**Учреждения СПО**

**Тема:** «Учебно-методическое пособие для проведения практических занятий для обучающихся второго курса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык**».**

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**Пояснительная записка**

Данное учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования в помощь преподавателям и обучающимся второго курса ОГАПОУ «Белгородский индустриальный колледж» в соответствии с обязательной нагрузкой в количестве 32 часов   
(I семестр) по специальностям: 13.02.11 «Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования», 22.02.16 «Сварочное производство», 09.02.03 «Программирование в компьютерных системах», 13.02.02 «Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование», 11.02.10 «Радиосвязь, радиовещание и телевидение», 22.02.05 «Системы и средства диспетчерского управления», 27.02.04 «Автоматические системы управления», 10.02.01 «Организация и технология защиты информации», 38.02.02 «Страховое дело», 19.02.10 «Технология продукции общественного питания», 38.02.03 «Операционная деятельность в логистике».

Цель пособия - углубление языковых знаний, расширение словарного запаса, совершенствование грамматических знаний и навыков, формирование у обучающихся речевой, языковой и коммуникативной компетенции, уровень развития которой позволяет использовать иностранный язык как инструмент межкультурного общения.

Материал пособия, предлагаемый для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы, имеет коммуникативную направленность.Темы учебного пособия и система упражнений обогащают словарный запас обучающихся, развивают навыки чтения, говорения, письма.

Пособие состоит из двух частей. Первая часть (Part I. Vocabulary and speaking) имеет 10 разделов (Units):

1. Приветствие, прощание, пожелания.
2. Речевой этикет/поведение в обществе.
3. Знакомство с людьми.
4. Формы обращения.
5. Страна изучаемого языка. Великобритания.
6. Столица страны изучаемого языка. Лондон.
7. Экономика Великобритании.
8. На железнодорожном вокзале.
9. Поездка за рубеж. В аэропорту.
10. Прохождение таможни.

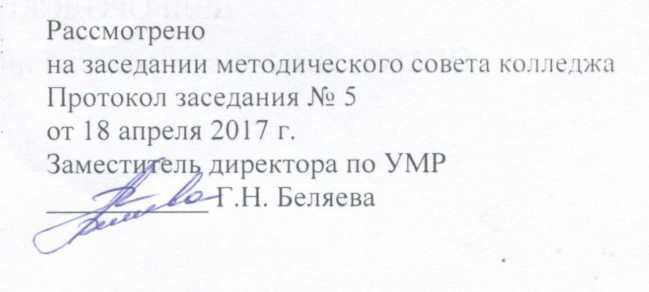
Вторая часть (Part II.Grammar practice) имеет 7 разделов:

1. Глагол to be.
2. Глагол to have.
3. Личные, притяжательные, указательные местоимения.
4. Настоящее простое время Present Simple Tense.
5. Прошедшее простое время Past Simple Tense.
6. Будущее простое время Future Simple Tense. Оборот to be going to.
7. Пассивный залог.

В большинстве разделов дается тематический список слов и словосочетаний. Пособие содержит объяснение грамматических явлений в английском языке, так же в нем указан список неправильных глаголов, что облегчает работу с практической частью пособия – упражнениями. Работа над лексическим материалом проводится поэтапно:

1. Работа с предтекстовыми упражнениями.
2. Чтение и перевод основного текста, контроль и понимание прочитанного с помощью вопросов.
3. Выполнение послетекстовых лексических и грамматических упражнений.
4. Работа с диалогами (в некоторых разделах).
5. Работа с дополнительными текстами.

Материал пособия прошел апробацию в течение последних пяти лет в Белгородском индустриальном колледже. Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для обучающихся учреждений среднего профессионального образования.



Учебно-методическое пособие по практическим занятиям для обучающихся второго курса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

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**Part I. Vocabulary and speaking**

**Unit 1. Greetings, farewells, wishes**

**A Informal situations (school/work friends, neighbors):**

**Greetings**

- Hi.

* Hey.
* Hello.
* Good morning/afternoon/evening.

- How are you?

* How is it going?
* How are you getting on?
* How are things?
* What’s new?
* What’s up?

*Possible replies*

- Fine.

* OK.
* Good.
* So, so.
* Very /pretty much the same.
* Very well, thank you.
* Getting better /worse.
* Not too bad/well, thanks. And you?

**Farewells**

- I’ve got to go. Bye.

- Take care.

- See you later.

- Must dash.

- It’s getting late. I must be going**.**

**B Formal situations (co-workers, business partners):**

**Greetings**

- Hello, Mr/Mrs/Miss….

- Good morning/afternoon/evening.

- It’s nice to meet you (again).

- How have you been?

- How do you do?

*Possible replies*

- I’ve been good, thank you.

- How do you do?

- I’m doing well.

- It’s nice to meet you too.

**Farewells**

- I’m sorry but I have to leave now.

- If you’ll excuse me, I must be going.

- I’d better be going.

- I hope to see you soon.

- I look forward to seeing you again.

**Language help! *How do you do***is very formal and uncommon, mostly used by older people. Usually the answer is the same

***How have you been/ It’s nice to meet you again***is only asked by people who have already met

* 1. **Practice the conversations. Take turns to ask and answer the questions:**

- Good morning. - Morning, Anna.

- Good morning, Anna. How are you? - Hi, Dave.

- Fine, thanks. How are you? - How are you doing?

- Good. - I’m doing fine, thanks.

Coffee?

- Yes, please.

**1.2 Memorize the dialogues:**

- How are you getting on?

- Fine, thank you. And how are you?

- Not too well.

- Why, what’s the matter?

- It’s a long time since we've met last.  
- Yes, very.

- I’m glad you’re back. I was missing you badly.

- Oh, thank you. So was I.

- How’s Donald getting on with his article?

- I’m afraid I don’t know. I don’t see much of him.

- I really must be going.  
- Nice seeing you. When are you off?  
-I must catch the 11.00 train.  
- Hope to see you soon. Take care and give my best wishes to your brother.  
- I will.  
- Bye - bye.  
-See you. Bye.

* 1. **Answer the questions using a sentence from the right-hand column.**
  2. How are you? Fine, thank you.

How are you getting on? Very well, thank you.

How’s your son? So, so.

How is your mother feeling? Not bad.

How is everybody at home? Not too well/bad.

Very much the same.

**1.4 Ask questions to which the following could be the answers.**

a.Fine, thank you.

b.He’s doing well, thank you.

c.Not too well, I’m afraid.

d.Everybody’s fine.

e.Getting better.

f.It’s a long time since we met last.

g.I’m finishing it, thank you.

**1.5 Answer the questions.**

a. How are you?

b. How is your mother (father) getting on?

c. How is everybody at home?

d. How’s your sister feeling?

e. How are things with your aunt? I hear she was ill.

f. How are you getting on with your study/ new job?

**1.6 Read the poem and learn it by heart.**  
**Betty:**How do you do, dear Jane?

**Jane:**Dear Betty, how do you do?

**Betty:**Very well, thank you. And how is sister Sue?

**Jane:**Sister Sue is very well,

And sends her love to you,

And so does sister Bell.

**Betty:**Ah, how does she do?

**Jane:**She, too, is very well.

**Betty:**My love to sister Bell!

**Unit 2. Social expressions**

**Special days**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **When:** | **You say:** |
| it's someone’s birthday | Happy Birthday! |
| it's Christmas | Happy/Merry Christmas! |
| it's New Year's day | Happy New Year! |
| someone is going to do something difficult for example, to take an exam or have an interview for a job | Good luck! |
| someone has done something special for example, got a new job or had a baby | Congratulations!**/**Well done! |

**Language help!** We use **Thank goodness** when we are happy that something bad didn’t happen.

**2.1 Find five more phrases:**

~~good~~ take excuse bless ~~luck~~ you

thank me goodness not care bad

good luck**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2.2 Choose one of the phrases from the opposite page to fit the dialogue:**

**A:** (*sneezes*) Achoo!**A:** It’s my birthday today.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**B:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A:** I’m taking my driving test today. **A:** How are you?

**B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ B:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A:** I’ve just passed my driving test! **A:** Nobody was hurt in the

accident.

**B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A:** How is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? **A:** Here’s your tea.

**B:** Not **\_\_\_\_\_\_.** And you? **B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2.3 What would you say in these situations?**

1. You want to go through the doorway. There are some people blocking it. **Excuse me!**

2. A friend buys you a drink.

3. Your friend is going for a job interview.

4. Someone sneezes next to you.

5. It's 2 am January 1st. You meet your friend in the street.

6. Your friend tells you he has just won some money.

**2.4 You meet Ann, your English friend. Reply to her.**

Ann: Good evening.

You: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann: How are you?

You: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann: It’s my birthday today.

You: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Would you like a drink?

You: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Here you are. Cheers!

You: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.5 Write a conversation using as many phrases as possible.**

**Unit 3. Meeting people**



**3.1. Countries and nationalities. Tick the countries you know. Write the missing letters.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **Nationalities** |
| I’m from … | I’m… |
| Brazil  Australia  Argentina  the USA  Germany  Italy  Mexico  Russia | Brazilian  Australi \_ \_  Argentini \_ \_  Americ \_ \_  Germ \_ \_  Itali \_ \_  Mexic \_ \_  Russi \_ \_ |
| the UK  Spain  Poland  Turkey | Brit ish  Span \_ \_ \_  Pol \_ \_ \_  Turk \_ \_ \_ |
| Japan  China | Japan \_ \_ \_  Chin \_ \_ \_ |
| France | French |

**3.2. Fill in the gaps. Read and practice the conversations. Where do the conversations take place?**

Receptionist: Good morning. What’s your name please?

Jane: It's Jane Smith.

Receptionist: And where are you from?

Jane: I’m from …. .

Receptionist: What are your names, please?

Joe: My name's Joe Hill and this is Susan West.

Receptionist: Where are you from?

Joe: We are from …

Receptionist: Welcome to the conference. You’re in room C.

**3.3.Pair work 1. Take turns to ask and answer questions. Use the words from**

**Follow the model:** *- Where are you from?*

*- I’m from … . I’m ….*

**3.4. Do you know these people? Where are they from?**

**1 2 3**



**4 5 6**



~~France~~ Spain the UK China

the USA Australia

~~Jean Renault~~ Will Smith Jackie Chan Nicole Kidman Penelope Cruz

Daniel Craig

*His name is Jean Renault*. *He is an actor.He is from France.*

**3.5. Topical vocabulary. Look at the form for an Internet café chat room. Put the words into the correct box.**

doctor student single Poland businessman/woman learning English films the USA married

Brazil music sport

|  |
| --- |
| **Job** |
| doctor |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Marital status** |
| single |
|  |



|  |
| --- |
| **Country** |
| Poland |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Interests** |
| learning English |
|  |

**3.6. Read the E-mails and put them into correct order.**

**To Vanessa**

Hello again, Vanessa. I’m 30 years old and I’m single. I’m in an Internet café on 5th Street. Where are you?

**To Vanessa**

Hello Vanessa. My name is Tom and I’m interested in English. I’m a businessman from Poland. My brother is married to an American woman. They are doctors. I'm in San Francisco with him for one month. Tell me more about you.

**To Tom**

Hi Tom. Thank you for your E-mail. I’m 28 years old. I’m single and I’m interested in sport and films. Now I’m in an Internet café on 5th Street too!

**To Tom**

Hi. My name is Vanessa. I’m a doctor from Brazil but I’m on holiday in San Francisco in the USA. I’m interested in learning English. Please write to me (in English!).

**3.7 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

1. Vanessa is 20 years old and she is married.

2. She is on holiday in Madrid. She is Chinese.

3. She is interested in sport and films.

4. Tom is French and he is married to an American woman.

5. She is a doctor from Brazil.

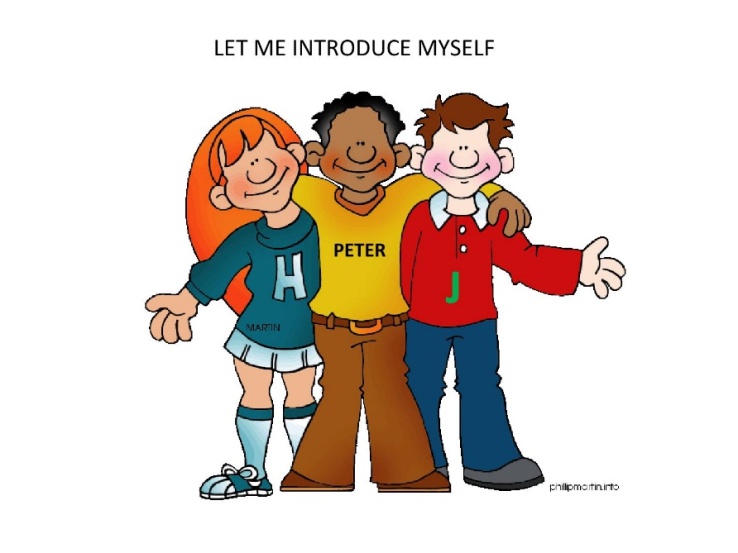
6. Tom is interested in learning Spanish.

**Do you have penpals/penfriends? What countries are they from?**

**Language help!** Penpals are [people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People) who regularly write to each other, particularly via [postal mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postal_mail)

**3.8. Introduce yourself, follow the plan.**

**1. Greeting.**

Hi/Hello/Good afternoon….

**2. First name/last name.**

My first/last name is…..

**3. Place of living.**

I’m from …..

**4. Age.**

I’m …..

**5. Marital status.**

I’m married/single.

**6. Occupation.**

I’m a first year student at …..

**7. Hobby/Interests.**

My hobby is …/I’m interested in…..

**3.9 Introduce your classmate. Follow the plan. Pay attention to the verbs and pronouns.**

**Unit 4. Forms of address**

**Addressing people by their names**

**Обращение к людям по имени**

Очень важно обращаться к людям правильно. Если мужчина представляется как **James**, называйте его **James**. Если он представляется как **James Brown**, обращайтесь к нему **Mr. Brown**. Тоже самое можно сказать про обращения к женщинам.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Goodmorning, **Mr. Brown**! |  |
| * How are you, **Ms. Brown**? |  |
| * Hello, **James**! |  |
| * How are you, **Susan**? |  |

**Using titles**

**Использование титулов**

Титулы **Mr., Mrs.** и **Ms.** в обращениях употребляются с фамилией.

**Mr**. ['mistər] (мужчина), например**, Mr. Smith**;

**Mrs**. ['misiz] (замужняя женщина), например, **Mrs. Baker**;

**Ms**. [miz] (замужняя или незамужняя женщина), например, **Ms. Gray**;

**Miss** [mis] (незамужняя женщина), например, **MissGreen.** Как титул, **Miss** употребляется с фамилией.

## Informal forms of address

## Неофициальные формы обращения

Неофициальные формы обращения употребляются в семье или с близкими друзьями. В целом, изучающим язык целесообразно избегать употребления неофициальных форм обращения, т.к. они могут быть восприняты как фамильярность.

Неофициальные формы обращения в семье обычно употребляются без имени, например, папа, папочка, мама, мамочка, бабушка, дедушка.

Дети часто употребляют некоторые формы обращения в семье с именем, например, тетя Молли, дядя Джим.

Слова-проявления нежности употребляются в семье или с очень близкими друзьями, обращаясь к лицам мужского или женского пола, например, дорогой / дорогая, детка, милая / сладкая, любимая / сердце мое, сладкая, драгоценная, солнышко.

- Hi, **dear!**

- Don't worry about it, **darling.**

- **Honey**, have you seen my car keys?

Следующие неофициальные формы обращения употребляются с друзьями и иногда с незнакомыми людьми (только в неофициальной обстановке, применять осмотрительно): дружище, приятель, друг, коллега, напарник, ребята, брат, сестра.

- Got a light, **buddy**?

- Stop arguing, **guys**!

- Hey, **pal**, this is my bag, not yours!

## Addressing strangers in public places

## Обращение к незнакомым людям в общественных местах

## Sir – обращение к мужчине старшему по возрасту, в том числе со стороны продавцов, официантов к своим посетителям; в армии к старшему по званию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - **Sir**, could you help me? |  | |
| - Excuse me**, sir**, could you tell me where the bank is?  **Madam** - обращение к женщине старшей по возрасту, в том числесо стороны продавцов, официантов к своим посетителям. Это не так часто используется, обычное обращение *Excuse me, please.*  - Excuse me, **madam**, I didn't hear what you said to me.  **Miss** – обращение к молодой женщине:  - Excuse me, **miss**, is this Oak Street?  http://www.klainmain.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/canstockphoto7863536.jpg**4.1 How would you address each of the following situations.**  1. An old man you don’t know.  2. A policeman.  3. Your foreign colleague, whose name is Sam Smith. He is 45.  4. His wife. Her name is June. She is 38.  5. His daughter Ella. She is not married.  6. His daughter Mary who is married to Dr. Robert Rice.  7. Her husband.  8. Your friend's professor Bruce Baker.  9. Lily Lewis whose marital status you don’t know. She is in her early thirties. |  |
| **4.2 Read the following conversation to find out: 1) who the speakers are; 2) where it is taking place. Suggest the suitable title for it.**  Ted: Excuse me, you must be Tom.  Tom: Sorry? |  |
| Ted: You are Tom, aren’t you? You’ve just come from London, haven’t you?  Tom: Yes, that’s right. I’m Tom Anderson.  Ted: Good, and I’m Ted Royal.  Tom: How do you do.  Ted: How do you do. That’s Mrs Royal and our son. Liz, Allan, come and say hello to Tom.  Liz: Hello, Tom, did you have a good flight?  Tom: Oh, yes, very nice, thank you. Hello, Allan.  Allan: Hello.  Ted: Come on, Tom, we’ve got the car outside. Liz, did you find a baggage trolley for Tom?  Liz: I’m afraid, I didn’t. I couldn’t find one anywhere.  Ted: Never mind, give me one of your bags, Tom.  Tom: Oh, thank you Mr Royal.  Ted: By the way, I hope you don’t mind me calling you Tom?  Tom: No, of course not.  Liz: And Ted, don’t you think it would be better if Tom called us by our first names?  Ted: Yes, of course.”Mr Royal” makes me feel like a grandfather.  **Answer the following questions.**  1. Why did Ted say “Excuse me”? 2. What difference would it have made if he hadn’t used this expression? 3. Why did Tom say “Sorry”? 4. Why do you think Tom didn’t say “How do you do” to Allan? 7. Would he have sounded too formal? |  |

## Unit 5. Welcome to Great Britain

*“The world is a book, and those who do not travel, read only a page”.*

*(St. Augustin)*

**5.1 Discuss the following questions.**

1. What is the difference between the names “Great Britain” and “the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”?

2. What countries does Great Britain include? What are they? What are their capitals?

**5.2 Find geographical names in the text and translate them. Do we use the articles with them?**

**5.3Fill in the gaps if necessary.**

1. The official name of … Great Britain is … United Kingdom of …Great Britain and …Northern Ireland.

2. …U. K consists of…England, …Scotland, …Wales and …Northern Ireland.

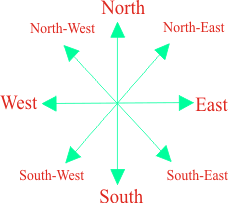
3. The western coast of …Great Britain is washed by … Atlantic Ocean and … Irish Sea.

4. … English Channel separates the south-east of … Great Britain from …France the narrower part of which is called … Strait of Dover.

5. The climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of … Gulf Stream.

6. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is …Thames, which is a little over 200 miles.

**5.4 Find the cardinal directions in the text, translate into English.**

север- северный- на севере -к северу от;

юг - южный - на юге - к югу от;

запад-западный-на западе - к западу от;

восток –восточный - на востоке - к востоку от.

* 1. **Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Горы находятся *на западе* и *севере* страны.

2. Низменности *на юге* и *востоке.*

3. *Западное* побережье Великобритании омывается Атлантическим океаном и Северным морем.

4. Ла-Манш отделяет *юго-восточную* часть Великобритании от Франции.

**5.6 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| red rose | краснаяроза |
| thistle | чертополох |
| daffodil | нарцисс |
| shamrock | трилистник |
| mainland | материк |
| island | остров |
| to consist of /include | состоять из/включать в себя |
| the English Channel | Пролив Ла-Манш |
| The Strait of Dover | Па-де-Кале или Дуврский пролив |
| The Gulf Stream | теплое течение Гольфстрим |
| mild | мягкий |
| humid | сырой, влажный |
| temperate | умеренный |
| weather forecast | прогнозпогоды |
| lowlands | низменности |
| mountains | горы |
| the House of Commons | палатаобщин |
| the House of Lords | палаталордов |
| highly developed country | высокоразвитоегосударство |
| parliamentary monarchy | парламентскаямонархия |
| to mine mineral resources | добыватьминеральныересурсы |
| coal | уголь |
| census | перепись населения |

**5.7 Reading and speaking.**

**Read the text. Say are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

1. The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. The UK consists of three parts – England, Scotland, and Wales.

3. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland.

4. The English Channel separates the south-east of Great Britain from France.

5. The climate in Great Britain is generally hot and dry due to the influence of the Strait of Dover.

6. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow.

7. The national emblem of Scotland is a red rose.

9. The UK is the constitutional monarchy. The official head of the state is the Prime Minister.

**Text 1. Great Britain**

The official name of the country we usually call England is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U K is situated on the group of islands lying to the west of the continent of Europe. The UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometres. The population of the country according to the 2011 census is about 63,182,000. The mountains are in the west and the north of the country. There are lowlands in the south and the east. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales.

The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the North Sea. The English Channel, which is 32 kilometres wide, separates the south-east of Great Britain from France the narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. So Great Britain is surrounded by water. Not far from the British Isles there is warm Gulf Stream. So, the climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring. In January average temperature is from 3 to 7 degrees below zero and in July it is from 16-17 degrees above zero.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow.

The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

The national emblem of England is a red rose. The national emblem of Scotland is a thistle. The national emblem of Wales of is a daffodil. The national emblem of Northern Ireland is a shamrock.

Great Britain is not rich in mineral resources, except coal, mined mostly in Wales. But it is a highly developed country.

The UK is the parliamentary monarchy. Legislative power belongs to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Officially the Head of the State is the Queen.

**5.8 Listening task. Choose the right variant. (Supplement 1. Additional texts)**

**1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes...**

a) England and Scotland;

b) Wales and Northern Ireland;

c) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;

**2. The Prime Minister lives …**

a) at Buckingham Palace;

b) near the Stonehenge;

c) at 10 Downing Street;

**3. The Queen lives in …**

a) Oxford;

b)the Parliament;

c) Buckingham Palace;

**4. …. is a birthplace of William Shakespeare.**

a) Liverpool;

b) Stratford - upon – Avon;

c) Edinburgh;

**5. …. is a home of The Beatles.**

a) London;

b) Cardiff;

c) Liverpool;

**6. …. and … is famous for the Universities.**

a) Oxford and Cambridge;

b) Belfast and Cardiff;

c) Stratford - upon – Avon and London;

**7. About 2% of the working population are…**

a)businessmen;

b)farmers

c)teachers;

**8. In Wales ….. is very popular.**

a) Kensington Garden;

b) the Snowdon National Park

c) Hyde Park;

**9. Welsh people speak…**

a) English;

b) both English and Welsh;

c) English and French;

**10. Over … million tourists come to Britain every year.**

a) 28;

b) 38;

c) 48;

**11. What is Stonehenge? It is…**

a) a clock;

b) a temple;

c) a temple, or a clock, or a calendar. Nobody knows.

**12. Britain is an island. In fact there are over … islands.**

a) 800;

b) 900;

c)1000;

**5.9 Speaking and discussion.**

1. What place in Britain would you like to visit most of all and why?

2. Would you like to live in Britain? Why/why not?

**5.10 Read about the political system of Great Britain.**

**Can you explain the meaning of the sentence*“The Queen reigns but she doesn’t rule”?***

**Her majesty Queen Elizabeth II**

**The Queen is…**

* the Head of the State.
* the Head of the Armed Forces.
* the Head of the Church of England.

**The Queen …**

* visits abroad.
* invites other world leaders to come to the United Kingdom.
* can declare when the country is at war and when war is over.
* appoints archbishops and bishops on the advice of the Prime Minister.
* signs documents and reports.
* represents the nation at times of great celebration or sorrow.
* travels around the country visiting hospitals, schools, factories and other places and organizations.

**The official residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace.**

**\*\*\***

**The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britainand Northern Ireland isTheresa May, the leader of the Conservative Party, was appointed by the Queen on 13 July 2016.**



• The Prime Minister is the political leader of the United Kingdom.

• She acts as the head of Her Majesty's Government.

• She heads the Cabinet.

• She co-ordinates the policies and activities of the Cabinet.

**The official residence of the Prime Minister is**

**10 Downing Street.**

**5.11 Pair work. Take turns to ask and answer questions.**

**Follow the model.**

The Queen **signs** documents and reports.

The Queen **doesn’t sign** documents and reports.

**Does** the Queen **sign** documents and reports?

Yes, she does. No, she doesn’t.

**Text 2.Places to go. Wales.**

Wales is a part of the United Kingdom and it’s famous for its beautiful scenery, music festivals and friendly people. It has its own language, Welsh, but nearly everyone speaks English. The best time to visit is from June to September.

Cardiff is a capital city. It’s a busy, modern city on a river called the Taff. There is a beautifulcastle in the center of the city and some interestingmuseums. St. David’s Hall is a good place for traditional Welsh music. You can also go to concerts and sports events at the amazing Millennium Stadium.

Breacon Beacons National Park is a great place for walksandpicnics. You can walk along Offa’s Dyke in the Black Mountains and enjoy the wonderful views, or go fishing at Llangorse Lake, the largest natural lake in the south Wales.

Snowdonia National Park is in the north of the country. Every year about 500.000 people climb Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales. You can also travel up the mountain by train! Llandudno is an old seaside town on the north coast. It'sfamous for its long beaches and beautiful scenery, and isa goodplace to go surfing. You can also go surfing at manyplaces inthe south of the country like Broadheaven and Tenby**.**

**Topicalvocabulary**

The Taff – рекаТафф

St. David’s Hall - Сент-Дэвид Холл, центр проведения выступлений местных и мировых звезд, конференций и представлений из области современного искусства.

Millennium Stadium – стадион Миллениум

Breacon Beacons NationalPark – национальный парк Брекон-Биконс

Offa’sDyke – дамба Оффы, бывшая граница между Англией и Ульсом

the Black Mountains – Черныегоры

Llangorse Lake – озеро Ллэнгорс

Snowdonia National Park – национальныйпаркСноудония

Llandudno – Лландидно, морской курорт и город в Уэльсе

Tenby – Тэнби, город на юго-западе

**5.12 Are these sentences true or false?**

1. Wales is a country in the United Kingdom.

2. They speak two languages in Wales.

3. August isn’t a good time to visit.

4. You can listen to music at the Millennium Stadium.

5. Snowdon is in the Black Mountains.

6. You can travel by train up Snowdon.

7. Llandudno is a modern town.

8. Wales is a good place for surfing.

**5.13 Make notes about Wales.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **facts about the country** | **places to visit and things to do** |
|  |  |

**5.14 Do you have your dream country you would like to visit? Tell about places to visit and things to do.**

**Unit 6. London**

*When a man is tired of London he is tired of life*

*(Dr Johnson)*

**6.1 Discuss the following questions.**

1. What do you know about London?

2. Have you ever been to London? Would you like to visit it?

3. What famous London sights do you know?

**6.2 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

The Tower of London - Лондонский Тауэр, крепость на северном берегу Темзы;

the Houses of Parliament – Парламент;

Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарскаяплощадь;

Kensington Gardens – Кенсингтонский парк, примыкающий к Гайд парку;

Westminster Abbey- Вестминстерское Аббатство;

Hyde Park – Гайд парк, королевский парк в центре Лондона;

Madame Tussaud's Museum – музей мадам Тюссо;

Poet'sCorner–Уголок поэтов в Вестминстерском Аббатстве;

the Royal Exchange –Королевская биржа;

BigBen–Биг Бен, самый большой из пяти колоколов Вестминстерского дворца (часто это название относят к часам и часовой башне в целом);

the British Museum - Британский музей;

the National Gallery – Национальная галерея;

the river Thames – рекаТемза.

**Text 1. London**

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural centre. It is one of the world’s most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population about 11 million people.

It is situated on the river Thames about forty miles from the mouth and is divided into two parts by the river: north and south.

The history of London goes back to Roman times. It has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Due to favourable geographical position a small town soon became an important trade centre.

Actually London can be divided into several parts. First there is the City of London*.* It’s the financial and business centre of Great Britain. It’s the district where most offices and banks are concentrated: the Royal Exchangeand the Bank ofEnglandare here, too. The East Endis the district where mostly working people live. A lot of docks, factories, poor houses are concentrated here. The old port is now called “Docklands”.

The West Endmakes a great contrast to the working district of London. It is full of the richest hotels, the largest supermarkets, the best cinemas and concert halls. It is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens such as Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. Many ancient buildings still stand here.

Another important district of London is Westminsterwhere most of government buildings are located. Westminster Palaceis the seat of the British Parliamentwhere the county’s leaders speak. The Houses of Parliamentstand beside the river Thames. On the highest tower there is the most famous and largest clock of the country - Big Ben*.*

Standing not far from the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbeyis a symbol of England. The legend says that Westminster Abbey was founded by St Peter himself but we know it was built by King Edward in 1065. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey. It is also famous for its Poet's Cornerwhere many outstanding people - statesmen, painters, and poets were buried there: Tennison and Geoffrey Chaucer, the first English national poet, world famous scientists Isaac Newton Charles Darwin, etc.

Every year millions of tourists come to London to visit the places of interests. They make sightseeing tours of the city, visit the Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, the National Gallery, Madame Tussaud’s Museum of waxworks*,* etc. They also visit the most ancient historic monuments dating back to Roman times such as the Tower of Londonwhich had been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace. At present it is one of the most interesting museums of GB. Now the King and the Queen of Britain do not live in the Tower. When the Queen i**s** in London, she stays in Buckingham Palace,her official residence.

**6.3 Reading and speaking.**

**Find information in the text. Say are these sentences true or false (T/F)?**

1. London consists of several parts: the City, the West End, the East End, Westminster.
2. The West End is an industrial district of London. It’s the district where most offices and banks are concentrated.
3. The East End is populated by working class family. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls.
4. The City is a financial center of London.
5. The West End is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens such as Hyde Parkor Kensington Gardens.
6. Westminster is adistrict of London where most of government buildings are located.
7. Buckingham Palacestands beside the river Thames.
8. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey.
9. When the Queen i**s** in London, she stays in Harrods,her official residence.

**6.4Listening task. Choose the right variant. (Supplement 2. Additional texts)**

**1. London is on the river …**

a) Severn;

b) Taff;

c) Thames;

**2. There are … bridges in London.**

a) 29;

b) 39;

c) 49;

**3. The most famous bridge in London is…**

a) Millennium Bridge;

b) Cannon Street Railway Bridge;

c) Tower Bridge;

**4. “The Tube” is ...**

a) a black taxi;

b) the Underground;

c) ared bus;

**5. Madam Tussaud's is..**

a)theNational Gallery;

b)the British Museum;

c) a museum of wax models;

**6. The most famous store in Britain is…**

a) Marks and Spenser;

b) Harrods;

c) House of Fraser;

**7. Covent Garden is …**

a)a place for growing flowers;

b)a place for shopping and a center of London street life;

c) a place for playing football.

**6.5 Make notes about London.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **facts about the city** | **places to visit and things to do** |
|  |  |

**Text 2. Baker Street**

***221b Baker Street, London.*** This address is famous all over the world as the greatest detective Mr. Sherlock Holmes and his friend Doctor Watson lived there for 23

years from 1881 to 1904. The house itself was built in 1815. It is a two-storied building.

The rooms are exactly the same as they werewhen Sherlock Holmes lived and worked there. The Sherlock Holmes museum was opened on March 27, 1990. In every room in the museum there are exhibits reminding visitors of various stories.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote 60 Sherlock Holmes adventures– four long novels 56 short stories. It is allowed to examine every item take pictures everywhere in

the museum. The role of Mrs. Hudson has not been forgotten. On the ground floor there is Hudson's old English restaurant serving traditional English food. The museum is absolutely remarkable. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle helped us to see the brilliant detective and also the late 19th century life-style of professional gentlemen through the Sherlock Holmes stories.

**6.6 Answer the following questions.**

1. Who lived at 221 b Baker Street?

2. When was the house built?

3. When was the museum opened?

4. How many stories and novels did Sir Arthur Conan Doyle write?

5. What do you know about Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson?

6. What books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle did you read?

7. What films about Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson did you see?

**Unit 7. The economy of Great Britain**

**7.1 Do you understand the difference between imports and exports? Match the words from two columns.**

1) Imports a) goods which a country sells to other countries;

2) Exports b) services sold to other countries;

3) Invisible exports c) services bought from other countries;

4) Invisible imports d) goods which a country buys from other countries.

**7.2 An important part of Britain’s overseas trade consists of invisible export**.**Divide the following into the categories: a visible import, an invisible import, an invisible export.**

a) A Frenchmen spends a week in Edinburgh and goes sightseeing;

b) A Londoner buys a Japanese-made car;

c) A Russian buys Lipton tea;

d) A British company books a group holiday to Greece for its workers;

e) A student from Russian takes an English course in London;

f) Russian people watch a British serial.

**7.3 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

Gross domestic product(GDP) – валовый внутренний продукт;

Gross national product (GNP) – валовый национальный продукт;

To be based on – быть основанным на ч/л;

To employ work force – нанимать рабочую силу;

Account for – насчитывать;

Branch of industry – отрасльпромышленности;

Cotton/woolen industry –хлопчатобумажная/шерстянаяпромышленность;

Coal-mining – добычаугля;

Electric power industry – энергопромыщленность;

Ferrous metallurgy – чернаяметаллургия;

Private enterprises – частныепредприятия;

Naval and industrial power – морская и промышленная держава;

Shipbuilding – кораблестроение;

Civil aviation – гражданская авиация;

Manufacturing– производство;

Agriculture – сельское хозяйство;

Play a vital/important role – игратьважнуюроль;

National income – национальныйдоход;

Retail and wholesale trade – розничнаяиоптоваяторговля;

Natural resources – минеральныересурсы;

Valuable deposits – ценные запасы/залежи;

Trade deficit – дефицит;

Raw materials – сырье;

Marble**-** мрамор;

Granite – гранит;

Slate –сланец;

Lead - свинец;

Tin**–** олово;

Copper – медь;

Zink – цинк;

China clay –фарфоровая глина.

**7.4 Pick up the names of the cities, countries, organizations from the text. Do we use articles with them?**

**Text 1.The economy of Great Britain**

Great Britain is a highly-developed naval and industrial power. Its economy was primarily based on private enterprises. The government controls the coal-mining and electric power industries, ferrous metallurgy and shipbuilding. Part of public transport, civil aviation and national bank are also managed by the state.   
The main sectors of British economy are manufacturing, services and agriculture. The share of industry in GNPis 11 times more than that of agriculture. Manufacturing plays a vital role in British economy. It accounts for 1/5 of the GNP and employs less than 1/3 of the workforce**.**   
The rise of Great Britain as an industrial nationwas partly due tothe presence of considerable mineral resources, the most important of them being coal and iron. Next to coal and iron the chief minerals found on the British Isles are the building stone, marble, granite, slate, lead, tin, copper, zink, salt and china clay. But in the course of the last hundred years many of Britain's most valuable deposits have been worked out.   
Big cities and towns such as London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sheffield and Birmingham have enterprises of nearly all branches of industry. The main centres of cotton and woolen industry are Leeds, Bradford and Manchester.

Services play an important role in British economy and make up an increasing proportion of the national income. They account for about 60 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 68 per cent of employees. This sector includes health, education, retail and wholesale trade, tourism, financial and business services,insurance, transport, etc.

In the 19th century Britain dominated international trade, accounting for about one-third of world's exports. Early in the 20th century its position changed. The volume of world's exports increased. With a large population, small land area, and few natural resources, the country depends on foreign trade to supply the raw materials for English factories and to provide a market for the sale of the thousands of types of manufactured goods produced by English industries.

The United Kingdom's principal exports are vehicles, machinery, manufactured goods and textiles. Its main exports are food staffs and most of the raw materials for industry. Britain imports half the food it needs.

The United Kingdom's main trade partner is the EU. Some 58 percent of the kingdom's exports go to EU nations. Its main EU partners are Germany, which accounts for 12 percent of exports; France, with 12 percent; and the Netherlands with 8 percent. The United Kingdom's largest single market is the United States, which accounts for 13 percent of its exports. The United States also provides 14 percent of the kingdom's imports.

For several decades, the United Kingdom has had a trade deficit, as it has imported more goods and services than it has exported. In 1998, the trade deficit amounted to US$35 billion or 1.5 percent of GDP.  
 The United Kingdom has been a member of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) since 1959, and a member of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) since 1973.

**7.5 Complete the sentences, using the information from the text.**

1. The British government controls … …. …. .

2. The main sectors of British economy are …. …. .

3. The most important mineral resources of Great Britain are …. …. … .

4. The main centers of cotton and woolen industry are … … … .

5. The service sector includes …. …. …. .

6. The United Kingdom's principal exports are … … … .

7. Its main EU partners are … … … .

**7.6 Match each term in column A with its definition in column B:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** 1. The total amount of money a country earns for goods and services inside the country is called… | **B**  a. visible exports |
| 2. The total amount of money a country earns including exports, for a certain period of time is called… | b. gross domestic product |
| 3. Goods sold to other countries, such as food, cars, machines, medicines, books, musical instruments and many others, are … | c. invisible exports |
| 4. Services, such as insurance, tourism, technical expertise, medical operations and others sold to other countries are … | d. trade deficit |
| 5. The value of all goods and services produced in the  economy in a given period such as a year. | e. bank |
| 6.  A [financial institution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_institution) that accepts [deposits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deposit_account) from the public and creates credit. | f. gross national product |
| **7.7 Answer the questions.**  1. What is the British economy based on? |  |

2. What are the United Kingdom's principal exports?

3. What does the service sector include?

4. What is the United Kingdom's main trade partner?

5. What is the United Kingdom's largest single market?

6. The United Kingdom has been a member of several organizations. What are they?

**Unit 8. At the railway station**

**8.1 Capital cities in Europe - where are they? Speak, connect and write.**

*I’d like to go to….* …… is in….

*Rome.* Spain.

*Berlin.* England.

*London.*the Czech Republic.

*Paris.* Italy.

*Madrid.* Germany.

*Budapest.* France.

*Prague.* Hungary.

*Bratislava.* Belgium.

*Brussels.* Slovenia.

*Bern.* Russia.

*Copenhagen.* Finland.

*Oslo.* Sweden.

*Stockholm.* Switzerland.

*Helsinki.* Norway.

*Moscow.* Denmark.

*I’d like to go to Rome. Rome is in Italy.*

*I’d like to go to ......................... ............. is in ..............................*

*I’d like to go to ......................... ............. is in ...............................*

**8.2 Travel plans. Speak and write.To which of these countries can you travel by train?**

**You can go by car, bytrain or by plane.**

**

**I’d like to go**

**to Rome.**

*I’d like to go to …* You can go…

*Rome*

*Berlin* by train.

*London* by car.

*Paris* by plane.

*Madrid* by bus.

*Budapest* by boat.

*Prague*  by bike.

*Bratislava*by ????

*Brussels*

*……..*

**Where do you want to go? Write about your travel plans:**

*I’d like to go to ........................................ by ...............................*

*I’d like to go to ........................................ by ...............................*

**8.3 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

A railway station – железнодорожный вокзал

direction - направление

a booking office - билетнаякасса

a ticket - билет

a single ticket - билет в одно направление

a return ticket - билет туда и обратно

a pound – фунт (денежная единица)

a waiting room – заложидания

arrival - прибытие

a porter - носильщик

to carry luggage – нестибагаж

to push – толкать, продвигать

a truck – багажная тележка

a trunk – дорожный чемодан

a suitcase – чемодан (небольшой плоский)

a luggage van – багажный вагон

abroad – за границей, за границу

a direct train – прямойпоезд

to be due out – долженотойти

to be due in – долженприбыть

a sleeping car – спальныйвагон

a stopping train – пассажирскийпоезд

a place of destination – местоназначения

chief - главный

a station-master – начальник станции

a bookstall – книжный киоск

a left-luggage office – камера хранения

to call for smth – заходить за чем-либо

a carriage – пассажирский вагон

**8.4 Read and translate the text, practice the conversations.**

**At the railway station**

We are at the railway station in London. Let’s look round the station and watch the busy life that is going on. There are a lot of platforms from which trains go out and come in. Our train goes from platform 2, so let us wail in that direction. There is a booking office where you can buy a ticket for your journey. Let’s listen to that man buying a ticket.

*Man:*  I want a ticket to Brighton, please, second class.

*Booking clerk:* Single or return?

*Man:*  Return, please.

*Booking clerk:* Second return, Brighton: one and fifty pounds, please. (The man

gives him two pounds). Fifty pence change, thank you.

*Man:*  Could you tell me what time the next train goes?

*Booking clerk:*8.55, platform 12. If you hurry you’ll just catch it?

*Man:* Thanks.

Next to the booking office there is a waiting room where people are waiting for the train's arrival. On the platform the porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks. They are taking those trunks and suitcases to the luggage van. Look at the labels on them – Paris, Rome, Madrid. Quite a lot of people are going abroad. There is a direct train to Paris, it's due out at 8.50.

Here is a train that has just come in, with crowds of people getting off it. It has had a long journey. Those are sleeping cars in front of the train. It is a stopping train, not an express; it stops at five or six stations before it gets to the place of destination.

The chief man of the railway station is the station- master. There is his office next to the waiting – room. We can see a restaurant which is open. There aren’t many people in it, just a few having breakfast, but there are rather more people having a snack. They are drinking cups of tea or coffee, eating sandwiches, buns or biscuits.

Here is a bookstall where you can buy newspapers and magazines. Then follows a left-luggage office. What is that woman saying to the man at the left-luggage office?

*Man:* Yes, madam.

*Woman:*  I want to leave some luggage here until this afternoon; is that all right?

*Man:* Oh, yes, madam, that’ll be quite all right. Is this just one bag?

*Woman:* No, there are those two suitcases and this trunk. My husband will call

for them with his car this afternoon.

*Man:* Very well, madam. What name, please?

*Woman:* Mrs Smith.

*Man:*Right. Here's the ticket. That’ll be twenty pence, please. Thank you.

**8.5 Complete the sentences using the information from the text.**

1. A booking office is a place where … ….. …… ….. .

2. A waiting room is a place where …. …. ……… ….. .

3. A porter is a person who …… ….. …. …… .

4. A stopping train is a train that …… …… …. .

5. A station-master is ….. …… …… .

6. A bookstall is a place where ……. …… ….. .

**8.6 Do you like travelling by train? Why/why not? Describe it with the following adjectives.**

I think boring/interesting.

In my opinion travelling by train is cheap/expensive.So, I like/don’t like it.

It seems to me noisy/quiet.

To my mind fast/slow.

uncomfortable/comfortable.

safe/dangerous.

**8.7 Make the correct order. Practice the conversations.**

**Dialogue 1**

A: 9.25. Platform 3.

B: What time does it reach London?

A: Good morning. When does the London train leave, please?

B: Do I have to change?

A: You should be there at 11.31, but you may be a bit late.

B: Yes. You change at Lewes and East Croydon.

**Dialogue 2**

А: Must I change?

B: No. It’s a direct train.

A: It gets there at 11.34.

B: When does it get in?

A: Afternoon. Which train do I take for Victoria, please?

B: 9.28. Platform 2.

**Dialogue 3**

A: It’s due in2 at 11.35, but they’re running late today.

B: Yes. Change at East Croydon.

A: When do we get there?

B: Good afternoon. What time’s the next train to Victoria, please?

A: Do I have to change trains?

B: 9.26. Platform 4. Right up1 at the front.

**Unit 9. At the airport**

**9.1 Speaking and discussion.**

1. Have you ever travelled by plane? Did you like it?

2. Where did you travel to?

3. What do you usually do on the aircraft during the flight?

4. What’s the first thing you do on arrival?

**9.2 a) Joe Hunter wants a ticket to Boston. Read and practicethe conversation.**

Travel agent: Welcome to *Call – a – Flight.* My name is Helen. How can I help

you?

Joe: Hello. I’m calling about flights to Boston.

Travel agent: When would you like to go?

Joe: On 24th February. That’s a Saturday.

Travel agent: When do you want to come back?

Joe: Sunday 11th March.

Travel agent: How many people are travelling?

Joe: Just me.

Travel agent: And from which airport?

Joe: London Heathrow.

Travel agent: And what’s your name please?

Joe: It's Joe Hunter.

Travel agent: Ok. Hold on a moment. I’ll just check availability. Right. There’s a

British Airways flight that leaves London Heathrow at 13.20 on the

24th of February and arrives in Boston at 18.45. The return flight

leaves Boston at 5.15 on Sunday the 11th of March, arriving at

London Heathrow at 8.20.

Joe: How much is that?

Travel agent: Let me check… That’s £259, including all taxes.

Joe: Ok. That’s not too bad. Can I book that please?

Travel agent: Yes, of course. How would you like to pay?

Joe: By credit card, please.

**b) Match the travel agent's questions a) -g) to the things she asks about 1-7.**

a) How many people are travelling? 1. by credit card, please;

b) How can I help you? 2. the date you leave;

c) When would you like to go? 3. the date you return;

d) And what’s your name please? 4. the reason you are calling;

e) How would you like to pay?5. the name of an airport or city;

f) When do you want to come back? 6. number of passengers;

g) And from which airport? 7. a name.

**9.3 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

Check- in desk – пунктрегистрации;

A passport – паспорт;

A boarding card – посадочныйбилет;

Hand luggage – ручнаякладь;

A ticket – билет;

Sharp items - острые/колющие/режущие предметы;

Еlectrical goods – электроприборы;

Packbags – упаковывать вещи;

A suitcase – чемодан;

Seat number – номерместа;

Departure gate – ворота;

Departure lounge – заложидания;

Toboard – садиться на самолет;boarding – посадка в самолет;

Passengers – пассажиры;

A window seat – местоуокна;

Amiddleseat – место в центре, по середине;

Anaisleseat – место с краю, у прохода;

Flight – рейс, полет.

**Language help!**

**Ticket** isa document, issued by an [airline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airline) or a [travel agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_agency), to confirm that an individual has purchased a seat on a flight on an aircraft. This document is then used to obtain a [boarding pass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boarding_pass), at the [airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airport). Then with the boarding pass and the attached [ticket](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ticket_(admission)), the passenger is allowed to board the aircraft.

**Boarding card (boarding pass)** isa card that each passenger has to show before they are allowed to get on a plane or a ship.

**9.4 Listening task. Joe is at the airport. Listen to the conversation and fill in the gaps. (Supplement 3. Additional texts)**

Woman: Good morning, sir. Can I see your …. and ….?

Joe: Certainly. Here you are.

Woman: Thank you. Ok. How many …. willwe be ………?

Joe: Just one ….. .

Woman: Did you …. your ….. yourself?

Joe: Yes I did.

Woman: Do you have any …… ……. ?

Joe:I have an electric shaver in my …… . Is that Ok?

Woman: That’s fine. So, nothing in your ….. ?

Joe:No.

Woman: Ok. Do you like a …… or an ……. seat?

Joe:A window seat, please.

Woman: Ok. Just one moment. This is your ….. ….. and……. ……. You should

go straight through to the ….Enjoy your ….

Joe: What time will we be boarding?

Woman: You will be boarding at 7.

Joe: Thank you.

**9.5 Pair work. Practice the conversation.**

**Unit 10. Going through the customs**

* 1. **Fill in the gaps.**

a passport a boarding card hand luggage a ticket

sharp items pack your bags passengers a flight number

a gate a check-in desk a window/ a middle/an aisle seat

1. Before you leave the house, you ….. your …… .
2. To travel to another country, you need a ……. and a …… ..
3. When you get to the airport, you go to the ……-in ……. .
4. You can choose a ……. seat, a ……. seat and andan …… seat.
5. The person at the check-in desk always asks you if you have any ….. items in your …. luggage.
6. He or she then gives you your …… card.
7. You need to listen for your ……. and which …… your plane leaves from.
8. Then you get on the plane with the other ……. .
   1. **Read and translate.**

Item вещь/предмет

To incur duty облагаться пошлиной

To declare задекларировать/указать в декларации

To be allowed позволять/разрешать

Individual лицо

Сommercial activity коммерческая деятельность

Сaviar икра

Special permission особоеразрешение

To carry across the border провозить через границу

To go through the customs проходить таможенный досмотр

To fill in the customs declaration заполнить декларацию

Fire arms огнестрельное оружие

Endangered под угрозой исчезновения

Precious metals/ stones драгоценные металлы/камни

Substances вещества

* 1. **Look through the customs regulations of the Russian Federation. Have you ever carried these items across the border?**

**1. Items which incur import/export duty.**

* Tobacco (individuals, 17 years or over, are allowed to import/export up to 100 cigars, 400 cigarettes, or 0.5kg of tobacco undeclared).
* Alcohol (individuals, 21 years or over, are allowed to import/export up to two liters of alcoholic drinks undeclared).
* Caviar (individuals are allowed to import/export 250g of caviar undeclared).
* Goods intended for production or commercial activity.

**2. Items which require special permission to import/export.**

* Firearms, ammunition and explosives.
* Radio active substances.
* Endangered species of flora and fauna.
* Precious metals and precious stones, except as part of personal jewelry.
* Narcotics, psychotropic substances, toxins, and powerful drugs.
* Radio technology, excepting cellphones.
* Extremist film, photography, and publications.
* Objects of cultural significance.
  1. **Fill in the customs declaration.**

**CUSTOMS DECLARATION**

Full name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Arriving from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Country of destination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (business, tourism, private, etc.)

My luggage (including hand luggage) submitted for Customs inspection consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pieces.

With me and in my luggage I have:

1. Weapons of all descriptions and ammunition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Narcotics and appliances for the use there of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Antiques and objects of art (paintings, drawings, icons, sculptures, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Russian roubles, Russian State Loan bonds. Russian lottery tickets

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Currency other than Russian roubles (bank notes, exchequer bills, coins), payment voucher (cheques, bills, letters of credit, etc.),securities (shares, bonds, etc.) in foreign currencies, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, metals of platinum group) in any form or condition, crude and processed natural precious stones (diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls), jewelry and other articles made of precious metals and precious stones, and scrap thereof, as well as property papers: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Description Amount/ quantity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 in figures | in words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 US Dollars

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Pounds Sterling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 French Francs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Deutschemark \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Russian roubles, other currency, payment vouchers, valuables and any objects belonging to other persons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I am aware that, in addition to the objects listed in the Customs Declaration, I must submit for inspection: printed matter, manuscripts, films, video and sound recordings, postage stamps, pictorial matter, etc., as well as items not for personal use.

I also declare that my luggage sent separately consists of pieces.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_ Owner of luggage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **10.5 Listening task. Listen to the conversation. Choose the correct variant. (Supplement 4. Additional texts)**  A: Good morning, sir  B: Hello  A: Could I see your *precious metals and precious stones?*  airport*passport and visa documentation?*  *extremist films and publications?*  B: Yes, here they are.  A: Is this your first visit to *Australia?*  *New Zealand?*  *Canada?*  *the United Kingdom?*  B: Yes, It is.  A: Where will you be staying?  B: *At a hotel*.  *With my friend in London.*  *At my aunt’s house.*  *At a dormitory*.  A: How long will you be staying?  B: I’ll be staying *until tomorrow*.  *for 1 month*.  *for two weeks*.  *until next Tuesday*.  A: Do you have anything to declare?  B: No, I do not have anything to declare.  A: Good. Everything seems to be in order. Please enjoy your stay.  B: Thank you. Could you tell me where is *the departure gate?*  *the waiting room?*  *the duty free-shop?*  *the baggage claim?*  A: Follow the signs to the left please.  B: Ok. Thank you. |  |

CountriesVisited:

* 1. **Role play. Make up the dialogues “At the check –in desk”, use character prompts and passports.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| You are a German tourist. You have just come from Brazil. You want to stay for 3 weeks. You are just sightseeing. You are staying at a hotel. |  | **Passport**  face1 | **Name:**  **Nationality:** Germany  **Expiry Date:** 1994  **Number:** 213456 |
|  |  |  |  |
| You are visiting your uncle who lives in this country. You will be staying for the summer vacation (2 months). You will be staying at your uncle’s house. |  | **Passport**  face2 | **Name:**  **Nationality:** France  **Expiry Date:** 2007  **Number:**AB35242 |
|  |  |  |  |
| You are an exchange student. You will be studying at a language school. You will be staying for 6 months. You will be staying in a dormitory. |  | **Passport**  face3 | **Name:**  **Nationality:** Sweden  **Expiry Date:** 2008  **Number:** XY23838 |
|  |  |  |  |
| You are on a business trip. You are selling wine. You will be staying for 2 week. You will be staying at a hotel. |  | **Passport**  face4 | **Name:**  **Nationality:** Chile  **Expiry Date:** 2010  **Number:** GHG4234 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| You are a Brazilian soccer player. You are coming to play a soccer game. You will stay for 3 days at a hotel. |  | **Passport**  face5 | **Name:**  **Nationality:** Brazil  **Expiry Date:** 2009  **Number:** 213456 |

* 1. **Read the dialogues given below and you'll see how to change money at the bank or at the exchange desk. Act these dialogues out.**

http://abc.vvsu.ru/Books/Travelli/obj.files/image059.jpg

***The following words will help you:***

exchange desk (the bureau de change) (n) – обменныйпункт.

certificate – справка.

cash a cheque – обменивать чек на деньги; получать деньги по чеку.

rate of exchange – обменныйкурс.

noticeboard – доска обьявлений.

cash – наличные деньги.

identification – документ, удостоверяющий личность.

traveller'scheques – туристкие чеки (обмениваются на деньги или принимаются без обмена в магазине, ресторане и т. п.)

be (in) valid – быть не (действительным).

signature – подпись.

**Dialogue 1.**

• Excuse me, would you change these Roubles to Dollars, please.

• May I have your customs declaration and the certificate, please.

• Here you are. And what was the second paper you wanted?

• The certificate you got when you changed your Dollars to Roubles.

• I see, here it is

**Dialogue 2.**

• I'd like to cash this cheque, please.

• Yes, madam... $ 30. You haven't signed it yet.

• I'm sorry. Here you are.

**Dialogue 3.**

• I'd like to change these francs, please.

• Yes, sir. How many francs have you got?

• What's the rate of exchange?

• The current rates are on the notice board.

**Dialogue 4.**

• Good morning. Can I help you?

• Yes, my name is Dixon. I am expecting some money from my bank in Toronto.

• By post, cable or telex, sir?

• By telex.

• Let me see. Oh, yes, 200 from the Royal Bank of Canada. Have you got any identifications?

• Here you are.

10.8 Read the text and answer the questions.

Text A. Travelling

Nowadays travelling abroad is very popular. Some people prefer to travel by plane, especially businessmen, because it's the fastest means of transportation. Those who are not short of time usually travel by train or by ship. It takes more time but gives the opportunity to see the coun­try you travel through, its picturesque landscapes and na­ture.

While travelling abroad you have to go through cus­toms, sometimes several times.

As a rule the customs officers check your passports and visas if they are required. When coming to some countries you may need a health certificate or a certificate of vaccination. If you have anything to declare, then you are to fill in the declaration form.

The customs officers may ask you to show your luggage to them. Usually articles for personal use and wear and also used items and gifts are not liable to duty anywhere. If you are carrying much currency you should also declare it. If you are carrying weapons you need a permit. Although some items are liable to duty, if you carry only a small amount of them, they are duty free.

Occasionally the customs officers may take some of your things for a more detailed inspection but usually they re­turn them soon.

Do not try to break the customs rules and regulations because you may have a lot of troubles.

1. Why do people prefer to travel by plane?
2. What are the advantages of travelling by train?
3. What are the rules of going through the customs?
4. What items should be declared?
5. In what case do you need a permit?

10.9 Read the text and say are the sentences true or false.

Text B. The smuggler

Sam Lewis was a custom officer. He used to work in a small border town. It was not a busy town and there was not much work. The road was usually very quiet and there were not many travellers. It was not a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life. About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive to at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said “I’m a smuggler”.

Last year Sam retired. He spent his saving on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day he was sitting by the pool and opposite him he saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him.

**Sam:** Hello, there!

**Draper:** Hi!

**Sam:** Do you remember me?

**Draper:** Yes… of course I do. You’re a customs officer.

**Sam:** I used to be, but I’m not anymore. I retired last month. I often used to search your

truck…

**Draper:** … but you never found anything!

**Sam:** No, I didn’t. Can I ask you something?

**Draper:** Of course you can.

**Sam:** Were you a smuggler?

**Draper:** Of course I was.

**Sam:** But… the truck was always empty. What were you smuggling?

**Draper:** Trucks…

**True or false?**

1. Sam Lewis was a smuggler.
2. He liked his job.
3. About twice a week Sam used to meet an old man in a small truck full of different stuff.
4. Draper was a custom officer.
5. Draper smuggled trucks.

**Part II. Grammar practice**

**Unit 1.The verb to be**

**Глагол «быть, находиться»**

Значение глагола to be - "быть, находиться". В отличие от других английских глаголов, глагол to be спрягается (т.е. изменяется по лицам и числам).

**Формы глагола to be**

I am я есть (существую)

He / She / Itis он, она, оно есть (существует)

We are мы есть (существуем)

You are ты, вы есть (существуете)

Тhey are они есть (существуют)

I **am** in the room.

Я нахожусь в комнате.

The book **is** on the table.

Книга лежит на столе.

В данных примерах глагол **to be** является самостоятельным глаголом. Так же, как и в русском языке, глагол **to be** может быть глаголом-связкой в именном сказуемом (в значении "есть").

В отличие от русского языка, в английском языке глагол-связка никогда не опускается, поскольку английское предложение имеет строго фиксированный порядок слов: подлежащее (subject) + сказуемое (verb) + дополнение (object). Глагол-связка **to be** в английском предложении никогда не опускается, т.к. он входит в именное сказуемое, и его место после подлежащего.

I **am** a doctor.

Я врач. (Я есть врач.)

The weather **is** bad.

Погода плохая.

They **are** from Paris.

Они из Парижа.

Глагол **to be** не требует вспомогательного глагола для образования вопросительной или отрицательной формы.Чтобы задать вопрос нужно поставить глагол to be перед подлежащим:

**Am** I happy?

**Is** the book interesting?

**Is** he our teacher?

Для образования отрицательной формы достаточно поставить отрицательную частицу **not** после глагола **to be**:

I **am not** happy.

The book **is not** interesting.

He **is not** our teacher.

В разговорной речи отрицательная частица not часто сливается с глаголом **to be,** образуя сокращения:

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

Также глагол **to be** может сокращаться, сливаясь с личным местоимением:

I am = I'm

We are = we're

He is = he's

В прошедшем времени глагол **to be** имеет две формы: **was**для единственного числа и **were** для множественного числа. В будущем времени данный глагол имеет одну форму **will be** для всех лиц. Образование отрицательных и вопросительных форм в прошедшем и будущем времени происходит так же как и в настоящем (см. выше)

**Exercise 1.1Fill in the gaps with*is* or *are:***

1. She.........a girl.

2. I.........a pupil of the fifth form.

3. They.........in the classroom.

4. It........a book.

5. John.........from New York.

6. The sun.........very hot.

7. I...........happy.

8. She............from China.

9. Mary............a nice girl.

10. John............a student.

**Exercise 1.2.Fill in the gaps with *is* or *are.* Then guess who the person is:**



1. She *is* American. She *is* from New York. *Jenny.\_*
2. They …. teachers. One…. American and the other ….. Japanese. ……… ,
3. They ….. students. He … 12 and she …. 9 years old. …….. ,…………. .
4. She …. Spanish. She ….. from Madrid. ……….. .
5. They ….. twenty-six years old. She ….. a teacher and he …. a doctor. …….. , ……… .
6. She ….. twenty-four years old. She …. from Japan. ………… .
7. He ….. from London. He ….. 12 years old. ……… .
8. He …… a doctor. He ….. from Athens. ……….. .

**Exercise 1.3**.**Look at Ex.1.2 again and say are these sentences true or false?**

**Follow the model:**

**-** *Chad is 10. He is a student from Madrid.* **–** *No, he isn’t. He is 12 and he is from London.*

1. Jenny is 26. She is a doctor from York.

2. Alejandra is 24. She is Japanese. She works as a teacher in Tokyo.

3. Adriane is 9. She is a British student. She lives in London.

4. Natsumi is 12. She is from Athens. She is a Greek teacher.

5. Stelios is 26. He lives in New York and he is a student.

**Exercise 1.4**.**Restore the sentences as in the example:**

***Example:*** *Jane / a singer? - No, / a doctor. -Is Jane a singer? - No, she is a doctor.*

1. George / from the USA? - No, / from Scotland.

2. Kevin / a teacher? - No, / a farmer.

3. Bill / 19 years old? - No, / 21.

4. Julie and Mary / sisters? - No, / friends.

5. George and Michael Jones / from Spain? — No / from Italy.

6. You / at home? - No, / in the office.

7. Your car / red? - No, / black.

8. The Kremlin / in Tokyo? - No, / in Moscow.

9. They / policemen? — No, / pilots.

10. Simon / in London? — No, / in Paris.

**Exercise 1.5.Restore the sentences. Mind the word order.**

2. is / Denis / a / vet?

3. is /my brother /years / twenty / old .

4. Russia / the / capital / is / Moscow / of.

5. China / bears / black / pandas / are / from.

6. France / from / are / and / Brian / Bob?

7. at / sisters / the / my / are / students / university.

8. interesting / books / very / English / are.

**Exercise 1.6*.*Fill in the gaps with the verb to be in Present, Pastor Future Simple.**

1. My father ... a teacher. 2. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 3. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 4. She ... at school tomorrow. 5. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 6 ... your father at work yesterday? 7. My sister ... ill last week. 8. She ... not ill now. 9. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 10. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 11. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 12. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 13. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 14. ... you... at school tomorrow? — Yes I ... . 15. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 16. My friend ... in Moscow now. 17. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 18. Where ... your books now? They ... in my bag.

**Unit 2. The verb have (got)**

**Глагол «иметь»**

Как самостоятельный глагол **tohave** в настоящем времени имеет 2 формы:**have** для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, **has** для 3-го лица единственного числа.

В прошедшем времени глагол **to have** имеет форму **had**, в будущем – **will have.**

**Формы глагола:**

**Настоящее время Прошедшее время** **Будущее время**

I have had will have

You have

Hе / She / It has

We have

You have

They have

Значение этого глагола - "иметь, владеть, обладать". Часто в разговорной речи вместо have, has употребляется словосочетание havegot, hasgot (краткие формы 'vegot и 'sgot – British English) с тем же значением, особенно когда речь идёт о временном владении или только что приобретённом предмете или предметах:

We'**ve got** a nice flat.

У нас хорошая квартира.

**Have** you **got** any pets?

У вас есть домашние животные?

В **вопросительной форме** в британском варианте языка глагол **tohave** часто стоит перед подлежащим, в американском варианте вопросительная и отрицательная формы всегда образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **do**:

**Have** you **got** two sons? (British English)

**Do** you **have** a lot of free time? (AmericanEnglish)

**Отрицание** выражается формой глагола **tohave** с отрицанием **not** или с отрицательным местоимением no:

I **haven't got** a pen.

I **have gotno** pen here.

has not = hasn't

have not = haven't

**Распространённые сочетания с глаголом to have**

to have a lesson / a lecture / a meeting

посещать урок / лекцию / собрание

to have breakfast / lunch / dinner...

завтракать / обедать

to have a rest / a swim / a wash

отдохнуть / поплавать /постирать

to have a drink / a cigarette / a day off

выпить / выкурить сигарету / иметь выходной день

**Exercise2.1.Fill in the gaps with have (got) / has (got):**

1. He........... new shoes.

2. They............two books.

3. John............a pen.

4. I...........a new dress.

5. She............two brothers and a sister.

6. Jack and Mary............ a car.

7. We........... many friends.

8. Mr Smith.............a big family.

9. Mr and Mrs. Brown.........a new house in the city.

10. Ted............many toys.

**Exercise 2.2. Put questions to the sentences:**

1. Doctor Edwards has (got) two children.
2. They have (got) a new flat.
3. Mr Green has (got) a big black car.
4. Kevin has (got) a beautiful garden near his garden.
5. Michael and Sam have (got) three cousins.
6. We have (got) a new TV set.
7. I have (go)t a guitar.

**Exercise 2.3. Complete the sentences as in the example:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Jane and Sally** | **Mr White** | **The Browns** | **Tom Canty** | **Kevin** |
| House |  |  | **+** |  | + |
| Garden | **+** |  | + |  |  |
| Flat | **+** | **+** |  | **+** |  |
| Garage |  | **+** | **+** |  |  |
| Balcony |  |  |  | **+** | **+** |
| Car |  | **+** | **+** |  | **+** |
| Dog | **+** |  |  | **+** |  |
| Cat |  |  | **+** |  | + |
| Rabbit |  | + |  |  | **+** |

**Example:***Jane and Sally haven't (got) a house, but they have (got) a flat and a garden.*

**Part 1**

1. Mr White...............................................................

2. The Browns...........................................................

3. Tom Canty.............................................................

4. Kevin.....................................................................

**Part 2**

*Have Jane and Sally got a house? — No, they haven't. But they have (got) a flat and a garden.*

1. ....................Mr White..........?..............................

2. ....................the Browns........?..............................

3. ....................Tom...................?..............................

4. ....................Kevin.................?..............................

**Exercise 2.4.Complete the sentences:**

1. Ann has (got) a brother, but.........................

2. Jenny has (got) a rabbit, but..........................

3. Paul has (got) a white cat, but......................

4. Miss Black has (got) a big garden, but...............

5. The Whites have (got) a flat, but........................

6. They have (got) a new car, but............................

7. Nick has (got) two small sisters, but..................

8. They have (got) a big house, but........................

9. Susan has (got) many pencils, but.....................

10. I have (got).............., but..................................

**Exercise 2.5.Put the questions to the answers:**

1. .........................a video? — Yes, I have.

2. .........................a key? - No, Mike hasn't (got) the key.

3. ......................... a pencil? —Yes, I have (got) a pencil.

4. .........................tickets? — No, they haven't.

5. ..........................? - No, Stephan hasn't (got) a car.

6. ..........................?- Yes, this hotel has (got) a swim­ming pool.

7. .......................... ? — Yes, this house has (got) three rooms.

8. ..........................? - No, we haven't (got) a radio.

9. ..........................? - No, she hasn't (got) a computer.

10. .........................? — Yes, they have (got) a garden near the house.

**Exercise 2.6.Complete the sentences as in the example:**

**

1. *I am* Jane.

*Iam* a dressmaker.

*Ihave (got)* a sewing machine.



1. She …… Ann.

…… a secretary.

…… a laptop.

****

1. They …… Jim and Chris.

……. students.

……. books.

****

1. He ….. Mike.

…….. a doctor.

…….. a stethoscope.

**Exercise 2.7.In three minutes write as many things as possible that you have or haven’t got in your bedroom. Then tell your class.**

I have (got) …. but I haven’t (got) ….

**Unit 3.Pronouns**

**Местоимения**

**Personal pronouns**

**Личные местоимения**

Местоимением называется часть речи, которая указывает на лица, предметы и их признаки, не называя их.

Местоимения обычно употребляются в предложении вместо существительного или прилагательного.

Личные местоимения в английском языке имеют два падежа: **именительный** (обычно в роли подлежащего) и **объектный** (в роли дополнения).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Форма лица и числа** | **Личные** | | **Притяжательные** |
| **Именительный падеж** | **Объектный падеж** |
| 1 л.ед. число | I | Me | My |
| 3л. ед. число | He | Him | His |
| She | Her | Her |
| It | It | Its |
| 1л. мн.число | We | Us | Our |
| 2л. мн. число | You | You | Your |
| 3л. мн. число | They | Them | Their |

Местоимение **I** всегда пишется с прописной (большой) буквы независимо от места, занимаемого им в предложении. Если оно находится в одном предложении с другими личными местоимениями (или существительными), то ставится после них:

*Yesterday my friend and I saw a new film.*

*Вчера мой друг и я (мы с другом) посмотрели новый фильм.*

В английском языке нет различия между вежливой формой обращения **Вы** и более фамильярной - **ты**, подобно русскому языку. Местоимение **you** имеет одну форму для единственного и множественного числа, а сказуемое после него всегда ставится во множественном числе.

*Boys, where are you? Мальчики, гдевы?*

*Mary, where are you? Мария, гдевы (ты)?*

Местоимение **he** заменяет существительное, обозначающее лиц мужского пола. Местоимение **she** заменяет существительное, обозначающее лиц женского пола. Говоря о животных, местоимения **he** или **she** употребляют лишь тогда, когда хотят подчеркнуть их пол, а также в различных сказках, баснях, или в описаниях привычек и характера своих домашних любимцев, выделяя их таким образом из общей массы.

Местоимение **it** заменяет существительное, обозначающее неодушевленный предмет, абстрактное понятие, животное или растение, а также заменяет существительное baby, child – ребенок, если не акцентируют внимания на поле ребенка. На русский язык переводится словами **он, она, оно** в зависимости от рода соответствующего существительного в русском языке.

*I looked at the window. Itwasclosed.*

*Я взглянул на окно. Оно было закрыто.*

*Where is your cat? – It is on the sofa. Itissleeping.*

*Где твой кот (твоя кошка)? – Он (она) на диване. Он (она) спит.*

Местоимение **they** заменяет как одушевленные, так и неодушевленные существительные во множественном числе:

*Where are the books? – They are on the shelf.*

*Где книги? – Они на полке.*

**Possessive pronouns**

**Притяжательные местоимения**

Каждому личному местоимению соответствует притяжательное местоимение, выражающее принадлежность и отвечающее на вопрос whose? - чей?

Притяжательное местоимение в этой форме всегда стоит перед существительным, к которому оно относится и произносится без ударения. Являясь определителем существительного, оно исключает употребление артикля перед ним:

*I left my books on his table.*

*Я оставил свои (мои) книги на его столе.*

*I couldn’t find their house.*

*Я не мог найти их дом.*

Если существительному предшествуют и другие определения, то притяжательное местоимение ставится перед ними:

*Where is my red pencil?*

*Где мой красный карандаш?*

**Demonstrative pronouns**

**Указательные местоимения**

Указательные местоимения указывают на лицо или предмет, или на их признаки. Указат. местоимения this и that имеют формы мн. числа.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Число** | **Близко** | **Далеко** |
| Единственное число | this | that |
| Множественное число | these | those |

*What is this?*

*How much are these apples?*

*Can I have that book?*

**Местоимения *SOME, ANY, NO* и их производные**

Неопределенные местоимения **some/any** указывают на неизвестные, неопределенные предметы, признаки, количества. На русский язык **some/any** переводятся: **какой-то/какой-нибудь/какой-либо/какая-то/какие-то/какой-нибудь** т.д. Местоимение **some** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях, а местоимение **any** в отрицательных и вопросительных.

**Примеры:** *Have you got* ***any*** *brothers?* ***(?)***

*He is putting* ***some*** *salt on the table.****(+)***

Производные местоимений **some/any**образуются при помощи присоединения к ним компонентов **–thing, -body.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Неопределенные**  **местоимения** | **Производные местоимения** | | | **Употребление** |
| **-thing** | **-body** | **-one** |
| **some**  **+** | **Something** что-то, что-нибудь | **Somebody** кто-то, кто-нибудь | **someone** кто-то, кто-нибудь | в утвердительных предложениях |
| **any**  **- ?** | **anything**что-то, что-нибудь | **anybody**кто-то, кто-нибудь | **anyone** кто-то, кто-нибудь | в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях |

**Примеры:***Give me* ***something*** *to read.*

*There isn’t* ***anything*** *in the box.*

Отрицательное местоимение **no** и его производные служат для отрицания наличия какого-либо предмета, признака, количества.

|  |
| --- |
| **В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ ТОЛЬКО ОДНО ОТРИЦАНИЕ!** |

**Примеры:***I* ***haveno*** *lessons today.*

или*I* ***don’t have*** *any lessons today.*

В сочетании с компонентами **–body,-thing, -one** образуются следующие производные:

**nothing**-ничто

**nobody** – никто

**no one** – никто

**Примеры: *No one*** *opened the door.*

**Exercise3.1.Complete the sentences with the personal pronouns:**

1. Dave has got a red pen. ...........is in his pencil-case.

2. The Connors aren't from London. ...........are from New York.

3. Kevin isn't twelve. ...........is eleven.

4. Jack and John are friends............are in the park.

5. I have got a cat. ............is black.

6. Sally is ten. ..........is in the fifth form.

7. Mr Brown isn't French. .........is English.

8. Mark and I are in the same class. ............are friends.

9. Are you a pupil? — Yes, ............ am.

10. Are.........from England, Frank?

**Exercise3.2**.**Complete the sentences with the possessive pronouns:**

1. We have got a big dog......... dog is black and white.

2. The children are watching TV in...........room.

3. The Smiths have got a new fiat..........balcony is big and nice.

4. I always help ............ mother.

5. Sally King has got a brother.......... name is Kevin.

6. Linda fell down and hurt......... leg.

7. What is .......... name?

8. Look at........... new dress!

9. My Granny has got a new dress.............. Dress is very nice.

10. The Browns have a new house............ house is lovely.

**Exercise3.3.Complete the sentences with *mу, his, her, its, our, their, your* as in the example:**

*Jane has got a white rabbit. —* ***Her*** *rabbit is white.*

1. Paul has got a white cat. — .........................................

2. We have got a very clever dog. —..............................

3. The Millers have got a big garden. — .......................

4. Mrs Black has got a small son. —.............................

5. They have got a blue car. -........................................

6. Nick has got two young sisters. —.............................

7. We have got a young English teacher. —..................

8. Susan has got a very nice father. — ..........................

9. You have got a new book. —........................................

10. I have got............. —................................................

**Exercise3.4. Complete the sentences with *he's – his, it's – its, they're – their:***

1. The Whites have got a flat. ……. balcony is big. …… is very nice.
2. Sally has got a brother. ……. name is John. ….. ten.
3. Jack and David are in the fifth class. …… pupils.
4. Kevin isn’t twelve. …… eleven. ……. book is in his bag.
5. ……. an old man from India.
6. ……. favourite animal is a tiger. …….. very big.
7. Mr Wing has got a dog. …… name is Blackie. ……. tail is long.

**Exercise 3.5.Replace the nouns with the pronouns as in the example:**

*We are waiting for* ***our guests****. – We are waiting for* ***them.***

1. Sandra is cooking ***food*** for the party.

2. Who can help my ***uncle*** and ***me?***

3. Jill is going to the park with ***her brother***.

4. Why not ask ***your brother!***

5. Did you write ***a letter*** to ***your brother!***

6. Alice saw ***a white rabbit*** in the field.

7. Phone ***my brother*** and me.

8. Don't tell ***the story*** to ***your sister.***

9. He gave ***fish*** to ***hiscat.***

**Exercise3.6.Complete the sentences with*no, any, some:***

1. There are..............apples in the cupboard. Can I have one?

2. Have we got.............bananas at home?

3. We have no milk. Go and buy.............. .

4. We need.............salt.

5. We haven't got..........eggs.

6. I'd like.........sugar in my tea.

7. Pass me............ bread.

8. There isn't........... butter for breakfast.

9. Put.............salt in the soup.

10. Have we got …….. cakes? — Yes, we have...........in the box.

**Exercise 3.7.Complete the sentences with*some*or*any:***

1. We don't have............. money.

2. They don't want...............coffee.

3. The boys want.............ice-cream.

4. John is eating...........cakes.

5. He doesn't want............sugar in his tea.

6. There aren't...........chairs in the room.

7. There are............pictures on the walls.

8. They don't know...........words in Russian.

9. Do you know.......songs?

10. He is putting...........salt and pepper on the table.

**Exercise 3.8.Choose the correct pronoun:**

1. There aren't (some / any/no) flowers on the window.

2. Are there (some / any/no) curtains in the bedroom?

3. We don't want (no / any/some) tea.

4. I bought (some/any/no) cheese, but I didn't buy (some/any/no) bread.

5. I'm going to the post office because I need (some/any/no) stamps and (some/any/no) envelopes.

6. There aren't (no/some/any) shops in this part of the town.

7. David and Alice Brown haven't got (no/some/any) children.

8. Have you got (some/any/no) brothers?

9. There are (no/some/any) beautiful flowers in the garden.

**Unit 4. Present Simple**

**Настоящее простое время**

Группа Simple (Indefinite) Tenses представлена в английском языке простыми (неопределенными) временами: The Past Simple (Indefinite) Tense, The Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense и The Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense.Они употребляются для констатации факта: действие просто происходит в прошлом, настоящем, будущем времени без указания на его длительность или завершенность.

*I* ***write*** *letters every day.*

*Я пишу письма каждый день.*

*I* ***wrote*** *a letter yesterday.*

*Я написал письмо вчера.*

*I* ***will write*** *a letter tomorrow.*

*Я напишу письмо завтра.*

**Правила образования Present Simple**

Настоящее неопределенное время используется в тех случаях, если:

1. **есть указание на общеизвестные факты, неопровержимые истины:**

*The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.*

*Солнце восходит на востоке, а заходит на западе.*

1. **происходит обычное, регулярно повторяющееся действие, в том числе с использованием наречий частотности (never, seldom, often, usually, always, everyday /week/ month /year):**

*He works in a bank.*

*Он работает в банке.*

*I often get up at 7 o'clock.*

*Обычно я просыпаюсь в 7 часов.*

*We go to school every day.*

*Мы ходим в школу каждый день.*

1. **речь идет о привычках, традициях:**

*The British people drink a lot of tea.*

*Британцы пьют много чая.*

1. **речь идет о расписании, распорядке:**

*The lesson starts at 10 o’clock.*

*Урок начинается в 10 часов.*

*The train leaves in 20 minutes.*

*Поезд отбывает через 20 минут.*

При образовании утвердительного предложения в простом настоящем времени форма глагола совпадает с инфинитивом глагола (без частицы to) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание **–s(-es).** Это окончание произносится как [z] после гласных и звонких согласных звуков, как [s] после глухих согласных и как [Iz] на конце глаголов, оканчивающихся на шипящие и свистящие звуки.

*I* ***like*** *tennis.*

*We* ***work*** *in the garden every day.*

*She* ***likes*** *cooking.*

Для образования вопросительного и отрицательного предложений необходимо добавить вспомогательный глагол ***do*,** который не несет смысловой нагрузки и не переводится. Причем в 3-м лице ед. числа окончание **–s(-es)** прибавляется не к смысловому, а к вспомогательному глаголу, образуя форму ***does*.**

***Do*** *you* ***like*** *tennis? I* ***don’t like*** *tennis.*

***Do*** *you* ***work*** *on Saturday? I* ***don’t work*** *on Saturday?*

***Does*** *she* ***like*** *milk? She* ***doesn’t like*** *milk.*

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на –ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, в 3 л. ед. числе присоединяют окончание –es:

*I wat****ch*** *– he watch****es***

*they wa****sh*** *– she wash****es***

Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на согласную + y, →~~y~~+ ies:

*I stud****y*** *– he stud****ies***

*Но: I bu****y*** *– he buy****s***

**Exercise 4.1.Write the verbs in the third person singular:**

1. I fly – it flies\_\_\_ 4. I play – she … 7. I do – he ….
2. you run – he ….. 5. we hurry – he …. 8. you see – he ….
3. we catch – she …. 6. you stay – she … 9. they take – he …

**Exercise 4.2.Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.**

1. One fly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) , two flies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to fly).
2. One girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to cry), four girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to cry).
3. When a wolf \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the moon, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) to howl.
4. Wolves and sheep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to lay) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to fight) and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to shout).
7. That boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey.

**Exercise 4.3.Yan is at a summer camp in Poland. Write what he usually does in the camp. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct form.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at 7. 2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) his English lesson every day. 3. Не \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English to his friends. 4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) board games in the afternoon. 5. Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the lake. 6. He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking. 7. He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings. 8. He never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a trip without his friends.

**Exercise 4.4.Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.**

*go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch*

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework. Then I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV or video. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action films! They are super! Then I (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my dog. After that I (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home, (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book and (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action films. She (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cartoons. She (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them every day.

**Exercise 4.5.Look at the chart and write about Ellie.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | sports  programmes | comedies | action  films | the news |
| Often |  | ✓ | ✓ |  |
| Sometimes | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Rarely | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Never |  |  |  | ✓ |

Ellie often watches comedies.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 4.6. Pair work. Look at the chart again Ex.4.5. Agree or disagree with the partner. Follow the model:**

* *Ellie often watches the news. – No, she doesn’t. She never watches the news, she often watches comedies.*

**Exercise 4.7. Take turn to ask and answer the questions about Ellie:**

* *Does she often watch action films? – Yes, she does. She often watches action films and she often watches comedies.*

**Exercise 4.8. Say which sentences are true for your family. Use the following words.**

*always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never*

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ celebrate Christmas.
2. My mum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decorates a Christmas tree.
3. My dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buys a Christmas tree.
4. My granny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes a cake.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ send Christmas cards.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get presents.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sing Christmas carols.

**Exercise 4.9.Complete the poem.**

*’m, end, go, have, is, is, start, starts, starts, watch*

My lessons (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at ten to eight,

But, poor me! I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always late.

English (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at ten to nine,

That’s when my eyes begin to shine.

Russian (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at half past ten,

But I haven’t got my pen.

It’s not on my desk, or under my chair.

Oh, here it (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in Silvia’s hair.

My lessons (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at five past two,

But I haven’t got my shoe.

Oh, here it (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, behind the door.

I’m late again, it’s half past four.

At five o’clock I (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my tea,

At ten to six I (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.

I (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten to eight.

To have a rest is always great!

**Unit 5.Past Simple**

**Прошедшее простое время**

Время Past Simple используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и время совершения которого уже истекло. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени Past Simple обычно используются такие указатели времени, как five days ago (пять дней назад), last year (в прошлом году), yesterday (вчера), in 1980 (в 1980 году) и т.п.

**Образование Past Simple**

Утвердительные предложения: I played We played

You played You played

He / she / it played They played

Вопросительные предложения: Did I play? Did we play?

Did you play? Did you play?

Did he / she / it play? Did they play?

Отрицательные предложения: I did not play We did not play

You did not play You did not play

He / she / it did not play They did not play

Для того, чтобы поставить английский глагол в Past Simple, нужно использовать его «вторую форму». Для большинства глаголов (правильные глаголы) она образуется прибавлением окончания -**ed:**

*examine – examin****ed****, enjoy – enjoy****ed****, close – clos****ed***

Однако есть также достаточно большая группа неправильных английских глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам, для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто запомнить.

*We s****aw*** *your dog two blocks from here.*

*Мы видели вашу собаку в двух кварталах отсюда.*

В вопросительном предложении перед подлежащим нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол **did**, а после подлежащего поставить основной, значимый глагол в начальной форме:

***Did*** *you wash your hands?*

*Ты помыл руки?*

***Did*** *they sign the contract?*

*Они подписали контракт?*

В отрицательных предложениях перед глаголом нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол **did** и отрицательную частицу **not:**

*We* ***did not*** *find our car.*

*Мы не нашли свою машину.*

*I* ***did not*** *understand this question.*

*Я не понял этот вопрос.*

**Правила орфографии**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Если глагол оканчивается на **-e** → + - **d** | Если после ударной гласной следует согласная → удвоение согласной + - **ed** | Согласная + **y**→  ~~y~~ + - **ied** | Гласная + **y**→  + - **ed** |
| lik**e** - lik**ed** | prefer - prefe**rred** | car**ry** - carr**ied** | pl**ay** - play**ed** |
| hat**e** - hat**ed** | stop - sto**pped** | stu**dy** - stud**ied** | enj**oy** - enjoy**ed** |

**Случаи употребления Past Simple**

**1) Указание на простое действие в прошлом:**

*I saw Jeremy in the bank.*

*Я видел Джереми в банке.*

**2) Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом:**

*The old man often visited me.*

*Старик часто меня навещал.*

*I noticed this charming shop girl each time I went to buy something.*

*Я замечал эту очаровательную продавщицу каждый раз, когда шел за покупками*.

**3) Перечисление последовательности действий в прошлом:**

*I heard a strange sound, looked back, and saw a huge cat sitting on the table.*

*Я услышал странный звук, обернулся и увидел огромного кота, сидящего на столе.*

**Exercise 5.1 Write the Past Simple of the following words:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| open - opened | regret - ………… | cry - …………… | stay - …………… |
| love -……………. | quarrel - ……… | fry - …………… | travel - ………… |
| plan - …………… | drop - ………… | arrive - ………… | close - ………… |
| empty - ………… | die - …………… | play - …………… | tidy - …………… |

**Exercise 5.2Look at the list of irregular verbs at the back of the book and complete the table:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **Past** | **Infinitive** | **Past** |
| go | ….. | ….. | broke |
| have | …… | ….. | cut |
| …… | came | take | ….. |
| be | …… | ….. | stole |
| wake | …… | drink | ….. |
| meet | …… | ….. | put |
| ….. | sang | make | ….. |
| speak | ….. | ….. | run |
| ….. | told | begin | ….. |

**Exercise 5.3 Underline the verbs in Past Simple.**

In the summer I visited my grandparents. We went to the forest, swam in the river, went fishing, read books, went to the cinema, and watched TV all the time. I visited my friends, played football, listened to music, worked in the fields, went boating, and had a good time. I picked berries and mushrooms. I lay on the sand.

**Exercise 5.4Put the verbs in Past Simple.**

*be (2), feed, take, start, visit, listen*

The children went to London. The Tour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at Hyde Park in the morning. The children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the ducks and squirrels there. Then they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_photos of Trafalgar Square.The next stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the British Museum.They also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Tower of London.The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the famous bell Big Ben. In the evening they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very tired.

**Exercise 5.5Look at what Maria did and didn’t do last Sunday. Then write sentences:**

wake up late – have lunch with her grandparents ––

do her homework + take her dog out for a walk +

speak to her friend – help her mother make dinner +

**Exercise 5.6 Imagine your friend works in the Zoo. Write what he did yesterday. Use the following phrases.**

to come up to all the cages, to open them, to talk to the animals, to wash some of the animals, to give them food, to clean the cages, to bring water for the animals, to close the cages

**Exercise 5.7Ask and answer questions what people did or didn’t do yesterday. Then ask your partner questions to fill in the table about him/her:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **go for a walk** | **play golf** | **write a letter** | **wash the car** |
| **Peter** | + | + |  |  |
| **Mr and Mrs Page** | + |  | + | + |
| **Your partner** |  |  |  |  |

1. Peter/go for a walk? *Did Peter go for a walk yesterday? Yes, he did.*
2. Peter/play golf? ………………………………………………..
3. Peter/write a letter? ………………………………………………..
4. Mr and Mrs Page/play golf? ……………………………………….
5. Mr and Mrs Page/wash the car? …………………………………...

**Exercise 5.8Use the time expressions below to write true sentences about yourself:**

|  |
| --- |
| three months ago yesterday last weekend in 2014 last Tuesday |

1. I went to a pop concert three months ago.
2. …………………………………………
3. …………………………………………
4. …………………………………………
5. …………………………………………

**Exercise 5.9Fill in the gaps with the verbs *was, were, did.***

1. When\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mother's Day last year?

— It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in April.

2. What \_\_\_\_ you do?

— We made a cake and cards for Mum.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mum happy?

— Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you invite?

— Our grandparents.

5. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you give to your granny?

— Flowers.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you tired?

— No, we weren't.

**Exercise 5.10Write questions in Past Simple.**

Kim: What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you do) last night, Lisa?

Lisa: I went to the cinema.

Kim: What film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you see)?

Lisa: Shrek.

Kim: Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you go) with?

Lisa: Pete and Zoe.

Kim: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you enjoy) it?

Lisa: Well, the special effects were brilliant, but the story wasn't very good.

Kim: What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (it finish)?

Lisa: At ten o'clock.

Kim: What\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you do) after the film?

Lisa: We went for a pizza.

**Exercise 5.11Read the legend about Lake Naroch. Put the verbs in Past Simple.**

**The legend of Lake Naroch**

Many years ago there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) a girl called Nara. She \_\_\_\_\_ (can) sing very well and play the psaltery .She \_\_\_\_\_ (love) a young man and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to marry him. One day she was sitting near a large beautiful lake when a rich man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) her. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) Nara so much that he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to marry her. As Nara\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a groom (жених) she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not want) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to marry the rich man. But the rich man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very stubborn (упрямый), and his servants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kill) Nara’s groom and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) Nara to the rich man’s palace. The girl \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) so unhappy that when everybody was sleeping, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (set) fire to the palace , and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) away. When the rich man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about it, he \_\_\_\_\_ (send) his servants (слуги) after Nara. As she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (can not) run away from them, Nara \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dive) into the lake and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (die). From that time the lake was named Lake Naroch.

**Unit 6. Future Simple. To be going to**

**Будущее простое время.**

Будущее время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *will*, который ставится перед смысловым глаголом.

*I* ***will call*** *you tomorrow.*

*Я позвоню тебе завтра.*

Мы используем *Future Simple* для выражения:

1. **решений, принятых только что:**

*It’s cold here. I'll close the window.*

1. **обещаний:**

*I’ll help you, I promise.*

1. **мнения, прогнозов:**

*I think (I believe, probably, perhaps) he will not (won't) pass his driving test.*

1. **вежливой просьбы:**

*Will you help me, please?*

На будущее время могут указывать обстоятельства времени, например:

tomorrow - завтра

next week- на следующей неделе

next year- в будущем году

in a week- через неделю

in a few days- через несколько дней

someday - когда-нибудь

one of these days- на днях (по отношению к будущему)

**Образование вопросительной и отрицательной форм**

*He* ***will call*** *him tomorrow.*

*He* ***will not (won't) call*** *him tomorrow.*

***Will*** *he* ***call*** *him tomorrow? Yes, he will. No, he wo'nt.*

Глагол *shall* употребляется с *I/we* в вопросах (просьбах) дать указание, совет или разрешение, а также в случаях, когда говорящий вызывается сделать что-либо.

*Shall I see you tomorrow?* (Просьба о разрешении)

*Will I see you tomorrow?* (Вопрос о действиях завтра)

Увидимся завтра?

*Shall we dance?*(Приглашение танцевать)

*Will we dance?*(Вопрос о действии в будущем)

Потанцуем?

*Shall I translate?* (Запрос на совершение действия)

Мне перевести?

**Оборот to be going to**

Оборот *to be going to* на русский язык переводится «собираться, намереваться» и используется для выражения:

1. **планов, намерений совершить действие в будущем:**

*I’m going to buy a new bike.*

1. **очевидности совершения какого-либо действия в будущем:**

*Look at those black clouds. It’s going to rain.*

**Exercise 6.1 Complete the sentences.**

*won’t let 'll take ~~'ll close~~ 'll be won’t pass 'll catch*

1. It's cold. *I'll close* the window.
2. His teacher thinks he…….. a great pianist one day.
3. Do your homework or I ……. you go out.
4. I’m afraid she …… her exams.
5. Put on your coat or you ……. a cold.
6. This shirt is nice. I ……it.

**Exercise 6.2Answer the questions about yourself, using I hope, I believe, I expect, perhaps, probably. Follow the model.**

1. Where will you go at the weekend?

*I’ll probably go skiing in the mountains.*

1. What will you buy your friend for his/her birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where will you be at 3 o’clock tomorrow afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who will you ask if you need studying for the exam?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where will you spend your holidays?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 6.3Take a role of a fortune teller and tell your group about the future. You can use the ideas below.**

**One student will… Two students will….**

1. be a dentist 1. be singers
2. have 3 children 2. live in the USA
3. win a lot of money 3. win a competition
4. marry a millionaire 4. fly to the moon

*Fortune teller: I think Jim and Lucy will be singers.*

**Exercise 6.4 Look at Amy’s diary for next week. Ask and answer questions as in the example.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MONDAY**  clean my room | **THURSDAY**  have a guitar lesson |
| **TUESDAY**  play volleyball | **FRIDAY**  watch TV |
| **WEDNESDAY**  help mum | **SATURDAY**  meet my friends |
|  | **SUNDAY**  visit grandmother |

1. clean her room/Wednesday 4. have a guitar lesson/Friday

*Is Amy going to clean her room*\_\_ *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*on Wednesday?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*No, she isn’t. She is going to*\_\_\_\_\_ 5. watch TV/Tuesday

*clean her room on Monday*\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. play volleyball/Saturday 6. meet her friends/Sunday

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. help her mum/Monday 7. visit her grandmother/Thursday

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 6.5 Pair work. Ask and answer questions as in the example.**

A: Are you going to clean your room on Monday?

B: Yes, I'am. /No, I’m not.

**Exercise 6.6 Writing activity.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Writing Activity** |
| I’m going to …………………… on Monday………………………….................................................................  ………………………………………………………………………………  ………………………………………………………………………………  ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… |

**Exercise 6.7 Open the brackets, using Future Simple or be going to. Choose between Future Simple and *be going to* to complete the conversation.**

— Can I speak to Fiona, please?

— Speaking. Is that you, Pat?

— It’s me. Hi. What you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 – do) tonight?

— I don’t know yet. I think, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 — read) the book Nora gave me yesterday.

— How about going to the cinema?

— Sounds good, but I’m looking after my little brother after eight, because my parents are going to their friend’s birthday party.

— Poor you. Your brother is so naughty sometimes!

— But I love him. He’s so funny! I think, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3 — be) a good clown. He says he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4 — be) a pilot, nothing else. Well, what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5 — do) you tonight?

— I don’t know either. I wanted to go somewhere nice with you, but you are baby-sitting tonight, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6 — help) you to baby-sit, if you don’t mind.

—Of course, I don’t. Come along and we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7 — have) a nice cup of tea and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8—play) with my brother.

**Unit 7. The Passive (The Simple Passive)**

**Пассивный залог**

Залог - это форма глагола, которая показывает, выполняет ли действие сам предмет или это действие выполняется над предметом. Есть две формы залога - активная и пассивная. Нетрудно догадаться, что активный залог обозначает, что предмет сам осуществляет действие, а пассивный - что предмет становится объектом и действия совершаются над ним. Сравните русские эквиваленты этих залогов:

* Маша купается. (Маша сама купается, это активный залог).
* Машу купают. (Маша не сама купается, кто-то производит над ней это действие - это пассивный залог).

## Present Simple Passive

Образование: подлежащее + am/is/are + сказуемое с окончанием –ed или 3-я форма неправильного глагола.  
Пример: English is spoken here. – Здесь говорят на английском.  
Вопросительное предложение: Is English spoken here? –Здесь говорят на английском?  
Отрицательное предложение: English is not spoken here. –Здесь не говорят на английском.

## Past Simple Passive

Образование: подлежащее + was/ were + сказуемое с окончанием –ed или 3-я форма неправильного глагола.  
Пример: I was invited. – Я был приглашён.  
Вопросительное предложение: Was he invited? – Он был приглашён?  
Отрицательное предложение: He was not (wasn’t) invited. – Он не был приглашён.  
They were not (weren’t) invited. –Они не были приглашены.

## Future Simple Passive

Образование: подлежащее + will + be + сказуемое с окончанием –ed или 3-я форма неправильного глагола.  
Пример: You will be invited. – Вас пригласят (вы будете приглашены).  
Вопросительное предложение: Will you be invited? – Вы будете приглашены? (Вас пригласят?)  
Отрицательное предложение: You will not (won’t) be invited. – Вы не будете приглашены. (Вас не пригласят)

## Предлоги by и with в страдательном залоге

Если действие над предметом, выраженным подлежащим, производится «кем-то», то используется предлогby. Пример: This poem was written by Lermontov. – Эта поэма была написана Лермонтовым. Если действие над предметом, выраженным подлежащим, производится с помощью какого-то инструмента, то используется предлог with. Пример: This letter was written with a pen. – Это письмо было написано ручкой.

**Exercise 7.1 Fill in: *is,* are, *was* or *were.***

1. A short story competition *is* organised by our school every year.
2. The electric light bulb …... invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.
3. Many films …… produced in Hollywood.
4. The Lost City of the Incas ......... ..located in Peru.
5. The film *Titanic* ...........directed by James Cameron.
6. The Special Olympics World Games. ……..held every four years.
7. Toyota cars …… made in Japan.
8. Penicillin ...........discovered by Alexander Fleming.
9. The Harry Potter books ………written by J. K. Rowling.
10. The Parthenon …….visited by thousands of tourists each year.
11. Breakfast ……..served from 7:00 am to 11:00 am daily.
12. Coffee ...........grown in Brazil.

**Exercise 7.2 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past.**

*~~Cause~~ over take damage show hold*

*surround invite translate make write*

1. Many accidents *are caused* by dangerous driving.

2. Cheese …….. from milk.

3. The roof of the building ………. in a storm a few days ago.

4. You ………..to the wedding. Why didn't you go?

5. A cinema is a place where films ............... .

6. In the United States, elections for president ..................every four years.

7. Originally the book …… in Spanish, and a few years ago it………… into English.

8. Although we were driving fast,we ……………by a lot of other cars.

9. You can't see the house from the road. It .... .......... by trees.

**Exercise 7.3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple Passive.***

Two men 1) were seen(see) breaking into a house last night. The police 2) ..............(call) and one man 3) .................. (catch) immediately. The other escaped but he 4) ..................(find) soon after. Both men 5) ..................(take) to the police station where they 6) ………..(question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) ..................(charge) with burglary.

**Exercise 7.4 Write sentences in the *Past Simple Passive.***

**DID YOU KNOW?**

1. The toothbrush /invent/in the fifteen century.

*The toothbrush was invented in the fifteen century.*

1. The first pair of sunglasses/wear/in the 1200s

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1. The first bicycle/ride/in1791.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The first hot dogs/eat/in the 1860s.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The first computer mouse/use/in 1964.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The first CDs/sell/in the 1980s.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The first public basketball game/play/in 1892.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7.5 How are music videos made? Turn the following sentences into the *Present Simple Passive.***

1. The music producer chooses the song for the music video.

*The song for the music video is chosen by the music producer.*

1. A director directs the music video.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A cameraman shoots the video.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A singer or band sings the song.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The music company produces the music video.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7.6 Fill in *by* or *with.***

1. The photos were taken .*with* a digital camera.
2. The room was decorated ............flowers.
3. *The Green Mile* was written ………Stephen King.
4. The sauce was made ……..onions and peppers.

**Exercise 7.7 Writing practice. Rewrite the article and put the underlined parts into *the passive.***

You are back home from college. You turn on the lights. You take a cool drink from the fridge and you heat your dinner in the microwave. For people who lived 200 years ago, this would be science fiction! 200 years ago there was no electricity.1People heated houses with a real fire and2they lit rooms with candles.3Milkmen delivered milk every morning and 4people stored it in a cool place. 5They cooked food in the fireplace or on a big stove. 200 years ago there was no plumbing! 6People carried water from the nearest well or the fountain and 7they washed clothes by hand. Then 8they ironed clothes with a heavy iron. 9Theyfilled irons with hot coal. 10People used horse carriages because there were no cars or buses. I think I prefer life in the 21st century, don’t you?

**Additional texts**

**Supplement 1**

**UNIT 5.GREAT BRITAIN**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street, near the Houses of Parliament. The Head of the State is the Queen. The Queen's head is on the banknotes, stamps and coins. In London she lives in Buckingham Palace, a very popular place for tourists.

Other famous cities and towns in Britain are Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, with its old castle; York with its beautiful Cathedral, called York Minster, and its narrow streets; Strafford- upon –Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare; Liverpool, a very important port and a home of the Beatles; Cambridge and Oxford, both famous for the Universities and famous for their bicycles. In both cities, a lot of people travel around by bike. Towns and cities are important but the countryside is important too.

Over 75% of the land in Britain is farmland. But not many people are farmers, in fact only 2% of the working population.

Britain also has ten national parks, they cover 9% of the land. All these park have wonderful countryside. The Lake Districtin the north west of England. It has beautiful hills and lakes. A lot of British people come here on holiday and foreign tourists. Over 24 million of foreign tourists come to Britain every year. They visit lots of places. For example the Giant's Cause way in Northern Ireland.

Stonehenge… What is it? Nobody really knows. Perhaps it’s a temple, or a clock or is it a calendar? In Wales the Snowdonia National Park is very popular.

Welsh people don’t just speak English. About 20% of the population speak Welsh too. Britain is an island. It isn’t only one island. In fact there are over eight hundred.

Waterloo Station is in London. From here the trains go through the Channel tunnel to Paris in France and to Brussels in Belgium. Is Britain really an island?

**Supplement 2**

**UNIT 6. LONDON**

London is a capital of Great Britain. It’s a fascinating and exciting city with a very long history. London is on the river Thames. In about forty-three AD the Romans built the first bridge over the river and that was the beginning of the City of London. Until 1747 there was only one bridge over the Thames. Now there are twenty-nine; some for cars, some for trains and some for pedestrians. Some are very famous like this one – Tower Bridge.

London is a big city. Travelling around is easy. You can take a waterbus on the river. You can go in one of London’s famous red buses or black taxis. You can go on the Underground. Londoners call this “the Tube”. It started in 1863, and it was the world's first underground railway. Over twenty million tourists come here every year – eleven million from abroad and the rest are tourists from other parts of Britain.

There is so much for people to see in London: palaces, churches, cathedrals, the Tower, Trafalgar Square and lots of museums and art galleries and of course Madam Tussaud's. Madam Tussaud brought her exhibition of wax models to London in 1802 and now over two and a half million people visit it every year.

London is also a great place for shopping. Harrods, probably the most famous store in Britain. In 1834 Charles Henry Harrod started a small business as a grocer in the East End of London. Today the Harrods store has three hundred departments on seven floors and over three thousand staff. About thirty-five thousand shop here every day.

Another popular place for shopping is Covent Garden. It’s also a center of London street life. You can find street musicians, or buskers, here and street entertainers. You can also find some good street fashion. There are always interesting fashions in London. In the 1960s there was the mini skirt. Later there were punks and mohicans.

What can you do when the shops and museums are closed? There are restaurants, discos, pubs and clubs. London has over a hundred and thirty cinemas and more than sixty theatres. The first performance the play “The mousetrap” by Agatha Christie, was in 1952. At the London theatre they are still performing the same play. It’s a world record. But London isn’t all rush. There are some wonderful parks like Hyde Park, Regent's Parkand St. James's Park where you can walk, jog, have a picnic, or just relax or get away from the noise. There are lots to do in London. You can always have a good time. Dr. Johnson, a famous English writer once said “When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life”. Well, I’m not tired of London!

**Supplement 3**

**UNIT 9. AT THE AIRPORT**

A: Good morning, sir. Can I see your ticket and passport?

B: Certainly. Here you are.

A: Thank you. Ok. How many suitcases will we be checking in?

B: Just one suitcase.

A: Did you pack your bag yourself?

B: Yes I did.

A: Do you have any electrical goods?

B: I have an electric shaver in my hand luggage. Is that Ok?

A: That’s fine. So, nothing in your suitcase?

B: No.

A: Ok. Do you like a window or an aisle seat?

B: A window seat, please.

A: Ok. Just one moment. This is your seat number and the departure gate. You should go straight through to the departure lounge. Enjoy your flight.

B:What time will we be boarding?

A: You will be boarding at 7.

B: Thank you.

**Supplement 4**

**UNIT 10. AT THE CUSTOMS DESK**

A: Good morning, sir

B: Hello

A: Could I see your passport and visa documentation?

B: Yes, here they are.

A: Is this your first visit to the United Kingdom?

B: Yes, It is.

A: Where will you be staying?

B: With my friend in London.

A: How long will you be staying?

B: I’ll be staying for two weeks.

A: Do you have anything to declare?

B: No, I do not have anything to declare.

A: Good. Everything seems to be in order. Please enjoy your stay.

B: Thank you. Could you tell me where is the baggage claim?

A: Follow the signs to the left please.

B: Ok. Thank you.

**Список неправильных глаголов**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **Past Simple** | **Past Participle** | **Перевод** |
| be | was/were | been | быть |
| beat | beat | beaten | бить, колотить |
| become | became | become | становиться |
| begin | began | begun | начинать |
| bend | bent | bent | сгибать, гнуть, изгибать |
| bite | bit | bitten | кусать |
| blow | blew | blown | дуть, выдыхать |
| break | broke | broken | ломать, разбивать |
| bring | brought | brought | приносить, привозить |
| build | built | built | строить, сооружать |
| burst | burst | burst | лопаться, разрываться |
| buy | bought | bought | купить, покупать |
| catch | caught | caught | ловить, поймать, схватить |
| choose | chose | chosen | выбирать, избирать |
| come | came | come | приходить, подходить |
| cost | cost | cost | стоить, обходиться |
| creep | crept | crept | ползать, пресмыкаться |
| cut | cut | cut | резать, разрезать |
| deal | dealt | dealt | иметь дело, распределять |
| dig | dug | dug | копать, рыть |
| do | did | done | делать, выполнять |
| draw | drew | drawn | рисовать, чертить |
| drink | drank | drunk | пить |
| drive | drove | driven | ездить, подвозить, води |
| eat | ate | eaten | есть, поглощать, поедать |
| fall | fell | fallen | падать |
| feed | fed | fed | кормить |
| feel | felt | felt | чувствовать, ощущать |
| fight | fought | fought | драться, сражаться |
| find | found | found | находить, обнаруживать |
| fly | flew | flown | летать |
| forbid | forbad/forbade | forbidden | запрещать, не позволять |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | забыватьо (чём-либо) |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | прощать |
| freeze | froze | frozen | замораживать, сковывать |
| get | got | got | получать, добираться |
| give | gave | given | дать, подать, дарить |
| go | went | gone | идти, двигаться |
| grow | grew | grown | расти, вырастать |
| hang | hung | hung | вешать, развешивать |
| have | had | had | иметь, обладать |
| hear | heard | heard | слышать, услышать |
| hide | hid | hidden | прятать, скрывать |
| hit | hit | hit | ударять, поражать |
| hold | held | held | держать, удерживать |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | ранить, причинять боль |
| keep | kept | kept | хранить, сохранять |
| kneel | knelt, kneeled | knelt, kneeled | становиться (стоять) на коленях |
| know | knew | known | знать, иметь представление |
| lay | laid | laid | класть, положить |
| lead | led | led | вести за собой, руководить |
| leave | left | left | покидать, уходить, уезжать |
| lend | lent | lent | одалживать, давать взаймы |
| let | let | let | позволять, разрешать |
| lie | lay | lain | лежать |
| light | lit | lit | зажигать, светиться, освещать |
| lose | lost | lost | терять, лишаться |
| make | made | made | делать, создавать |
| mean | meant | meant | значить, иметь в виду |
| meet | met | met | встречать, знакомиться |
| pay | paid | paid | платить, оплачивать |
| put | put | put | ставить, помещать, класть |
| read | read | read | читать, прочитать |
| ride | rode | ridden | ехать верхом, кататься |
| ring | rang | rung | звенеть, звонить |
| rise | rose | risen | восходить, вставать |
| run | ran | run | бежать, бегать |
| say | said | said | говорить, сказать |
| see | saw | seen | видеть |
| seek | sought | sought | искать, разыскивать |
| sell | sold | sold | продавать, торговать |
| send | sent | sent | посылать, отправлять |
| set | set | set | устанавливать, задавать |
| sew | sewed | sewn/sewed | шить, пришивать |
| shake | shook | shaken | трясти, встряхивать |
| shine | shone | shone | светить, сиять, озарять |
| shoot | shot | shot | стрелять |
| shrink | shrank/shrunk | shrunk/shrunken | сжиматься, сокращаться |
| shut | shut | shut | закрывать, запирать |
| sing | sang | sung | петь, напевать |
| sink | sank | sunk | тонуть, погружаться |
| sit | sat | sat | сидеть, садиться |
| sleep | slept | slept | спать |
| slide | slid | slid | скользить |
| speak | spoke | spoken | говорить, разговаривать |
| spend | spent | spent | тратить, расходовать |
| spit | spat | spat | плевать, плеваться |
| split | split | split | раскалывать, расщеплять |
| spread | spread | spread | распространять, простираться |
| spring | sprang/sprung | sprung | возникнуть, вскочить |
| stand | stood | stood | стоять |
| steal | stole | stolen | воровать, красть |
| stick | stuck | stuck | втыкать, приклеивать |
| sting | stung | stung | жалить, укусить |
| stink | stank/stunk | stunk | вонять |
| strike | struck | struck/stricken | ударять, бить, поражать |
| swear | swore | sworn | клясться, присягать |
| sweep | swept | swept | мести, подметать, смахивать |
| swim | swam | swum | плавать, плыть |
| swing | swung | swung | качать, раскачивать |
| take | took | taken | брать, хватать, взять |
| teach | taught | taught | учить, обучать |
| tear | tore | torn | рвать, отрывать |
| tell | told | told | рассказывать |
| think | thought | thought | думать, мыслить |
| throw | threw | thrown | бросать, кидать |
| understand | understood | understood | понимать, постигать |
| wake | woke | woken | просыпаться, будить |
| wear | wore | worn | носить (одежду) |
| weep | wept | wept | плакать, рыдать |
| win | won | won | победить, выиграть |
| write | wrote | written | писать, записывать |

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