothing stolen.
 7. When was invented the bicycle?

4. Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

clean damage find give invite make x 2 show steal take
The room is cleaned every day.

1. I saw an accident yesterday. Two people ... to hospital.
2. Paper of wood.
3. There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms
4. 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It to me by a friend of mine.'
5. Many American programmes on British television.
6. 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They but they didn't go.'
7. 'How old is this film?' 'It in 1965.'
8. My car last week but the next day it by the police.

5. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I can't use my office at the moment. It is being painted. (paint)
2. We didn't go to the party. We weren't invited. (not/invite).
3. The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It (repair).
4. The washing machine (repair) yesterday afternoon.
5. How old are these houses? When (they/build)?
6. A: (the computer / use) at the moment?
B: Yes, Julia is using it.
7. I've never seen these flowers before. What (they/call)?
8. Some tree (blow) down in the storm last night.
9. The bridge is closed at the moment. It (damage) last week and it (not/repair) yet.

Ex.6 Open the brackets using the verbs in Passive Voice.

1. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us.
2. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody.
3. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody.
4. The letter (to post) in half an hour.
5. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room.
6. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team.
7. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived.
8. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters.
9. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium.
10. The book (to discuss) at the next conference.
11. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday.
12. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech.
13. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken.
14. The lectures (to attend) by all of us.
15. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment.
- 16.

The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I've known him for years.

Ex.7 Open the brackets using the verbs in Active or Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

Ex.8 Rewrite sentences in Passive Voice.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 8. I bought potatoes yesterday. 9. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 10. They are repairing the clock now. 11. They sell milk in this shop. 12. I have translated the whole text. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the fleets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four till five. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 22. They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates.

Ex.9 Rewrite sentences in Passive Voice.

1. He will introduce me to his friends. 2. They are building a bridge over the river. 3. I haven't yet translated the article. 4. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 5. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 6. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 7. Has the secretary typed the letters? - No, she is typing them now. 8. We asked him about his holidays. 9. They have already discussed the novel. 10. He did not give me his address. 11. She showed him the way to the metro station.

Ex.10 Rewrite sentences in Passive Voice.

1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 2. They often speak about him. 3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal. 4. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 5. We shall insist on strict discipline. 6. They teach three foreign languages at this school. 7. We received this letter after his departure. 8. Have dogs ever attacked you? 9. Bees gather honey from flowers. 10. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 11. Who discovered the circulation of blood? 12. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now. 13. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 14. They offered her some interesting work.

Ex.11 Rewrite sentences in Passive Voice.

1. You must take the box to the station. 2. You can cross the river on a raft. 3. The workers can finish the building of the house very soon. 4. You must return the books the day after tomorrow. 5. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 6. You can find the book you need in any library. 7. We must send these letters at once. 8. I can easily forgive this mistake. 9. You can find such berries everywhere. 10. You must do this work very carefully. 11. The doctor says they must take her to hospital. 12. You can do the work in three days. 13. The students must return all the library books before each summer vacation. 14. Monkeys can climb even the tallest trees.

Ex.12 Translate into English using Passive Indefinite after modal verbs.

1. Руки надо мыть перед каждой едой. 2. Комнаты нужно регулярно проветривать. 3. Кошку надо кормить рыбой. 4. Собаку можно кормить мясом и овощами. 5. Ребенку надо давать фрукты. 6. Книги надо положить в шкаф. 7. Эту картину можно повесить над камином. 8. Как можно перевести это слово? 9. Куда можно поставить чемоданы? 10. Можно кошку оставить во дворе? 11. На что нужно обратить внимание? 12. Нужно записать твой номер телефона. 13. Нужно измерить Ваше кровяное давление. 14. Его надо пригласить на мой день рождения. 15. Ей можно предложить новую работу.

Ex.13 Translate into English using the verbs in Passive Voice.

1. Эту книгу взяли из библиотеки только вчера. 2. Этих трех студентов спросили два дня тому назад. 3. Вас экзаменовали утром? 4. Эта мышь была поймана ночью. 5. На этой фабрике делают очень красивые сумки. 6. Письма туда можно посылать только летом, а телеграммы круглый год. 7. Мою подругу каждый год посылают за границу. 8. Ее отправили в больницу два дня назад. 9. Вчера нас послали в лабораторию. 10. Это сочинение было написано на прошлой неделе. 11. Телеграмму послали поздно вечером, и он получит ее только утром. 12. Эту статью должна прочитать вся группа. 13. Это упражнение можно написать карандашом. 14. Все ваши сочинения будут возвращены на будущей неделе. 15. Это письмо можно написать на одном листе.

Тема 12. Телевидение. Компьютеры. Reported Speech

Телевидение, телеграф, телефон: изобретение, развитие, перспективы. Разработки в области компьютеров. Магазины и покупки. Моя будущая профессия. Грамматика: Повторение согласования времен действительного и страдательного залога, повествовательные предложения, вопросы и команды в косвенной речи. Суффиксы *-ible / -able, -ive, -ure*, префикс *dis-, super-*.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Разумно напомнить студентам времена действительного и страдательного залога и согласование времен. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данная тема рассматривается в учебнике для технических университетов и вузов Орловской И.В. и др. Lesson 4, а так же в учебном пособии для студентов 2 курса, указанных в списке литературы. Параллельно изучается устная тема 'Shops and shopping' и "My future profession". Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Reported Speech (Косвенная речь)

При переводе повествовательного предложения из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения:

а) повествовательное предложение вводится союзом *that*, который, однако, часто опускается:

He says, "They will achieve success."— He says (*that*) they will achieve success.

б) личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются по смыслу:

He says, "*I've* just seen *your* elder brother."—He says (*that*) *he* has just seen *my* elder brother.

в) если после глагола *to say* имеется предложное дополнение, указывающее на лицо, к которому обращена речь, то он заменяется глаголом *to tell*:

She has said to me, "I'm awfully tired."—*She has told me* that she is awfully tired.

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в Past, Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect, то время глагола прямой речи должно быть заменено в соответствии с правилами согласования времен.

При переводе из прямой речи в косвенную заменяются следующие времена:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Perfect Present	Past Perfect
Future Simple	Future in the Past

При переводе из прямой речи в косвенную заменяются следующие указательные местоимения, наречия времени и места:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
this — these	that—those; the
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day; the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week (month, year)	the following (the next) week (month, year)
last week (year)	the previous week (year), a year (a week) before

Ex.1 Choose the proper adverb or the adverbial phrase.

1. Mr. Brown said the manager would be back in London (tomorrow, the following day). 2. He says he enjoyed the film (yesterday, the previous day). 3. The secretary told Mr. Black that Mr. Brown had called him up (two hours ago, two hours before). 4. The secretary said Mr. Brown was engaged (now, then). 5. Mary says she will book tickets for the cinema (tomorrow, the next day). 6. The journalist said that Bondarev's new novel would be out (next month, the next month). 7. He said that he had finished his new collection of stories (last month, the previous month).

Ex.2 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Jack told his father, "I have lost my notebook." 2. Henry said to me, "I didn't throw stones at your dog." 3. Bob said to Tom, "Henry doesn't sit next to me in class." 4. I told the policeman, "I saw the thief in the garden." 5. He said, "I have eaten nothing for two days." 6. Jack's father said to him, "You haven't cleaned your shoes." 7. Mary said, "I don't want to wear my old dress." 8. My mother said to me, "I feel very tired, and I have a headache." 9. My friend told me, "We have plenty of time to do our work." 10. I said to my sister, "George has written me a long letter."

Reported Questions (Вопросы в косвенной речи)

При переводе прямого вопроса в косвенный он превращается в дополнительное придаточное предложение.

1. Вопросительный порядок слов заменяется порядком слов повествовательного предложения — глагол-сказуемое ставится после подлежащего. Личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются по смыслу.

Если в главном предложении глагол-сказуемое стоит в форме прошедшего времени, то в косвенном вопросе необходимо соблюдать правила согласования времен.

2. При переводе общих вопросов в косвенные они присоединяются к главному предложению с помощью союзов **if** или **whether**, которые переводятся на русский язык частицей *ли*.

John asked the secretary *whether* Mr. Brown *had come back*.

Джон спросил секретаря, вернулся ли г-н Браун.

Note: При передаче в косвенной речи ответов на общие вопросы слова **yes** и **no** опускаются.

He answered, "Yes, I can." ("No, I can't").— He answered that he *could* (he *couldn't*).

3. Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи вводятся соответствующими вопросительными словами.

He asked Jane, "*Who* won the last swimming event?"— He asked Jane *who* had won the previous swimming event.

She asked Bill, "How *old* is John's father?"— She asked Bill *how old* John's father was.

Reported Commands and Requests

Приказания и просьбы в косвенной речи

1. Приказания и просьбы в косвенной речи вводятся глаголами **to tell** - *велеть, сказать, приказывать*, **to order** - *приказывать*, **to ask** – *(по)просить*.

Следует помнить, что за глаголами **to tell, to ask, to order** всегда следует косвенное дополнение, к которому относится просьба или приказание. Если предложение, вводящее прямую речь, не содержит косвенного дополнения, то вводится личное местоимение, обусловленное контекстом.

She *said*, "Don't book tickets for the theatre for next Friday." She *asked me* not to book tickets for the theatre for the following Friday.

Note: Глагол **to order** употребляется сравнительно редко, так как он очень категоричен.

2. Глагол в повелительном наклонении заменяется инфинитивом. Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется путем прибавления отрицания **not** (to go - not to go).

3. Указательные местоимения, наречия времени и места заменяются в соответствии с правилами согласования времен.

Ex.6 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech. Decide whether to use 'told' or 'asked', or whether either of these two verbs is suitable.

1. I said to Jack, "Please give me your dictionary." 2. The bus-conductor said to the passengers, "Don't get off the bus while it is going." 3. Mary said to her brother, "Take the letter to the Post Office, please." 4. The teacher said to Tom, "Collect the exercise-books and put them on my table." 5. The old man said to the little girl, "Don't run across the street." 6. The teacher said to the pupils, "Learn the poem by heart." 7. I said to my friend, "Meet me outside the cinema at six o'clock." 8. Mary's mother said to her, "Don't go out without your coat." 9. The teacher said to the students, "Open your books at page 60." 10. The doctor said to the sick man, "Don't go back to work for a fortnight." 11. Jack said to the policeman, "Tell me the time, please." 12. The teacher said to the student, "Clean the blackboard, please."

Ex.7 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. I asked my friend, "How do you feel after your holiday?" 2. Margaret asked Richard, "Where are you going for your holidays?" 3. Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?" 4. Jack's father asked him, "Who are you writing a letter to?" 5. The teacher asked Bob, "When did you learn to swim?" 6. I saw a cloud of smoke and asked, "What is burning?" 7. Mary's mother asked her,

"Where have you put your shoes?" 8. I asked her, "Who gave you that watch?" 9. Peter asked me, "When are you going to have dinner?" 10. Mr. Smith asked his wife, "How much do you spend on food every week?" 11. The policeman asked me, "Where did you lose your wallet?" 12. The teacher came into the classroom and asked the pupils, "What are you doing?" 13. Henry asked Tom, "Who did you visit in the hospital?" 14. I asked Bob, "Why didn't you answer my letter?" 15. There was a crowd in the street. I asked a man in the crowd, "What is the matter?" 16. The teacher wrote the answers on the blackboard and then asked, "Who has got all the answers right?" 17. The little boy asked his father, "Why does a policeman wear a uniform?" 18. I asked him, "Who are you looking at?" 19. A man asked his friend, "When did you buy your car?" 20. Tom asked the teacher, "What does the word mean?"

Ex.8 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. I asked the old gentleman, "Are you feeling tired?" 2. The hotel manager asked the visitors, "Did you sleep well?" 3. He asked his wife, "Is the baby asleep or awake?" 4. The teacher asked Tom, "Do you come to school by bus or on foot?" 5. A man stopped me in the street and asked, "Have you got a match?" 6. The teacher asked us, "Do you understand the question or not?" 7. Henry's father asked his son, "Do you want to be an engineer or a doctor?" 8. I asked Peter, "Are you going to play football on Friday or on Saturday?" 9. The teacher asked me, "Do you spell 'swimming' with one 'm' or a double 'm'?" 10. He asked his secretary, "Has the postman been yet?"

Ex.9 Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said. 2. "We have moved into our new flat. We don't like it nearly so much as our last one," said my aunt. 3. "Nothing grows in my garden. It never gets any sun," she said. 4. "I've been in London for a month but so far I haven't had time to visit the Tower," he said. 5. He said, "My wife has just been made a judge." 6. "Who put salt in my coffee?", he asked. 7. "Why did you travel first class?", I asked him. 8. "What else did you see?", I asked the boy. 9. "What is your new house like?", I asked them. 10. "Did they understand what you said to them?", he inquired. 11. "Haven't you got a television set?", he asked. 12. "When you don't like a film do you stay to the end or walk out in the middle?", she asked. 13. "Don't argue with your father," I said. 14. "Wait for me at the bridge," said the young man. 15. "Don't make a sound," he said in a whisper. 16. "Don't go near the water, children," she said. 17. "Don't forget your sandwiches," said his mother. 18. "Please don't say anything to make her angry," said my father. 19. "Please don't leave the gate open," the farmer said to visitors. 20. "Don't climb that tree in your new trousers, Richard," his father said.

Тема 13. Погружаемые аппараты. Conditionals

Подводные исследования и их техническое обеспечение. Погружение на новые глубины. Погружаемые аппараты и их оборудование. Олимпийские игры – история и современность. Грамматика: Условные предложения 1, 2, 3 типа. Инверсия. Суффиксы –th, -en, Префиксы sub, under, non.

При введении темы проводится эвристическая беседа со студентами для выяснения уровня остаточных знаний. Затем тема разбирается вместе с преподавателем и отрабатывается при выполнении упражнений. Теоретическая информация содержится в учебном пособии и учебниках, указанных в списке основной и дополнительной литературы. Данная тема рассматривается в учебнике для технических университетов и вузов Орловской И.В. и др. Lesson 9, а так же в учебном пособии для студентов 2 курса, указанных в списке литературы.

Параллельно изучается устная тема ‘Olympic games’. Лексика по теме отрабатывается на каждом занятии в интерактивной форме.

Conditional Sentences (Условные придаточные предложения)

Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
I тип — реальное условие (относится к любому времени)	
If the motor is out of order, Если мотор не в порядке,	we will repair it. мы отремонтируем его.
II тип — маловероятное условие (относится к настоящему или будущему времени)	
If the motor were out of order, Если бы мотор был не в порядке	we would repair it. мы бы отремонтировали его (сегодня, завтра).
III тип — нереальное условие (относится к прошедшему времени)	
If the motor had been out of order, Если бы мотор был не в порядке,	we would have repaired it. мы бы отремонтировали его. (вчера)

Союзы, вводящие условные предложения

if, in case

если, в случае

provided
(providing)

on condition

unless, but for

при условии

если не, если бы не, за исключением

Exercises:

Ex.1 Translate the sentences. Define the type of conditionals.

- а)** 1. If a solid body or a liquid is heated, it will usually expand.
2. The measurements were always correct provided the necessary instruments were used.

б) 1. Providing mercury did not expand when heated, it would not be used for taking temperatures.

2. But for electricity little could be done in a modern research laboratory.

в) 1. Provided the operator's cabin had been equipped with electronic control, he would have been able to work faster and with greater precision.

2. The manned spaceships might not have been launched into the cosmos unless scientists had studied the information received from the space satellites.

Ex.2 Translate the sentences paying attention to inversion.

1. Were there no atmosphere, the surface of the Earth would become too hot by day and too cold at night.

2. Should the scientist use a radio telescope, he would obtain much more information about that small planet.

3. Could the observations have been proved theoretically, they would have advanced our knowledge in the field of space research.

4. Had the information been received in time, we would have used it in our calculations.

Ex.3 Open the brackets using the proper form of the verb.

1. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 2. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 3. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 4. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 5. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 6. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 7. If you (to put) the ice cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted. 8. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately. 9. If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book. 10. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 11. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 12. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 13. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 14. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 15. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him.

Ex.4 Open the brackets using the proper form of the verb.

1. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary (to increase) greatly. 2. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures. 3. If I (to get) this book, I shall be happy. 4. If you really loved music, you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often. 5. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train. 6. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived in time. 7. You (not to miss) the teacher's explanation if you had arrived in time. 8. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation. 9. If you (to understand) the rule, you would have written the test paper successfully. 10. If you had written the test paper successfully, you (not to get) a "two" mark. 11. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got a "two" mark. 12. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier. 13. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it. 14. If you (to do) your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better. 15. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us. 10. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have understood this difficult rule.

Ex.5 Open the brackets using the proper form of the verb.

1. If it (to rain) tomorrow, our game will be cancelled. 2. If a dog (to bite) in her leg, she would go straight to hospital. 3. If he had known it was going to rain, he (to take) his umbrella to work today. 4. If only I (to have) more pocket money, I could buy some new English books. 5. If she hadn't missed the bus, she (not to be) late for work. 6. If I (to live) two hundred years ago, I couldn't have spoken on the telephone. 7. If my daughter did her homework carefully, she (to get) much better marks. She's really a smart little girl. 8. If his friend (to be) in the mood to see a film, they would have gone to the cinema last night. 9. If my cactus plant (not to have) a rare disease, it wouldn't have died. 10. If they had remembered your address, they (to send) you a postcard. 11. If Tom saw a car crash, he (to telephone) the police and (to help) the people in the cars. 12. If you are not sure, what to say, you (to have) to guess. 13. If she (not to be) very ill, she wouldn't have been absent from English class all last week. 14. If my parents had had good seats, they (to enjoy) the play last night. 15. If a robber (to attack) him in a dark street, he would defend himself. 16. If he hadn't been so careless, he (not to fall) into this trap. 17. If you (not to smoke), you would feel more energetic. 18. If her alarm clock (to ring), she would have been on time for work this morning.

Грамматический справочник

V₁ – первая форма глагола (инфинитив без частицы “to”).

V₂ – вторая форма глагола (V-ed правильных глаголов или вторая колонка в таблице неправильных глаголов).

V₃ – третья форма глагола (V-ed правильных глаголов или третья колонка в таблице неправильных глаголов).

V₄ – четвертая форма глагола или причастие I или V-ing.

The Imperative Mood (Повелительное наклонение)

Повелительное наклонение в английском языке образуется при помощи первой формы глагола (V₁). Отрицательная форма – при помощи добавления перед первой формой глагола don't.

Open the door. – Откройте дверь. Don't open the door. – Не открывайте дверь.

Active Voice (Действительный залог) Выражает действия, совершаемые самим предметом.

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple (Indefinite) факты, повторяющиеся действия	Every day, usually V ₁ swim, go He, she, it V ₁ + s ? do, does -- don't, doesn't He goes to work. Does he go to work? He doesn't go to work.	Yesterday, ago, last week V ₂ (V _{ed}) ? Did -- didn't He went to work. Did he go to work? He didn't go to work.	Tomorrow, next day, in 2 days Will + V ₁ Shall (I, we)+ V ₁ -- won't, shan't He will go to work. Will he go to work? He won't go to work.
Continuous (действия, происходящие в точно указанный момент)	Now, at the moment, Look! Am Is + V _{ing} Are He is going to work. Is he going to work? He isn't go to work.	Yesterday at this time Was (ед. ч.) Were + V _{ing} He was going to work. Was he going to work? He wasn't going to work.	Tomorrow from 5 till 6 Will Shall be + V _{ing} He will be going to work. Will he be going to work? He won't be going to work.
Perfect (действия, предшествующие указанному моменту или действию) have + Participle II	Already, just, ever Have + V ₃ (V _{ed}) Has (He, she, it) He has gone to work. Has he gone to work? He hasn't gone to work.	By last week Had + V ₃ (V _{ed}) He had gone to work. Had he gone to work? He hadn't gone to work.	By next week Will Shall have + V ₃ (V _{ed}) He will have gone to work. Will he have gone to work? He won't have gone to work.

Passive Voice (Страдательный залог) Выражает действия, совершаемые над предметом.

Времена в Passive Voice

Tenses	Present	Past	Future
Simple (Indefinite)	Am Is + V ₃ Are Letters are written every day	Was (ед. ч.) Were + V ₃ The letter was written yesterday	Will Shall be + V ₃ The letter will be written tomorrow
Continuous (Progressive)	Am Is + being + V ₃ Are The letter is being written now.	Was (ед. ч.) Were + being + V ₃ The letter was being written at 5 o'clock yesterday.	
Perfect	Have (Has) + been + V ₃ (V _{ed}) The letter has already been written	Had + been + V ₃ (V _{ed}) The letter had been written by 5 o'clock yesterday	Will/Shall have + been + V ₃ The letter will have been written by 5 o'clock tomorrow

Словообразование

	Словообразование
1. существительных	
-ance (-ence)	to perform – performance
-er (-or)	to work – worker
-ing	to act – acting
-t(ion)	to construct – construction
-ism	social – socialism
-ist	social – socialist
-(i) ty	active – activity
-ness	happy – happiness
-ment	to establish – establishment

<p>2. прилагательных</p> <p>-able (-ible)</p> <p>-an (-ian)</p> <p>-ant (-ent)</p> <p>-al</p> <p>-ful</p> <p>-ic</p> <p>-ish</p> <p>-ive</p> <p>-less</p> <p>-ous</p> <p>-y</p>	<p>to enjoy – enjoyable</p> <p>Russia – Russian</p> <p>to differ – different</p> <p>continent – continental</p> <p>help – helpful</p> <p>hero – heroic</p> <p>grey – greyish</p> <p>to act – active</p> <p>help – helpless</p> <p>danger – dangerous</p> <p>storm – stormy</p>
<p>3. глаголов</p> <p>-ize (-ise)</p> <p>-en</p> <p>-fy</p>	<p>to organize (organise)</p> <p>wide – widen</p> <p>purify</p>
<p>4. наречий</p> <p>-ly</p>	<p>late – lately</p>