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«АНАПСКИЙ ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»  
(ЧПОУ «Анапский индустриальный техникум»)



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**Комплект оценочных средств  
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации  
по дисциплине**

**ОУД.03 Иностранный язык**

для специальностей  
естественно-научного профиля:  
31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»

АНАПА  
2022

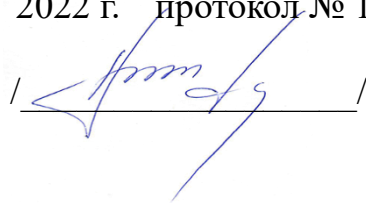
РАССМОТРЕНО

ПЦК        общих гуманитарных, социальных и естественнонаучных  
              дисциплин

«31»        августа        2022 г.    протокол № 1

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Комплект оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации разработан на основе ФГОС среднего общего образования (приказ Минобрнауки России от 17.05.2012 г. №413 с изменениями и дополнениями от 11.12.2020 №712) и требований ФГОС среднего профессионального образования по специальностям 31.02.02 «Акушерское дело» (Приказ Минобрнауки России от 11.08.2014 г. №969, зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 26.08.2014г. №33880), 34.02.01 «Сестринское дело» (Приказ Минобрнауки России от 12.05.2014 г. №502, зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 18.06.2014г. №32776), Приказа №1547 от 09.12.2016 Министерства образования и науки РФ (зарегистрирован в Министерстве Юстиции России), Приказа № 44936 от 26.12.2016 г., Положения о фондах оценочных средств (утв. директором техникума 28.08.2019 г.), рабочей программы по дисциплине ОУД.03 «Иностранный язык».

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# 1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

## 1.1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения ОУД.03 «Иностранный язык». В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС специальности СПО 31.02.02 «Акушерское дело» и 34.02.01 «Сестринское дело» умениями, знаниями, общими компетенциями.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные общеобразовательные темы;
- понимать тексты на базовые темы различных культурологических аспектов;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей деятельности;
- кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие темы.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать**:

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на различные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы;
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов различной деятельности;
- особенности произношения;
- правила чтения текстов различной направленности.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств позволяет оценивать также освоение части следующих результатов:

- **личностных:**
  - сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
  - сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
  - развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения;
  - осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других

культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;

– готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка;

- метапредметных:

– умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;

– владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;

– умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;

– умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства;

- предметных:

– сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

– владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

– достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

– сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

## 1.2. Сводные данные об объектах оценивания, основных показателях и критериях оценки, типах заданий и формах аттестации

КОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; № задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
<b>В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:</b>			
<b>3.1.</b> правила построения простых и сложных предложений	знает правила построения простых и сложных предложений	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена.
<b>3.2.</b> основные общеупотребительные глаголы	знает основные общеупотребительные глаголы	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена.
<b>3.3.</b> лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов различных сфер деятельности	знает лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена.
<b>3.4.</b> особенности произношения	знает особенности произношения	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена.
<b>3.5.</b> правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	знает правила чтения текстов различной направленности	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена
<b>В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:</b>			
<b>У.1.</b> понимать общий смысл произнесенных четко	умеет понимать общий смысл произнесенных четко	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях.

высказываний на известные темы	высказываний на известные темы	индивидуальных заданий	Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена
<b>У.2.</b> понимать тексты на базовые темы	умеет понимать тексты на базовые темы	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена
<b>У.3.</b> участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие темы	умеет участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие темы	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена
<b>У.4.</b> строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей деятельности	умеет строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей деятельности	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена
<b>У.5.</b> кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	умеет кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена
<b>У.6.</b> писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие темы	умеет писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие темы, правила	устный опрос, тестирование, выполнение индивидуальных заданий	Текущий контроль на практических занятиях. Итоговый контроль в форме экзамена

Контроль и оценка освоения/не освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» осуществляется в форме контрольно-диагностической работы, итоговой контрольной работы и экзамена в письменном и устном виде и предполагает пятибалльную систему оценивания.

## 2. КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### 2.1. Задания для проведения текущей аттестации

#### 2.1.1 Задания для входного контроля

Цель входного контроля – определить начальный уровень подготовленности обучающихся и выстроить индивидуальную траекторию обучения. В условиях личностно-ориентированной образовательной среды результаты входного оценивания обучающегося используются как начальные значения в индивидуальном профиле академической успешности обучающегося.

Место выполнения задания: Учебная аудитория.

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 60 мин.

Оборудование: бланки для письменного опроса.

#### Вариант 1

Choose the right answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ pictures are very good.  
a) This    b) These    c) That
- My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.  
a) one    b) a    c) an
- What is that? \_\_\_\_\_ is my bicycle.  
a) They    b) It    c) There
- Are \_\_\_\_\_ games very interesting?  
a) those    b) that    c) there
- \_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the sofa.  
a) It has    b) It is    c) There is
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to do some shopping tomorrow.  
a) has    b) have    c) had
- You ought \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
a) stay    b) to stay    c) staying
- Mary should \_\_\_\_\_ a telegram.  
a) send    b) to send    c) sending
- Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to speak Italian.



a) like b) likes c) can

10. I hope you've got \_\_\_\_\_ money.

a) a b) any c) some

11. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ the news?

a) know b) to know c) knowing

12. They've got \_\_\_\_\_ oranges left.

a) a few b) a little c) a number

13. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ people in the hall today.

a) a lot b) many c) much

14. \_\_\_\_\_ mother get up early every day?

a) Is b) Has c) Does

15. Were you in New York last year? – No? I \_\_\_\_\_.

a) didn't b) weren't c) wasn't

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Kiev yet.

a) have never been b) was never c) am never being

17. Ann is here, but her parents \_\_\_\_\_.

a) isn't b) wasn't c) aren't

18. \_\_\_\_\_ she going to cook dinner today?

a) Isn't b) Doesn't c) Hasn't

19. They \_\_\_\_\_ TV now.

a) watch b) is watching c) are watching

20. We \_\_\_\_\_ the 6.30 bus yesterday.

a) caught b) catches c) will catch

21. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his hat very often.

a) loses b) has lost c) lost

22. \_\_\_\_\_ much works yesterday?

a) Did you do b) Do you do c) Have you done

23. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ because he was late.

a) hurries b) hurried c) is hurrying

24. Who is he waiting \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) on b) for c) to
25. Their holidays are \_\_\_\_\_ June.  
a) in b) at c) on
26. What's the matter \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
a) by b) on c) with
27. This book is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) us b) our c) ours
28. Don't help her. She will do everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) myself b) herself c) himself
29. We are going to \_\_\_\_\_ favourite shop.  
a) ours b) our c) us
30. It is much \_\_\_\_\_ today than it was yesterday.  
a) cold b) colder c) more cold
31. He is not as old \_\_\_\_\_ I am.  
a) that b) than c) as
32. Clare is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent than Nick.  
a) very b) more c) much
33. Yesterday was the \_\_\_\_\_ day this year.  
a) hottest b) most hot c) very hot
34. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ pupil in the group.  
a) very bad b) worst c) worse
35. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote that letter?  
a) Where b) Why c) Who
36. She went home early \_\_\_\_\_ she had finished her work.  
a) because b) while c) till
37. \_\_\_\_\_ did you put my book?  
a) Who b) Where c) When
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is Bill? – Very well, thanks.  
a) How b) Why c) Where
39. We'll finish our lesson and \_\_\_\_\_ we'll have a break.

- a) then    c) than    a) therefore
40. He drives \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) more quick    b) very quickly    c) very quick

## Вариант 2

Choose the right answer.

1. What is that? \_\_\_\_\_ is my computer.  
a) They    b) It    c) There
2. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ officer.  
a) one    b) a    c) an
3. \_\_\_\_\_ flowers are very beautiful.  
a) This    b) These    c) That
4. Are \_\_\_\_\_ books interesting?  
a) those    b) that    c) there
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a dog in the garden.  
a) It has    b) It is    c) There is
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the library tomorrow.  
a) has    b) have    c) had
7. Kate is here, but her parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) isn't    b) wasn't    c) aren't
8. You ought \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
a) stay    b) to stay    c) staying
9. He should \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.  
a) write    b) to write    c) writing
10. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ to speak English.  
a) like    b) likes    c) can
11. I hope you've got \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
a) a    b) any    c) some
12. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ the news?  
a) know    b) to know    c) knowing

13. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ apples left.  
a) a few    b) a little    c) a number
14. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ people here today.  
a) a lot    b) many    c) much
15. \_\_\_\_\_ she get up early every day?  
a) Is    b) Has    c) Does
16. Were you in Moscow last year? – No? I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) didn't    b) weren't    c) wasn't
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Moscow yet.  
a) have never been    b) was never    c) am never being
18. \_\_\_\_\_ she going to clean the room today?  
a) Isn't    b) Doesn't    c) Hasn't
19. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ football at the moment.  
a) play    b) is playing    c) are playing
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ the 7.30 train yesterday.  
a) caught    b) catches    c) will catch
21. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ her pencils very often.  
a) loses    b) has lost    c) lost
22. \_\_\_\_\_ much works yesterday?  
a) Did you do    b) Do you do    c) Have you done
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ because he was late.  
a) hurries    b) hurried    c) is hurrying
24. Who is she looking \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) on    b) at    c) to
25. Our holidays are \_\_\_\_\_ August.  
a) in    b) at    c) on
26. What's the matter \_\_\_\_\_ him?  
a) by    b) on    c) with
27. This book is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) my    b) me    c) mine

28. Don't help him. He will do everything \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) myself b) himself c) yourself
29. We are playing \_\_\_\_\_ favourite game.  
 a) ours b) our c) us
30. It is much \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
 a) warm b) warmer c) more warm
31. She is not as old \_\_\_\_\_ I am.  
 a) that b) than c) as
32. Ann is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent than Max.  
 a) very b) more c) much
33. Yesterday was the \_\_\_\_\_ day this year.  
 a) shortest b) most short c) very short
34. We'll listen to Professor's lecture and \_\_\_\_\_ we'll have a break.  
 a) therefore b) then c) than
35. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in the group.  
 a) very good b) best c) better
36. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote that letter?  
 a) Where b) Why c) Who
37. She went home early \_\_\_\_\_ she had finished her work.  
 a) because b) while c) till
38. \_\_\_\_\_ did you put my book?  
 a) Who b) Where c) When
39. \_\_\_\_\_ is Bill? – Very well, thanks.  
 a) How b) Why c) Where
40. He drives \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) more careful b) very carefully c) very careful

**ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ**

	Вариант 1		Вариант 2
1.	<b>b</b>	1.	<b>b</b>
2.	<b>c</b>	2.	<b>b</b>

3.	<b>b</b>	3.	<b>b</b>
4.	<b>a</b>	4.	<b>a</b>
5.	<b>c</b>	5.	<b>c</b>
6.	<b>b</b>	6.	<b>b</b>
7.	<b>c</b>	7.	<b>b</b>
8.	<b>b</b>	8.	<b>a</b>
9.	<b>a</b>	9.	<b>b</b>
10.	<b>b</b>	10.	<b>c</b>
11.	<b>c</b>	11.	<b>b</b>
12.	<b>b</b>	12.	<b>a</b>
13.	<b>a</b>	13.	<b>b</b>
14.	<b>b</b>	14.	<b>c</b>
15.	<b>c</b>	15.	<b>a, c</b>
16.	<b>c</b>	16.	<b>a</b>
17.	<b>a</b>	17.	<b>c</b>
18.	<b>a</b>	18.	<b>a</b>
19.	<b>c</b>	19.	<b>c</b>
20.	<b>a</b>	20.	<b>a</b>
21.	<b>a</b>	21.	<b>a, c</b>
22.	<b>c</b>	22.	<b>c</b>
23.	<b>b</b>	23.	<b>b</b>
24.	<b>b, c</b>	24.	<b>b</b>
25.	<b>a</b>	25.	<b>a</b>
26.	<b>c</b>	26.	<b>c</b>
27.	<b>c</b>	27.	<b>c</b>
28.	<b>b</b>	28.	<b>b</b>
29.	<b>b</b>	29.	<b>b</b>
30.	<b>b</b>	30.	<b>b</b>
31.	<b>c</b>	31.	<b>c</b>
32.	<b>b</b>	32.	<b>b</b>
33.	<b>a</b>	33.	<b>a</b>
34.	<b>b</b>	34.	<b>b</b>
35.	<b>b</b>	35.	<b>c</b>
36.	<b>c</b>	36.	<b>a</b>
37.	<b>a</b>	37.	<b>b</b>
38.	<b>b, c</b>	38.	<b>a</b>
39.	<b>a</b>	39.	<b>a</b>
40.	<b>c</b>	40.	<b>b</b>

## **2.1.2 Задания для текущего контроля умений и знаний в рамках аудиторных занятий**

Текущий и рубежный контроль знаний используется для оперативного и регулярного управления учебной деятельностью (в том числе самостоятельной) обучающихся.

Текущий контроль успеваемости осуществляется в течение семестра, в ходе повседневной учебной работы по индивидуальной инициативе преподавателя. Данный вид контроля стимулирует у обучающихся стремление к систематической самостоятельной работе по изучению дисциплины.

Текущий контроль осуществляется согласно рабочей программе дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

### **Описание оценочных средств по видам заданий текущего контроля**

#### ***1. Рекомендации по оцениванию устных ответов обучающихся***

С целью контроля и подготовки обучающихся к изучению новой темы в начале каждого практического занятия преподавателем проводится индивидуальный или фронтальный устный опрос по выполненным заданиям предыдущей темы.

Критерии оценки:

- правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);
- полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);
- сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);
- логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией);
- рациональность использованных приемов и способов решения поставленной учебной задачи (учитывается умение использовать наиболее прогрессивные и эффективные способы достижения цели);
- своевременность и эффективность использования наглядных пособий и технических средств при ответе (учитывается грамотность и своевременность применения, наглядность и демонстрационный опыт при устном ответе);
- использование дополнительного материала (обязательное условие);
- рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся).

**Оценка «5 отлично»** ставится, если обучающийся:

- 1) полно и аргументированно отвечает по содержанию задания;
- 2) обнаруживает понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные;
- 3) излагает материал последовательно и правильно.

**Оценка «4 хорошо»** ставится, если обучающийся дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет.

**Оценка «3 удовлетворительно»** ставится, если обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данного задания, но:

- 1) излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил;
- 2) не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры;
- 3) излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки.

**Оценка «2 неудовлетворительно»** ставится, если обучающийся обнаруживает незнание ответа на соответствующее задание, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал. Оценка «2» отмечает такие недостатки в подготовке обучающегося, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом.

## ***2. Рекомендации по оцениванию результатов тестирования студентов***

Критерии оценки результатов тестирования:

<b>Оценка (стандартная)</b>	<b>Критерии (доля правильных ответов, %)</b>
5 «отлично»	80-100 %
4 «хорошо»	70-79 %
3 «удовлетворительно»	60-69 %
2 «неудовлетворительно»	менее 60 %



### ***3. Рекомендации по оцениванию докладов и проектов***

Написание доклада или подготовка проекта предполагает глубокое изучение обозначенной проблемы. Рабочей программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» предусмотрено выполнение обучающимися докладов и проектов по рекомендуемым темам, также одобряется самостоятельный выбор обучающимся темы доклада или проекта.

Критерии оценки доклада и проекта:

**Оценка «отлично»** – выполнены все требования к написанию и защите доклада или проекта: обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность, сделан краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция, сформулированы выводы, тема раскрыта полностью, выдержан объём, соблюдены требования к внешнему оформлению, даны исчерпывающие ответы на дополнительные вопросы при защите доклада или проектной работы.

**Оценка «хорошо»** – основные требования к докладу, проекту и его защите выполнены, но при этом допущены недочеты. В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объем доклада; имеются упущения в оформлении; на дополнительные вопросы при защите даны неполные ответы.

**Оценка «удовлетворительно»** – имеются существенные отступления от требований к докладу или проекту. В частности: тема освещена лишь частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании доклада или проекта или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; требования по оформлению не выполнены; во время защиты не сформулирован вывод.

**Оценка «неудовлетворительно»** – тема не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы.

## 2.1.3 Комплект оценочных средств для текущего контроля по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

### 1. ПОЗВОЛЬТЕ ПРЕДСТАВИТЬСЯ ПЗ №1. Позвольте представиться

- ☼ Let me introduce myself, I am... — Разрешите представиться, я ...
- ☼ What is your name? — Как вас зовут?
- ☼ My name is... — Меня зовут ...
- ☼ My surname is... — Моя фамилия ...
- ☼ Very pleased! — Очень приятно!
- ☼ I'm glad to meet you — Рад с вами познакомиться

**Read the text and correct the false statements.**

#### Good friends

My name is Alexander, Alex for short. I am a college student. I am sixteen. I'm a sociable person. I have three foreign friends — Nora, Peter and Jane. We are of the same age. We are fond of modern music, books, sports and travelling. Nora is Swedish. She is a college student too. She is a tall blonde. She is very beautiful. Peter is from Warsaw. He is a future designer. Jane is from Great Britain. She is a sociology student from London. None of us is married. We are too young for that! We are really good friends, not just acquaintances. We exchange emails, speak very often on the phone and Skype and even visit each other.

1. Jane is sixteen.
2. Peter is Polish.
3. Peter is a designer.
4. All the friends are smart computer users.
5. Alexander, Jane, Nora and Peter are pen friends.

**Read and translate the text.**

#### Introducing Myself

Let me introduce myself. I'm Svetlana Alexandrova. I was born on the 29th of March 1985 in Minsk under the zodiac sign of Aries. I believe that stars influence our fate and character. As you see, I am Aries. They say that Aries is full of energy, a leader, straight talker, ambitious and frank, likes sport, stubborn, hot temper, but quick to apologize. Partially it is true. I can't admit I am stubborn. Actually, I'm persistent. It is different, I think.

As to my appearance, I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I am a beauty. I wish I were more beautiful. I think, that I'm even-tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retire into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and to joke. I have got a sense of humour. It means I understand humour and appreciate it. But unfortunately, I'm not often witty myself. I think, I am able to «keep my head when all about me are losing theirs» and to stand up to difficulties when things are not going my way. Besides, I am sincere and tolerant, friendly and faithful, hard-working and serious.

There are many things in our life which I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study, because knowledge is useful sometimes. I am fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure. Sometimes I enjoy watching TV or listening to the radio. Especially when I can hear some wonderful pieces of music. I like music. It makes people better. It awakens the best feelings and high emotions. But there is a thing that makes me crazy. I'm fond of horses and equestrian skill. I dislike overcrowded buses. And I hate getting up early. I'm happy I have got more things I like than I dislike.

**Tell about yourself answering the questions:**

- What is your name?
- When and where were you born?
- What are your good qualities?
- What are your negative qualities?
- What do you like?
- What do you dislike?

**In pairs make up dialogues using the following prompts.**

- Where are you from?
- I'm from . . . My nationality is . . .
- How old are you?
- I'm . . .
- What is your occupation?
- I'm a . . .
- Who is your best friend?
- It's . . .
- Is he/she married?
- No/Yes, he/she . . .
- What is he/she fond of?
- He/she is fond of . . .

**Introduce yourself and your friend(s). Write 10-15 sentences.**

## 2. ОПИСАНИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА. ОБЩЕНИЕ С ДРУЗЬЯМИ

### ПЗ №2 2.1 Описание человека.

**Describe yourself or any person of your choice the following vocabulary will help you**

#### **Appearance - внешность:**

nice - симпатичный  
beautiful - (о женщине)  
handsome - красивый (о мужчине)  
with a beard - с бородой  
with a moustache - с усами  
with glasses - в очках

#### **height - рост:**

tall - высокий  
short - не высокий

#### **body - телосложение:**

slim - худой  
thin - худой  
slender - стройный, изящный  
plump - полненький (о ребёнке, женщине)  
strong - крепкий  
well - built - крепкий, хорошо сложенный

#### **skin - кожа:**

pale - бледный  
rosy - румяный  
tanned - загорелый

#### **dress - одежда:**

smart - хорошо одетый, нарядный  
neat - опрятный

#### **Character:**

boring — скучный easy-going — добродушный greedy — жадный  
bright — способный energetic — энергичный insensitive —  
бесчувственный  
gifted — одаренный frank — открытый intolerant — нетерпимый  
ambitious — амбициозный helpful — полезный jealous — ревнивый  
brave — смелый honest — честный moody — человек настроения  
caring — заботливый sincere — искренний rude — грубый

cheerful — веселый sociable — общительный selfish — жадный  
 dreamy — мечтательный boastful — хвастливый stubborn — упрямый  
 generous — щедрый careless — небрежный stupid — глупый  
 grateful — благодарный unreliable — ненадежный  
 independent — независимый envious — завистливый  
 cruel — жестокий  
 sensible — разумный  
 talkative — болтливый  
 shy — застенчивый

**Match the words from the right column with the descriptions in the left column.**

- |                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. plump, skinny, slender   | · a. hair styles |
| 2. silky, smooth, curly     | · b. face        |
| 3. pale, good-humored, long | · c. hair colour |
| 4. hazel, mischievous, warm | · d. figure      |
| 5. snub, straight, bulbous  | · e. hair        |
| 6. chestnut, silvery, fair  | · f. nose        |
| 7. bob, crew-cut, plaits    | · g. eyes        |
| 8. double, pointed, decided | · h. chin        |

**Give Russian equivalents to the following.**

1. *mischievous almond hazel eyes* - озорные миндалевидные карие глаза
2. turned up nose
3. pointed chin
4. short, dark, curly hair
5. wavy shoulder-length hair
6. good-humored round face
7. darken eyelashes with mascara
8. slanting eyes
9. skinny figure
10. deep scar
11. short curly fringe
12. hair fastened with barrettes
13. a man with a long moustache
14. charming smile
15. wrinkled face
16. expressive features
17. silvery hair
18. to have a long face
19. to wear a wig
20. fashionable stubble

Fill in the table with the adjectives that go along with the given nouns.

Face	
Hair	
Smile	
Eyes	
Complexion	
Hair colour	
Chin	
Teeth	
Lips	
Forehead	
Nose	
Cheeks	
Eyebrows	
Eyelashes	

### ПЗ №3 2.2 Угадай человека по описанию.

Write down in your vocabulary.

Hair can be:

1. curly- кудрявые;
2. smooth - гладкие;
3. straight/wavy - прямые \волнистые;

e.g.: straight shoulder-length hair прямые волосы по плечи.

You can wear your hair:

1. pinned up с заколкой сзади
2. in bunches fastened with slides(Br) barrettes(Am) · grips · ribbons · hair pins в хвостиках, закрепленных заколкой · резинками · лентами · шпильками
3. in plaits(Br)/braids(Am) в косах
4. to plait one's hair заплетать косы
  - in a bun/ in a ponytail в хвосте
  - to have one's hair cut подстричься
  - to do one's hair причесываться
  - to grow one's hair отращивать волосы
  - to dye hair (e.g. in pink) покрасить волосы (в розовый цвет)
  - to wear a wig носить парик
  - to wear one's hair short носить короткие волосы
  - shoulder-long по плечи
  - hair rollers бигуди
  - his hair is receding/thinning у него выпадает волос

- she's graying      она седеет
- fringe (AmE: bang)      челка

In colour it can be:

· red · grey/white · golden · ash-blond · silvery · dark/fair · brown/chestnut ·  
рыжие · седые · золотистые · пепельные · серебристые · темные\светлые,  
белокурые · каштановые

e.g. She was a black-haired girl. The boy was red-headed.

NB! Mind the word order of adjectives:

quality size age shape color origin made of type +noun

beautiful long wavy brown hair

old red French car

Face can be:

1. round - круглое
2. long - длинное
3. to have a long face(to have an unhappy, bored expression) - иметь

унылый вид

4. thin/chubby - худое \ полное
5. pale - бледное
6. pretty/ugly - хорошенькое, прелестное \уродливое
7. good-humoured - добродушное
8. plain - простое, обыкновенное
9. expressive - выразительное
10. with a round · pointed · double · decided chin с круглым · острым ·

двойным · решительным подбородком

11. with hollow/rosy cheeks - с впалыми/ румяными щеками

12. with bushy/arched/thin eyebrows с косматыми/ тонкими, полукругом

тонко очерченными бровями

13. complexion - цвет лица

14. pale/florid - бледный/цветущий

Your features can be:

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. freckles                 | · веснушки    |
| 2. wrinkles                 | · морщины     |
| 3. a beauty spot            | · родинка     |
| 4. a scar                   | · шрам        |
| 5. a dimple                 | · ямочка      |
| 6. to wear spectacles       | · носить очки |
| 7. moustache, also mustache | · усы         |
| 8. beard                    | · борода      |
| 9. stubble                  | · щетина      |
| 10. whiskers                | · бакенбарды  |

You smell scents and odors with a nose which can be:

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. flat         | 4. to be snub-nosed |
| 2. straight     | 5. turned-up        |
| 3. bulbous nose | · приплюснутый      |

- прямой
- нос картошкой
- быть курносый
- вздернутый

You look at the world around you with eyes which can be:

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. hazel                             | · светло-коричневые              |
| 2. brown                             | · карие                          |
| 3. gray\grey                         | · серые                          |
| 4. blue e.g. The girl was blue-eyed. | · голубые                        |
| 5. almond                            | · миндалевидные                  |
| 6. be almond-eyed                    | · с миндалевидным разрезом глаз  |
| 7. intelligent                       | · умные                          |
| 8. mischievous                       | · озорной, шаловливый            |
| 9. with long/curving eyelashes       | · с длинными/загнутыми ресницами |
| 10. slanting                         | · раскосый                       |

Your lips can be:

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. full     | · полные            |
| 2. well-cut | · хорошо очерченные |

Your figure and features can be:

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. plain             | · простые, некрасивые     |
| 2. regular/irregular | · правильные/неправильные |
| 3. plump             | · полный, пухлый          |
| 4. slender           | · стройный, тонкий        |
| 5. well-built        | · хорошо сложенный        |
| 6. skinny            | · худой                   |

General

1. to look like 2. to resemble 3. What does he look like? · выглядеть · быть похожим · Как он выглядит?

**Write in your copybook and translate into Russian:**

1. What does she look like?
2. She is young and good-looking, with dark eyes and long red hair.
3. He is tall and thin, with brown hair. He is twenty-five years old.
4. She is average height, dark-haired, quite thin, and wears glasses. She's about fifty.
5. He is old, short, medium-build, with gray hair and a beard.
6. She has dark eyes, wavy blond hair, and a nice figure. She looks great.
7. He is a handsome middle-aged man. She is a pretty young girl.
8. How do I look?
9. You look good. You look great. You look nice.
10. You look terrible. You look awful.

**Read the text and translate:**

My father is tall. He has large hands and his feet are size 45. He has short, dark, curly hair and a small beard. His arms, legs and chest are hairy. He's a cheerful



person and when he laughs, you can see even white teeth. He wears spectacles (glasses) and you can't see his eyes, but I know they are steel gray. He's 43. He usually wears jeans and checked shirts or sweaters. But for work he wears a suit and a tie and looks every inch a teacher.

My mother is a very different person. She's short and plumpish. She has small hands and feet. She has long, strong, fair hair. She has dimples and rosy cheeks. She has long eyelashes which she darkens with mascara. She likes pink nail-varnish, high-heeled shoes and fashionable clothes. Her favourite colours are red and light blue.

My 20-year old sister likes to be well-dressed. She used lots of make-up, is always going to the hairdresser's and has fantastic hairstyles. She's tall and slim, with slender arms and elegant legs. Her full lips are always red. She's open-minded and nice. She is married and has a baby.

My baby nephew is still just a toddler (ребенок, начинающий ходить); he can't speak yet, but he's very selfish and bores(надоедает) me.

My boss is an elderly man, rather short and stout. His hair is grey and thin and he's bald on top. He's clean-shaven. He has a double chin. He's always immaculately dressed: a white shirt, a dark well-creased suit with a matching tie and black leather shoes. He's a serious and punctual man, doesn't talk much and seems to be not overgenerous.

**Describe your friends / groupmates / some famous people. The others will try to guess who you are describing.**

### **3. СЕМЬЯ И СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ, ДОМАШНИЕ ОБЯЗАННОСТИ**

#### **ПЗ №4 3.1 Семья и семейные отношения.**

**Read and remember the following prompts:**

- 1) to make sb feel at ease — помочь кому-либо почувствовать себя как дома
- 2) to stay with sb — останавливаться у кого-либо
- 3) to be united — быть сплоченным, крепким (о семье)
- 4) elder — старший (о детях в семье)
- 5) to get on well (with sb) — ладить, иметь хорошие отношения (с кем-либо)
- 6) to spend a lot of time together — проводить много времени вместе
- 7) considerate — внимательный, доброжелательный
- 8) hard-working — трудолюбивый
- 9) intelligent — умный
- 10) to keep house — вести домашнее хозяйство
- 11) to look after sb — заботиться о ком-либо
- 12) strict — строгий
- 13) to arrange sb's time — организовывать/планировать чье-либо время
- 14) to fool around — слоняться без дела

- 15) to be fond of (doing sth) — увлекаться (чем-либо)  
16) faculty — факультет, отделение; также department  
17) to have one's duties about the house — иметь обязанности по дому  
18) tidy — аккуратный

**Read and correct the false statements:**

Hi Jane!

I know you are coming to Moscow, and to make you feel at ease, I want to invite you to stay with us. I think the family is the most important thing for every person. The family are people who always love you, support you and help you. People say: "No Man Is an Island." For me it is impossible to live without my family.

My family is rather large. It is very friendly and united. I have parents, an elder brother and grandparents. We all get on with each other very well. We spend a lot of time together. My father's name is Konstantin Alexeevich. He is a plastic surgeon; he helps people become more beautiful. He is a real professional. He is considerate, hard-working and intelligent.

My mother's name is Liudmila Mikhailovna. She is an engineer, but she does a lot of work about the house. She keeps the house and looks after us. She cooks very well. Our mother is very kind but strict with us. She always checks how we do our homework. Mother arranges our free time, so that we cannot just fool around. She is fond of reading.

My brother Alexei is 22 years old. He is a student at the Medical Faculty in Tver State Medical Academy. He wants to become a good surgeon like our father. He is also a member of the local theatre club. He often plays main parts in the plays. He comes home almost every weekend.

My grandfather is a historian and grandmother is a linguist. They give lectures in universities and write scientific books. I have my duties about the house. I go shopping and clean the rooms. I like my home to be clean and tidy. I think home is the nicest place. There is no place better than home and there are no people more dear than your relatives.

I am looking forward to getting your reply. Best regards

1. Alexander has a younger brother.
2. His brother studies in a theatre school.
3. Liudmila Mikhailovna is a cook.
4. She spends a lot of time reading.
5. She sometimes checks Alexander's and Alexei's homework.
6. Konstantin Alexeevich is a professor at a medical university.
7. He arranges the free time of his sons.
8. Alexander's grandparents do scientific research.
9. Alexander likes everything to be in order.
10. Alexei's duty is to clean the room.

**Read and translate the text:**

I'm Alex Kovalev. I am fifteen. I'd like to tell you about my family.

We are a family of three. I live with my parents. But I've got an elder brother. He is married and has a family of his own.

In my opinion, family is an emotional centre of a person's life, transmitter of culture, the place where children are being raised. The process of upbringing children is difficult. It requires much effort, mutual respect, tolerance. In happy families parents are frankly honest with their children without moralizing, and the children in their turn learn how to get on with other people.

The proverb says, «Men make houses, women make homes». In my view, it means that the man provides for his family, pays attention to the problems of the members of the family. And the woman creates the homely atmosphere, encourages her husband and children to keep up family traditions and keeps the house. Together they bring up their children in the right way.

It is true to our family, I think. My parents have been married for twenty-six years. My father's name is Vitaly. He is 45 years old. He is an engineer at a Motor Plant. He is tall and strong both in body and character, but rather stout. He has plump oval face with an aquiline nose. He's generous and full of joy, but very careless. He can make different things with his own hands. Almost all the bookshelves in our flat were made by my father.

My mother's name is Irina. She is a medium size woman. She has got a thin oval attractive face and light grey eyes and a snub nose. When she was young she had thick curly ash-blond long hair, now she wears her hair short. My mother is a woman of character, well-bred, tactful and fair. She's warm-hearted and at the same time practical, reserved and full of common sense. She is a housewife, she does all the housework and helps my elder brother to bring up his sons. She is really concerned about them. They are the apple of her eye. And the boys feel affection for their Granny. My father and I try to help her about the house.

My brother Igor is about 25. He is married, as I have already said. He has got two sons. My elder nephew is a spitting image of my brother and the junior one takes after his mother, my brother's wife. The boys are funny and curious.

We have got a lot of relatives, because my mother has got five sisters and a brother. So I've got many aunts, uncles and cousins. We are all on friendly terms.

**Tell about your family answering these questions:**

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. Could you tell me a bit about each of them and their roles in your family?
3. How often do you spend time with your family?
4. Why do you think spending time with family is important?
5. How do you celebrate special occasions with your family?
6. Why are these celebrations important to you?
7. Are there any family traditions or customs that you follow?
8. Why do you think it's important to preserve these traditions?

## ПЗ №5 3.2 СМЫСЛОВЫЕ И ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ.

### Find the words:

SON      FATHER      COUSIN      GRANDPA  
AUNT      MOTHER      BROTHER      GRANDMA  
UNCLE      SISTER      PARENTS      DAUGHTER

S Y F A T H E R T U R Q  
M O E E A D O A U N T A  
S R N C M D A A N C R G  
F P C C O D O C C L R R  
G T A B T U O H L E N A  
R H D R H I S T E R N N  
A E E O E N V I S E N D  
N R N T R N I X N T R M  
D V T H A D T C C H R A  
P P I E O S I S T E R V  
A V S R A D Z C G R R E  
S D A U G H T E R O H T

### The Present Tense of the verb *to be, to have, to do*

#### 1. Insert «to be» in Present Simple.

1. I ...pupil.
2. My father ...not a teacher, he ...a doctor.
3. ...your aunt a teacher? – Yes, she ...
4. ...they married? – No, they ...
5. My brother ...a worker. He ...at work now.
6. ...you a student? – Yes, I ...
7. ...your sister young? – No, she...
8. This ...my bag.
9. The shelf ...brown.

#### 2. Вставьте глагол to be или to have в правильной форме.

1. have 2. are 3. is 4. am 5. has
1. You ... welcome.
  2. This station ... far from here.
  3. It ... 5 o'clock now.
  4. She ... a nice flat.
  5. We ... a little child.
  6. They ... a big car. It ... red.
  7. How ... you?
  8. How old ... Mary?
  9. What country ... she from?
  10. We ... well.
  11. They ... a small cottage. It ... far away.
  12. She ... at home.
  13. He ... bad habits.

14. She ... 2 mistakes.
15. Her mistakes ... bad.

### 3. Do or does?

a. What kind of sentences take do and does?

Make the sentences from the prompts.

Example: language/ you speak? = Which language do you speak?

1. Where / your family/ live
2. How / you spell/ your name
3. Language / people in your country / speak
4. My mother / not speak Spanish / speak German
5. My brother / not come from / France / come from Italy

b. Write questions for these answers.

1. It means: «can speak two languages»
2. It stands for noun.
3. No, he does not, but he understands it a little.
4. V-o-c-a-b-u-l-a-r-y.

What you think makes a good language learner?

Make up questions and give your own ideas (3-5 sentences).

- a. Enjoys communicating with others
- b. Does not make mistakes
- c. Speaks a lot
- d. Practices and studies grammar of the language
- e. Listens to what other people say

### 4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of do, be, or nothing.

1. What sort of music ... you like?
2. What ... she doing in London?
3. My friend and I ... like singing.
4. ... she leave home at 8 o'clock?
5. ... your brother a teacher?
6. Where ... your sister go shopping?
7. They ... having dinner in the kitchen.
8. My sister ... lives in Kiev.
9. She ... not working today.
10. Peter ... go swimming every day.
11. I ... watching a very interesting film now.
12. ... you like swimming? –No, I....
13. My children ... learning English at the moment.
14. ... Olga like English?
15. What ... you do in your free time?
16. I can't go for a walk. I ... doing my homework.

### ПЗ №6 3.3 Выражение количества.

#### 1. Fill in the gaps with *much, many, a lot of*:

I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends that live in Lyubertsy.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ people on bicycles at the Moscow Botanical Garden.

He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money. He spent it all on food delivery services.

How \_\_\_\_\_ coconut milk do you want in your decaf coffee with caramel syrup?

She has \_\_\_\_\_ colleagues that finished MSU.

There is so \_\_\_\_\_ news about Chertanovo! Did the aliens land there?

There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic on the highway on our way to MSU.

How \_\_\_\_\_ time do you need to get ready to go to the Bolshoi Theatre?

You need \_\_\_\_\_ money to live in Khamovniki district.

I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ patience to go to Khimki today. It's a long way from our home.

#### 2. Fill in the gaps with *much, a little, little, many, a few, few*.

1. There are ... boys in our group and ... girls

2. We are thirsty! – It's a problem! There is ... water.

3. There is ... cheese in the fridge/ It's not enough for the salad.

4. There are ... people at the stadium. - Because it has been raining all day,

5. There isn't ... snow in the yard

6. There is ... food in the kitchen. We can't feed our guests.

7. This disc has only ... good songs. I don't want to buy it.

8. My younger brother likes to go to the kindergarten. There are ... toys there.

9. There is ... furniture in my parents' bedroom: a bed, built-in wardrobe and two bedside tables.

10. I want to knit a short jacket. I don't need ... wool yarn for it.

#### 3. Fill in the gaps with *much, a little, little, many, a few, few*:

1. I like my coffee with .... milk and sugar

2. The meal costs .... euros.

3. You look fit! do you exercise ....

4. There is only .... gouache in the bottle. You can't draw any pictures.

5. Don't talk too .... at the lesson.

6. We know the material well and ask the teacher only .... questions.

7. There are ... nuts in the bowl, put some more, please.

8. I don't like sweet tea, so I put only .... sugar in my tea.

9. They have .... money. - Are you sure they are poor?

10. In our country we don't eat .... seafood.

### ПЗ №7 3.4 Местоимения.

#### 1. Complete the text using possessive adjectives.

Ann and ...husband, Bill, have just moved to Dallas. They are very proud of ...new house and ...wonderful yard. Patrik and ...sister Rachel are having a housewarming party to celebrate the move. Rachel invited most of ...friends and ...boyfriend, Jim. ...parents are also glad. «What do you think of ...new house?» – she asks ...friends.

*Write two sentences of your own using his, her, my, our, their.*

## 2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Как ее зовут?
2. Ваше имя Петр?
3. Это наш дом. Он большой и светлый.
4. Это ваша ручка? – Нет, моя ручка лежит у меня в сумке.
5. Их новый дом находится недалеко от нашего.
6. Вы ее знаете? – Да, это моя подруга. А тот мужчина- ее друг.
7. Где мой карандаш? – Он на твоём столе.

## 3. Write in English.

Моя книга, их имена, наша комната, его собака, ваш заказ, их комната, твоя машина, наши друзья, ее работа, Ваша сдача.

## 4. Replace the words with personal pronouns.

1. Victor helped the guests to choose the wine.
2. Mother asked Mary to wash the plates.
3. My friend prepares the breakfast.
4. Jane took three cups from the table.
5. His cousins live in Moscow.
6. The guests will come tomorrow.
7. Mary works in the kitchen.

## 5. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Is he (our/ours) customer? 2. It's (their / theirs) house, not (our/ours). 3. They're new guests and I don't know (their / theirs) names. 4. (My/Mine) flat is bigger than (her/hers), but (her/hers) is more comfortable. 5. That's not (my/mine) table. (My/Mine) is near the window. 6. They took (our/ours) books and we took (their / theirs). 7. Are these pencils (her/hers)! 8. Is this (your/yours) house or (their / theirs)!

## 6. Choose the correct form of the pronoun.

1. Let (he) bring clean plates for (we). 2. Let (we) choose something tasty for the first course. 3. Don't let (they) eat much sugar. 4. Let (we) have dinner at this restaurant. 5. Let (I) help you, sir. 6. Let (they) make an order. 7. Let (we) take these sandwiches. 8. Don't let (he) smoke here! 9. Let (she) order ice cream. 10. Let (they) see what to order for dinner.

## 7. Translate the sentences into English.

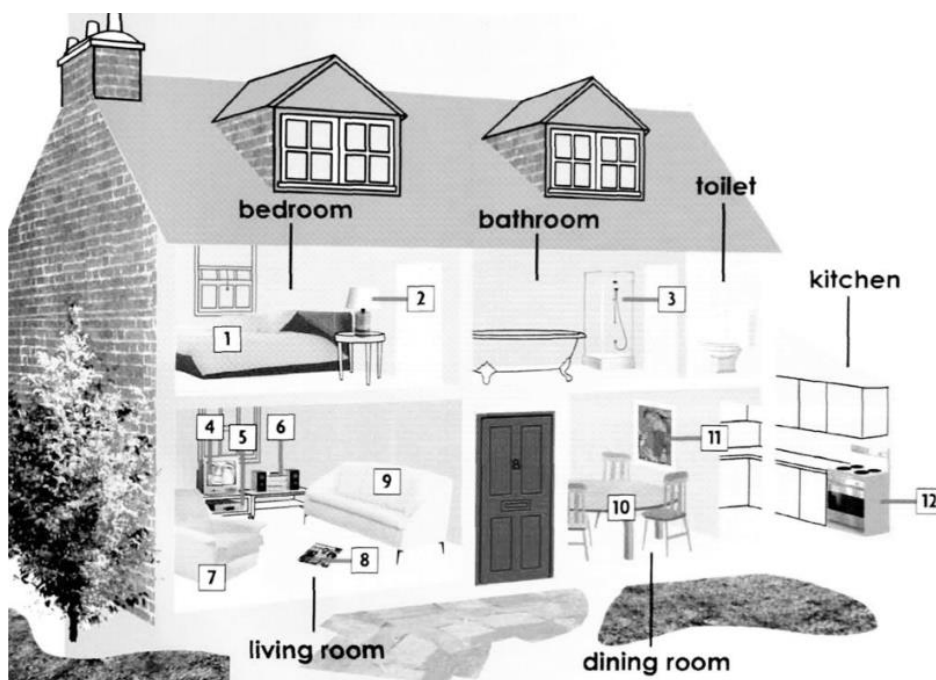
1. Чья это комната? – Моя.
2. Чей это компьютер? – Это ее.
3. Кто этот человек? – Этот человек наш гость.
4. Какие это книги? – Это хорошие книги.
5. Которые из этих книг наши? – Они все ваши.
6. Кого вы встречаете сегодня? –
7. Где моя ручка? –
8. Когда вы идете на работу? –

## 4. ОПИСАНИЕ ЖИЛИЩА И УЧЕБНОГО ЗАВЕДЕНИЯ

### ПЗ №8 4.1 Описание дома, своей комнаты.

#### Vocabulary

Types of rooms





1. Find these objects on the picture. Write the numbers: a bed / a cooker / a sofa / a TV / a shower / a table / a CD player / an armchair / a lamp / a magazine / a video recorder

2. Write down the new prompts and translate the sentences.

Block of flats — многоквартирный дом. We live in Moscow in a new block of flats.

Though — хотя. Though he lives far from his college he always go there on foot.

To gather — собираться. In summer we like to go to the forest to gather mushrooms.

In the evening my family gathers in the dining room.

To lead — вести, руководить. This door leads to the hall.

In the middle — в середине. There is a round table in the middle of the room.

In the corner — в углу. The TV is in the corner.

Near — близко. I live near the college. Victor lives far from the plant where he works.

Refrigerator — холодильник. The refrigerator uses little electricity.

Fresh — свежий. The air in the class must be fresh.

Keep — держать, хранить. Where do you keep your books?

Running water — водопроводная вода. There is always running hot and cold water in our block of flats.

Central heating — центральное отопление. Central heating keeps the temperature in the room constant.

To invite — приглашать. He invited me to the theatre.

Housewarming — новоселье. We will have a house-warming next Saturday.

Above — над. You can see a lamp above the table.

Ceiling — потолок. The ceiling is high.

3. Read and translate.

We live in Moscow in Minskaya Street in a new block of flats. Our flat is large and comfortable. It is a four-room flat. We got it two years ago. We live on the fifth floor. There is a shop on the ground floor. There is a lift in our block of flats.

Let's have a look at our flat. Though there are four rooms in our flat we like our living-room best of all because in the evening we gather there to have tea, watch TV, talk and rest. The living-room is large. There are two windows and a door in it. The windows face the street. The door leads to my grandparents' bedroom. There is a table and some chairs in the middle of the room.

There is a sofa near the window. The TV is in the corner. There are some arm-chairs and a piano in the living-room. My sister plays the piano. You can see four bookshelves on the wall. The ceiling is high.

In the morning we have breakfast in the kitchen. It is large and light. The table is near the window. The refrigerator is in the corner. It keeps all the food fresh. It doesn't use much electricity. The gas-stove is opposite the fridge. There is always running hot and cold water and central heating in our block of flats.

When we got our flat we invited all our friends for the house-warming. It was a joyful party.

4. Translate into English.

Новый многоэтажный дом, четырехкомнатная квартира, на первом этаже, окна выходят, сохраняет пищу свежей, не потребляет много электричества, напротив холодильника, центральное отопление, новоселье, веселая вечеринка.

5. Put the questions.

1. He lives far from the college. (Where...?)
2. There are four rooms in their flat. (How many...?)
3. Their family likes music. (What...?)
4. My sister plays the piano every day. (Who...?)
5. In the morning we have breakfast in the kitchen. (When...?)

6. Finish the sentences with the words from the text.

1. Our flat is ... .
2. The windows ... the street.
3. The door ... to my grandparents' bedroom.
4. The refrigerator keeps all the food ... .
5. There is always ... hot and cold water and central ... in our block of flats.

**ПЗ №9 4.2 Множественное число существительных**

1. Name the rooms on the pictures. Make them plural.



2. Make plural.

A) a baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, the watch,

a dress, a toy, the life, a tomato, a secretary, a crowd, the airport, a theatre, the tornado, a shop, the tragedy.

B) 1. This man is an engineer. 2. That woman is my sister. 3. This child is my son. 4. That goose is big. 5. This mouse is white. 6. This man is a doctor. 7. That woman is my cousin. She is a teacher. 8. That girl is my niece. She is a pupil. 9. This girl has a blue sweater. 10. This boy has a good coat. 11. My uncle has a large flat. 12. There is a table in the room. 13. I have a good pen. My pen is in my pocket. 14. There is a flower in the vase. 15. This child's foot is sore.

3. Watch the videos about Robinson's house

<http://onlinenglish.ru/fbrit/16britain.html>

<http://onlinenglish.ru/fbrit/17britain.html>.

Name all the rooms and tell about them.

4. Describe your house and your room using there is/there are and the prepositions: to the left, to the right, in front of, behind, above, under, in, on, at, in the middle of, in the corner of, near, next to.

5. Put the verbs in the correct form.

### **BRITISH HOMES**

There (to be) 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. Many British people (to love) old houses. They also (to love) gardening, and there (to be) gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country.

Two thirds of families in Britain (to own) their houses. Millions of these houses (to be) the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining room and kitchen downstairs. There (to be) a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there (to be) not enough! It (to be) often very difficult for young people to find a home when they (to want) to start a family. British homes (to be) usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans, different generations usually (not to live) in the same house.

### **ПЗ №10 4.3 Существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа**

1. One word in each line is used only in plural. Find it.

1. Stool, trouser, slipper
2. Billard, tracksuit, costume
3. Knife, scissor, razor

2. Put is or are depending on nouns.

1. The news ... very sad.

2. His knowledge of this subject ... very deep.
3. There ... an apricot and two peaches on the plate.
4. Where ... my shoe?
5. There ... several oranges and a slice of lemon in the fridge.
6. Their advice ... good to follow.
7. My cat's hair ... orange.
8. .... the furniture in your flat new?
9. There ... plenty of apples in the garden this year.
10. There ...not any sugar in the sugar bowl.

3. Read the text and correct the false statements.

### **Beyond Our Dreams!**

From my point of view our college is modern and well-designed. It is a three-storey building with a sports ground behind it. I really think it is the best educational institution in Moscow. We even have an inside swimming pool.

On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the first-year students, workshops and a library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. In the library two librarians help students to find the books they need. In the reading room there are laptops which we can use during the breaks and after classes.

Our canteen is spacious, light and clean. We have our meals there.

The physical training lessons take place in the gymnasium and the swimming pool. We like to go there even after the lessons. To the left of the gym there is a hall and a staircase. The staircase leads to the first floor.

The classrooms are well-equipped. Each room has a teacher's table, students' desks, a board, a computer and a multimedia projection unit. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English and Russian.

My English classroom is on the second floor. It has three big windows. There are lots of potted plants on the window sills, and we take good care of them. The board in our classroom is magnetic. We write with markers on it and attach our projects to it with magnets. Next to the board there are maps of Russia and Great Britain, various grammar tables and charts. There is a computer in the right-hand corner. We often listen to original English texts, songs and watch films on a big screen which make our lessons interesting. I like my college. It provides us with everything to help us become good specialists.

1. Alexander studies in Moscow.
2. There is an indoor swimming pool in his college.
3. The library is equipped with laptops.
4. All the classrooms are on the first floor.
5. The classrooms are the same.
6. After classes the students rush home.
7. The students like their English classes.

8. At the English lessons they watch films, listen to texts and present their projects.
9. They don't use chalk in their English classroom.
10. Alexander is proud of his college.

4. Write in your copybook. Существительное *news*; слова, обозначающие названия игр; а также названия наук и видов спорта, которые оканчиваются на *-ics*, применяются в значении единственного числа, хотя внешне имеют форму множественного числа:

*news* - новость, новости

*chess* - шахматы

*physics* - физика

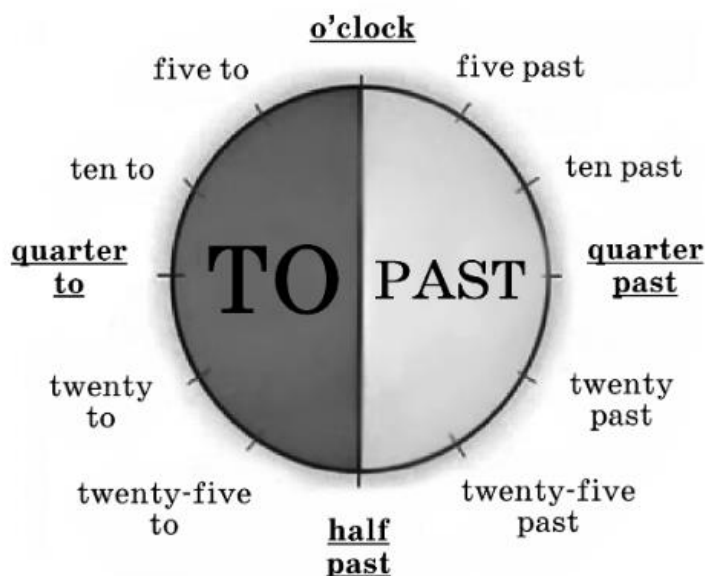
*economics* - экономика

*athletics* – атлетика

## 5. РАСПОРЯДОК ДНЯ СТУДЕНТА КОЛЛЕДЖА

### ПЗ №11 5.1 Распорядок дня студента

1. Look and write in your copybook



2. Look at the picture and tell.

*What time is it?*

1. quarter to seven - .....
2. five past seven - .....
3. half past nine - .....
4. twelve (exactly) - .....
5. twenty to six - .....
6. quarter past three - .....



### 3. Write in your vocabulary.

- ✓ to do one's best — делать все от тебя зависящее
- ✓ to achieve — достигать
- ✓ goal — цель
- ✓ radio alarm — радиобудильник
- ✓ to buzz — звонить, давать сигнал
- ✓ lazybones — лентяй
- ✓ to do one's morning exercises — делать утреннюю гимнастику
- ✓ health — здоровье
- ✓ wealth — достаток
- ✓ to have a shower — принимать душ; также to take a shower
- ✓ to get dressed — одеваться
- ✓ to brush one's hair — причесываться
- ✓ to take sb some time to do sth — занимать определенное время, чтобы сделать что-либо
- ✓ to be in the habit of doing sth — иметь привычку что-либо делать
- ✓ to grab — хватать
- ✓ to rush — бежать, спешить
- ✓ mood — настроение
- ✓ to flash by — пролетать
- ✓ the humanities — гуманитарные науки
- ✓ to drag — тянуться
- ✓ break — перерыв, перемена
- ✓ canteen — столовая
- ✓ to be over — заканчиваться
- ✓ groupmate — одноклассник
- ✓ to be busy doing sth — быть занятым чем-либо

### 4. Read the text and correct the false statements.

#### **Alexander's working day**

My usual working days look practically the same. But I do my best to make them more interesting and useful. Life is impossible without work. Teachers and parents always say that hard work is the only way to achieve our goals.

My working day usually starts like this. At exactly 6:00 my radio alarm buzzes. Though I am not a lazybones, in winter it is always difficult for me to wake up early. I do my morning exercises every morning. I know that good health is better than wealth. After having a shower. I get dressed and brush my hair. It takes me about 40 minutes. I am in the habit of having only a light breakfast. After breakfast

I grab my school bag and rush for college. Unfortunately, I live far from the college. It takes me about one hour to get there.

Sometimes my mood depends on what classes I have. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology and especially when we have to write tests on them. Our classes start at 8:20. Usually we have seven lessons a day. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes, but the breaks are too short: only 5 or 10 minutes. Fortunately, we have a large break in the middle of the day which lasts 45 minutes. During this break we go to the canteen.

At 3 o'clock, when the classes are over, I sometimes stay at college to play football with my groupmates. In the evenings I am busy doing my homework. If I have some free time left, I go for a walk with my friends, read or watch TV. At about 8 o'clock all our family have supper. At 11:30 I take a shower and go to bed.

1. Alexander's working day starts at 6:30.
2. He is in the habit of having a big breakfast.
3. Alexander's favourite subject is Maths.
4. In the middle of the day the students go to the canteen.
5. Alexander likes to play football.
6. In the evenings he goes for a walk with his friends.

5. Answer the questions:

1. How do his working days look?
2. How does Alexander usually spend his morning?
3. What does his mood depend on?
4. How does Alexander usually spend his time after lessons?

**ПЗ №12 5.2 Степени сравнения**

1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words and phrases.

buzzes	canteen
wealth	gathers
busy	flash by
goal	to organize
hard	health
takes a shower	lasts
lazybones	to stay in bed
cold water	

1. Life is impossible without.....work.
2. Alexander tries.....his working day well.
3. At 6:15 my alarm clock.....
4. I usually .....as long as possible. Am I a.....?
5. Good.....is better than.....
6. I wash my face with.....

7. In a common school every lesson.....40 minutes.
8. This weekend I am.....doing my project.
9. At dinner all our family.....at the kitchen table.
10. At 11 o'clock he.....and goes to bed.

2. Form the comparative and the superlative degrees.

Sad, grey, bad, old, happy, free, far, dry, big, near, shy, unusual, able, mountainous, little, polite, famous, wellknown, heavy.

3. Put in the correct form.

1. John is (young) of the 3 brothers. 2. The Sun is (bright) the Moon. 3. Is the diameter of Jupiter (big) than that of the Earth? 4. That room is (light) than yours.

4. Chose the correct form.

1. Jane is the (taller — tallest) of the 2 girls. 2. Father was the (eldest — elder) of seven sons. 3. Albert is (elder — older) than John. 4. I think your plan is the (best — better) of the two. 5. This is the (most large — largest) power-station, I've ever seen. 6. Henry is the (oldest — eldest) of the 3 brothers.

5. Put the adjectives in the correct form.

1. When we win a game, we are (happy) people in the world.
2. Yesterday it was (difficult) match of all.
3. My friend is (tall) than me, so he plays basketball (good) than me.
4. John is (good) player in our team.
5. For me its (interesting) to play football myself than to watch it on TV.
6. This season our team is playing (bad) than last year.
7. Windsurfing is one of (dynamic) sports.
8. Karate is (popular) of the Japanese martial arts.
9. It is (difficult) to get up after falling down in ice skating than it is with roller blading. Also, ice skating is (slippery) than roller blading.
10. Who are (famous) female tennis players ever?

**ПЗ №13 5.3 Глаголы to be, to have, to do**

1. Put am, is, are, his, her into the gaps.

1. Where ... you from?
2. I ...from Italy.
3. What is ...name? – Peter.
4. Christina ...twenty years old.
5. Mike and Rosy ...from London.
6. Clara ...married.
7. He ...a doctor.
8. I have a daughter. ...name ...Kate.
9. Jason and Helen ...married. They have a son.



2. Read the letter. Insert the forms of «to be» where needed. Make up questions to the text.

Dear Sarah and Ben.

Hi! This ...a picture of our plane. It ...an Airbus. We ...in London. Do you know Gary and Eva Ford? Well, they ...in London too. Our room ...number 321, and their room ...number 322. Our suitcases ...not in London. Gary and Eva ...not happy. Their Suitcases ...lost.

Best Wishes.

3. Fill in are, is, am.

1. She ...very good at painting.
2. Where ...Nick and Tom?
3. This bread ...not stale.
4. ...you a student? No, I ...not. I ...a doctor.
5. She ...not ill now.
6. Where ...your mother now? – She ...in the kitchen.
7. Where ...you? – I ...in the cinema.
8. All my family ...at home now.
9. ...your sister and brother at school?
10. My sister ...only 5 years old and my brother ...a salesperson.
11. I ...not ill now, I ...O.K.

### **ПЗ №14 5.4 Мой распорядок дня**

1. Write a quiz. Make up your own questions for other students to guess.

1. What is the capital of Spain?
2. What is the language of France?
3. What nationality is Stephen Spielberg?
4. Where is Milan?
5. Where is Princess Diana from?
6. What colour is the Japanese flag?
7. Who is Bruce Springsteen?

Answers:

Britain, French, red and white, Italy, Madrid, American, singer.

2. Ask another student questions. Write his/her:

Name, age, nationality, home town, job.

3. Look at the list of things to do. Describe your working day making use of the following time-table:

6.00 wake up & get up

6.00-6.30 wash & get dressed

6.30-7.00 have breakfast, wash the dishes  
7.00 leave home for the college  
8.00 come to the college  
8.30-13.40 have classes  
11.40-12.10 have lunch at the college canteen  
13.45- 14.00 go home from the college  
16.00-16.40 have dinner & wash up  
16.40-18.00 have a rest  
18.00-18.30 do housework  
18.30-20.30 do homework  
20.30-23.00 go for a walk & watch TV or read newspapers  
23.00 wash & go to bed

#### 4. What do students of medical college do?

Make a planning project.

## **6. ХОББИ, ДОСУГ**

### **ПЗ №15 6.1 Хобби, досуг**

#### 1. Study the following words and expressions.

hobby — увлечение

concern — беспокойство

to share sb's ideas with sb — делиться мыслями с кем-либо

activity — деятельность

entertainment — развлечение

performance — спектакль, представление

to attend — посещать

leisure — отдых, досуг

sense — чувство

excitement — восхищение

expectation — ожидание, надежды

pursuit — занятие

to pass sb's free time — проводить свободное время

environment — экологический

occupation — занятие

to surf the Internet — сидеть в Интернете, бродить по Интернету

to go in for sport — заниматься спортом

contest — состязание, конкурс

pastime — времяпрепровождение

calm — спокойный

widespread — распространенный

rabbit — кролик

trick — трюк

plant — растение  
cacti pl — кактусы  
motorbike — мотоцикл  
part — деталь  
the World Wide Web — Всемирная паутина  
reggae — регги (музыкальное направление)  
gainer — предпочтение  
fantasy — фэнтези  
to develop — развиваться  
to satisfy — удовлетворять

## 2. Read the text and make the list of all activities in it.

Alexander thinks that he has too many hobbies and too little time. He wants to share his concern with his friend Peter from Poland. As Peter is coming to Moscow only in two month's time, Alexander decides to write him. But before writing an email, he puts his ideas in his diary:

"Nowadays it's hard to name all the activities, entertainments and hobbies practised by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There exist quite different sorts of leisure activities which give thousands of people a sense of excitement and expectation. There are various pursuits that people choose to pass their free time. Today people spend hours watching different informative, educational or environment programmes. Other popular occupations are surfing the Internet, playing computer games, listening to the radio, reading books (often ebooks!), painting and so on. Many people prefer to go in for different kinds of sports and lead an active way of life. Sometimes they participate in competitions or contests and have a very good pastime. There are people that prefer a calm way of spending their free time. They are fond of walks in parks or gardens. More serious people prefer to visit museums, art galleries or theatres.

Aerobics and shopping are two of the most popular pursuits for women. Cooking is also a very widespread activity among them. But nothing can be compared to your favourite hobby. A hobby is a special interest or activity that you do in your free time. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits, or go fishing, or train dogs to do tricks. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their cars or motorbikes. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them or buying new parts to make them go even faster. Many people make things as a hobby ..."

What's Your Hobby?

## 3. Correct the false statements.

1. Alexander writes in his diary a list of all activities, entertainments and hobbies practiced by people in their free time.

2. Alexander has no hobby and wants to select one.
3. He meets with his friend to discuss this problem.
4. Hobbies give people a sense of excitement and expectation.
5. Today people spend a lot of time watching different informative, educational or environment programs.
6. Women prefer aerobics, shopping and cooking.
7. A hobby is an active pastime like sports or training dogs.
8. In order to relax most people prefer a calm way of spending their free time.
9. Animals can also be a hobby
10. People prefer ready-made things to hand-made ones.

4. Talk about your favourite hobby using the following prompts.

I have ... (many, several, a few, only one) hobbies/hobby

My favourite hobby is ...

I enjoy ...

It is ... (expensive, cheap, free).

I do it... (in a company, alone).

This hobby is done ... (inside, outside).

I love it because it is ... (funny, relaxing, intellectual etc).

The best thing about my hobby is that...

But I don't like ...

### **ПЗ №16 6.2 Артикли**

1. Read the rules.

Артикли a, an, the Перед каждым нарицательным существительным должен стоять артикль. Если вы не употребляете перед существительным артикль, то вы должны уметь объяснить почему. Артикль a употребляется перед согласной буквой, а an перед гласной, но это зависит от произношения, а не от написания. A dog, an orange, a union A hat, an uncle, an MP

Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение, другое существительное в притяжательном падеже, количественное числительное или отрицание «но» (не “not”).

Упомянув предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль a (an). Упомянув этот предмет вторично, нужно ставить перед ним определенный артикль the.

e.g. This is a book. The book is interesting.

2. Put the article if you need.

1. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ...engineer.
2. I can see ... paper on your ...table, but I can't see no ... pen.
3. They have ... dog and two ... cats.

4. I have ... spoon in my ...plate, but I have no ...soup in it.
5. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad.
6. We wrote ...dictation yesterday ...dictation was long.
7. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday ... letter was not interesting.
8. I can see three ...boys. ... boys are playing.
9. Our ...room is large.
10. I have ... bicycle. .... bicycle is black.

### 3. Read the rules.

Артикль а (an) можно употреблять только с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими в единственном числе. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными или существительными во множественном числе артикль а (an) опускается.

Артикль the употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном или множественном числе.

e.g. This is an apple. The apple is red. This is meat. The meat is fresh. These are books. The books are good.

Запомните следующие словосочетания, в которых артикль не употребляется: At school, at home, at work

Если перед существительным употребляется прилагательное, оно ставится между артиклем и существительным.

e.g. This is a book. This is a good book.

### 4. Put the article if you need.

1. This is ... soup. ... soup is tasty.
2. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea.
3. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot . ... cake was tasty.
4. I see ...book in your hand. Is ... book interesting?
5. She bought ... meat, ...butter and potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very tasty. We are eating ... cake with ... tea.
6. We are at ... home.
7. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school.
8. Her ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor.
9. He has ... child.
10. Is your ... father at ... home? – No, he is at ... work.
11. Where is your ... brother? – He is at ... home.

### 5. Put the article if you need and in the right place.

1. I have ... large ... family.
2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories.

3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large.
4. Her ... sister is at ... school. She is ... good ...pupil.
5. My cousin's ... cat has two ... kittens. ... cat likes milk. ... kittens like ... milk, too.

6. Read the rules.

При упоминании предмета впервые мы тем не менее употребляем перед ним артикль the в следующих случаях:

- а) если упоминаемый предмет является единственным в мире:  
e.g. The sun is shining brightly;
- б) если этот предмет является определенным по ситуации:  
e.g. Put the book on the table

7. Put the article if you need.

1. What's ... weather like today? - ... weather is fine.
2. ... sun is yellow.
3. ... sky is grey today.
4. ... Earth is ... planet.
5. We had ... English lesson yesterday. ... teacher asked me many ... questions. ... questions were difficult.
6. Where is your ... brother? – He is at ... home. He is in his ... room. He is sitting at ... table. He is doing his ... homework. ...homework is difficult.
7. Are you ... worker? – No, I am ... student.

**ПЗ №17 6.3 Артикли с именами собственными.**

**1. Learn the following rules and translate the sentences:**

**АРТИКЛЬ THE С ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИМИ НАЗВАНИЯМИ**

Правило	Пример
<b>Артикль The используется с названиями</b>	
<b>Частей света:</b> The South; The North.	<i>Norway is situated to the north of Denmark.</i>
<b>Рек:</b> The Mississippi; The Nile; The Dnepr; The Don.	<i>The Nile is the biggest river in Africa. The Volga leads to the Caspian Sea.</i>
<b>Морей:</b> The Black Sea; The Red Sea; The Mediterranean Sea.	<i>We spent our holidays on the Black Sea. The Dead Sea is a place I wish to see the most on this trip.</i>
<b>Групп островов и штатов:</b> The Comoro Islands; The Canaries; The USA.	<i>Her dream was to have a wedding on the Canaries. The Philippines was the first country they visited for the vacation.</i>

<b>Полуострова и мысы:</b> The Indochinese Peninsula; The Cape of Good Hope. <b>НО:</b> Cape Chelyuskin.	<i>To the north of the Cape of Good Hope is the Antarctica.</i>
<b>Горных цепей:</b> The Andes; The Urals.	<i>The Urals divide Russia into European and Asian parts. The Cordilleras are the longest mountain chain in the world.</i>
<b>Пустынь:</b> The Gobi desert; The Sahara desert.	<i>The Sahara desert is known as the biggest desert on the planet. The next one is the Gobi desert.</i>
<b>Океанов:</b> The Atlantic Ocean; The Pacific Ocean; The Indian Ocean.	<i>On her way to Australia she crossed the Pacific Ocean. The Indian Ocean attracted me most when I was making up my mind where to go.</i>
<b>Каналов:</b> The Panama Channel.	<i>The Panama Channel separates South America and North America.</i>

#### Артикль The НЕ используется с названиями

<b>Континентов:</b> Asia; Australia; South America; Africa.	<i>Africa is considered to be the poorest part of the world. Have you ever thought about how people in Australia walk living on the other side of the planet? Do they walk on their heads?</i>
<b>Стран:</b> Portugal; Spain; Germany. <b>НО:</b> <i>the Argentine; The Netherlands; The Hague; The Congo.</i> <b>Если в названии страны есть слова Republic, Kingdom, States</b> — используется артикль «The»: The United Kingdom, The Dominican Republic, The United States.	<i>They went on tour to Germany and then to the United Kingdom. The Russian Federation and The United States are only about 40 kilometers away.</i>
<b>Регионов:</b> Texas; Central Asia.	<i>She travelled all around Central Asia. Texas is the biggest state in the USA.</i>
<b>Городов:</b> London; Madrid; Saint-Petersburg; Vienna.	<i>He was born in Moscow, but is currently living in Lisbon.</i>

<b>Гор:</b> Everest, Kilimanjaro, Mont Blanc.	<i>Thousands of people dream of climbing Everest. But not everyone can do it.</i>
<b>Вулканов:</b> Batur, Elbrus, Rainier.	<i>We saw the sunrise on Batur Volcano.</i>
<b>Островов:</b> Bali; Malta; Corsica.	<i>My first project in this position was to organize a tour to Malta.</i>
<b>Озер:</b> Lake Baikal. <b>НО:</b> с группами озер артикль The используется: The Great Lakes; The Seliger.	<i>Lake Ontario is the most beautiful view I've ever seen.</i>

2. Put «the» if you need and explain your choice.

1. ... lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
2. ... Urals are very old mountains and are famous for their mineral resources.
3. They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in ... Europe: ... France, ... Italy, ... Netherlands, ... Spain.
4. ... Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of ... Russian Federation.
5. The channel between England and France is called ... English Channel.
6. ... Lena leads to ... Arctic Ocean.
7. ... Iberian Peninsula is divided between 3 states: ... Portugal, ... Spain and ... Andorra.
8. ... Adriatic Sea separates ... Italy from ... Balkan Peninsula.
9. ... Andes are the mountains in ... South America.
10. ... Sahara desert and ... Kalahari desert are the largest deserts in ... Africa.
11. Ann had to cross ... Atlantic Ocean to get from ... Europe to ... Argentine.
12. Many rare and unusual animals live in ... Australia.
13. ... Caribbean are situated to ... southeast of ... USA.
14. The northernmost point of ... Russian Federation is ... Cape Chelyuskin.
15. ... Mont Blanc is the mountain in ... Europe between ... France and ... Italy.
16. ... London is the capital of ... United Kingdom.
17. ... Teide is the volcano on the largest island of ... Canary Islands – ... Tenerife.
18. Nowadays some people prefer to spend winter in such hot countries as ... Thailand.
19. ... Great Lakes consist of several lakes connected with each other: ... Lake Superior, ... Lake Michigan, ... Lake Ontario, ... Lake Huron and ... Lake Erie.



20. In summer lots of people prefer to go to ... south.

3. Fill in gaps with articles where necessary.

1) The oldest country in the world is .... Iran, which was known as .... Persia until 1934. 2) The hunters got lost in .... Rocky Mountains. 3) .... Iceland is a volcanic island. 4) The highest peak in .... North America is .... Mount McKinley. 5) They are planning to visit ... Lake Chad in ... North Central Africa during their holiday. 6) Although .... Australia is the smallest continent it is the largest island in the world. 7) .... Europe extends from .... British isles in .... west towards ... Urals in the world. 8) .... Republic of Ireland is a state in ... west Europe. 9) .... Dead Sea also called ... Salt Sea is a salt lake bordering .... Jordan to ... east and .... Israel and ... west bank to ... west. 10) .... Tasmania, located ..... southeast of .... mainland Australia, is a major tourist attraction due to its diverse and spectacular scenery, unspoilt wilderness and heritage.

## 7. ОПИСАНИЕ МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБЪЕКТА

### ПЗ №18 7.1 Описание местоположения

1. Study the following words and expressions.

Building....  
Block.....  
Flat.....  
Entrance.....  
Floor.....  
Street.....  
Settlement/Village/Town/City  
Region.....  
Autonomous District.....  
Postcode.....  
Country.....

2. "Decipher" this address: find the country, town, postcode, street, county, house, occupier.

Mrs Mary Green  
32, Godson Crescent, Kidderminster,  
Worcestershire, UK, DY11 7JT

3. Work in groups of two and perform a dialogue using the following questions.

What is your address?  
Do you live far from the centre?  
How long does it take you to get to ... ?  
What transport do you take to get from?

4. Study the following words and expressions

to get off — выходить  
up the stairs — вверх (по лестнице)  
square — площадь  
exit — выход  
straight — прямо  
side street — переулок; также back street;  
lane (в названии улицы)  
down the stairs — вниз  
crowded — переполненный, многолюдный  
towards — по направлению к, в сторону чего-либо  
crossroads — перекресток

5. Read the text and correct the false statements.

**How do I get there?**

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert "Music, help!" in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

— Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly?

— Sure. It's situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop.

— Thanks Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubyanka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends - Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into the Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubyanka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubyanskaya Ploshchad.
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of it.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.

9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

### **ПЗ №19 7.2 Предлоги времени, места, направления**

#### 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions (time).

1. The plane arrives.....time.
- 2.....the evenings I am busy doing my homework.
3. The meeting takes place.....April, 14.
- 4.....April we take part in an international conference.
- 5.....our meetings we discuss college issues.
6. They go to the swimming pool.....Fridays.
7. ....supper I tell my parents about my day at college.
8. Our lessons begin.....the afternoon, .....2 pm.
9. The TV show starts.....5 minutes.
10. We take exams two times a year: .....winter and ....

#### 2. Put the correct prepositions of time place and direction.

- 1) Alexander goes ... college five days a week. 2) We have modern workshops ... the second floor and a computer classroom ... the third floor. 3) He meets a lot of students ... the conference every year. 4) Tom comes ... the room and sits down ... the weekends. 5) His family likes to go ... of town ... the weekends. 6) The dog is ... the sofa and we cannot see him. 7) His picture hangs ... the divan bed. 8) We have a beautiful vase ... table with a lot of flowers ... it. 9) I see the schoolyard ... the window. 10) The seminar starts ... 10 minutes, ... 12 o'clock.

#### 3. Put the words in the right order.

1. when / start / competitions / your / do?
2. from / left / to get to / turn / Red Square / here.
3. in / popular / kind / of transport / what / is / China / a?
4. she / does not / why / the hospital / take / the metro / to get to?
5. he / does / play / football / how often?
6. rides / a motorbike / your / who / family / in?
7. old / this / bridge / is / how?
8. lead / side / does / to where / this / street?
9. get off / at / third / stop / the train / the.
10. coming / give way / to cars / at crossroads / from the right.

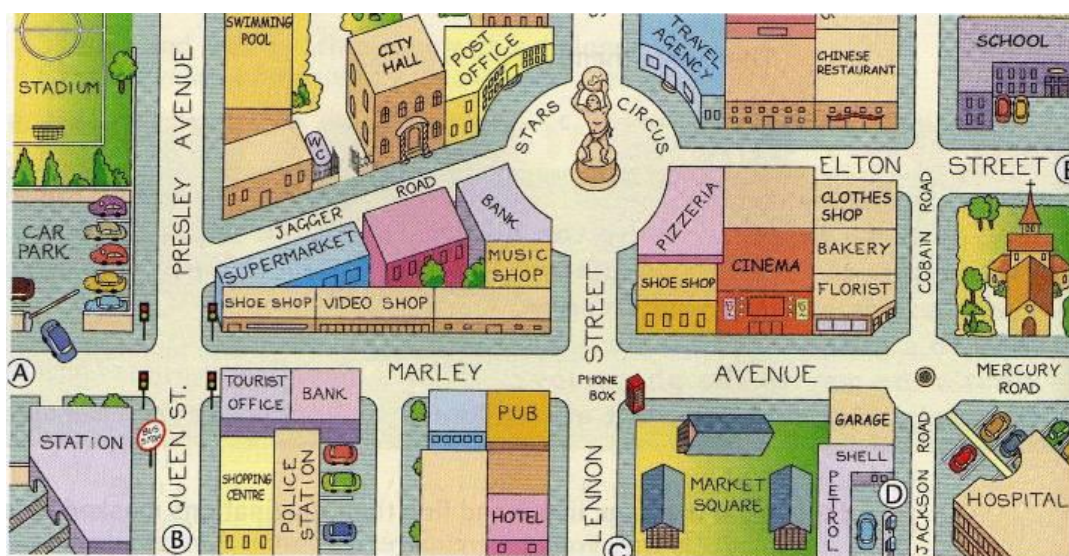
#### 4. Match the questions with the answers.

1. Excuse me, sir. Can you show me the way to the British Museum?
2. Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here?
3. Is the bank around the corner?
4. How long does it take you to get to the station?

5. Where is the cafe here?
- You turn left, and it is right there. By the way, they have a special n this week.
  - Only ten minutes.
  - No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street. Can you see the machine?
  - Yes, sure. It is over there.

### ПЗ №20 7.3 Ролевая игра «Как пройти?»

#### HOW CAN YOU TELL ME THE WAY?



#### 1. True (t) or False (f)?

- The stadium is opposite the swimming-pool
- The cinema is between the shoe shop and the florist
- The tourist office is next to the hospital
- The school is on Elton Street
- There are 4 banks
- The florist is next to the bakery
- There is a pub at the corner of Marley Avenue and Queen Street
- The city hall is beside the station

#### 2. Answer the questions

Can you tell me the way to the post office? (*you are at the hospital*) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Where is the swimming-pool?

(*you are having lunch at the pizzeria*) \_\_\_\_\_

Can you tell me the way to the school?

*(you are at the police station)* \_\_\_\_\_

Excuse me, how can I get to the stadium?

*(you are at school)* \_\_\_\_\_

---

Go straight ahead

Go up/down

Turn right/left

Cross.....

Go past the.....

It's on your right/left

You can't miss it

3. Say how you get to the most popular place in your area from your home using the following prompts.

I live in ... (city), in ... street.

... is ... my home.

To get to the metro/bus station ... (name) I.. . (walk, take a bus No. 246 etc).

It takes me ... minutes.

I have to change the line at the ... station and go to the .. . station.

It takes me ... minutes / ... stops.

The ... metro line/bus is usually ... (crowded, empty).

Then I go up the stairs to the street and turn ...

... is ... (on the left etc).

How do you get to:

- your college?
- your favourite shopping centre?
- the nearest cinema?

4. Read the text and answer the question:

*Why do the British drive on the opposite side of the road?*

### **Why we drive on the left in the UK**

The "rule of the road" in mainland Europe and the majority of countries in the world, including the United States, is "to drive on the right".

In the United Kingdom and some of her former dominions: Australia, New Zealand, Kenya, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, some Caribbean Islands

including Barbados and St Lucia, India and Pakistan and the Mediterranean island of Malta, the rule of the road remains to drive on the left. This also applies in Japan and Thailand. The origin of this rule dates back to how people travelled in feudal societies. As most people are right-handed, it made sense to carry any protective weapon in this hand. When passing a stranger on the road, it would be safer to walk on the left, so ensuring that your weapon was between yourself and a possible opponent. Knights would hold their lances in their right hand, therefore passing on each others' left.

Revolutionary France changed this historic practice, as part of its social rethink. Their military general and Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was left-handed, therefore his armies had to march on the right, so he could keep his sword arm between him and the advancing enemy. From that time any part of the world that was colonized by the French would travel on the right, and the rest would remain travelling on the left.

*Where do these people want to go? How to get there?*

5. Read the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class. Draw the route from the students' hostel to the Royal Botanic Garden.

Nick: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?

Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?

Policeman: No, I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.

Nick: Hm ... I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 metres and then turned left.

Policeman: Oh, I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St Andrew's until you reach the bus station.

How Do I Get There?

Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.

Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.

Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

Policeman: Go straight along Hannover Street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.

Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.

Nick: Thank you very much!















Policeman: You are welcome.

## 8. ЕДА, СПОСОБЫ ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЯ ПИЩИ, ТРАДИЦИИ ПИТАНИЯ

### ПЗ №21 8.1 Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

#### 1. Match the pictures with the words.

1 Match the pictures with the words.

	a. cucumbers b. soup c. apples d. cup e. cheese f. knives g. fish i. cakes	j. meat k. potatoes l. chicken m. strawberries n. cans o. bread p. cherries	
			
			
			

#### 2. Ask and answer in pairs.

1. What do you eat in the morning?
2. What do you eat for lunch?
3. What do you eat in the evening?
4. What is your favourite dish?
5. What kinds of food do you dislike?

#### 3. Read the text:

### Healthy eating

Your body needs about 13 different vitamins nowadays there are many kinds of food in the shops. On TV we can many advertisements of different food. But what food does your body need is order to be strong and healthy? All the foods may be divided into few basic types which your body need. These food types are

carbohydrates, proteins and fats. They contain other things your body needs-fiber, vitamins and minerals, and water.

Carbohydrates are your body's main source of energy. Foods which high in carbohydrates include fruits, bread, cereals, rice, pasta, potatoes, pea, and beans. Sugar in candy is also a carbohydrate, but the candy usually has no other nutrients in it. This is an important reason why it is better for you, to eat a piece of fresh fruit than a candy for dessert. Proteins are the building blocks of life. Proteins help your body to repair and replace cells, build muscle, and control many of the important chemical reactions inside you. Good sources of protein, but a single type of plant may not contain all the amino acids you need. Vegetables and grain foods combined with dairy products can give you all the amino acids. Do you know that fats are also an important part of a healthy diet? They provide your body with cheese, milk butter, margarine and nuts.

For your eyes and skin, you need vitamin A. It also helps you grow. Vitamin A is found in liver, carrots, squash, and spinach. Vitamin B helps your body turn food into energy, repair tissues, build muscles, and make red blood cells. Liver, pork, whole-grain cereals, dark leafy vegetables, and peanuts contain vitamin B. Vitamin C is for healthy teeth, gums, and bones. It is found in citrus fruits, tomatoes, strawberries, and spinach. Vitamin D gives you strong bones. Milk is a good source for this vitamin. Your skin gets vitamin D directly from the sunlight!

You should drink several glasses of water every day.

You should do exercises every day. They are useful for your muscles, lungs, heart, and blood circulation.

You should have a good rest. Reading, swimming, hobbies, games, etc. are wonderful way to rest.

Good food, good rest and exercise help make you strong and healthy inside. But bright eyes, energetic body are only one part of what it takes to look your best. This is called grooming.

You should clean your teeth after every meal and at bedtime.

You should take care of your hair. Brushing your hair daily helps make it shiny and health. Wash your hair several times a week.

You should wear fresh, clean, and neat clothes. They make you look and feel good.

#### 4. Answer the questions:

1. Have you a good appetite?
2. What have you eaten for breakfast today?
3. What do you usually like to eat?
4. What do you usually like to drink?
5. What are your favorite fruits?
6. What are your favorite vegetables?
7. Do you like to eat sweets? What kind?
8. Do you like pickled food? What kind?
9. Do you like dried food? What kind?



10. Do you like canned food? What kind?  
11. How often do you eat fast food? Do you like it?

5. Try to match English proverbs to their Russian equivalents:

- 1) Tastes differ.
- 2) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- 3) The appetite comes with eating.
- 4) Every vegetable has its season.
- 5) After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.
- 6) Too much butter won't spoil the porridge.
- 7) Breakfast like a king, lunch like a queen and dinner like a pauper.

- a) Аппетит приходит во время еды.
- b) Каждый овощ имеет своё время года
- c) О вкусах не спорят.
- d) Кашу маслом не испортишь.
- e) Завтрак съешь сам, обед раздели с другом, ужин отдай врагу.
- f) После обеда посиди немного, после ужина с милю пройдишь.
- g) Кто по яблоку в день съедает, у того доктор не бывает.

6. Find the odd:

1. meat, sausage, milk
2. sandwich, hot-dog, fruit
3. chocolate, lemon, candy
4. vegetables, pizza, milk
5. carrot, onion, orange
6. juice, tea, soup.

### **ПЗ №22 8.2 Традиции питания в англоговорящих странах**

1. Study the following words and expressions.

- meal — еда, прием пищи  
roll — маленькая круглая булочка  
porridge — овсяная каша на молоке  
corn flakes — кукурузные хлопья  
cream — сливки  
marmalade — апельсиновый джем  
buttered — намазанный маслом  
boiled — вареный  
ham — ветчина  
pickles — маринованные овощи  
mutton chop — отбивная из баранины  
chips — жареный картофель  
biscuit — печенье

light beer — светлое пиво  
sociable sort of thing — мероприятие для общения  
roast — жареный (в духовке, на огне)  
sweet — сладкое, десерт  
nut — орех

## 2. Read the text

### **British Meals**

The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Most families have three meals a day. Breakfast is from 07.00 to 9.00. A typical English breakfast consists of a plate of cereals, a slice of toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee or tea. The traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, baked beans and mushrooms. Many English people now take such a full breakfast only on Sunday evening.

They generally have lunch between 12.00 and 14.00. It usually consists of a light meal of soup, sandwiches or salad, cheese and fruit and a cup of coffee or tea. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a cafe or restaurant; but if they can make it home for lunch, they have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes British have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuits.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. It is usually in the evening (at about 19.00). They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts, coffee. But in a great many English homes they make the midday meal the chief of the day, and in the evening they have simple dinner - an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

## 3. Answer the questions.

1. What are the usual meals in England?
2. What time do they have breakfast?
3. What is a traditional English breakfast?
4. What are the two substantial meals of the day?
5. When is lunch usually taken?
6. What does lunch include?
7. Is tea popular among the English?
8. When do they usually have dinner?
9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries?

## 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Most families have ... ..
2. A typical English breakfast consists of ... ..
3. The traditional English breakfast consists of ... ..
4. Lunch consists of... ..
5. In some houses dinner is ... ..
6. They begin with ... ..
7. They have simple dinner - ... ..

5. Correct the false statements.

1. Most English families have five meals a day.
2. A typical English breakfast consists of plate of cereals, a slice of toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee or tea.
3. The traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, baked beans and mushrooms.
4. Lunch usually consists of a big hamburger, a glass of cola, and an ice-cream.
5. The main lunch meal is usually in the morning (at about 9.00).
- 6 The evening meal is usually called “Afternoon tea”.

**ПЗ №23 8.3 Защита проекта «Традиции питания в моей семье»**

1. Speak about your family’s eating traditions:

Breakfast:

Lunch:

Afternoon meal:

Dinner:

2. Complete the sentences:

When I am hungry I want to...

When I am thirsty I want to...

People cannot live without...

There are a lot of ... in vegetables and fruit.

Plants cannot live without ...

English people drink tea with ...

In summer everybody likes to eat ...

... is the biggest meal of the day.

3. Match the foods with the countries where they are eaten

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. Africa  | a. corn, rice, other grains             |
| 2. Britain | b. fish, onions, garlic                 |
| 3. China   | c. rice, curry                          |
| 4. Italy   | d. rice, spicy fried foods with noodles |
| 5. France  | e. rice, vegetables, raw or cooked fish |
| 6. Germany | f. roast beef, Yorkshire pudding        |
| 7. India   | g. sauces                               |

## 9. ФИЗКУЛЬТУРА И СПОРТ, ЗДОРОВЫЙ ОБРАЗ ЖИЗНИ

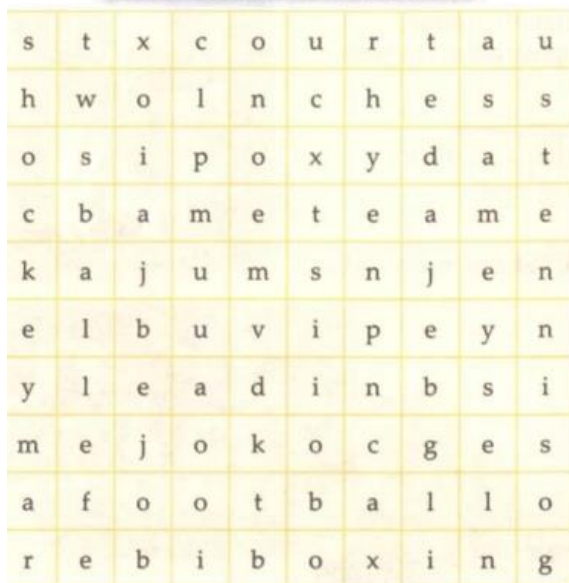
### ПЗ №24 9.1 Здоровый образ жизни

#### 1. Find the ten hidden words



плавание  
хоккей  
корт  
шахматы  
команда

футбол  
теннис  
мяч  
дзюдо  
бокс



#### 2. Study the following words and expressions

player — игрок

team — команда

opponent — противник

to lose — проигрывать

to win — побеждать

to score — забивать (гол)

to comprise — включать (в себя)

races — гонки; horse races — скачки, motor

races — автогонки, cycle races — велосипедные гонки

representative — представитель

cycling — велосипедный спорт

skating — конькобежный спорт

skiing — лыжный спорт

rowing — гребля

yachting — яхтенный спорт

devoted — преданный

### 3. Read the text

#### **SPORTS AND GAMES**

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams - their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums.

#### **SPORTS ON LAND, IN WATER, IN THE AIR**

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it "the queen of all sports". It comprises such kinds of sports as running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

From time to time international championships and races (horse races, motor races, cycle races) take place. Representatives of various countries can win gold, silver or bronze medals. Such great championships in sport are organized every four years and we call them the Olympic Games. Only the best may take part in them.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating, skiing, rowing, yachting and many more in which you can take an active part or just be a devoted fan.

### 4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. People who play a game are sportsmen.
2. Two players playing with each other are opponents.
3. Gymnastics is the queen of all sports.
4. The most popular sport is tennis.
5. Athletics comprises such kinds of sports as running, jumping, racewalking, throwing and others.
6. International championships take place every four years.
7. The Olympic Games are a major international championship in which thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions.
8. The Olympic Games are organized every five years.
9. Everyone who likes sport can take part in the Olympic Games.
10. The athletes or teams who place first, second or third in each event receive medals.

#### **ПЗ №25 9.2 Даты и время**

### 1. Complete the sentences with time expressions.

1. I work ...afternoons and evenings.
2. My father wakes up early ...morning.
3. She works ...17.00.
4. ...14.00 I come back home.

5. I go to bed ...midnight ...weekends.
6. I have lunch ...3.00 ...afternoon ...weekdays.
7. I sleep ...noon ...Sundays.

2. Translate the sentences and answer the questions.

1. Когда вы приходите домой с работы?
2. Во сколько вы обычно ложитесь спать?
3. Вы рано ложитесь спать по выходным?
4. Когда вы обедаете (завтракаете, ужинаете)?
5. Во сколько вы начинаете работать?
6. Чем вы занимаетесь по выходным?
7. Что вы делаете в четверг?

3. Write in English.

8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00.

1. Без двадцати двенадцать –  
.....
2. Без четверти три –  
.....
3. Половина пятого –  
.....
4. Четверть седьмого –  
.....
5. Десять минут второго –  
.....
6. Ровно двенадцать часов –  
.....

4. Write in English.

Cardinal numerals:

3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 24, 69, 325, 1005, 530, 425, 1 745 033.

Ordinal numerals:

1, 2, 15, 23, 84, 149, 150, 208, 1000, 2 000 000.

Dates:

The first of March nineteen seventy-six

The fifth of December two thousand

The sixteenth of May nineteen five

The third of July nineteen hundred

5. Translate into English.

7 марта 1999 года; 1 сентября 1974 года; 22 апреля 1911 года; 11 марта 1951 года; 12 декабря 2024 года; 220 дней; 1500 человек; 20545 книг; около 100 страниц; почти 300 тетрадей; первый автобус; вторая станция; миллионный посетитель; часть первая; десятый номер; два миллиона человека; миллионы

книг; триста восемьдесят пять страниц; двадцать первое декабря 1997 года; двенадцатое марта 2000 года; одна четвертая; три пятых; ноль целых двадцать пять сотых; четыре целых и пять шестых; две целых сто пять тысячных.

### ПЗ №26 9.3 Неличные формы глагола

1. Give simple reasons for liking/disliking different sports, using the following prompts.

I'm good / not very good at...

Truly speaking, I don't like etc) because ...

But I'm fond of ... because...

To my mind the most exciting kind of sports is ...

Personally I would never go playing ... because it's very ... (dangerous, expensive etc).

2. Go, do or play? Use them in the correct form.

*Play is used with ball sports or competitive games.*

*Do is used with activities that can be done alone.*

*Go is used with activities that end -ing*

1. He ..... jogging every morning.

2. I love ..... a good game of chess from time to time.

3. She ..... gymnastics.

4. This summer we ..... windsurfing every day on our holiday.

5. He's quite the athlete. He ..... basketball, baseball and hockey.

6. My wife ..... horse riding twice a week.

7. Why don't we ..... a set of tennis?

8. Some people think that ..... aerobics four times a week is the best possible way of keeping fit.

9. His idea of the perfect summer holiday is to rent a sailboat and ..... sailing between the islands of the Tuscan archipelago.

10. They wear backpacks when they ..... hiking.

3. Fill gaps with "to" if it is necessary

1. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.

2. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.

3. She was made ... repeat the song.

4. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.

5. Let me ... help you with your work.

6. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.

7. You ought ... take care of your health.

4. Fill gaps with “to” if it is necessary. Explain the rules

1. He was seen ... leave the house.
2. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
3. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
4. Have you heard him ... play the piano?
5. You had better ... go there at once.
6. I would rather not ... tell them about it.
7. We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.
8. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.

5. Translate into Russian making attention on Gerundive

1. Repairing cars is his business.
2. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very healthy.
3. I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating.
4. She likes sitting in the sun.
5. Thank you for coming.
6. Let's go boating.
7. He talked without stopping.
8. Some people can walk all day without feeling tired.
9. Jane Eyre was fond of reading.
10. Avoid making mistakes if you can.

6. Translate into English using Gerundive

1. Перестаньте разговаривать.
2. Вы не против, чтобы открыть окно?
3. Я люблю рисовать.
4. Он бросил курить.
5. Избегайте встречи с этим человеком.
6. Простите меня за мой плохой почерк.
7. Он продолжал рассказывать о своем путешествии в США.

## **10. ЭКСКУРСИИ И ПУТЕШЕСТВИЯ**

### **ПЗ №27 10.1 Экскурсии и путешествия**

1. Study the following words and expressions

to decide — решать

place of interest — достопримечательность

to arrive — прибывать

coach — туристический автобус

suggestion — предложение

luxurious — роскошный

ferry — паром

deck — палуба

cabin — каюта

lounge — холл, фойе, гостиная

entertainment — развлечение

Promenade — палуба-улица со множеством магазинов и ресторанов

suite — многокомнатный гостиничный номер

tax-free shop — магазин беспошлинной торговли

smorgasbord — шведский стол; также buffet

helicopter — вертолет



City Hall — ратуша  
attraction — достопримечательность

## 2. Read the text

### **Planning a trip**

We are at Alexander's flat. Alexander and his friends are deciding which places of interest they are going to visit during their winter holidays.

Alexander: We are leaving Moscow for St Petersburg by train on January 3rd at night. At about 5 am we are arriving in St Petersburg and taking a coach to Helsinki. In Helsinki we are having lunch, a tour of the historical centre of the city and free time.

Jane: Any suggestions on how to spend the free time?

Nora: Going shopping! Shopping streets are Aleksanterinkatu and Esplanadi. They are connected to Senate Square.

Alexander: At 5 pm we are moving to Stockholm in the luxurious ferry Symphony.

Nora is telling her friends about this 14-deck ferry, its cabins, lounges, restaurants and cafes, shops and entertainments. It is famous for its Promenade, luxurious suites with a bathroom, tax-free shops, 600-seat restaurant "Buffet" (or smorgasbord) with a fantastic choice of dishes, spa salons, night clubs and bars, a swimming pool, cinema and even a helicopter deck!

Alexander: At 9:30 am we are in Stockholm where we are visiting the Royal Palace, Drama Theatre, City Hall, Cathedral, Old Town and many other attractions. Stockholm is one of the most crowded museum-cities in the world with around 100 museums. At 5 pm we are leaving Stockholm for Helsinki and back to St Petersburg and Moscow.

Peter: Excellent. I think we are going to have a very interesting trip.

## 3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander and his friends are planning to visit several Scandinavian countries.
2. They are travelling by train.
3. In Helsinki they are staying at a luxurious 5-star hotel.
4. Senate Square is the historical centre of Stockholm.
5. The shopping streets in Helsinki are in the very centre of the city.
6. Alexander is giving some information about the ferry.
7. The 14th deck of Symphony ferry is a helicopter deck.
8. They are arriving in Stockholm in the evening.
9. Stockholm is rich in museums.
10. Their coach arrives in Moscow in the morning.

## 4. Read the three dialogues and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

*am going, are coming, is he going, are we having, is he taking, am making, am talking about, are we going, is going*

1.
  - I say, mum, what.....to have for dinner today?
  - Oh, I.....a pizza now. I.....to make some salads too. Don't you remember that today our friends the Stepanovs.....?
  - Really?.....dinner together?
  - That's what I.....
2.
  - Where is Nick?.....a shower?
  - Yes, he is. He.....to the theatre with Ann.
  - Fantastic!.....to buy some flowers for her?
  - Well, I don't know. Give him such advice.
  - Ok, I will.

### ПЗ №28 10.2 Вежливые обращения

#### 1. Add *can/can't/could/couldn't* and one of the following verbs

*come            eat            hear            run            sleep            wait*

1. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ to your party next week.
2. When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He \_\_\_\_\_ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
3. – Are you in a hurry? – No, I've got plenty of time. I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
5. Can you speak up a bit? I \_\_\_\_\_ you very well.
6. – You look tired. – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

#### 2. Use *should or shouldn't* and one of the following verbs

*Go to bed so late    look for another job put some pictures on the walls    take a photo    use her car so much*

1. (My salary is very low.) You \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jack always has difficulty getting up.) He \_\_\_\_\_
3. (What a beautiful view!) You \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Sue drives everywhere. She never walks.) She \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Bill's room isn't very interesting.) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Listen to Paul, Rob, and Jenny talking about what to do after dinner. What do Paul and Rob decide to do? What excuse does Jenny give? What does she do in the end?

#### 4. Watch or listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the F sentences.

1. Rob used to play pool when he was younger.

2. Rob has a lot of free time.
3. Rob had fair hair the last time Paul saw him.
4. Paul thinks Rob has changed a lot.
5. Jenny's parents gave Rob the shirt he's wearing.
6. Rob doesn't want to keep Jenny waiting.

5. Listen to the dialogue again and underline the expressions which can be used to mean INVITATION.

### **ПЗ №29 10.3 Проект «Я хочу поехать в...»**

#### **For Project**

Over a few weeks you are going to send material to a publishing house compiling travel guides in English. Plan a hop-on/hop-off bus tour of your city/area. Hop-on/hop-off bus tours, also often known as loop tours, provide a quick and convenient way to get an overview of a city. They are frequently used by visitors on their first day or two in a new city as it quickly gives them an overview of how the area is laid out, while a tour guide provides a history and interesting facts of the city as well. After seeing most of the major sites via the hop-on/hop-off bus, they can then determine an itinerary for the rest of their stay, deciding which area of the city they want to visit again on their own and which sites they would like to see in more detail.

Hop-on/hop-off tours are also used by visitors who only have a very short amount

of time in an area. The loop tour enables them to cover a lot of ground in a short period of time and experience most of the major attractions of a city.

Decide on:

- the route;
- the number of stops;
- the duration of the tour;
- the most interesting attractions to visit, their history, interesting facts;
- the best places to eat, shop and rest.

## **11. РОССИЯ, ЕЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СИМВОЛЫ, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО**

### **ПЗ №30 11.1 Россия**

1. Study the following words and expressions

to be set up — создаваться

destruction — развал

independent — независимый

sovereign — суверенный

nation — государство

to elect — выбирать (на выборах)  
branch of power — ветвь власти  
Legislative — законодательный  
Judicial — юридический  
Executive — исполнительный  
Commander in Chief — главнокомандующий  
armed forces — вооруженные силы  
treaty — договор  
to enforce — приводить в жизнь  
Law — закон  
to appoint — назначать  
Key Judges — главные/верховные судьи  
override — отвергать, отклонять  
to dissolve — распускать  
becameral — двухпалатный  
the Federal Assembly — Федеральное собрание  
to be involved — Участвовать  
to check and balance — сдерживать и уравновешивать  
to vest — наделять, провозглашать  
the Federation Council — Совет Федерации  
house/chamber — палата  
vote — голосование  
chairman — председатель, председательствующий  
Legislature — законодательство  
to initiate — брать начало, появляться  
bill — законопроект  
to approve — одобрять  
the Supreme Court — Верховный суд

## 2. Read the text

### **The Political System of Russia**

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russian and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitution) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and, in some cases, even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, execution and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative

power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council (upper house) and State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected.

It is formed of the heads of the regions; each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislature is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

### 3. Are the statements true or false?

1. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The President is the head of State and is elected by the State Duma.
3. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.
4. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
5. The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.
6. The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.
7. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.
8. Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President.
9. The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional, the Supreme court and regional court.
10. The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitutional of 1991.

### 4. Match the words with their explanations

- a. lower house
- b. the head of state
- c. the Parliament of the Russian Federation
- d. a written proposal for a new law, which is brought before parliament
- e. the standard unit of money in Russia
- f. a set of pictures painted on a shield and used as the special sign of the state
- g. the chairman of the Government
- h. the main political party
- i. the official song of a nation that is sung or played on public occasions
- j. the Upper House

1. the State Duma
2. United Russia
3. a bill
4. the President
5. the Federal Assembly
6. the rouble
7. the Federation Council
8. the Prime Minister
9. coat of arms
10. the national anthem



### ПЗ № 31. 11.2 Глаголы правильные и неправильные.

#### 1. Form the Past Simple making attention on regular and irregular verbs.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dance _____   | 2. Plan _____    |
| 3. Clean _____   | 4. Type _____    |
| 5. Study _____   | 6. Shop _____    |
| 7. Look _____    | 8. Play _____    |
| 9. Empty _____   | 10. Stop _____   |
| 11. Wash _____   | 12. Work _____   |
| 13. Shave _____  | 14. Carry _____  |
| 15. Listen _____ | 16. Turn _____   |
| 17. Ask _____    | 18. Answer _____ |
| 19. Push _____   | 20. Wait _____   |

#### 2. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present or Past Simple.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two years ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I ... . Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.

#### 3. Use the verbs in the Past Simple.

I ... (go) to the museum last year. We ... (see) Mary last month. My mum ... (have) a cake. My dad ... (say) «Hello». Misha ... (be) in the park yesterday. They ... (fly) to London a month ago.

#### 4. Make sentences with A — Reel Simple, using the following words.

*Образец: She usually rings me up on Sunday. — She rang me up on Sunday.*

1. The concert usually begins at 6 o'clock. (A — yesterday). 2. We always listen to the news. (A — last night). 3. I often buy detective stories. (A — two days ago). 4. She goes to town every day. (A — yesterday). 5. Our teacher often collects our copy books. (A — the day before yesterday). 6. I never wake up early on Sundays. (A — on my last day off). 7. We frequently have dinner at the cafeteria. (A — on Mother's birthday). 8. I often get presents from my parents. (A — last week). 9. Mike often gives Ann flowers. (A — on her birthday). 10. Father usually takes us to the country every Sunday. (A — for the weekend).

### ПЗ № 32. 11.3 Видовременные формы глагола.

*Слова-маркеры времени. The Present Simple*

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

O I like big cities. Your English is good. You speak very well. Tom works very hard. He starts at 7.30 and finishes at 8 o'clock in the evening. The earth goes round the sun.

We do a lot of different things in our free time. It costs a lot of money to build a hospital.

**Слова-маркеры:** always/never/often/usually/sometimes + present simple

- Sue always gets to work early, (not Sue gets always)
- I never eat breakfast, (not I eat never)
- We often go away at weekends.
- Mark usually plays football on Sundays.
- I sometimes walk to work, but not very often.

Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (arrive or arrives etc.).

1. (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.....
2. (to the cinema / never / I / go) I .....
3. (work / Martina / hard / always) .....
4. (like / chocolate / children / usually) .....
5. (Jackie / parties / enjoy / always) .....
6. (often / people's names / I / forget) .....
7. (TV / Sam / watch / never) .....
- 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30) .....
- 9 (Kate / always / nice clothes / wear) .....

### ПЗ №33. 11.4 Презентация проекта «Моя Родина»

#### 1. Speak about the political structure of Russia

- I'd like to tell about ...
- The Russian Federation was set up ...
- Politically it is ...
- The head of state is ...

His functions are ...  
There are three branches of power: ...  
The Federal Assembly consists of ...  
The State Duma is elected by ...  
The Federation Council is formed of ...  
The legislative power ...  
The executive power ...  
The judicial power ...

## 2. Make the project about our country and Russian national symbols

The national symbols are a part of the cultural heritage of every country. Find pictures and collect information on the three national symbols of Russia:

- the National Flag;
- the National Anthem;
- the National Coat of Arms.



## 12. АНГЛОГОВОРЯЩИЕ СТРАНЫ

### ПЗ №34. 12.1 Великобритания

#### 1. Answer the question.

Which things belong to the United Kingdom?

Oxford University, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Big Ben, Eiffel Tower, five-o'clock tea, Brooklyn Bridge, Beefeater, Mickey Mouse, double-decker, coca-cola, cricket, Versailles, pudding, Stars and Stripes, Winnie-the-Pooh, Yale University, kilt, Disneyland, hamburger, Yellow Submarine, spaghetti.





## 2. Match the columns.

- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Buckingham        | a) Park     |
| 2. Trafalgar         | b) Gallery  |
| 3. Hyde              | c) Burns    |
| 4. Royal Botanic     | d) Airways  |
| 5. Rolling           | e) Palace   |
| 6. Doctor            | f) Victoria |
| 7. British           | g) Garden   |
| 8. National Portrait | h) Watson   |
| 9. Queen             | i) Stones   |
| 10. Robert           | j) Square   |

## 2. Study the following words and expressions

<b>The British Isles</b> — Британские острова	<b>populated</b> — населенный
<b>the Straits of Dover</b> — пролив Па-де-Кале	<b>mountainous</b> — гористый
<b>sheep-breeding</b> — овцеводство	<b>vast</b> — обширный
<b>scenery</b> — пейзаж	<b>rocky</b> — скалистый
<b>moor(land)</b> — вересковая пустошь	<b>coastal</b> — прибрежный
<b>plain</b> — равнина	<b>valley</b> — долина
<b>sovereign</b> — монарх	<b>machinery</b> — машиностроение
<b>to reign</b> — править	<b>food processing</b> — пищевая промышленность
<b>fertile</b> — плодородный	<b>industry</b> — отрасль

## 3. Read the text

### **SOME FACTS ABOUT THE UK**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244,000 square miles is situated in the British Isles, which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

It consists of four parts — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest cities in the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Nevertheless, agriculture is also well-developed, especially sheep-breeding in Scotland.

The territory of the country is small but it has a wide variety of landscape and scenery. There are moors, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills and plains there.

Politically the UK is a monarchy: the head of state is the King or Queen. In practice the Sovereign reigns, but does not rule: Great Britain is governed by the Government. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister representing the party in power.

The heart of the UK is England. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but

the remainder of the territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.

The smallest country is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains, which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes, known as lochs and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow.

Northern Ireland became a part of the United Kingdom in 1920. The land is mountainous and has few natural resources. Farming, machinery and equipment manufacturing, food processing, textile and electronics manufacturing are the leading industries. Belfast is the capital and the largest city.

The capital of the UK, London, stands on the Thames. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in the UK, but it is not very long.

#### 4. Answer the questions

1. What does the UK consist of?
2. What is the capital of Great Britain? What other cities do you know?
3. What are the main attractions of Great Britain?

#### 5. Are these statements true or false?

1. Great Britain consists of three parts.
2. The territory of the country is large: 244,000 square miles.
3. The smallest part is Wales.
4. Most people in Wales live in the mountains.
5. The Highlands are the oldest mountains in the world.
6. They are situated in Wales.
7. Glasgow is a great agricultural center.
8. Northern Ireland is rich in natural resources.
9. The real ruler of the country is the Queen.
10. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary republic.

#### 6. Complete the sentences

1. The United Kingdom of ... and ... is situated in the British Isles.
2. The largest cities in the country are ...
3. Politically the UK is ...
4. The real ruler of the country is the ... representing the party in power.
5. The heart of the UK is ...
6. The smallest country is ...
7. Most people in Wales live in the ...
8. Scotland is a land of ...
9. In 1920 ...

10. The Thames is the ... and the most ... river in the UK

### ПЗ №35. 12.2 Соединенные Штаты Америки

#### 1. Read the text

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean.

The most northern part of the USA is Alaska. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people, most of the people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA. The official language of the country is English. The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honor of the first President, George Washington.

As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions. There are many mountains in the USA: the Appalachian Mountains, the Cordillera Mountains, and the Rocky Mountains. The main river of the country is the Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the south and the Columbia in the northwest.

There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada. There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and others. The USA has an Academy of Sciences. There are many scientific institutions, museums, libraries, theatres and other interesting places in the country.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, coppers, and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas, gold and silver, too. It holds one of the first places in the world for the production of coal, iron, oil, natural gas.

American agriculture produces a lot of food products: grain, fruit, and vegetables. The USA is a federal republic, consisting of fifty states and District of Columbia. Each of these states has its own government. Congress is the American Parliament which consists of two Chambers. The president is the head of the state and the government. He is elected for four years.

#### 2. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the USA situated? What oceans is it washed by?
2. What is the population of the USA?
3. What is the capital of the country?
4. What are the mountains in the USA?
5. What are rivers and lakes in the USA?
6. Can you name the largest cities in the country?
7. What do you know about industry in the USA?
8. What does American agriculture produce?
9. What is the political system of the USA?
10. Who is the head of the state and the government?

3. Find in the text and translate all the proper nouns.

4. Complete with the information from the text.

1. The USA is situated in the central part of the ... continent.
2. The capital of the country was named in honour of the ... .
3. The main river of the country is the ... .
4. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as ..., salt, ..., ..., and others.
5. It holds one of the first places in the world for the production of ... .
6. The USA is a ... republic, consisting of fifty states and ... .
7. The president is the head of the state and the ... .

5. Read and translate the text about Washington.

*Glossary:*

commander-in-chief — главнокомандующий

War for Independence — Война за независимость

to take an active part — принимать активное участие

law — закон

Capitol — Капитолий

marble columns — мраморные колонны

to radiate — исходить

to attract a lot of tourists — привлекать много туристов

sightseeing attractions — достопримечательности

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier — могила неизвестного солдата

imposing — внушительный, привлекательный

crowds of government officials — огромное количество правительственных чиновников

### **Washington**

The capital of the United States of America was founded in 1791 in the District of Columbia. The capital received the name of Washington — after the name of the commander-in-chief of the American army in the War for Independence who became the first President of the United States. President Washington himself took an active part in choosing the place for the capital.

There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol. The Capitol, where the Congress meets is a very high and beautiful building with white marble columns. It is in the very centre of the city. Four avenues radiate from the Capitol dividing the city into four parts. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress. It holds five million books.

Today Washington is a city which attracts a lot of tourists by its fashionable hotels, restaurants and sightseeing attractions as “Mount Vernon”, the house of the first president George Washington, the Lincoln Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the White House and others. The White House, the residence of the president, is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. Among the newer buildings one of the most imposing is the National Gallery of Art.

## ПЗ №36. 12.3 Австралия

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Australia located?
2. What is the capital of Australia?
3. What is Australia famous for?

### 2. Read the text.

#### **Australia**

Australia is a unique country. It is situated in the south-western part of the Pacific Ocean. Australia has an area of about 8 million sq. km. Australia is the largest island in the world and the smallest continent.

The first Australian people were dark-skinned Aborigines. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia. At the beginning of the 19th century the English colonists gave the fifth continent the name Australia or “the unknown southern land”. At first, nobody wanted to live there because it was used as a prison where the British government sent British prisoners.

Now nearly 22 million people live in Australia. Most of Australia is semi-desert. People cannot live where there is no water, and so most people in Australia live in the south-east.

Today Australia is an independent federated state consisting of 6 states and 2 territories. It is a member of the Commonwealth headed by the British Queen. The national language is English. The capital of Australia is Canberra; the largest cities are Sidney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.

### 3. Say if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. Australia is a big continent.
2. Australia lies in the Pacific Ocean.
3. Sidney is the capital city.
4. British people were the first settlers to this country.
5. The Queen of Great Britain is the head of Australia.
6. Australia has two official languages.
7. Australia means “the unknown southern land”.
8. Australia consists of eight states.

### 4. Make up sentences using the given words.

1. largest, is, island, world, the, Australia, and, in, the, continent, smallest, the.
2. has, of about, Australia, area, million, an, kilometers, eight, square.
3. Australian, dark-skinned, first, were, Aborigines, The, people.
4. of, semi-desert, is, Australia, most.
5. is, Queen, a, the, of, member, Commonwealth, British, the, Australia, headed by

6. Read some interesting facts about Australia and complete the table.

The Great Barrier Reef, near the coast of Australia, is a garden under the sea. There are 1,400 different kinds of fish, and more than 300 kinds of coral. Tropical fruit and flowers grow on the beautiful islands.

In the Northern Territory you will find the red heart of Australia. And it really is red, with red rocks, red sand, and red skies in the evening. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock and a strange group of huge red stones called "the Olgas". But these places are also holy to the Aborigines. They believe that the land itself has life.

Sydney is the best known place in Australia. The Blue Mountains not far from Sydney are covered with forests of blue colored eucalyptus trees. The air above the forest contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue.

The Australian climate is dry and warm. Australia has summer when we have winter. January is the hottest month in Australia. The animals in Australia are interesting. You can see the dingo, a wild dog, the kangaroo, koala, echidna and many parrots.

The capital city, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets and fine buildings.

Australia is sometimes called "the lucky country". One reason is the wonderful riches under the earth: gold, silver, iron, coal, oil and many precious metals.

Australia is an industrial country. It has coal, nickel, zinc and gold. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports wool, meat, fruit and sugar.

They say that there are two kinds of gold in Australia. First, there's real kind - the kind that comes out of the ground. Gold was found in Kalgoorlie in 1893. Kalgoorlie still exports some gold, but the new gold of Australia is wheat. Big farms grow millions of tons of wheat every year, and wheat has become Australia's second biggest export.

<b>Attraction</b>	<b>Where situated</b>	<b>Famous for</b>
the Great Barrier Reef		
the Olgas		
the Blue Mountains		
Canberra		
Australia is "the lucky country"	-	
two kinds of gold in Australia		
the Australian climate	-	
the animals in Australia	-	

7. Write Essay about Australia according to this plan

1. Official name

2. Capital
3. Made up of ... states and ... territories
4. Australia was discovered by
5. Head of State
6. The national language
7. Population
8. Situated in
9. Total area
10. Climate
11. Mountains
12. Natural resources
13. The animals
14. The chief industry

### ПЗ №37. 12.4 Канада

#### 1. Memorize the following words and expressions

- 1) to border on – граничить
- 2) entirely [in'taiəli] – полностью, всецело, совершенно
- 3) to be rich in smth. – быть богатым чем-либо
- 4) equal ['i:kwəl] – равный, одинаковый, равносильный
- 5) civil law – гражданское право
- 6) governmental institutions – правительственные учреждения
- 7) Code – кодекс, свод законов
- 8) to rank – занимать какое-либо место
- 9) beaver ['bi:və] – бобр
- 10) the Maple Leaf ['meɪplli:f] – кленовый лист
- 11) badge ['bæd ] – значок, кокарда
- 12) annually ['ænjuəli] – ежегодно
- 13) to receive [ri'si:v] – принимать, вмещать, получать
- 14) Planetarium [plænə'teəriəm] – планетарий
- 15) to be proud of [praud] – гордиться

#### 2. Practice aloud and translate the following geographical names

Alaska – [ə'læskə]	the Atlantic Ocean
Great Lakes	the Pacific Ocean
Great Bear Lake [beə]	the Arctic Ocean
the Northwest Territories	Ottawa
the Mackenzie [mə'kenzi]	Quebec [kwi'bek]
Vancouver [væn'ku:və]	Toronto
Banff [bænf]	Edmonton

#### 3. Read the text

## Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Canada consists of northern part of the North American continent except Alaska. Its total area is more than 9 mln square kilometers.

In the south Canada borders on the USA and is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. There are various types of climate. Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long cold winters and short sunny summers. In contrast, the populated south has temperate type of climate.

Canada has over 15 per cent of the world's known fresh-water volume. Four of the five Great Lakes lie partly in Canada. Great Bear Lake (31,326 square kilometers) in the Northwest Territories is the largest lake situated entirely in Canada.

The longest river in Canada is the Mackenzie (4,241 kilometers), which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Canada is rich in iron ore, nickel, copper, gold, diamonds, timber, coal, silver and other natural resources.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 3 territories. In fact, the territories have a bit less power than the provinces.

The total population is over 32 mln people. The capital of the country is Ottawa.

English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all governmental institutions.

The federal Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of the party that wins the largest number of seats in a newly elected House of Commons is asked to form the government.

The civil law follows English common law everywhere except in Quebec, where it follows the Napoleonic Code.

Canada is a world leader in the production of asbestos, nickel and different other elements, forestry products, and ranks first in the world in export of minerals. Agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and still is basic in many areas. Canada is among the world's leading wheat producers and is second in the export of wheat.

All of Canada's provinces and territories have symbols that are special to them. Two of the most popular Canadian symbols are the beaver and the Maple leaf. The beaver represents the importance of the fur trade in the early history of Canada. On March 24, 1975, the beaver officially became an emblem of Canada. The Maple Leaf has been a symbol of Canada for over 200 years. It was used for decorating



emblems and badges. The red and white flag with the Maple leaf in the middle is the first distinctly Canadian flag.

The most important cities are Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and others.

Canada is a beautiful country with many places of interest. Nowadays Canada has more than 2,400 museums which receive nearly 54 million visits annually. These are The Prince Edward Island Potato Museum in O'Leary, the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto, the H.R. MacMillan Planetarium, the Royal Tyrrell Museum in Drumheller and others. Canada's 37 national parks are spread throughout the country. Banff opened in 1885 is the oldest one.

Canadians are very proud of their country and its history.

4. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is Canada situated?
- 2) What is its total area?
- 3) What is its total population?
- 4) What can you say about the climate of Canada?
- 5) What is the largest lake in Canada?
- 6) What is the capital of Canada?
- 7) What are the official languages of the country?
- 8) What can you say about the political system of the country?
- 9) What are the most popular Canadian symbols?
- 10) What is the flag of Canada?
- 11) What can you say about agriculture of Canada?
- 12) What are the most important cities?
- 13) How many museums are there in modern Canada?
- 14) What natural resources is Canada rich in?
- 15) What is the oldest national park in Canada?

5. Say if statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)*. Correct *False* statements.

- 1) Canada consists of eastern part of the North American continent except Alaska.
- 2) French and English are the official languages of Canada.
- 3) Banff is the oldest national park.
- 4) Two of the most popular symbols are the tiger and the Maple Leaf.
- 5) Nowadays agriculture is of no importance to the economy as a whole.
- 6) Four of the five Great Lakes lie partly in Canada.
- 7) Canada is the first in the export of wheat.

- 8) The Maple Leaf was used for decorating emblems and badges.
- 9) The capital of the country is Quebec.
- 10) The Federal Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Commons.

6. Test yourself. Do you know Canada?

1. What is the name of the country that borders Canada to the south?
  - a) Russia
  - b) the USA
  - c) Greenland
2. How many countries border Canada?
  - a) 2
  - b) 1
  - c) 3
3. The official language(s) of Canada is/are ...
  - a) English
  - b) French
  - c) English and French
4. What ocean forms Canada's eastern border?
  - a) the Atlantic Ocean
  - b) the Arctic Ocean
  - c) the Pacific Ocean
5. Who is the head of the Canadian government?
  - a) the Prime Minister
  - b) the British Queen
  - c) the Canadian President
6. How many provinces are there in Canada?
  - a) 3
  - b) 8
  - c) 10
7. What is the name of the elected lower house of Canadian parliament?
  - a) the Senate
  - b) the House of Commons
  - c) the House of Representatives
8. How many national parks are there in Canada?
  - a) under 10
  - b) between 10 and 50
  - c) over 100

9. What is the national symbol of Canada?
- a) the bald eagle
  - b) the maple leaf
  - c) the magnolia tree
10. Who were the first people to live in Canada?
- a) Europeans
  - b) Americans
  - c) Aborigines

### **ПЗ №38. 12.5 Новая Зеландия**

#### 1. Read the text

#### **New Zealand**

1. New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of three large islands called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and also many small islands. It is washed by the Tasman Sea and the Pacific Ocean

2. New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth. The Governor-General represents the King or the Queen of England. The Parliament of the country consists of the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister heads the cabinet. The main political parties are the Labour Party and the National Party of New Zealand.

3. New Zealand's natural resources are not rich- timber, coal, natural gas, iron, building materials and fast rivers on which hydro-electric stations have been built. The country produces goods of different kinds both for her own needs and for export.

4. The climate in New Zealand is warm and the greater part of the country is well watered. The north of the North Island is subtropical but not too hot. The east and north of both islands have a lot of sunny days, but much rain falls on the west coast.

5. The main cities are Wellington (the capital), Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin. The population of New Zealand is over tree million people, more than two thirds of whom live in North Island. About 50 percent live in the four cities of Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.

#### 2. Complete the chart

Topic  
Geographical Position  
Climate  
Big cities, territorial division, population  
Industry  
Political System

### 3. Answer the questions

1. Where is New Zealand situated?
2. What islands does it occupy?
3. What Ocean and sea is it washed by?
4. What is the capital of New Zealand?
5. What are the big cities?
6. What is the population?
7. What is the climate?
9. What is the Parliament consists of?
10. Who represents the Queen of England?

### 4. Make a poster "New Zealand"

- Let's listen to the groups.
- Tell some words about projects.
- Put down the marks to the opposite groups in the list of evaluation.

### 5. Test yourself.

1. New Zealand is an island country washed by ...  
a) the Indian and the Pacific Oceans b) the Indian Ocean c) the Tasman Sea and the Pacific Ocean
2. The country consists of ... large islands and a lot of small islands.  
a) three b) two c) six
3. The capital is ...  
a) Christchurch b) Wellington c) Auckland
4. Who represents the Queen of England?  
a) Prime Minister b) Governor-General c) President
5. The Parliament consists of ...  
a) the Senate and the House of Representatives b) the House of Representatives  
c) the House of Commons and the Senate
6. What is the population of New Zealand?  
a) over 8 million people b) over 3 million people c) over 6 million people
7. The climate of the country is....  
a) warm b) hot c) cold

## **13. НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОГРЕСС**

### **ПЗ №39 13.1 Научно-технический прогресс**

#### 1. Read the text

##### **The role of technical progress**

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much. The computers, the mobile phones and other digital devices have entered our everyday

life. The atomic, space and energy age was followed by the age of computers. The tasks which had seemed eternal before have been solved one by one by computers.

During the last decade many fundamental changes occurred because of electronic devices. It is even difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences of the microelectronic revolution. The large use of computers has influenced our life in such a way that it was difficult to imagine 15 or 20 years ago. On the one hand, computers have simplified our life greatly. If you typed a text on the typewriter and made a mistake you had to type the whole page again. Making several copies of the same document used to be a difficult job too. But now it's quite different.

Correcting mistakes is easy. Computer also helps us to buy goods, find information, book tickets, make presentations and annual reports, and make difficult calculations. Time is saved for leisure. Leisure time is also influenced by computer and other periphery devices. You no longer go to the music shops - many things are available on the internet. You needn't write letters to your relatives or friends - you can send an e-mail. And your photo albums are on computer too.

Computer games are probably also a part of your free time. They became more and more realistic and complicated, and for many people it becomes impossible to tear themselves away. This means that electronic devices, such as computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment and consume most of the time that could be spent on work, going for a walk and sleeping. Man becomes a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger. Is there a way out?

In fact, there is, but many people don't know it and are still slaves. The best decision is not to give these equipments place in your heart. They should do their work. And when you have a rest, prefer real communication to virtual one and living an active life to watching films about crime. Then electronics will Be not our lord or enemy but our friend!

## 2. Study the following words combinations

<b>age</b> [eɪdʒ] век	<b>lord</b> [lɔ:d] господин
<b>annual</b> ['ænjʊəl] ежегодный	<b>occur</b> [ə'kɜ:] возникать
<b>atomic</b> [ə'tɒmɪk] атомный	<b>periphery</b> [pə'fɪəri] периферия
<b>available</b> [ə'veɪləbl] доступный	<b>photo album</b> [fəʊtəʊ 'ælbəm] фотоальбом
<b>consequence</b> ['kɒnsɪkwəns] следствие	<b>progress</b> ['prɒɡres] прогресс
<b>copy</b> ['kɒpi] копия	<b>realistic</b> [rɪə'lɪstɪk] реалистичный
<b>correct</b> [kə'rekt] исправлять	<b>relative</b> ['relətɪv] родственник
<b>crime</b> [kraɪm] преступление	<b>report</b> [rɪ'pɔ:t] отчет
<b>decade</b> ['dekeɪd] десятилетие	<b>simplify</b> ['sɪmplɪfaɪ] облегчать
<b>document</b> [dɒkjʊmənt] документ	<b>slave</b> [sleɪv] раб
<b>e-mail</b> ['i:meɪl] (=electronic mail) электронная почта	<b>social</b> ['səʊʃl] социальный
<b>enemy</b> ['enəmi] враг	<b>tear (oneself) away</b> [teə ə'wei] оторвать(ся)
<b>enter</b> ['entə] вводить, входить	<b>ticket</b> ['tɪkɪt] билет
<b>good</b> [ɡʊd] добро	<b>type</b> [taɪp] печатать
<b>impossible</b> [ɪm'pɒsɪbl] невозможный	<b>typewriter</b> ['taɪpraɪtə] печатная машинка
<b>influence</b> ['ɪnfluəns] <i>n</i> влияние <i>v</i> влиять	<b>virtual</b> ['vɜ:tʃʊəl] виртуальный

3. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. The technical revolution has changed our life very much, hasn't it?
2. What were the predecessors of computer age?
3. Do computers make our life easier and simpler? In what way?
4. Computers influence our free time too, don't they?
5. Can you get music and video on the internet? What other information can you get there?
6. What devices became compatible with computer during the last years?
7. Can you communicate with your friends on the Internet? Do you like such communication or you prefer real one?
8. In what way do computer games influence the people?
9. Do electronic devices take all our free time?
10. Is man a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger?
11. Does the author suggest a way out?
12. What is the way out in your opinion?

4. Study the Active vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ helps you to send letters quickly.
2. If there is an interesting program on TV, it's difficult for a person to \_\_\_\_\_
3. During the last two \_\_\_\_\_ scientific progress and digitization took place.
4. For some people a computer is an equivalent of a \_\_\_\_\_: a device for printing and editing documents.
5. Do you have many \_\_\_\_\_? - Yes, I have parents, grandparents, two sisters and three brothers.
6. I don't buy \_\_\_\_\_ any more, all my photos are on my computer.
7. Computer is a multifunctional device. So the \_\_\_\_\_ is that it can be used both for work and for leisure.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ age was followed by a microelectronic one.

**ПЗ №40 13.2 ДКР (диагностическая контрольная работа)**

Цель диагностического контроля – определить текущий уровень подготовленности обучающихся и скорректировать общую и индивидуальную траектории обучения.

Место выполнения задания: Учебная аудитория.

Максимальное время выполнения задания: 60 мин.

Оборудование: бланки для письменного опроса.

**1 вариант**

1. Pushkin ... a great master of poems and ... a lot of them.
  - a) was, writes
  - b) was, wrote
  - c) has been, wrote
  - d) is, written
2. David goes ... college six days a week.

- a) over                      b) by  
c) to                            d) in
3. ... I smoke here?  
a) must                        b) could  
c) may                        d) can
4. This house was built ... 1980.  
a) on                            b) until  
c) into                        d) in
5. The child ... very fast.  
a) runs                        b) run  
c) have run                    d) running
6. We ... eat healthy food for living many years.  
a) mustn't                    b) might  
c) must                        d) may
7. City life is ... than village life.  
a) the best                    b) more good  
c) best                        d) better
8. They have a beautiful vase ... the table with a lot of flowers ... it.  
a) at, in                        b) on, into  
c) on, in                        d) at, into
9. ... you swim?  
a) can                        b) could  
c) must                        d) may
10. After ... their work they went home.  
a) finish                      b) finishing  
c) to finish                    d) have finishing
11. .... Dead Sea is also called ... Salt Sea.  
a) -, -                        b) the, -  
c) -, the                      d) the, the
12. I meet a lot of students ... the conference every year.  
a) on                            b) in  
c) at                            d) to
13. Mary ... to the country every weekend.  
a) goes                        b) go  
c) gone                        d) will go
14. .... you visit London next July?  
a) would                      b) did  
c) will                        d) are
15. He ... at this woman but ... her.  
a) look, doesn't recognize                      b) is looking, doesn't recognize  
c) is looking, don't recognize                    d) is looking, is recognizing
16. In ... United Kingdom there is no written constitution, only customs.  
a) -                            b) the

- c) a d) this  
17. The bookshelves hang ... the divan bed.  
a) over b) under  
c) between d) on  
18. They always ... their parents.  
a) helps b) help  
c) is helping d) are helping  
19. We ... a good dinner at the restaurant last night.  
a) have b) have had  
c) had d) haven't had  
20. I ... Moscow State University last summer.  
a) don't enter b) doesn't enter  
c) won't enter d) didn't enter  
21. He ... never ... in Great Britain.  
a) has ... been b) has ... had  
c) have ... been d) have ... had

## **2 вариант**

1. She ... the dishes after meals yesterday.  
a) wash b) washes  
c) washed d) is washing  
2. In ... Ireland many families prepare their homes for Easter Sunday by doing "spring cleaning".  
a) – b) a  
c) the d) this  
3. This food ... good.  
a) taste b) is tasting  
c) tastes d) are tasting  
4. They have a computer class ... the third floor.  
a) at b) on  
c) in d) over  
5. City life is ... than village life.  
a) the worst b) worse  
c) worst d) badder  
6. I'm sure you ... a nice time there tomorrow.  
a) have b) are having  
c) has d) will have  
7. Albert ... join our party today, but I'm not sure.  
a) may b) might  
c) must d) has to



8. Ann comes ... the room and sits down ... the table.  
a) to, at                                      b) into, at  
c) in, in                                        d) at, out
9. How ... the Romans ... like a thousand year ago?  
a) do ... look                                b) are ... looking  
c) did ... look                                d) will ... look
10. The cat is ... the sofa and he cannot see him.  
a) over                                        b) above  
c) at    d) under
11. The Smiths ... a lot last year.  
a) travelled                                    b) travel  
c) are travelling                              d) don't travel
12. I ... lend you my laptop.  
a) may                                        b) must  
c) might                                        d) can
13. I ... just ... this washing machine.  
a) has ... bought                            b) am ... buying  
c) have ... bought                            d) don't ... buy
14. She ... a romantic story right now.  
a) was writing                                b) writing  
c) write                                        d) is writing
15. Alana usually ... only for her friends.  
a) sings                                        b) is singing  
c) sing                                         d) will sing
16. Our tennis players ... this match with a great score last season.  
a) win                                         b) won  
c) are winning                                d) wan
17. Before ... I always turn off the computer.  
a) leave                                        b) am leaving  
c) to leave                                      d) leaving
18. ... British Isles are in ... Europe.  
a) the, -                                        b) -, -  
c) -, the                                        d) the, the
19. She was born ... the 5<sup>th</sup> of July.  
a) in    b) on  
c) at    d) over
20. The lesson start ... 20 minutes, ... 13 o'clock.  
a) in, in                                        b) at, in  
c) in, at                                        d) at, at

21. You ... smoke here.

a) mightn't

b) are able

c) mustn't

d) couldn't

### Ключ

#### **Вариант 1**

1. b

2. c

3. c

4. d

5. a

6. c

7. d

8. c

9. a

10. b

11. d

12. c

13. a

14. c

15. b

16. b

17. a

18. b

19. c

20. d

21. a

#### **Вариант 2**

1. c

2. a

3. c

4. b

5. b

6. d

7. a

8. b

9. c

10. d

11. a

12. d

13. c

14. d

15. a

16. b

17. d

18. a

19. b

20. c

21. c

### **ПЗ №41 13.3 Презентация проекта «Мир будущего»**

#### 1. Continue the following statements.

1. The atomic, space and energy age was followed by ...

2. It's difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences ...

3. Computers have simplified ...

4. Computer helps us to buy goods, find information ...

5. Leisure time is also influenced ...

6. You no longer go to the music shops ...

7. You needn't write letters to your relatives ...

8. Computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment ...

9. The best decision is not to give these equipments ... .

10. When you have a rest, prefer real communication ... .

2. Discuss the following topics.

1. The fundamental changes caused by technical revolution.
2. The use of computer for work.
3. Electronic devices which are used mostly for entertainment.

3. Find a short article in English on the topic of the lesson in one of the scientific magazines or on the Internet. Study and discuss the article in class.

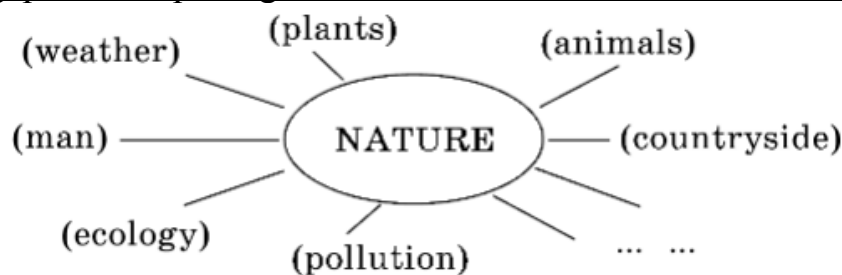
4. Make a project on one of the following topics.

1. Computer and leisure time.
2. Man: a slave or a master of electronic devices.
3. Electronic slavery: is there a way out?
4. The world of the future

## **14. ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРИРОДНЫЕ ЯВЛЕНИЯ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕГО МИРА**

### **ПЗ №42. 14.1 Физические и природные явления**

1. Fill in the gaps in the spider gram. Think what the word 'nature' means for you.



2. Answer the questions.

- What is the weather like today?
  - What does the thermometer say?
  - What is it going to be in the evening?
  - Have you heard the weather forecast for tomorrow?
  - What will the weather be like?
- (I think/In my opinion/To my mind)...

3. Determine the seasons.

Rain, foggy, yellow leaves, cloudy;  
Warm, green leaves, May, flowers;  
Snow, frosty, New Year, cold, snow, hockey;  
Sunny, July, hot, sea-side, long vacation.

4. Translate into Russian.

1. The weather is dreadful.

2. It is warm outside.
3. There are clouds today.
4. It pours every day.
5. It is only 5 degrees below zero.
6. I think spring will be cold.
7. There will be a storm tomorrow.
8. If there is frost schoolchildren will not go to school.
9. It is going to be sunny.
10. I am freezing.

### **ПЗ №43 14.2 Работа с текстами**

#### 1. Read and translate. Determine the seasons.

*There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each of them lasts three months. Read short texts and guess what season is described. Start your answer with: I think it's... because...*

1. This season comes in March and ends in May. Snow melts. It often rains in ..., especially in April. People say, “April showers bring May flowers”. The weather is changeable. Usually it's cool. But sometimes it's very cold. In April winds bring warm weather.
2. it's the hottest season of the year. Days are long, nights are short. Usually the sky is cloudless, the sun shines brightly. There are storms in June. The thermometer always shows the temperature above zero. The season brings fruits, vegetables and berries.
3. Then comes... The weather is rainy and stormy. People must wear raincoats and umbrellas if they don't want to get wet. The leaves on the trees are yellow, brown and red.
4. When ... comes, we spend a lot of time at home because it's snowy, frosty and windy outside. Rivers and lakes are frozen. In ... the temperature is always below zero. Everything is white with snow. Children make snowmen and snowwomen, play snowballs, skate and ski.

#### 2. Watch the video about our planet's climate and make the vocabulary.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zz\\_CRzcIT8Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zz_CRzcIT8Q)

#### 3. Find the Russian equivalents to English proverbs about the weather.

1. Everything is good in its season.
2. It never rains but it pours.
3. April showers bring May flowers.
4. After rain comes fair weather.
5. Every cloud has a silver lining.
6. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
7. One cloud is enough to eclipse the sun.
8. One swallow does not make a spring.

9. A snowy year is a rich year.
10. Make hay while the sun shines.

### ПЗ №44. 14.3 Прогноз погоды

#### 1. Read the text

#### **Weather**

In the morning I looked out of the window and was very surprised. Everything was covered with snow! Snowy flakes were falling from the sky, everything was pleasant and beautiful! It was not frosty, and children were skating and making snowmen. But look! The wind has risen!

Snow is falling from the roofs to the ground. Small icicles are falling too. That's a real blizzard. It's not the best time for going out. The Russians say "the first snow always melts".

And I know that after some months winter will be over, the trees will be in blossom and birds will be singing and building their nests. This is spring, the time when all the nature awakes from its winter sleep. Then summer will come - a long period of sunshine and time of holidays for schoolchildren and students. We can go swimming, diving or mountaineering.

It's great to go cycling or hiking. We mustn't forget to take photos: they will remind us of these exciting days. Time flies and autumn comes. This is the period of harvest for countrymen and for me it's the beginning of a new year of studies.

#### **English weather**

Russian: 'What's the weather like in England?'

Englishman: 'Today it's raining and it's very foggy, as usual. You see there is no hot summer, and there is no cold and snowy winter.'

'Really? Why is it so?'

'You see, Britain is near the ocean, and the water there changes its temperature slower than the ground, it has greater thermal heat capacity. That's why the changes are not so great.'

'Do you like when it rains?'

'When I was a child, I liked it! Now I simply don't notice it. I can walk without any umbrella when it's drizzling and I never catch a cold.'

'Do you have central heating at home?'

'Yes, I have a radiator, but I don't have central heating yet. The weather in the world becomes more and more unusual. That's why I must think about it.'

'That's a good idea. And are there any beaches in England?'

'Yes, there are, mostly on the south coast, but the water isn't really warm. You'd better go to Spain. Many Englishmen do it. It's not so far, but the weather is completely different.'

'Sure, I will do so.'

2. Study the active vocabulary. Translate the following words and phrases from English into Russian.

Weather, snow, after, period, roof, central heating, any, snowy, ground, icicle, condition, place, where, car, warm, remove, ice, near, England, cold, really, water, change, look, window, surprise, cover, flakes, sky, pleasant, frosty, snowman, wind, real, blizzard, always, melt, month, over, tree, blossom, bird, nest, then, sunshine, holiday, schoolchild, photo, remind, exciting, harvest, countryman, new, foggy, usual, ocean, temperature, slow, thermal heat capacity, child, like, simply, notice, walk, without, umbrella, catch, radiator, unusual, idea, beach, mostly, south, coast, Englishman, far, completely, so.

3. Guess the word by the explanation of its meaning.

- 1) one of the twelve parts into which the year is divided
- 2) a great snowstorm
- 3) a child who goes to school
- 4) an opening in a wall to let in light and air
- 5) to help or make somebody remember something
- 6) a device that gives out heat
- 7) a piece of ice hanging from the roof
- 8) indication of how hot or cold a person or thing is
- 9) something which happens often or all the time
- 10) area of water bigger than the sea

**15. ЧЕЛОВЕК И ПРИРОДА. ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ.  
ЗАЩИТА ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ**

**ПЗ №45. 15.1 Человек и природа**

1. Translate the pair of synonyms.

1. Litter — rubbish — trash
2. To take care of — to protect
3. Fresh water — clean water
4. Environment — nature
5. To damage trees — to spoil
6. To throw litter — to pollute
7. To disturb birds and animals — to frighten birds and animals

2. Translate the pairs of antonyms.

1. To cut down trees — to plant trees
2. To kill birds and animals — to protect birds and animals
3. To destroy wildlife — to take care of
4. Throw away litter — to clean
5. To frighten animals — to take care of
6. To spoil environment — to respect

3. Chose an odd word.

1. Nature, planet, pollute, environment
2. To protect, to take care of, to respect, to spoil.
3. Reduce, destroy, recycle, reuse.
4. Litter, disturb, trash, rubbish.
5. To spoil, to disturb, to protect, to hurt.

4. Write in 2 columns positive and negative human activities.

*What must we do and what we must not do if we want to live in a beautiful town.*

Clean and fresh water, wonderful nature, to protect nature, to solve ecological problems, air pollution, environmental organization, litter, trash, rubbish, to damage trees, to frighten bird and animals, to make a fire, to throw rubbish into the river, to pollute water, things to be reused and recycled.

**ПЗ №46. 15.2 Условные предложения I, II типа**

1. Watch the video about ecological problems and make your vocabulary:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrwDzwmITNI>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bn8R\\_XqjI0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bn8R_XqjI0)

**1. Предложения, выражающие реальную возможность.** В них придаточное предложение стоит в настоящем времени, а главное — в будущем:

If he **comes**, we **shall start** the work.      Если он *придет*, мы *начнем* работу.  
*Present*      *Future*

**2. Предложения, выражающие маловероятное или нереальное условие,** относящееся к настоящему или к будущему. В них придаточное стоит в форме прошедшего времени (*Past Indefinite*), а в главном вспомогательные глаголы будущего времени **shall** и **will** принимают соответственно форму **should** и **would** (т.н. «будущее в прошедшем» — *Future-in-the-Past*)

If he **came**, we **should start** the work.      Если *бы он пришел*, мы *бы начали работу*.  
*Past Simple*      *Future-in-the-Past*

2. Conditional type 1. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. If the weather is fine tomorrow, we'll go to the country.
2. I'll give you this video cassette if you return it next week.
3. If you interrupt again, you will have to go outside.
4. If I promise to give you the letter, will you come back?
5. She won't get better, if she calls him. She'll get worse.
6. The whole matter will be forgotten if I manage to produce the letter.
7. If you see Dave tomorrow, tell him I'd like to have a word with him.

8. What will he do, if he doesn't get their answer? 9. If they don't come to our party, we'll be upset. 10. If they want to come, there's nothing we can do.

3. Conditional type 1. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

*Pattern: Say that again and we'll quarrel. If you say the again, we'll quarrel.*

1. Go to the doctor and he will help you.
2. Take a taxi and we'll be there in time.
3. Switch on the radio and we'll hear the news.
4. Wait a minute and I'll explain it to you.
5. Listen to me and you will understand everything.
6. Turn over the page and you'll see that picture.
7. Come late once more and you'll be fired.
8. Follow the instructions and you won't get lost.
9. Buy all those things and you'll have no money left.
10. Go along this street and you'll see the bank on your left.

*Pattern: Wind up your watch, or else it will stop. If you don't wind up your watch, it will stop.*

1. Put that book back at once, or I'll get angry.
2. Put on something warm, or else you'll catch cold.
3. Tell me the truth, or else I'll learn everything on my own.
4. Get up at once, or else you'll be late.
5. Mind your spelling, or else you'll never get good marks.
6. Say you are sorry, or else your Mother will never forgive you.
7. Answer this letter, or he will take offence.
8. Take this job, or else you'll have no more chances.
9. Ring him up, or else you won't get the instructions.
10. Read the map carefully, or else you'll get lost.

4. Conditional type 2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. If I knew his address, I would write him.
2. If he had more spare time, he would help us.
3. If we received that letter tomorrow, we would answer immediately.
4. If he were here, he would answer this question.
5. If she were here, they would ask her a few questions.
6. If I were you, I wouldn't dare to argue.
7. He would certainly agree, if he were in your place.
8. Phil would travel, if he had more money.
9. If they didn't want to go, they wouldn't.
10. I'd go out, if it weren't snowing.

5. Conditional type 2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.



*Pattern: The weather isn't warm today. We won't go hiking. If the weather were/was warm today, we would go hiking.*

1. He doesn't know us well. He won't invite us.
2. We don't like chicken. We won't buy it.
3. I'm too cold. I won't put on a sweater.
4. Dave doesn't smoke. He won't take cigarettes.
5. She doesn't like ballet. She won't go to the ballet house with us.
6. He doesn't know my cousin. He won't meet her at the station.
7. She doesn't like coffee. She never buys it.
8. He doesn't read English books in the original. He won't improve his English.
9. I have no appetite. I won't take more meat.
10. They are not here. I won't talk to them.

### **ПЗ №47. 15.3 Защита окружающей среды**

#### 1. Read and translate.

#### **Pollution**

Man has been trying to make his life easier for many centuries. In doing so, he invented machines and instruments. They have been working — and polluting the world we live in.

One of the most important pollution problems is the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water — fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or trash from the ships is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many birds and fish die because of the polluted water.

The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. It also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun. Another problem is that our forests are dying from acid rain.

This, in turn, affects the balance of nature. If we want our children to live in the same world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution.

#### 2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the most serious environmental problems?
2. Why is it dangerous to dump industrial waste in the sea (ocean)?
3. Where does air pollution in the cities mostly come from?
4. What is the affect of acid rain?
5. What do you do to protect our Earth?

#### 3. Определите истинность следующих высказываний. True/False:

1. People pollute the world they live in by inventing different things.
2. Fishing ships are not dangerous for the oceans.
3. People don't put trash into the oceans.

4. Many birds and fish die only because people kill them.
5. Sunlight is rather dangerous for our planet.
6. Acid rains affect the balance of nature.

4. Translate into Russian.

1. The Earth is a planet which moves around the Sun and gets light from it.
2. You will see high snowy mountains and hills.
3. The Sun shines on the Earth, the rain falls on it, the wind blows on it.
4. Wonderful plants, trees and flowers grow on the Earth.
5. There are many interesting things in the world to see if you keep your eyes open.

**ПЗ №48. 15.4 Условные предложения III типа**  
Закрепление I, II

1. Match the columns

A	B
There is no ocean or sea	produce a lot of waste and pour it into rivers
Many seas are used	oxygen in the water
Many rivers and lakes	for dumping industrial and nuclear waste
Fish and reptiles	filled with chemical fertilizers and pesticides
There isn't enough	are poisoned too
Factories and plants	which is not used as a dump
Seas and rivers are	can't live in them

2. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.

1. If you were on a hijacked plane, you (attack) the hijackers?
2. If they were on a hijacked plane, they (stay) calm and probably(survive).
3. If she (smell) smoke in the middle of the night, she would telephone the fire brigade and run into the street and shout «fire»!
4. If you (not know) how to play my sister will explain the rules to you.
5. If I had more time, I (read) more books.
6. If I (be) a bird, I would be able to fly.
7. If my mother (win) a million pounds she would spend it as fast as possible.
8. If it (rain) tomorrow, our game would be cancelled.
9. If a dog (bite) in her leg, she would go straight to hospital.
10. If my daughter did her homework carefully she (get) much better marks.
11. If Tom saw a car crash he telephone the police and (help) the people in the cars.
12. If my parents have good seats, they (enjoy the play).
13. If a robber (attack) him in a dark street, he would defend himself.

14. If he were not so careless, he (not fall) into a trap.  
 15. If you (not smoke), you would feel more energetic.

**3. Предложения, выражающие *нереальное* или *неосуществленное условие в прошлом*. В них в придаточном предложении употребляется *Past Perfect*, а в главном *Future Perfect-in-the-Past* (т. е. в *Future Perfect* глаголы *shall* и *will* меняются соответственно на *should* и *would*).**

If he ***had come*** yesterday, we ***should have started*** the work.

*Past Perfect*                      *Future Perfect-in-the-Past*

Если *бы* он *пришел* вчера, мы *начали бы* работу.

Учтите, что иногда возникают ситуации, когда условие и следствие относятся к различным временам (например, придаточное предложение относится к прошедшему, а главное — к настоящему или будущему, или наоборот). Тогда образуются условные предложения смешанного типа:

If they ***knew*** the language, they ***would have gone*** broad last year.

*2-й тип*                                      *3-й тип*

Если *бы* они *знали* язык, они *уехали бы* за границу в прошлом году.

If he ***had been*** there, we ***should go*** there too.

*3-ий тип*                                      *2-й тип*

Если *бы* он уже *побывал* там, **мы бы** тоже *поехали* туда.

Кроме союза *if* придаточные условные предложения могут присоединяться к главному союзами ***unless (если не)***, ***provided (that)***, ***providing (that)***, ***on condition (that)*** (*при условии если, при условии что*), ***in case (that)*** (*в случае если*), ***supposing (that)***, ***suppose (that)*** (*если бы, если предположить*).

They will go there ***provided that***  
 the safety measures are strictly  
 observed.

Они поедут туда при условии,  
 что меры безопасности  
 будут строго соблюдены.

4. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (read) them, I (lend) you some very interesting books.
2. He is not ill: if he (be) ill, he (not play) tennis so much.
3. How slippery it is! If it (not rain), it (not be) so slippery.
4. Let's take a taxi to the railway station, we have very much luggage. If we (not have) so much luggage, we (walk).
5. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (not be) so dark, we (continue) the work.
6. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (be) really interested in languages, you (study) them.

7. If Ed (learn) about it, he probably never (speak) to me again.
8. If it (be) all the same to me, I (not come) and (talk) with you.
9. If there (be) some more of us, it (take) only a few days to get through with it.
10. Leave a message for me if you (not find) me in.

5. Translate into English.

1. Не волнуйся, если я потеряю перчатки, я куплю новые. 2. Если бы они были здесь сейчас, я бы поговорил с ним. 3. Ты не познакомишься с ним, если не пойдешь к нему на день рождения. 4. Если у него будет высокая температура, вызовите доктора. 5. Если бы я зарабатывал больше, я бы ездил на юг каждый год. 6. Если бы я знал английский, я бы ездил в командировку каждый год. 7. Если ты будешь больше заниматься, ты не провалишь экзамен. 8. Если бы у нас не было карты, мы не найдем дорогу. 9. Если бы у меня был выбор, я бы нашел другую работу. 10. Это не случится, если вы будете там. 11. Если я получу красный диплом, я найду хорошо оплачиваемую работу.

**ПЗ №49. 15.5 Мозговой штурм «Решение экологических проблем»**

1. Determine ecological problems in the following text.

Our adventures in the forest Last Sunday our class went camping to the forest. We took food, a compass, matches, a pen-knife, a cauldron, bottles of water, tins. On the way to the camp site we found a little rabbit and took it with us. At the campsite we cut down some small trees for a campfire. Then we cooked food. The boys opened tins and water bottles. The girls ate sweets. After dinner Anton and Victor buried tins under a tree. Anna and Marina burnt plastic bottles in the campfire. We left paper plates and glass on the ground at the campfire. It was the happiest day of the year.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What ecological problems are there in our town? (Write 5–7 sentences.)
2. What do you do to make our town clean? (Write 4–5 sentences.)

3. Discuss in groups of four the topic «Environmental problems and their decisions»

4. Make the posters with the following rules:

1. Don't break trees.
2. Don't leave litter.
3. Keep the town tidy.
4. Respect the life and work of the countryside.
5. Keep dogs under the control.
6. Put litter away.
7. Grow trees and flowers.
8. Don't frighten birds and animals.
9. Don't cut wild flowers.

10. Don't burn fires.

## 16. ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ В ОБЛАСТИ НАУКИ И ТЕХНИКИ

### ПЗ №50. 16.1 Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники

#### 1. Study the following words

a microwave oven — микроволновая печь  
a mobile telephone — мобильный телефон  
a vacuum cleaner — пылесос  
a video phone — видеотелефона  
cordless phone — беспроводной телефон  
a computer — компьютер  
a solar powered calculator — калькулятор на солнечных батарейках  
a body-building machine — тренажер  
a sewing machine — швейная машина  
a fax machine — факса  
TV remote-control unit — пульт управления  
a dishwasher — посудомоечная машина  
a mower — газонокосилка an iron — утюг  
a refrigerator — холодильник  
an electronic game — электронная игра  
a camera — фотоаппарат  
a washing machine — стиральная машина  
a TV set — телевизор

#### 2. Determine the gadget.

1. You wash clothes in it. — \_\_\_\_\_
2. You use this thing to clean your flat, carpets. — \_\_\_\_\_
3. You can communicate with people who are away from you using this thing. It is very compact; you can carry it in your bag or pocket. It has many functions, it can wake you up in the morning, you can enjoy listening to music with the help of it and even enjoy playing games. — \_\_\_\_\_
4. You can wash dirty dishes in it. — \_\_\_\_\_
5. You can cook, defrost and reheat pre prepared food in it. — \_\_\_\_\_
6. You use it to write programs, play games, find and use information. — \_\_\_\_\_
7. You operate the TV set from a distance with it. — \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Read and translate the text

### Television in Our Life

The first commercial television broadcast was made on April 20, 1939 by Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Since 1939, it has become one of the most important facts of modern life.

Television is very much a part of the modern world. Its effects are felt all over the world. Television is a reflection of modern world, say some people. It shows contemporary society.

It affects customs and culture, others say. Television is bad for culture because it keeps culture from growing, say still others.

Good or bad, television is difficult to avoid. Its pictures enter homes, stores, airports and factories. It is here to stay!

4. Chose the right answer.

1. The effects of television are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. reflections; b. commercial; c. facts.
2. RCA made the \_\_\_\_\_ commercial television broadcast.  
a. longest; b. first; c. second.
3. Television is not found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. rivers; b. factories; c. airports.
4. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
a. watch; b. hear; c. avoid.

5. Complete with the words from the text.

1. Radio \_\_\_\_\_ of America
2. one of the most important \_\_\_\_\_
3. a part of the modern \_\_\_\_\_
4. Television is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the modern world.
5. It shows contemporary \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It keeps \_\_\_\_\_ from growing.

**ПЗ №51. 16.2 Условные предложения в официальной речи**

1. Match the columns. Answer the questions.

a) mobile	organizer
personal	phone
video	toothbrush
fax	recorder
electric	machine
b) CD	calculator
remote	machine
answering	camera
video	player
pocket	control

What gadgets do you use every day?

What gadgets do you seldom use?

What gadgets do you never use?

What gadgets can't you live without?

2. Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Условные предложения»:

1. Какие типы условных предложений имеются в английском языке?
2. Как они образуются?
3. В чем отличие глагола to be от остальных глаголов при образовании условных предложений?
4. Когда следует употреблять условные предложения смешанного типа и как они образуются?
5. Какие союзы, кроме союза if, могут использоваться для образования условных предложений?

3. Supply the correct form of the infinitives in the brackets.

1. If I (have) enough money, I (buy) overcoat.
2. Larry (write) them if he (have) their address.
3. If you (travel) first class, it (cost) over \$650.
4. If you (ask) Esther, she (help) you.
5. If I (stop off) in Boston, I (stay) with my friends.
6. If you (see) her now, you (not recognise) her.
7. What you (do) if you (ask) to help us?
8. If I (go) to the doctor, he (give) me a certificate.
9. If I (be) you, I (choose) a different topic.
10. What you (do) if you (be) in his place?
11. They (not be pleased) if we (came) without asking.
12. If he (ask) about this case, he (not tell) anything. He is too frightened.
13. If there (be) a flood in this area, you (not get) a penny incompensation.
14. Just imagine what the world (be) like if we (not have) electricity.
15. There (not be) so many articles on astrology if so many people (not be) interested in it.
16. If my car (be stuck) in a traffic jam, I (be) very angry.
17. If you (watch) TV, you (choose) a western or a comedy?
18. You (make) a scene if you (provoke)?
19. I (refuse) to go if the company (not pay) my expenses.
20. I (buy) this car if I (be rich).

**ПЗ №52. 16.3 Вывод на рынок нового продукта**

1. Match the columns. Form the sentences.

A thing		mowing lawns		a toaster
		making tea		an opener
A machine		browning slices		a lawn
		of bread		mower
A tool	for	opening cans	is	a dryer
		mixing food		a tea
		drying hair		maker
				a mixer

## 2. Read the text

### BRINGING A NEW PRODUCT TO MARKET

The promotion of a new product to the market is a responsible and difficult task, and even the smallest mistake can bring significant losses to the company. Many entrepreneurs prefer to act independently without regard to the experience of other companies, without calculating everything in advance, without having information about the market conditions. Experts believe that it is wrong and it requires an integrated approach. Only work in a complex will help to introduce a new product on the market. There are some steps to do it more correctly.

1. The first and really important task is to pay special attention to the needs of the market. It is important to study the market and the mood of the target audience for which the new product is designed. The entrepreneur should identify the most promising market sectors for the sale of the new products, determine the range of consumers who will buy such goods in the future. The best niche for the new product is scarce goods that cannot be bought in your city.

2. An important step is to study the concept of the product. To do this, it is necessary to analyze the new product, to characterize its strengths and weaknesses, to determine its future value, to assess how the new product will meet the expectations of the consumer.

It is important not to make a mistake at this stage. Firstly, you should determine the basic qualities of the product which the consumer will appreciate first of all.

3. Testing a new product is the third step. This stage brings a new product to the market. This step is one of the most final and really important. Starting to promote the product on the market, it is necessary

- to make sure of its value for buyers;
- to assess the product characteristics: quality, packaging, cost, ease of use, and functionality.

Here are not all the steps. Anyway, they may help you to get an idea how to promote your own product.

## 3. Translate into Russian.



1. Многие предприниматели предпочитают действовать самостоятельно, наугад, не обращая внимания на опыт других компаний.

2. Продвижение нового товара на рынок — задача сложная и ответственная, и даже незначительная ошибка может принести компании значительные убытки.

3. Важная задача, которой следует уделять внимание при продвижении нового товара на рынок, — это исследование рынка и настроения целевой аудитории, для которой предназначен новый товар.

4. Необходимо оценить характеристики товара: его качество, упаковку, стоимость, удобство в использовании, функциональность.

5. Только работа в комплексе поможет внедрить новый продукт на рынок.

#### 4. Fill it.

##### The Promotion of a New Product to the Market

Only work in a complex will help to introduce a new product on the market, so you should ...	
1. ... study	
2. ... identify	
3. ... determine	
4. ... analyze	
5. ... make sure of	
6. ... assess	

##### ПЗ №53. 16.4 Презентация проекта

#### Tell about you project or product using the following prompts

Let's talk about when it is time to present the product.

When you make a presentation, tell us about the product properties and benefits that the buyer will receive from its use.

For example,

“This car is perfectly comfortable, which means you will need less time and effort to use it. It's important to you, isn't it?”

The construction of phrases, stick to this sequence:

item property — the advantage — a connecting phrase — benefits
--

Connecting phrase:

- For you, it means...
- Thanks to this you will be able to...
- Due to this, you will save yourself from the need...
- This will reduce your costs...
- This makes it possible...
- This reduces...
- What is the guarantee...
- It reduces to a minimum (it reduces, increases, provides)...
- This will allow you...

Start the presentation with the following words:

- The main advantages of this product...
- Obvious advantage is that...
- The peculiarity of this product is...

The list of characteristics navigate through conjunction junction:

- in addition
- herewith
- moreover
- incidentally

When you finish your presentation, use the summarization technique:

- That's all the main advantages of this product. Are you satisfied?
- 

## 17. УЧАСТИЕ В ОТРАСЛЕВЫХ ВЫСТАВКАХ

### ПЗ №54. 17.1 Отраслевые выставки

#### 1. Study the new words

The Exhibition of National Economy Achievements (ЕНЕА) –  
Выставка достижений народного хозяйства (ВДНХ)

achievement – достижение

site – площадка

recognized – признанный

authority – авторитет

to gather – собирать(ся)

specialized – специализированный

equipment – оборудование

exchange – обмениваться

experience – опыт

to allow – позволять  
engaged – вовлеченный  
development – развитие  
industry – промышленность  
demonstration – показ, демонстрация  
arouse – повышать  
field of activity – сфера деятельности

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## 2. Read the text

### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION “ELECTRICAL NETWORKS OF RUSSIA”

Exhibition centre at the Exhibition of National Economy Achievements (the ENEA) is a traditional place for various thematic exhibitions. The Exhibition of Electric Networks of Russia is one of the most famous sites where the recognized authorities of the industry gather every year. By tradition, the specialized exhibition is held in early December in Moscow every year.

At the exhibition, there are demonstrations of the latest equipment, seminars on the exchange of experience, ideas and developments, which are of interest to the whole industry. Photos of equipment and demonstration stands arouse great interest among visitors.

At the ENEA, the Exhibition of Electric Networks of Russia is a place where representatives of more than 300 companies arrive every year. Their field of activity is directly related to energy. It includes design organizations, companies that are engaged in the construction, modernization and operation of electrical systems and networks, companies – manufacturers of equipment for power plants and substations, representatives of related industries.

The International Specialized Exhibition “Electrical Networks of Russia” gives a good opportunity for Russian and foreign companies to present their products and new developments. Its aim is to minimize the occasions of failure of equipment and industrial accidents in the industry.

The International Russian Electro Fair allows you to know about the new developments in the industry. Its main tools are new production, realization of new ideas and scientific developments. It is necessary to modernize substations and replace obsolete equipment. International Specialized Exhibition of Electric Networks of Russia allows to find a solution for these problems.

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### 3. Answer the questions

1. What is the Exhibition of National Economy Achievements?
2. What is the Exhibition of Electric Networks of Russia?
3. Where and when is the Specialized Exhibition held?
4. What are there at the Exhibition?
5. What arouses a great interest among visitors?
6. How many representatives do arrive at the ENEA every year?
7. What does their field of activity include?
8. What opportunity does the International Specialized Exhibition give for Russian and foreign companies?
9. What are the aims of the International Specialized Exhibition?
10. What does the International Russian Electro Fair allow you to know?
11. What problems can be solved with the help of the Exhibition of Electric Networks?

### **ПЗ №55. 17.2 Косвенная речь**

Законспектируйте и запомните правила, запишите примеры

Косвенная речь, в отличие от прямой, передает не сами слова говорящего, а их содержание. Чтобы правильно построить предложение с косвенной речью, нужно знать три основных случая, которые возникают при переводе прямой речи в косвенную:

- сообщение (*Он сказал, сообщил* и т. п., что...);
- вопрос (*Он спросил, хотел знать, поинтересовался* и т. п...);
- просьба или приказ (*Он попросил, велел, приказал* и т. п...).

Переход от прямой речи к косвенной происходит следующим образом:

#### **1. Сообщение**

*Прямая речь:*

He **said**, "I go there."

*Косвенная речь:*

He **said** (that) he **went** there.

Как видно из примера, знаки прямой речи (запятая и кавычки) отсутствуют и действует закон согласования времен.

#### **3. Просьба или приказ**

Поскольку в повелительном наклонении употребляется инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола), то никакого согласования времен здесь нет.

*Прямая речь:*

He **said** to them, "**Go** there".

*Косвенная речь:*

He **told** them **to go** there.

**В отрицательной форме:**

**Прямая речь:** He *said to* them, “*Don’t go* there”.

**Косвенная речь:** He *told* them *not to go* there.

Если время и место, указываемые в прямой речи, при переходе к косвенной речи изменились, то происходит следующая замена наречий места и времени, а также указательных местоимений.

<b>Прямая речь</b>	<b>Косвенная речь</b>
now	then
today	that day, at the time
tomorrow	the next day
the day after tomorrow	two days later, in two days’ time
yesterday	the day before, on the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
last night	(on) the previous night
ago	before
next year	the next year, the following year
last year	the previous year
here	there
this	that
these	those

Но если для косвенной речи время и место имеют то же самое значение, что и для прямой, то никакой замены делать не нужно. Например, если человек говорит *I’ll be here tomorrow*, и для участников разговора слова *здесь* и *завтра* имеют тот же смысл, то не нужно менять их на *там* и на *следующий день*:

*He said he would be here tomorrow.*

Замену нужно делать в случае, если понятия *завтра* и *здесь* относятся уже к другому дню и месту:

*He said he would be there the next day.*

### **ПЗ №56. 17.3 Вопросительные предложения в косвенной речи**

#### 1. Законспектируйте и запомните правила, запишите примеры

##### **2. Вопрос**

С точки зрения правил перевода в косвенную речь все вопросы можно разделить на две группы.

**Вопрос без вопросительного слова:** используются союзы *if* или *whether*, примерно соответствующие в русском языке частице *ли*.

**Прямая речь:** He *asked*, “*Do you go* there?”

**Косвенная речь:** He *asked if* they *went* there.

Здесь действует прямой порядок слов (подлежащее стоит перед сказуемым), а также закон согласования времен.

**Вопрос с вопросительным словом:** в этом случае роль соединительного элемента будет играть само вопросительное слово. Здесь тоже действует прямой порядок слов и закон согласования времен.

**Прямая речь:** He *asked*, “When *do* you go there?”

**Косвенная речь:** He *asked* when they *went* there.

## 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. В чем заключается правило согласования времен?
  2. Какие временные формы употребляются при согласовании времен для выражения одновременного, предшествующего и будущего действия?
  3. В каких случаях не применяется форма *Past Perfect*?
  4. Как строится косвенная речь при передаче сообщения, вопроса, просьбы или приказа?
  5. Как косвенная речь влияет на порядок слов в предложении?
  6. Как изменяются в косвенной речи наречия места и времени, а также указательные местоимения?
  7. В каких случаях не происходит их замены?
- 

### ПЗ №57. 17.4 Презентация проекта «Моя будущая профессия»

**A Real Professional Needs to Be Well-rounded**

For this Project you:

- have collected information about the Olympic Games;
- have compiled *A Book of Amusing Facts* on various kinds of art;
- have researched some modern Wonders of the World;
- have made up a list of global environmental problems and proposed your ways of solving them;
- have described what your profession will be like in the future.

1. In your groups study the materials you have collected for the Project.
2. Discuss them and decide which information should be presented.
3. Self-assign each student a role:
  - a presenter who conducts the presentation;
  - experts in sports & sports history, arts, science & technology, ecology, employment who present their reports and prove that a real professional needs to be well-rounded. Why is it important for everyone to learn the history of sport, art, science, environmental changes? Consider the following ideas:
    - Whether it is sports, art, ancient, modern, religious, archaeological, science etc, history enables us to contemplate the experiences that came before us.
    - The history of sport can teach us a great deal about social changes.
    - By learning about specific artists or periods of art, we can more fully understand what was happening in the historical religious and political climate in which the art was being produced. Examining art gives us a chance to learn how to critically think about something.
    - By learning the history of science we can become acquainted with the historical development of human understanding of the natural world.
    - Studying the history of environmental change can enhance a healthier lifestyle for mankind, as well as prevent the extinction of plants and animals, which could disturb our ecosystems.
    - History helps us understand people and society;
  - photographers who prepare a photo gallery;
  - a sound producer who finds good music to accompany the presentation.
4. Research your roles.
5. Prepare the presentation and rehearse it.
6. Show the presentation.



10. Найдите соответствующие эквиваленты в русском и английском языках:

- |         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1. hand | а) палец (руки) |
| 2. eye  | б) рука         |
| 3. leg  | в) кисть (руки) |
| 4. body | г) нога         |
| 5. arm  | д) щека         |
|         | е) глаз         |
|         | ж) тело         |

11. Найдите соответствующие суффиксы:

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. child-   | а) -ence |
| 2. serious- | б) -dom  |
| 3. exist-   | в) -ness |
|             | г) -hood |

12. Определите соответствующую часть речи:

- |              |                                 |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. a draw    | а) прилагательное               |
| 2. to draw   | б) причастие настоящего времени |
| 3. drawn     | в) существительное              |
| 4. drawing   | г) причастие прошедшего времени |
| 5. drawn-out | д) глагол                       |

Дополните следующие предложения самостоятельно:

13. Глагол to be в настоящем времени (The Present Indefinite) имеет следующие личные формы: \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

14. В настоящем времени группы Indefinite в английском языке большинство глаголов в 3-м лице единственного числа имеют окончание: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_.

15. Для выражения значения «мочь (иметь физическую возможность), уметь» используется модальный глагол: \_\_\_\_\_.

Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

16. I don't know how the cat \_\_\_\_\_ get through the window, but it did. (manage)

17. I'll post your letter, but I don't think the postman \_\_\_\_\_ read the address. (to be able to)

18. "Who \_\_\_\_\_ the piano upstairs?" "My sister. She's got a concert tomorrow." (play)

19. She \_\_\_\_\_ to have a problem now. (appear)





6. will  
8. would  
9. In spite of fewer cars \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads congestion rose markedly between 2005 and 2006.  
5. are  
7. be  
6. being  
8. are being

10. Найдите соответствующие эквиваленты в русском и английском языках:

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 6. toe       | з) стопа        |
| 7. tooth     | и) стопы        |
| 8. head      | к) палец (ноги) |
| 9. feet      | л) зуб          |
| 10. shoulder | м) плечо        |
|              | н) голова       |
|              | о) зубы         |

11. Найдите соответствующие суффиксы:

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 4. relation- | д) -dom  |
| 5. free-     | е) -hood |
| 6. argue-    | ж) -ship |
|              | з) -ment |

12. Определите соответствующую часть речи:

- |            |                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. to show | е) прилагательное               |
| 7. shown   | ж) причастие настоящего времени |
| 8. showing | з) существительное              |
| 9. a show  | и) причастие прошедшего времени |
| 10. showy  | к) глагол                       |

Дополните следующие предложения самостоятельно:

13. Глагол to have в настоящем времени (The Present Indefinite) имеет следующие личные формы: \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

14. В прошедшем времени группы Indefinite в английском языке правильные глаголы во всех лицах имеют окончание: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_.

15. Для выражения значения «быть обязанным, должным» используется модальный глагол: \_\_\_\_\_.

Вставьте глаголы в нужной форме:

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ very hard this week. (work)
17. It \_\_\_\_\_ since I got up. (snow)
18. All the lights \_\_\_\_\_ today. (switch on)
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ to come soon. (to expect)
20. I don't want her \_\_\_\_\_ everybody. (tell)
21. If she \_\_\_\_\_ late again, she'll lose her job. (come)
22. I shouldn't worry if I \_\_\_\_\_ you. (be)

Вставьте необходимые предлоги:

23. The lift got stuck \_\_\_\_\_ two floors of the hotel.
24. A toy is something that a child plays \_\_\_\_\_.
25. He was a man that I always had a great respect \_\_\_\_\_.
26. I don't like being talked \_\_\_\_\_ behind my back.
27. She succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ selling things.
28. "How can you annoy your neighbors?" "\_\_\_\_\_ playing loud music."
29. He insisted \_\_\_\_\_ playing for everybody.
30. I'm used \_\_\_\_\_ drive in London.

### Ключ

#### ВАРИАНТ I

- |        |                    |                  |
|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 1   | 11.1-Г             | 18.is playing    |
| 2. 3   | 2-В                | 19.appears       |
| 3. 1   | 3-а                | 20.fly           |
| 4. 2   |                    | 21.have not seen |
| 5. 4   | 12.1-В             | 22.wanted        |
| 6. 3   | 2-Д                | 23.for           |
| 7. 2   | 3-Г                | 24.on            |
| 8. 3   |                    | 25.to            |
| 9. 4   | 4-Б                | 26.after         |
| 10.1-В | 5-а                | 27.at            |
| 2-е    |                    | 28.for           |
| 3-Г    | 13.am, are, is     | 29.during        |
| 4-ж    | 14.s/es            | 30.for           |
| 5-б    | 15.can             |                  |
|        | 16.managed         |                  |
|        | 17.will be able to |                  |

#### ВАРИАНТ II

- |      |      |        |
|------|------|--------|
| 1. 4 | 5. 4 | 9. 2   |
| 2. 1 | 6. 3 | 10.1-В |
| 3. 2 | 7. 1 | 2-Г    |
| 4. 1 | 8. 3 |        |

3-е	4-в	21.comes
4-а	5-а	22.were
5-д	13.has, have	23.between
11.1-в	14.d/ed	24.with
2-а	15.must	25.for
3-г	16.has been working	26.about
12.1-д	17.had been snowing	27.in
2-г	18.have been switched	28.by
3-б	on	29.on
	19.is expected	30.to
	20.to tell	

#### 2.1.4. Подготовка и защита проекта

Не предполагается.

#### 2.1.5 Пакет экзаменатора (экзаменационные билеты)

Задание – устный ответ по экзаменационному билету

Условия выполнения заданий

Место выполнения задания: учебная аудитория

Время выполнения задания мин./час. 60 мин

Оборудование: бланк для ответов, ручка

Литература для экзаменуемых (справочная, методическая и др.): Словарь русско-английский и английско-русский.

Критерии оценивания:

1 задание – 10 баллов

2 задание – 20 баллов

3 задание – 30 баллов

Максимальное количество – 60 баллов

Оценка (стандартная)	Критерии (в баллах)
5 «отлично»	60-53
4 «хорошо»	52-45
3 «удовлетворительно»	44-37
2 «неудовлетворительно»	менее 37

## ЧПОУ «Анапский индустриальный техникум»

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Председатель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.Г.Асташев/

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\_\_\_\_\_ О.В.Харитонова  
« \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 г.

### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 3 sentences.

Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. Their flat is on the fourth floor. There are all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and the chute to carry rubbish down, as well as three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony. Alexander's bedroom is very cosy with yellow wallpapers, a large bed, a comfortable writing desk and some shelves on the walls. The bookcase in the right-hand corner and the carpet on the floor aren't in fashion now, but Alexander likes it and doesn't want to rearrange anything.

2. Correct the false statements:

1. Alexander lives in a private house.
2. There are all the plumbing facilities in his housing.
3. One of the bedrooms belongs to Alexander.
4. Alexander always follows fashion trends in the furniture.

3. Tell about yourself.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 2

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

There are 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. Many British people love old houses. They also love gardening, and there are gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country. Two thirds of family in Britain own their houses. Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining room and kitchen downstairs. But it is still very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. Different generations don't usually live in the same house.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of housing are common to Britain?
2. What is a big love of British people?
3. How many British families have got private housing?
4. Who has some problems to own their houses nowadays?

3. Tell about your family and your relationships.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 3

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Mary's usual working days look practically the same. But she does her best to make them more interesting and useful. She believes her life to be impossible without hard work that is the only way to achieve the goals. At exactly 6:00 her radio alarm buzzes. She isn't a lazybones and she does her morning exercises every morning. After taking a shower and having a light breakfast she grabs her school bag and rushes for college. It takes her about one hour by bus to get there. Mary's classes start at 8:30 and are over at 1 o'clock. She sometimes stays at college to play basketball with her groupmates. In the evenings she's busy doing her homework. She goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

1. Life is impossible without \_\_\_\_\_ work.
2. At 6:15 my alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In a common school lessons usually \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:00.
4. This weekend I am \_\_\_\_\_ doing my project.

3. Describe yourself or one of the members of your family (occupation, appearance and character).

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 4

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Lora's college is modern and well-designed. It is a three-storey building with a sports ground behind it. On the ground floor there are some classrooms for the first-year students, workshops and a library. In the reading room the students can use laptops during the breaks and after classes. The canteen is spacious, light and clean. The physical training lessons take place in the gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool. The classrooms on the first floor are well-equipped. And they are the same on the second one. Each room has a teacher's table, students' desks, a board, a computer and a multimedia projection unit. Lora thinks that it is the best educational institution in her city.

2. Correct the false statements:

1. There is a swimming pool behind a sports ground outdoor.
2. The library is equipped with laptops.
3. All the classrooms are on the first floor.
4. The students can watch the films and present their projects in each classroom.

3. Tell about your house or flat.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/



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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 5

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 3 sentences.

Nowadays it's hard to name all the activities and entertainments practised by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There are various pursuits that young people choose to pass their free time. Today they spend hours following different YouTube or TikTok channels or surfing the Internet, playing computer games, reading ebooks etc. Many of them lead an active way of life by going in for different kinds of sports. But there is always someone who prefers a calm way of spending his spare time: walking in parks or gardens, visiting museums, art galleries or theatres...

2. Answer the questions:

1. What activities do modern people practise?
2. What do young people choose for passing their spare time?
3. Do all of them prefer to lead an active way of life?
4. How can you spend your free time in a calm way?

3. Tell about your technical school.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 6

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

A hobby is what a person likes to do in his or her spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. Your hobby makes your life more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby becomes more and more popular every year. Making things includes drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something – coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

1. Rich people often \_\_\_\_\_ paintings, rare things and other art objects.
2. Let's have a look at my collection of my favourite groups' \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Knitting, cross-stitch, needlepoint – all these \_\_\_\_\_ allow you to create true works of art.
4. I am really \_\_\_\_\_ of playing volleyball with you!

3. Tell about your working day.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 7

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 3 sentences.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. Although every town or city has many kinds of shops, many of these are typical: a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocer's, a baker's, a greengrocer's, a dairy and a butcher's. My family and I like to do our shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. Various goods are sold under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, true to its name, consists of many departments: ready-made clothes, shoes, sports goods, toys, electronics, cosmetics, etc. In the supermarket we can also buy many different things in the same location: meat, fish, flour, cereals, tea, fruits, vegetables, etc. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed.

2. Correct the false statements:

1. It's difficult to find a needed shop in modern cities.
2. The department stores and the supermarkets buy the same things.
3. To buy different goods under one roof is very convenient.
4. You contact the seller each time when you need to weigh and pack goods in the supermarket.

3. Tell about your hobby or your activities in spare time.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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« \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 г.

### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 8

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams – their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums. Athletics is the most popular sport. It comprises such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Great championships organized every four years are called the Olympic Games.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between «partners» and «opponents»?
2. What are the rules of a football match?
3. Where do usually matches take place?
4. When are the Olympic Games normally held?

3. Describe life in the town and country (advantages and disadvantages).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 9

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

Nora and Pete are deciding which places of interest they are going to visit during their winter holidays. They are leaving Moscow for St Petersburg by train on January 3<sup>rd</sup> at night. At about 5 am they are arriving in St Petersburg and taking a coach to Helsinki. In Helsinki they are having lunch, a tour of the historical centre of the city and free time. At 6 pm the friends are moving to Stockholm in the luxurious 14-deck ferry Symphony. There are cabins, lounges, restaurants and cafes, shops and entertainments, spa salons, a swimming pool, cinema and even a helicopter deck! In Stockholm they are visiting the Royal Palace, Drama Theatre, City Hall, etc. It is one of the most crowded museums-cities in the world.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

1. We are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ several Scandinavian countries.
2. Travelling by \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most interesting means of journey.
3. They are going to take \_\_\_\_\_ across the river.
4. The Louvre is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

3. Tell about your sport activities or your favourite kind of sports.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 10

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power that the Russian government consists of: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly consisting of the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). Legislature is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by both houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

2. Correct the false statements:

1. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches of power.
3. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
4. The legislative power is represented by all kinds of courts.

3. Tell about ways of cooking or your favourite dish and its recipe.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 11

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the British Isles and it consists of four parts – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest city in the country is its capital London. The territory of the UK is small but it has a wide variety of landscapes and scenery. There are moors, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills and plains there. Politically the UK is a monarchy: the head of state is the King or Queen. Nevertheless, the real ruler is the Prime Minister representing the party in power. Farming, machinery, food processing, shipbuilding, textile and electronics are the leading industries in the UK.

2. Answer the questions:

1. How many parts make up the UK? Name it.
2. How could you describe British landscapes?
3. Who rules the country?
4. What are the main branches of manufacturing in the UK?

3. Tell about means of travelling or your favourite family trip.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 12

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Australia is a unique country. It is situated in the south-western part of the Pacific Ocean. Australia is the largest island in the world and the smallest continent. Nearly 22 million people live there. The central part of the country is semi-desert. It is impossible to live where there is no water, and so most of Australians live in the south-east. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia. The continent was used as a prison where the British government sent British prisoners. Today Australia is an independent federated state consisting of 6 states and 2 territories with the capital Canberra. The national language is English, and Australia continues to be a member of the Commonwealth headed by the British Queen.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

1. Most of animals in Australia are \_\_\_\_\_ and you can't see them in other areas of the world.
2. The Sahara is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the African continent.
3. Christopher Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492.
4. The USA is a union of 50 \_\_\_\_\_ and the District of Columbia.

3. Tell about the Russian Federation (its situation, political system, national symbols etc.).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 13

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 6 sentences.

Environmental problems are the most burning problems of today. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment. Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect. Today in many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries.

2. Correct the false statements:

1. Nature reminds the same whatever we do.
2. Air pollution causes the greenhouse effect.
3. The global warming is a result of the emission of harmful substances.
4. Green Peace cares for economy in countries.

3. Tell about the UK or the USA (its situation, political system, national symbols etc.).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 14

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

Living in a city you could find many advantages and disadvantages. There are a lot of facilities for people in the city – transport, communication, electricity, plumbing facilities, highways. The citizens have more opportunities for making money and entertainments. Children can get a good education. But the cost of living is very high in the city. Most goods and food products are expensive. There is no fresh air and pure water. The pace of life is high. The environment is polluted with dust, smoke, garbage and dioxide gases from factories. Many criminal activities often take place in the city.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of facilities are there in the city?
2. How could you name a person living in cities?
3. Who has more educational opportunities in big cities?
4. What are the main ecological problems of city life?

3. Tell about Australia or Canada or New Zealand (its situation, political system, national symbols etc.).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 15

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Sometimes you may think that city life is better than village life. However, there are a lot of advantages in country life. Generally, people there live in harmony and peace. They have more friends in the community since it is small. The village people always try to protect their traditional habits and culture. The village has clean air, less noise, pollution and rush, and the environment is very beautiful. The village has few vehicles, so roads are less dangerous for driving or cycling. As its bad points it is necessary to note that some people are not well-educated. Countrymen have to go to the city to supply some of their needs. They have a few opportunities for entertainment.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

1. Village life let us to be in \_\_\_\_\_ with nature and ourselves.
2. Air and water \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the burning problems of today.
3. Traffic accidents always happen on this \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You'll have great \_\_\_\_\_ if you get a job in this company.

3. Tell about ecological problems and ways of its solutions.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 16

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 3 sentences.

Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. Their flat is on the fourth floor. There are all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and the chute to carry rubbish down, as well as three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony. Alexander's bedroom is very cosy with yellow wallpapers, a large bed, a comfortable writing desk and some shelves on the walls. The bookcase in the right-hand corner and the carpet on the floor aren't in fashion now, but Alexander likes it and doesn't want to rearrange anything.

2. Correct the false statements:

5. Alexander lives in a private house.
6. There are all the plumbing facilities in his housing.
7. One of the bedrooms belongs to Alexander.
8. Alexander always follows fashion trends in the furniture.

3. Tell about yourself.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 17

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

There are 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. Many British people love old houses. They also love gardening, and there are gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country. Two thirds of family in Britain own their houses. Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining room and kitchen downstairs. But it is still very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. Different generations don't usually live in the same house.

2. Answer the questions:

5. What kinds of housing are common to Britain?
6. What is a big love of British people?
7. How many British families have got private housing?
8. Who has some problems to own their houses nowadays?

3. Tell about your family and your relationships.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 18

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Mary's usual working days look practically the same. But she does her best to make them more interesting and useful. She believes her life to be impossible without hard work that is the only way to achieve the goals. At exactly 6:00 her radio alarm buzzes. She isn't a lazybones and she does her morning exercises every morning. After taking a shower and having a light breakfast she grabs her school bag and rushes for college. It takes her about one hour by bus to get there. Mary's classes start at 8:30 and are over at 1 o'clock. She sometimes stays at college to play basketball with her groupmates. In the evenings she's busy doing her homework. She goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

5. Life is impossible without \_\_\_\_\_ work.
6. At 6:15 my alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In a common school lessons usually \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:00.
8. This weekend I am \_\_\_\_\_ doing my project.

3. Describe yourself or one of the members of your family (occupation, appearance and character).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 19

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Lora's college is modern and well-designed. It is a three-storey building with a sports ground behind it. On the ground floor there are some classrooms for the first-year students, workshops and a library. In the reading room the students can use laptops during the breaks and after classes. The canteen is spacious, light and clean. The physical training lessons take place in the gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool. The classrooms on the first floor are well-equipped. And they are the same on the second one. Each room has a teacher's table, students' desks, a board, a computer and a multimedia projection unit. Lora thinks that it is the best educational institution in her city.

2. Correct the false statements:

5. There is a swimming pool behind a sports ground outdoor.
6. The library is equipped with laptops.
7. All the classrooms are on the first floor.
8. The students can watch the films and present their projects in each classroom.

3. Tell about your house or flat.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 20

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 3 sentences.

Nowadays it's hard to name all the activities and entertainments practised by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There are various pursuits that young people choose to pass their free time. Today they spend hours following different YouTube or TikTok channels or surfing the Internet, playing computer games, reading ebooks etc. Many of them lead an active way of life by going in for different kinds of sports. But there is always someone who prefers a calm way of spending his spare time: walking in parks or gardens, visiting museums, art galleries or theatres...

2. Answer the questions:

5. What activities do modern people practise?
6. What do young people choose for passing their spare time?
7. Do all of them prefer to lead an active way of life?
8. How can you spend your free time in a calm way?

3. Tell about your technical school.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 21

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

A hobby is what a person likes to do in his or her spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. Your hobby makes your life more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby becomes more and more popular every year. Making things includes drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something – coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

5. Rich people often \_\_\_\_\_ paintings, rare things and other art objects.
6. Let's have a look at my collection of my favourite groups' \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Knitting, cross-stitch, needlepoint – all these \_\_\_\_\_ allow you to create true works of art.
8. I am really \_\_\_\_\_ of playing volleyball with you!

3. Tell about your working day.

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« \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 г.

### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 22

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»**,  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 3 sentences.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. Although every town or city has many kinds of shops, many of these are typical: a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocer's, a baker's, a greengrocer's, a dairy and a butcher's. My family and I like to do our shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. Various goods are sold under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, true to its name, consists of many departments: ready-made clothes, shoes, sports goods, toys, electronics, cosmetics, etc. In the supermarket we can also buy many different things in the same location: meat, fish, flour, cereals, tea, fruits, vegetables, etc. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed.

2. Correct the false statements:

5. It's difficult to find a needed shop in modern cities.
6. The department stores and the supermarkets buy the same things.
7. To buy different goods under one roof is very convenient.
8. You contact the seller each time when you need to weigh and pack goods in the supermarket.

3. Tell about your hobby or your activities in spare time.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 23

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams – their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums. Athletics is the most popular sport. It comprises such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Great championships organized every four years are called the Olympic Games.

2. Answer the questions:

5. What is the difference between «partners» and «opponents»?
6. What are the rules of a football match?
7. Where do usually matches take place?
8. When are the Olympic Games normally held?

3. Describe life in the town and country (advantages and disadvantages).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 24

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

Nora and Pete are deciding which places of interest they are going to visit during their winter holidays. They are leaving Moscow for St Petersburg by train on January 3<sup>rd</sup> at night. At about 5 am they are arriving in St Petersburg and taking a coach to Helsinki. In Helsinki they are having lunch, a tour of the historical centre of the city and free time. At 6 pm the friends are moving to Stockholm in the luxurious 14-deck ferry Symphony. There are cabins, lounges, restaurants and cafes, shops and entertainments, spa salons, a swimming pool, cinema and even a helicopter deck! In Stockholm they are visiting the Royal Palace, Drama Theatre, City Hall, etc. It is one of the most crowded museums-cities in the world.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

5. We are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ several Scandinavian countries.
6. Travelling by \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most interesting means of journey.
7. They are going to take \_\_\_\_\_ across the river.
8. The Louvre is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

3. Tell about your sport activities or your favourite kind of sports.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 25

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of the state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power that the Russian government consists of: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly consisting of the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). Legislature is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by both houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

2. Correct the false statements:

5. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
6. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches of power.
7. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
8. The legislative power is represented by all kinds of courts.

3. Tell about ways of cooking or your favourite dish and its recipe.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 26

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the British Isles and it consists of four parts – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest city in the country is its capital London. The territory of the UK is small but it has a wide variety of landscapes and scenery. There are moors, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills and plains there. Politically the UK is a monarchy: the head of state is the King or Queen. Nevertheless, the real ruler is the Prime Minister representing the party in power. Farming, machinery, food processing, shipbuilding, textile and electronics are the leading industries in the UK.

2. Answer the questions:

5. How many parts make up the UK? Name it.
6. How could you describe British landscapes?
7. Who rules the country?
8. What are the main branches of manufacturing in the UK?

3. Tell about means of travelling or your favourite family trip.

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 27

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Australia is a unique country. It is situated in the south-western part of the Pacific Ocean. Australia is the largest island in the world and the smallest continent. Nearly 22 million people live there. The central part of the country is semi-desert. It is impossible to live where there is no water, and so most of Australians live in the south-east. In 1770 the English captain James Cook discovered the east coast of Australia. The continent was used as a prison where the British government sent British prisoners. Today Australia is an independent federated state consisting of 6 states and 2 territories with the capital Canberra. The national language is English, and Australia continues to be a member of the Commonwealth headed by the British Queen.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

5. Most of animals in Australia are \_\_\_\_\_ and you can't see them in other areas of the world.
6. The Sahara is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the African continent.
7. Christopher Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ America in 1492.
8. The USA is a union of 50 \_\_\_\_\_ and the District of Columbia.

3. Tell about the Russian Federation (its situation, political system, national symbols etc.).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 28

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 6 sentences.

Environmental problems are the most burning problems of today. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment. Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect. Today in many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries.

2. Correct the false statements:

5. Nature reminds the same whatever we do.
6. Air pollution causes the greenhouse effect.
7. The global warming is a result of the emission of harmful substances.
8. Green Peace cares for economy in countries.

3. Tell about the UK or the USA (its situation, political system, national symbols etc.).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 29

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,  
34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 4 sentences.

Living in a city you could find many advantages and disadvantages. There are a lot of facilities for people in the city – transport, communication, electricity, plumbing facilities, highways. The citizens have more opportunities for making money and entertainments. Children can get a good education. But the cost of living is very high in the city. Most goods and food products are expensive. There is no fresh air and pure water. The pace of life is high. The environment is polluted with dust, smoke, garbage and dioxide gases from factories. Many criminal activities often take place in the city.

2. Answer the questions:

5. What kinds of facilities are there in the city?
6. How could you name a person living in cities?
7. Who has more educational opportunities in big cities?
8. What are the main ecological problems of city life?

3. Tell about Australia or Canada or New Zealand (its situation, political system, national symbols etc.).

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### ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 30

Дисциплина: Иностранный язык

Специальности **31.02.02 «Акушерское дело»,**  
**34.02.01 «Сестринское дело»**

Очное отделение

Курс 1, семестр 2

1. Read the text and translate a piece of 5 sentences.

Sometimes you may think that city life is better than village life. However, there are a lot of advantages in country life. Generally, people there live in harmony and peace. They have more friends in the community since it is small. The village people always try to protect their traditional habits and culture. The village has clean air, less noise, pollution and rush, and the environment is very beautiful. The village has few vehicles, so roads are less dangerous for driving or cycling. As its bad points it is necessary to note that some people are not well-educated. Countrymen have to go to the city to supply some of their needs. They have a few opportunities for entertainment.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable words from the text №1:

5. Village life let us to be in \_\_\_\_\_ with nature and ourselves.
6. Air and water \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the burning problems of today.
7. Traffic accidents always happen on this \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You'll have great \_\_\_\_\_ if you get a job in this company.

3. Tell about ecological problems and ways of its solutions.

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_ /А.В. Петрова/