



АНО ВО
«Российский новый университет»
Тамбовский филиал

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ

Учебно-методическое пособие
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»



Тамбов
2019

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Учебно-методическое пособие «Английский язык для повседневного общения» предназначено для студентов первого курса всех направлений подготовки. Задачами пособия являются обучение устной и письменной речи на английском языке, в том числе развитие и совершенствование навыков таких видов речевой деятельности, как говорение, чтение и письмо.

В основу обучения положены принципы коммуникативной направленности, последовательности в освоении речевых умений.

Пособие включает в себя 10 тем. Предлагаемая к текстовому материалу система лексико-грамматических упражнений способствует активному усвоению лексических единиц по темам, а также имеет своей целью развитие и совершенствование навыков монологической и дискуссионно-диалогической речи в рамках предложенной тематики.

В соответствии с современными методическими представлениями предложены задания, которые стимулируют творческую речевую деятельность на английском языке.

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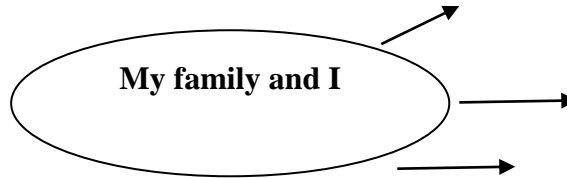
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UNIT 1. ABOUT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY

Lead in

1. How do you understand the proverb: Like father, like son.
2. Give your associations to the words: My family and I



Reading



Myself and My Family

Year 7 Scheme of Work

Text 1. Let me introduce myself. I am Alina Ivanova. I am seventeen years old. I was born on May 14, 1987 in Moscow, so I have been living in Moscow since my childhood. I **descend** (1) from the family of teachers. There are five of us. I am a pupil of the eleventh form of a secondary school. I'm a **school-leaver** (2) this year and that's why it is very important for me to make the right **choice** (3) of profession. I want to enter the Foreign Languages

Department of the Pedagogical University. My parents and teachers at school advise me to become a teacher firstly to continue our family **occupation** (4), secondly because I have always given my **preference** (5) to the **humanities** (6), especially English.

It is my favorite subject at school and I do well in it without any effort. I do not only do my best at school, I take a preparatory **course** (7) at the Pedagogical University.

I like all the subjects taught at the preparatory course but most of all I like the subjects of my future specialty.

When I'm free I enjoy doing different things with my friends and alone. I am fond of reading interesting books. Among my favorite writers are Charles Dickens and Mark Twain. I like sport very much. I go in for basketball and always take part in sports competitions at our school.

Now let me **introduce** (8) my family. We are a family of five. I think we are a large and friendly family.

I'd like to start with my parents. I have got a father and a mother. Their names are Sergey Ivanovich and Olga Petrovna. My parents have been married for twenty-five years. This year we are celebrating their silver **wedding** (9). They have much in common, but they have different

interests, hobbies, points of view on sports and music. For example, my father is fond of sports and my mother doesn't go in for sport at all. She is a great home-sitter. She keeps house and takes care of her family. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands.

But my parents have the same opinion about the education and **upbringing (10)** of their children. They are good specialists as well. Both of them are teachers.

My father is a director of a secondary school. He likes his profession greatly though I understand that it is a difficult job. He is always busy and he **works overtime (11)** very often.

My mother is a teacher of English. After graduating from the Pedagogical Institute, she began working at school. She knows her subject perfectly and tries to develop in her pupils the desire to know the foreign language as well as their native one, to be cultured persons. My mother is a nice woman with brown hair and green eyes. She is forty-three but looks much younger. She is always elegant and smart. We usually help our mother about the house.

Now I'm going to tell you **a couple of words (12)** about other members of our family.

Besides me, my parents have got one more child. She is my sister. Her name is Natalya. She is older than I. She is twenty-two. She is married and has a family of her own. She is a **postgraduate (13)** of Moscow State Linguistic University. She is a very slim and pretty woman.

Her husband is a scientist. They have got a son, my **nephew (14)**. All of us like him greatly, he is only two years old, a lovely boy with golden hair and blue eyes and a **spirit (15)** that is always bright and happy.

We also have many relatives. My aunts, uncles and cousins live far from us, in different cities of Russia. On holidays they come to visit us and we have a very good time together.

So we are a happy family and are getting on all right.

Active vocabulary

1. descend [dɪ'send] — происходить
2. school-leaver — выпускница
3. right choice — правильный выбор
4. occupation — профессия
5. preference ['pref(ə)r(ə)n(t)s] — предпочтение
6. humanities [hju'mænɪtɪz] — гуманитарные науки
7. preparatory course — подготовительные курсы
8. introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] — представлять
9. silver wedding — серебряная свадьба
10. upbringing — воспитание

11. work over time — сверхурочная работа
12. a couple of words ['kʌpl] — несколько слов
13. postgraduate [ˌpəʊst'grædʒuət] — аспирантка
14. nephew ['nefju:] — племянник
15. spirit — дух

Text 2. Family



My name is Ivan. I am 15 years old. I like to read historical novels and listen to pop music. My elder brother is a school-leaver, he is seventeen years old. This year he is going to enter the Academy of Music. He plays the piano and guitar very well.

My younger sister's name is Kate. She is five years old, she goes to the kindergarten, likes to draw and dance. I like to spend my free time with her.

My mother's name is Elena. She is a teacher of the English language. She works at school and likes her profession very much. She is forty years old and she looks very good.

My father's name is Vladimir. He is forty-five years old. He is a surgeon. He is a very responsible and hardworking person. He works a lot and he is busy all the time. We are proud of him, because every day he saves lives of people.

We always go to the village to our grandparents during summer holidays. There is a lake there and we swim in it. We also play badminton, go fishing and in the evening we get together, drink tea, talk and laugh.

My family is very friendly and united. I love it and I am proud of it.

Active vocabulary

1. my elder brother-мой старший брат
2. my younger sister- моя младшая сестра
3. to go to the kindergarten-ходить в детский сад
4. profession -профессия
5. to be responsible-быть ответственным
6. hardworking-трудолюбивый
7. to be proud of-гордиться чем-либо
8. to get together-собираться вместе
9. friendly-дружелюбный
10. united-сплоченный, дружный



Text 3. Family Relationships

Family is an essential part of the society and it plays the most important role in everybody's life. It means that the most important people in our lives are our family members. Family is represented by a close unit of parents and

children living together. I believe that everyone wants to have a happy family and good relations with all its members. In my opinion, a happy family should have mutual interests, hopes and dreams to share. Other important issues are love, trust and respect. No family can exist without love.

Happiness is also impossible without love. When people love each other, they can overcome all the obstacles. Unfortunately, modern couples often build their relations on some other values, such as money, social position, etc. They think that happiness will come itself and nobody has to make an effort. They are mistaken, as good family relations are impossible without mutual understanding and love. Children in the family also play an important role. To keep up ideal relations with parents they should be kind to them, trusting and understanding. They should share everyday joys and sorrows with their parents.

Whenever, there is a difficult situation, parents are the first people to help them and find the way out. I live with my parents. I think that we have ideal relations, as we never quarrel with each other. Instead, we always treat each other with respect and love. If there is a problem, we talk about it and try to find the best possible solution.

My family is rather big. It consists of mother, father, little brother, grandparents, uncle, 3 aunts and 4 male cousins and me. Even if my parents, my brother and I live separately, we often visit my grandparents and get together with the whole family on holidays. My mother is 43 and she works in a restaurant. Her work takes a lot of time, but she is satisfied with it, anyway. My father is 45 and he is an entrepreneur. He has been working in the furniture industry for more than 20 years. My sibling is only 10 years old and he goes to school. He is good at Maths and English. My family is very united. We are on good terms and trust each other. We like hosting friends and they come to visit us very gladly. My mother and I usually cook something special. I am good at baking, that's why I like treating our guests with desserts and cakes. My grandparents are calm and caring. My grandfather is an honoured surgeon in the country. He is 70 but

he still works a lot and operates almost every day. My grandmother used to be a teacher at school and also a professor of English. My grandparents play a significant role in my education and life. My family is highly important to me. My parents and grandparents taught me good manners, correct impression of what a family is, which qualities any person should have. To my mind, family plays one of the main roles in everyone's life.

Active vocabulary

1. to have relations-иметь отношения
2. mutual interests-взаимные интересы
3. to share-разделять
4. trust -доверие
5. respect-уважение
6. to overcome all the obstacles-справляться с трудностями
7. to make an effort-прилагать усилие
8. mutual understanding-взаимопонимание
9. sorrow-печаль
10. find the way out-находить выход
11. to quarrel with each other-ссориться друг с другом
12. to treat-обходиться
13. to be satisfied with-быть довольным чем-либо
14. sibling –брат или сестра
15. to be on good terms with smb-быть в хороших отношениях с

К-Л

Talking Points

Discuss the questions below:

1. When and where were you born?
2. Is your family large?
3. What are your duties about the house?
4. Do you go in for sport regularly?
5. What do you like to do when you stay home alone?
6. Have you got any relatives in the country?
7. Is your family large or small?
8. How many people are there in your family?
9. Have you got a grandmother?
10. How old are your parents?
11. What does your father (mother) do?
12. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
13. What is your sister's (brother's) name?
14. Is your family friendly?

Writing

1. Write as many sentences as you can about yourself and your family.

Start with:

Let me introduce myself. My full name is....

1. Fill in your identity card.

My identity card

Photo



Full name _____

Age _____ years old

Birthday _____

Where do you live?

Country _____

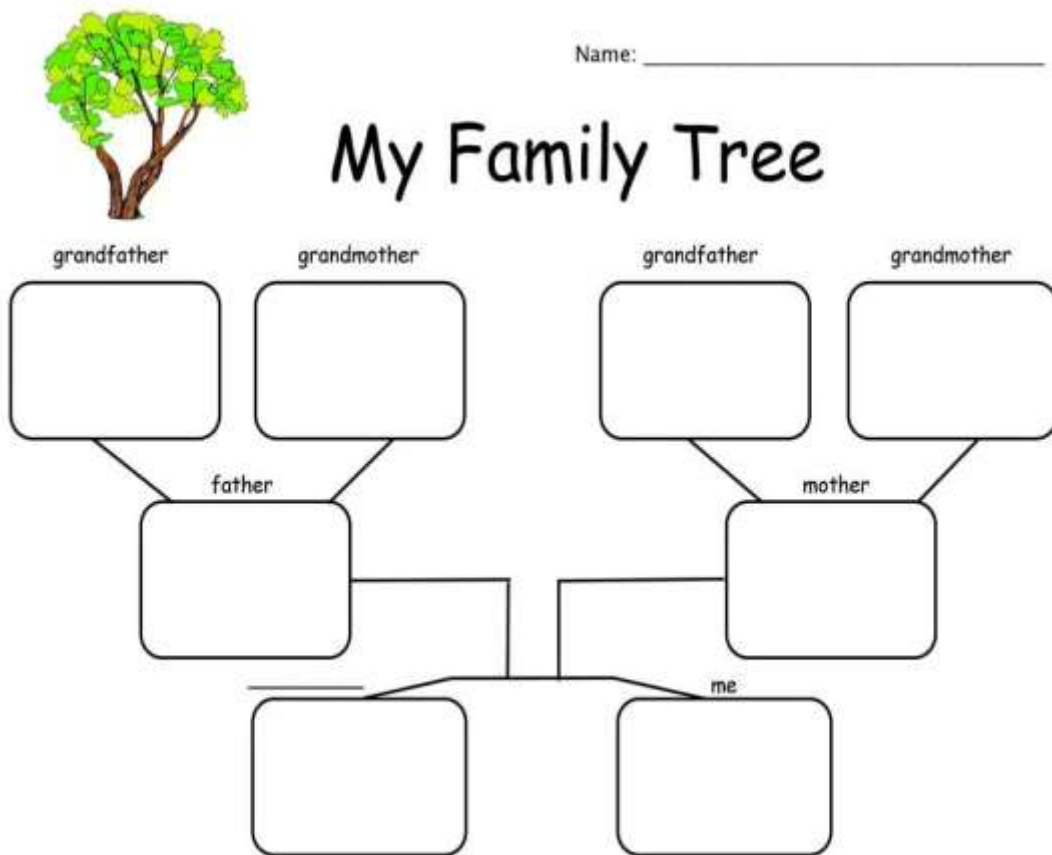
City _____

Who are you? Nationality _____

What do you like? What is your favourite....?



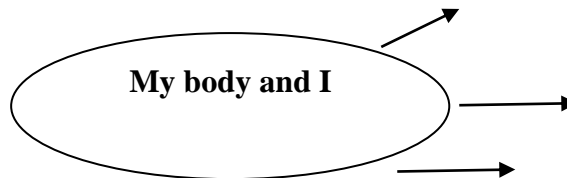
2. *Fill in your family tree:*



UNIT 2. APPEARANCES

Lead in

1. How do you understand the proverb: You can't judge a book by its cover.
2. Give your associations to the words: My body and I



Reading

Text 1. They say that appearances are important. On the one hand, this is true, on the other, this is not quite right. A handsome man or a pretty woman can have very unpleasant traits of character and the opposite. However, there are exceptions, of course!

I want to tell you about my sister, Katya. In primary school she didn't look very pretty. She had freckles, red wavy hair and was wearing glasses. All this made her clumsy and shy. Since that time her appearance has changed very much, but her character has remained the same. She has grown up into a very pretty girl. She is of a medium height, slender and well-proportioned. Her hair has got darker into a chestnut shade. She wears it long to her shoulders. Her face has soft features, her freckles have disappeared, but her complexion remains pale as before. Instead of glasses she wears contact lenses, which allow her sparkling hazel-green eyes to shine. She has a small straight nose and a rather wide mouth but her enchanting smile shows her white teeth and makes her face look charming. No one can say that her gestures are clumsy any more. Katya has nice manners. She is sincere, polite and helpful. She is not easily angered or bad-tempered. Her childhood experience has taught her to be patient and not to show off. She has still remained a bit withdrawn in some situations but she is good-natured, tolerant and sensitive to other people's needs. She is always ready to help. These are the qualities of her character which I like. She does fairly well at the university. She is bright,



attentive and keen on learning new things. She tries hard to get good marks but sometimes her hobbies are more important for her than school.

Katya likes house chores and is not lazy at all. Unlike me, she always has her room clean because she does not mind helping her mother about the flat. Apart from that, like other girls of her age, she likes dancing, playing the guitar, and listening to modern music.

We spend quite a lot of time together. She understands my problems and I can rely upon her. We have the same view on things and even if we argue we always find a compromise. Although she has her faults, nobody is perfect.

I like my sister a lot and I hope our friendship will last forever.

Text 2. People, Their Appearances and Character

As you know people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and sandals. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter – coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. He can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advise everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

Text 3.My father is tall. He has large hands and his feet are size 45. He has short, dark, curly hair and a small beard. His arms, legs are long. He's a cheerful person and when he laughs, you can see even white teeth. He wears glasses and you can't see his eyes, but I know they are steel grey.

He's 43. He usually wears jeans and shirts or sweaters. But for work he wears a suit and a tie.

My *mother* is a very different person. She's short and plumpish. She has small hands and feet. She has long, strong, fair hair. She has long eyelashes. She likes high-heeled shoes and fashionable clothes. Her favorite colours are red and light blue.

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

My *boss* is an elderly man. His hair is grey. He's clean-shaven. He's a serious and punctual man.

Active vocabulary

1. handsome-красивый(о мужчине)
2. pretty-прелестный, милый
3. traits-черты
4. to have freckles-иметь веснушки
5. wavy hair-волнистые волосы
6. to wear glasses- носить очки
7. clumsy -нескладный
8. shy-робкий
9. slender/fat –стройный/толстый
10. tall/short-высокий/низкий
11. skin-кожа
12. hair-волосы
13. nose-нос
14. eyes-глаза
15. complexion-цвет лица, комплекция
16. beard-борода
17. arm/hand-рука/ладонь
18. leg/foot –нога/ступня
19. white teeth- белые зубы
20. plumpish-полноватый

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. Are appearances really important? Why (not)?
2. Do you think that people with good looks are always nice?
3. How can you describe your best friend?
4. What qualities of character are important in your opinion?

5. What are your best characteristics?
6. Which characteristics would you like to have?
7. Is it important for a person to be shy?
8. Do you get irritated by talkative people? Why (not)?
9. How do you feel in a company of strangers?
10. Are you good at meeting new people?
11. Is it good to be optimistic? Why (not)?
12. Do you agree that there is only one best friend, others are just acquaintances? Why (not)?

2. Work in pairs. You are going to describe a well-known person. Describe the person to your partner. Can your partner guess who you are describing?

Writing

1. Write as many sentences as you can about your appearance.
2. Use the following word to describe the people in the pictures.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HEIGHT

TALL
SHORT
MEDIUM HEIGHT
ABOUT 165 CM
OF AVERAGE HEIGHT

She is (very/ quite) short / tall..
How tall is Marge? She is
1.68 metres tall.
She is a very tall girl.

FACE AND HEAD

SKIN: DARK / FAIR
HAIR: BLOND(E) / FAIR / DARK / AUBURN
HAIR: LONG / SHORT / MEDIUM LENGTH
HAIR: BALD SIDE / CENTRE-PARTING
HAIR: WAVY / STRAIGHT/ CURLY
EYES: BLACK / BLUE / GREEN / BROWN...
NOSE: SMALL / BIG / STRAIGHT / FLAT
MOUTH: SMALL / WIDE / THICK / THIN
FACE: OVAL / SQUARE / ROUND
OTHERS: MOUSTACHE / BEARD /
GLASSES/ FRECKLES / WRINKLES

FIGURE / BUILD

SLIM THIN
FAT OVERWEIGHT
BROAD-SHOULDERED
WELL-BUILT
MEDIUM-BUILT
STRONG

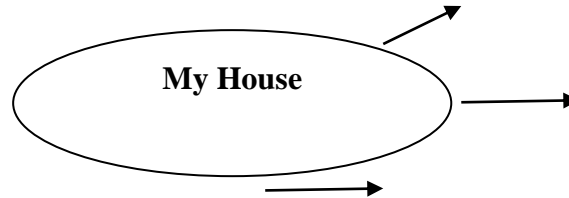
She has got- dark skin / blond hair / blue eyes / freckles.
She has got a/an – small nose / oval face / beard.
She wears glasses. He is bald.
He has a centre-parting.
She has long wavy auburn hair.
He is strong / thin.



UNIT 3. MY HOUSE

Lead in

1. How do you understand the proverb: There's no place like home/My home is my castle.
2. Give your associations to the words: My house



3. Match the words to the pictures.

1. a living room
2. a garage
3. a bathroom
4. a bedroom
5. a kitchen
6. a hall



Reading

Text. Unlike most of the citizens in my city who live in the apartments, my family and I live in a house. It is situated far from the center of the city, but there is a bus stop right near our house and getting to the nearest underground station takes no more than ten

minutes. We have a two-storied house and have 5 rooms. My mother says that such a house was her dream that came true. And I have no objections. I really love this place. First of all, we all have our own bedrooms with beautiful furniture, lots of space and large windows. I adore watching the city lights out of the window. I have an enormous wardrobe and a big wooden table to study. What is more, we have a very big kitchen. My mother loves cooking and sometimes we help her with it. We sit in the kitchen, turn on the radio, talk and cook. The kitchen has all the necessary equipment to make the process of cooking easier: a deep sink, cupboards, a fridge, a gas-stove — everything that may be useful. Also we have a living room where we watch TV and gather all family members on important occasions. In the living room we have a big cozy sofa where my parents like to sit, but I adore the rocking chair where I can read. By the way, we have a book case, where I and my father collect our favorite books. How can I not love this amazing house?

Active vocabulary

1. to be situated far from the center — быть расположенным далеко от центра
2. it takes no more than 10 minutes — это занимает не больше 10 минут
3. watch out of the window — смотреть из окна
4. to turn on the radio — включить радио
5. necessary equipment — необходимое оборудование
6. a gas-stove — газовая плита
7. on important occasions — на важные события
8. apartment-квартира
9. house- дом
10. bedroom-спальня
11. kitchen-кухня
12. furniture-мебель
13. living room-гостиная
14. cozy-уютный
15. amazing-удивительный

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. What house do you live in?
2. Is it a block of flats?
3. Is it a many-storied house?
4. What floor is your flat on?

5. What is your flat like?
6. What modern conveniences are there in your house?
7. What is your favourite room and why?
8. What is the main piece of furniture in your bedroom?
9. Where do you keep your bedding?
10. Is there a carpet on the floor?
11. Where do you keep your clothes?
12. Are there any arm-chairs in your bedroom?
13. What things can be seen on your writing-table?
14. Is there a bookcase in your study?
15. What do you do in the dining-room?
16. What is there in the middle of the room?
17. Is your dinner-table square or round?
18. What is it covered with?
19. Where do you keep your tea or dinner things?
20. Is there a sofa in your dining-room?
21. Is there a television-set or a radio-set in your dining-room?
22. What other pieces of furniture can you see in the dining-room?
23. Is there a bath-room and a water-closet in your flat?
24. Where is the bath-tub with the shower?
25. When do you take a bath?
26. What else is there in your bath-room?
27. Is there running water in your kitchen?
28. Is there a gas-stove in your kitchen?
29. Where do you do the cooking?
30. Are there chairs or stools in your kitchen?
31. Is there a refrigerator in your kitchen?
32. Where is your washing- machine?
33. When do you do your rooms?
34. Do you wash or polish the floor in your rooms?
35. Who keeps house?

2. Fill in the words: living room, furniture, flat, bedrooms, armchair, bed, chairs, carpet, fridge. Act out the dialogue.

Ann: Hi, Alice. What's your new like?

Alice: It's very good.

Ann: Really?

Alice: Yes. There is a big , a small kitchen, two and a bathroom.

Ann: Has it got any?

Alice: Yes, it has. There is a sofa and an in the living room. There is a nice on the floor. And in the bedroom there is a And a big wardrobe.

Ann: How about a kitchen? Is there a cooker and a ?

Alice: Yes, there is. There is a round table and four too.

Ann: Sounds great!

3. Choose the sentences that describe the picture.

1. There is a bed in the room.
2. There is a big carpet on the floor.
3. There is a pink schoolbag next to the bed.
4. There is a TV in the bedroom.
5. There are four pictures on the walls.
6. There is a computer on the desk.
7. There is a big wardrobe near the bed.
8. There is a teddy bear on the bed.
9. There are some books on the shelves.
10. There is no mirror in the bedroom.



4. You are a clerk from “Houses for sale”. Advertise one of the houses.



Writing

1. Write as many sentences as you can about your house/flat.
2. Look at the picture and write *True* or *False*.



1. The coffee table is in front of the sofa.
2. The lamp is under the table.
3. There is a carpet on the floor.
4. The dog is behind the armchair.
5. The books are on

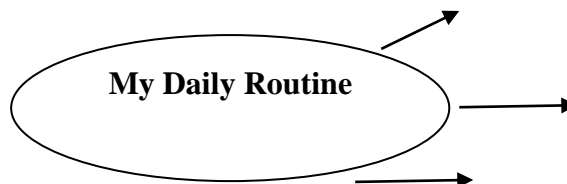
the coffee table

6. There are five cushions on the sofa
7. There is a coffee table between the sofa and the armchair.....

UNIT 4. MY DAILY ROUTINE

Lead in

1. How do you understand the proverb: The early bird catches the worm.
2. Give your associations to the words: My Daily Routine



Reading

Text .My daily routine

Our life changes all the time. Next year I will finish school and I don't know how I will spend time in future. There are so many opportunities to use, so many spheres of science to study,

people to get acquainted with, places to visit. I am looking forward to interesting and happy future. But at the present moment I am just a schoolgirl. Now I will tell you what my daily life is like.

I wake up at seven o'clock in the morning. I use an alarm clock, which plays my favorite song for a pleasant beginning of the day. Sometimes it is difficult to break away from the pillow, especially in winter period, when days are so short and it is completely dark behind the window. Three times a week I begin my day with physical exercises – with running. I put on my sneakers and a sports suit, stick headphones into my ears and run to the park. There I make three circles around the pond and turn back home. Then I have breakfast. I make breakfast by myself. It always consists of toasts, eggs and coffee, and when my mom is at home, I eat porridge. After breakfast I have a contrast shower, put on my school uniform, comb hair, brush teeth and go to school.

At 8 o'clock I meet my friend who lives in the neighboring house and we continue our trip together. On the way we discuss current events, laugh and tell stories to each other. Meeting my friend in the morning

cheers me up and makes my school routine better. The route to our school is not very long but we like not to hurry and to enjoy morning.

My classes at school start at half past eight. As a rule, my class has six or seven lessons. Each lesson lasts forty-five minutes. There is a big break after the fourth lesson when we are able to visit our school canteen and have a quick snack. I study in a medical grade so I have a great number of biology and chemistry lessons. I have to strain my brains, so at the end of the school day I feel very tired. I go home at half past three. There I have dinner. I usually eat food that my mother made for me the day before. I eat soup and meat with vegetables. After dinner I feel energetic again. I do my homework as quick as possible and finally I am free. The most exciting part of the day begins.

There are several options of my further day activities. The thing that never changes is that everything I do, I do with my friends. When it is warm we like to ride bicycles or go to the park. When it is cloudy or rainy we go to the cinema, or to the entertainment center, where we play bowling and pool. Sometimes we visit each other's homes. In winter we have an interesting pastime too. There is a huge skating rink in our block with music and lights. We enjoy skating and boys are fond of playing hockey. On the hills near the park we ride snow skates and ski. Also we like to play snow balls.

At 5 o'clock I go to the dancing school. I've been attending dances since my childhood and I do it very well. I can dance using several styles and my trainer sometimes allows me to teach little children. This activity doesn't take me more than an hour and a half.

Once a week I have chemistry lesson with my private teacher. She works in the university that I am going to enter, but I meet with her at her flat. She lives far from me, so I go there by bus. It takes me about twenty minutes to get to my teacher's house. During the lesson she gives me various tests, and when I make mistakes, we learn the topic which is my weak point.

On Friday, when I have no homework, I like to visit my granny. She always gives me something tasty. We drink tea and eat pancakes. I can spend a lot of time at my granny's. She has a dog, so after the tea we go for a walk with it. The dog's name is Grey. It is very clever and executes various commands.

At 7 o'clock I have supper at home with my family. My mother and my father return home from their offices and my little brother is taken away from kindergarten. We enjoy being together again. We speak about the day events; give each other advice and so on. After the supper I usually help my mother with the housework: wash dishes, wipe dust and take the trash out.

At 8 o'clock I begin to prepare for bed. I read an interesting book, watch movies or surf the Internet. When it is necessary I repeat my lessons. Then, at nine o'clock I go to bed. Sometimes, before I fall asleep I like to listen to my Walkman. That makes my dreams more pleasant. That is what my common day looks like.

Of course all days are different. Moreover, weekends and holidays are always unique and unrepeatable. On birthday parties I usually go to bed later. I like holidays because it is always very boring to live using the same schedule. By the way, my family likes to travel twice a year. During these periods we have many adventures, see interesting sites and relax from our routine.

Active vocabulary

1. to wake up-просыпаться
2. alarm clock-будильник
3. physical exercises-физические упражнения
4. to have breakfast/dinner/supper-завтракать/обедать/ужинать
5. to put on-одевать
6. to have a contrast shower-принимать контрастный душ
7. to comb hair-причесываться
8. to brush teeth –чистить зубы
9. to go to –идти ...
10. to start/ to begin-начинать
11. to last-длиться
12. break-перерыв
13. to do homework-делать домашнюю работу
14. to ride bicycles-кататься на велосипеде
15. to return home-возвращаться домой
16. to go to bed-ложиться спать

Talking Points

1.Complete the sentences

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. At 7 o'clock I | 9. At 2:30 I |
| 2. At 7:15 I | 10. At 3 o'clock I |
| 3. At 7:30 I | 11. At 6 o'clock I |
| 4. At 7:45 I | 12. At 7 o'clock I |
| 5. At 7:50 I | 13. At 8 o'clock I |
| 6. At 8 o'clock I | 14. At 9 o'clock I |
| 7. At 8:30 I | 15. At 10 o'clock I |
| 8. At 2 o'clock I | |

2. Put the word-combinations into the columns

Morning	Afternoon	Evening
---------	-----------	---------

To get up; to have supper; to help about the house; to watch TV; to have breakfast; to go to school; to go to bed; to have dinner; to play games; to do morning exercises; to go for a walk; to wash; to make bed; to do lessons; to go shopping.

3. Make dialogues.

So, let`s imagine that one of you is famous film star. Ask her questions about what does she do every day.

When	do you	go to work?
Where		get dressed?
		have breakfast (lunch)?
		go for a walk?
		clean the teeth?
		read?
What books		go home?
		watch TV?
		get up?
		do the lessons?
		go to bed?
		take part in sport activities?

Examples:

- What time did you get up yesterday?
- Did you do your morning exercises?
- Did you wash hands and face yesterday morning?
- Did you take a shower in the morning?
- Did you dress yesterday morning?
- What time did you have breakfast?
- What did you have for breakfast?
- What would you like to have for breakfast?

Writing

1. Write as many sentences as you can about your Working Day.
2. Look at the picture and describe his Working Day.

Daily Routines

Match the words with the pictures by inserting the correct number into the circle :

					
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. go home 2. have lunch 3. have breakfast 4. have dinner 5. take a bath 6. wake up 7. wash 8. watch TV 9. go to bed 10. go to school 11. start school 12. do homework 13. get dressed 14. play soccer 				
					
					
					

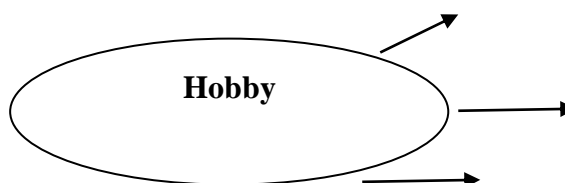
UNIT 5. HOBBIES

Lead in

1. How do you understand the statements:



2. Give your associations to the word: Hobby



Reading

Text. HOBBIES

A hobby is a **favourite pastime** of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby **to your liking**, lucky you are: you have made your life more interesting.

Numerous hobbies can be **subdivided into** four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It **includes a wide variety of activities**, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, especially in some countries (Britain, for example). A relatively new hobby which is becoming more popular is **computer games**.

Making things includes drawing, painting, **making sculpture, designing costumes, and handicrafts**. Some **hobbyists** write music. Two of the most famous **hobby painters** were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections **have no real value**. Others become so large and so **valuable**

that they **are housed in museums and galleries**. Many **world-famous collections started in a small way** with one or two **items**. People with a good deal of money often **collect paintings, rare books** and other **art objects**. Often such **private collections** are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might **take pleasure** in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he or she always **has the opportunity of** learning from it. By reading about the things he or she **is interested in**, he or she **is adding to** what hobby.

Active vocabulary

1. a favourite pastime	любимое времяпрепровождение
2. to one's liking	по чьему-либо вкусу
3. to be subdivided into	подразделяться на (какие-либо классы, подгруппы)
4. to include smth.	включать что-либо (в состав)
5. a wide variety of activities	широкий круг занятий
6. a computer game	компьютерная игра
7. to make sculpture	заниматься скульптурой
8. to design a costume	разработать модель костюма, создать костюм
9. handicrafts	рукоделие, ручная работа
10. a hobbyist	человек, имеющий хобби
11. a hobby painter	художник-любитель
12. to have no real value	не иметь реальной ценности
13. to be housed in museums and galleries	размещаться в музеях и галереях
14. a world - famous collection	всемирно известная коллекция
15. to start in a small way	начинать с малого
16. an item	предмет, пункт
17. to collect paintings	собирать картины
18. a rare book	редкая книга

19. an art object	предмет искусства
20. a private collection	частная коллекция
21. to take pleasure in doing smth	получать удовольствие от занятий
22. to have the opportunity of doing smth.	иметь возможность сделать что-либо
23. to be interested in	интересоваться чем-либо
24. to add to smth.	прибавлять, увеличивать
25. the most exciting aspect of smth	наиболее увлекательная сторона чего-либо

Talking Points

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is a hobby?
2. What activities does doing things include?
3. What do hobbyists who prefer making things do?
4. What do people collect?
5. How do people learn from his or her hobby?

2. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: What is your hobby, Peter?

B: I collect books published in the 17th century.

A: It is very interesting! Have you got many in your collection?

B: There are almost eight hundred of them.

A: Quite a number, I should say! I wonder whether you manage to read them all.

B: In a way yes, but reading is not essential. It's the process of collecting itself that matters (that interests me).

Dialogue 2

Kevin: What are you doing after work?

Jess: Some girls and I are going karaoke singing.

Kevin: Why? You can't even sing.

Jess: I know, but it's a great way to let off steam.

Kevin: Can I join you?

Jess: No, it's a ladies-only night.

Kevin: I guess I'll be along on a Friday night.

Jess: Poor Kevin. Rent a movie and order a pizza. You'll be fine.

3. Look at the picture and talk about: What classes can hobbies be divided into?



Writing

1. Translate the sentences from Russia into English.

1. Хобби – это времяпрепровождение, которое человек выбирает по своему вкусу.

2. Четыре класса, на которые подразделяют хобби – это делать что-либо, создавать что-либо, собирать что-либо и узнавать что-либо новое.

3. Люди, имеющие хобби создавать что-либо, рисуют, создают скульптуру, костюмы и т.д.

4. Коллекции могут не иметь реальной ценности.

5. Коллекции картин, редких книг и других предметов искусства могут быть настолько ценными, что их размещают в музеях и художественных галереях.

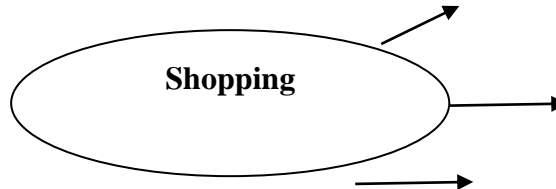
6. Люди получают радость, осматривая коллекции, переданные в музеи. Возможность узнавать новое – это самая увлекательная сторона хобби.

2. Write as many sentences as you can about your Hobbies.

UNIT 6. SHOPPING

Lead in

1. How do you understand the proverbs:
Never buy a pig in a poke/ **Buy (something) for a song.**
2. Give your associations to the words: Shopping



Reading

Text 1. It is difficult to imagine our life without shopping. On one hand, it's one of quite important household tasks. Moreover, shopping is the way to get necessary food and clothes. So, if you don't do it you can't have all things which make your life so comfortable.

On the other hand, it's believed that for the vast majority of people going shopping is not just duty or necessity but a real pleasure. As far as I know there is so called shopping therapy that helps people to reduce stress buying different goods or even just going window shopping.

As for me, I don't belong to such group of people. Shopping doesn't make me happy and sometimes it can even become a nightmare. When I can't find things which I need, I can get annoyed and even stressed. Thus, I go shopping only when I don't have any other choices. I usually go to a supermarket to buy some food once or twice a week. There is a huge shopping center near my house, so I can buy everything I need in one place. From time to time when I need something urgently I can look in a local shop nearby. I normally go shopping alone, that's why I can do it quickly and effectively. I always make a shopping list before going.

Nowadays it's becoming more and more popular to shop online. I'm firmly convinced that it's the most comfortable way. You just surf the Internet and look through the enormous range of goods. Moreover, you can compare prices and find a real bargain. Also, you can have your purchases delivered. It's amazingly easy and saves a lot of time and energy.

Thus, if you're not a fan of shopping like me, do it online.



Text 2. Shopping

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: readymade clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc.

In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you buy brown and white bread, rolls and biscuits.



Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked by cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not.

Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Active vocabulary:

1. supermarket — супермаркет
2. store — магазин, отдел
3. various — разнообразие
4. under one roof — под одной крышей
5. to be composed of... — состоять (из чего-то)
6. ready-weighed and packed — в расфасованном и упакованном виде
7. fabrics — ткани
8. escalator — эскалатор
9. customer — покупатель
10. to sell/to buy — продавать/покупать

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. What do we do when we want to buy something?
2. What kinds of shops are there in every town?
3. Where do you like to do your shopping?
4. What departments is a department store composed of?
5. Where are the things for sale?
6. What can we buy in the knitwear department?
7. What can we buy in a food supermarket?
8. What methods of shopping are there?

2. Match up the shop with the appropriate goods

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. bookshop | a. loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf |
| 2. newsagent's | b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers |
| 3. bakery | c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine |
| 4. butcher's | d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendant |
| 5. confectioner's | e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card |

6. greengrocer's cream	f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand
7. chemist's	g. pralines, chocolate, cake
8. florist's	h. books, novels,
9. department store	i. fruits, vegetables, apples
10. hair and beauty salon	j. lamb chops, ham, sausages
11. jeweller's	k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock
12. antique shop chemicals	l. shampoo, products, household
13. supermarket	m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell

3. Fill in the correct words from the list

could, loaves, greengrocer's, offer, credit, much, order

1. Can I have two of bread, please?
2. The large department stores a great variety of products.
3. You can buy fresh vegetables at this
4. I have the pills in this prescription, please?
5. I'd like to a bouquet of lilies, please.
6. Excuse me – How are these trousers?
7. Do you take a card?

Writing

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

1. Очень сложно представить нашу жизнь без походов по магазинам.
2. Поход по магазинам — это способ получить необходимую пищу и одежду.
3. Для большинства людей поход по магазинам — это не только обязанность или необходимость, но также и настоящее наслаждение.
4. Сегодня делать покупки в Интернете становится все более и более популярным занятием.
5. Вы можете сравнить цены и найти действительно выгодную покупку.
6. Это удивительно легко и экономит много времени и сил.
7. В каждом городе есть много разных магазинов.
8. В большинстве из них есть продуктовые супермаркеты, универмаги, магазины мужской и женской одежды, бакалейные, булочные, мясные.
9. Мне нравится делать покупки в больших универсальных магазинах и супермаркетах.

10. Существуют магазины самообслуживания, где покупатель ходит от прилавка к прилавку, выбирает и кладет в корзину то, что он хочет купить.

2. Write the conversations in the correct order.

The first conversation

- Oh, OK. Can I try it on?
- Yes, please. The changing rooms are over there.
- How much is this T-shirt? I can't find the price.
- Yes, of course. How can I help?
- Excuse me. Could you help me, please?
- Let me have a look. Here it is. It's £14.

The second conversation

- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, please.
- Oh, it suits you perfectly.
- What is the jacket made of?
- Really? Ok, then. I'll buy it.
- What size is it?
- Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
- It's £120.
- It's made of leather.

3. Write as many sentences as you can about your Hobbies.

UNIT 7. SPORT

Lead in

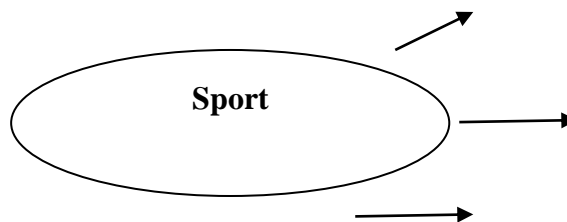
1. How do you understand the proverbs:

A sound mind in a sound body.

The best of the sport is to do the deed and to say nothing.

In sports and journeys men are known.

2. Give your associations to the word: Sport



3. Read and discuss in pairs.

Sport in our life

- *Sport forms character.*
- *It teaches you about life.*
- *It develops a sense of coordination, balance.*
- *It helps to be self-confident (accurate competitive, patient).*
- *It teaches you to be disciplines.*
- *It makes you strong and healthy.*
- *It teaches to defend oneself and others.*
- *It teaches you to keep fit.*
- *It teaches you to win and to lose.*

The complex block contains a list of ten bullet points describing the benefits of sports. To the right of the list are two photographs. The top photograph shows three soccer players in white and red kits competing for the ball on a green field. The bottom photograph shows two ice hockey players, one in a yellow jersey and one in a red jersey, in a physical struggle on the ice.

Reading

Text 1.

Sport is an important part of every person's life. It helps people to keep fit, healthy and slim. Sport is also very competitive. When it first appeared in the world people started thinking of different contests and choosing the best

Спорт является важной частью жизни каждого человека. Он помогает людям поддерживать себя в форме, быть здоровыми и стройными. Спорт также является соревновательным. Когда он впервые появился в мире, люди начали придумывать различные конкурсы и выбирать лучших в каждой

ones in each category. The Olympic Games, which take place every four years, are a good example of competition. It's a great occasion, where sportsmen from all over the world can show their talents. I'm a great fan of these games. If I only had a chance, I would happily participate in such competition, or at least I would like to be the spectator at these games. My favourite sport is figure-skating. I always follow the news in the field of figure-skating and I try not to miss the beautiful shows of this sport on TV. I'm also quite good at ice-skating but I'm not as professional as most of the girls on the ice-rink. Other sports that I do and enjoy are swimming and tennis in summer and skiing in winter. One of my best friends is a professional tennis player. She goes in for tennis since early childhood and each time there is a local or regional championship she takes part and often wins. I'm very proud of her. The sport that I don't like is football. It's a bit boring for me, though my dad really loves watching the matches. Speaking about everyday trainings I always try to do my morning exercises and sometimes if my friend is up to it we go jogging. It helps us to be fit and provides with energy for the rest of the day.

категории. Олимпийские игры, которые проводятся каждые четыре года, являются хорошим примером соревнования. Это отличная возможность для спортсменов со всего мира показать свои таланты. Я большая поклонница этих игр. Если бы только была возможность, я бы с удовольствием поучаствовала в таком состязании или, по крайней мере, я хотел бы быть зрителем на этих играх. Мой любимый вид спорта - фигурное катание. Я всегда слежу за новостями в области фигурного катания, и стараюсь не пропускать красивых шоу этого вида спорта на ТВ. Я также довольно хорошо катаюсь на коньках, но я не так профессиональна, как большинство девочек на катке. Другие виды спорта, которыми я занимаюсь, и которые мне нравятся, это плавание и теннис летом и катания на лыжах зимой. Одна из моих лучших друзей является профессиональной теннисисткой. Она ходит на теннис с раннего детства, и каждый раз, когда проходит местный или региональный чемпионат, она принимает участие и часто выигрывает. Я очень горжусь ею. Спорт, который мне не нравится - это футбол. Он немного скучен для меня, хотя мой папа очень любит смотреть матчи. Говоря о каждодневных тренировках, я стараюсь всегда делать свою утреннюю зарядку, и иногда, если моя подруга настроена положительно, мы идем на пробежку. Это помогает нам быть в хорошей форме и обеспечивает энергией на весь день.



Text 2. Millions of people are fond of sports and games. They help us to stay healthy and active during our life. Scientists admit that everyone should at least do some morning exercises or have a long walk for about three kilometers a day to keep his shape. Moreover sport teaches people discipline and better organization during the day. In each part of the world one can find various kinds of sport. Each country has its own traditions about sport.

For example Russians are known to be great gymnasts, swimmers, figure skaters and hockey players. During the Olympic Games our sportsmen always show high class and win many gold medals. Winter skiing and snowboarding have also become very popular in Russia for the winter is long and snowy and our people have much time for practice. At every school there are at least three PE lessons a week, some of them are held outdoors despite of the weather. There are also many sporting societies and clubs.

Russians are also well-known for the soccer team though it is not our national kind of sport. Soccer has British origins and their people love to play it. Besides soccer they are fond of cricket, golf, polo and horse-racing. To tell the truth there are some fancy types of racing in Great Britain, for example dog-racing, donkey-racing and even cheese-racing. A large number of British like to play and watch tennis. Every tennis fan knows the famous

Wimbledon Championship that calls together the best tennis players in the world.

As to me, I'm fond of karate. This is a Japanese kind of sport but now it is quite popular in Russia too. We have a karate club in our school and I go there three times a week. I have been practicing for two years and have achieved a yellow belt. There are many styles in karate, for example "chito-ru", "shotokan" or "gosoku-ru". Our master teaches us that the most important thing is to defend yourself, not to attack others. Karate helps me to be strong and self-confident. My dream is to become a master and take part in the international championships.

Active vocabulary:

1. to keep fit-поддерживать форму
2. to be healthy-быть здоровым
3. to be slim- быть стройным
4. competition-соревнование

5. fan- болельщик
6. to go in for -заниматься
7. championship –чемпионат, первенство
8. to take part –принимать участие
9. to do my morning exercises- делать утреннюю зарядку
10. to be fond of –увлекаться чем-либо
11. to be proud of – гордиться чем-либо
12. trainings - проведение тренировок

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. Do you know any places in Russia and other countries famous for particular kinds of sports?

2. Where would you go and what sport would you do there? Why?

I'd rather go to...

I'd prefer to go to...

I'd better go to...

I'd choose ...

I'd go to...

I'd like to go to...

3. What is the most interesting kind of sport to do?

2. Work in pairs.

Sports - Multiple Choice

Choose the right answer for each image:

 <p>a. golf b. cycling c. skiing</p>	 <p>a. tennis b. baseball c. soccer</p>	 <p>a. running b. gymnastics c. tennis</p>
 <p>a. golf b. soccer c. skating</p>	 <p>a. skateboarding b. soccer c. running</p>	 <p>a. scuba diving b. basketball c. wind surfing</p>
 <p>a. swimming b. equestrian c. volleyball</p>	 <p>a. skiing b. swimming c. scuba diving</p>	 <p>a. gymnastics b. running c. ice skating</p>
 <p>a. badminton b. tennis c. table tennis</p>	 <p>a. table tennis b. badminton c. volleyball</p>	 <p>a. volleyball b. soccer c. basketball</p>
 <p>a. ice skating b. gymnastics c. baseball</p>	 <p>a. cycling b. scuba diving c. swimming</p>	 <p>a. baseball b. volleyball c. golf</p>

3. Give a talk on the following: Sport.

Remember to say:

- what kinds of sport people do
- why people enjoy doing them
- where we can do sports
- what kind of sport you do and why

Writing

1. Translate the sentences from Russia into English.

1. Мы любим спортивные соревнования и игры.
2. Они помогают нам оставаться здоровыми.

3. Спорт учит людей дисциплине.
4. В каждой стране есть свои традиции, связанные со спортом.
5. В каждой школе проводится физкультура 3 раза в неделю,

2. Write as many sentences as you can about your favorite kind of sport.

UNIT 8. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Lead in

1. How do you understand the proverbs/statements:



Give the English equivalents:

A healthy mind in a healthy body.

Wealth is nothing without health.

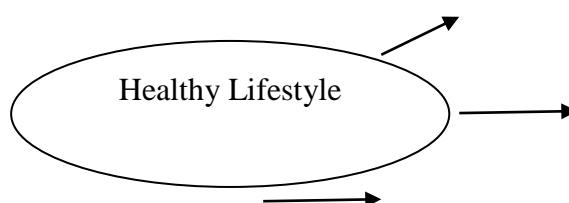
An apple a day keeps a doctor away.

Кто яблоко в день съедает, у того доктор не бывает.

Здоровье дороже денег.

В здоровом теле здоровый дух.

2. Give your associations to the words: Healthy Lifestyle



Reading

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Today healthy lifestyle is becoming more and more popular both with the old and the young. People have become more health-conscious. They say that the greatest wealth is health. And it's so true. The healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live.

A healthy diet is an essential part of staying healthy. We know that we should not stuff ourselves with fast food, sweets, sausages, pastry and fat food. Due to medical research, this type of food shortens our life, it

leads to obesity, heart and blood vessels diseases, diabetes, gastric problems and lots of other serious ailments. To prevent all these problems we should enjoy well-balanced home-made meals with a lot of organic fruits, vegetables, dairy products, grains and seafood. We are what we eat.

Keeping fit and going in for sports is also important for our health. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. In big cities people spend hours sitting in front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets. We walk less because we mainly use cars and public transport. We certainly don't have to be professional sportsmen, but we should visit fitness clubs, go jogging, walk much, swim, go cycling or roller-skating or just dance. Doctors say that regular moderate physical activity is necessary for our body because it protects us from strokes and heart diseases, flue and obesity.

We must understand the harm of bad habits for our health. Smoking, drinking or taking drugs mean serious illnesses and even death from lung cancer or liver diseases, for instance. Cigarettes kill about 3 million heavy-smokers every year. Drug addicts die very young. So I think there is no place for bad habits in a healthy way of life.

Taking a proper rest and getting enough sleep, from 8 to 10 hours daily, are also great healthy habits. Sleep is the food for our brain and the rest for our muscles. Moreover we should avoid getting nervous or worried for no reason.

Healthy way of life concerns our body, mind and soul. Healthy people live longer, they are more successful and they enjoy their life. I believe that it's not difficult at all to follow these simple rules, and they are worth it.

Active vocabulary:

1. health -здоровье
2. healthy lifestyle –здоровый образ жизни
3. well-balanced home-made meals –хорошо сбалансированная домашняя еда
4. to become health-conscious – стать здоровым
5. to go jogging -бегать
6. to protect - защищать
7. disease -болезнь
8. bad habits –плохие привычки
9. healthy habits –здоровые привычки
10. to avoid - избегать
11. to enjoy life – наслаждаться жизнью
12. to follow simple rules следовать простым правилам

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

3. Work in pairs.

- Name bad habits. Consult the table.
- Which arguments against bad habits seem most convincing to you? Place them in order of importance. Consult the table.
- Which of the arguments will you use to convince your friends or parents not to smoke or drink too much? Use the table.

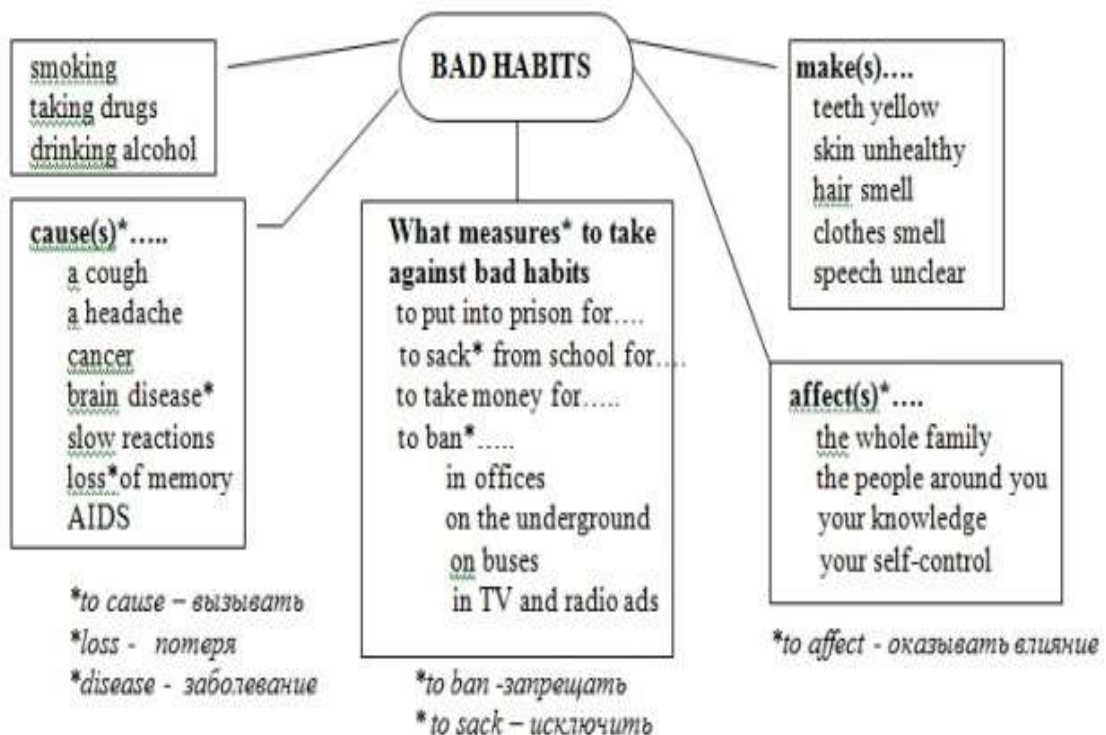
lead to (приводить) = cause (вызывать) = result in

take measures – принимать меры

argument – довод, аргумент

convince – убеждать

affect = influence – влиять



Writing

1. Read and add your rules.

Remember some rules to be healthy.

- do sports;
- take regular exercises;
- take a cold shower every day;
- eat healthy food;
- never smoke;
- wash hands before eating;
- clean teeth twice a day;
- eat fruits and vegetables;
- don't eat chips;
- don't eat too much or too little;
- healthy diet;
- don't watch TV too long;
- don't work on the computer too long;
- take vitamins;



2. Write as many sentences as you can about your healthy way of life.

UNIT 9. TRAVELLING

Lead in

1. How do you understand :

"The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page."

St. Augustine

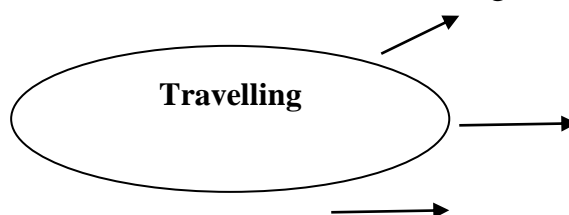
"Travel as the greatest science and serious science helps us to rediscover ourselves."

Albert Camus

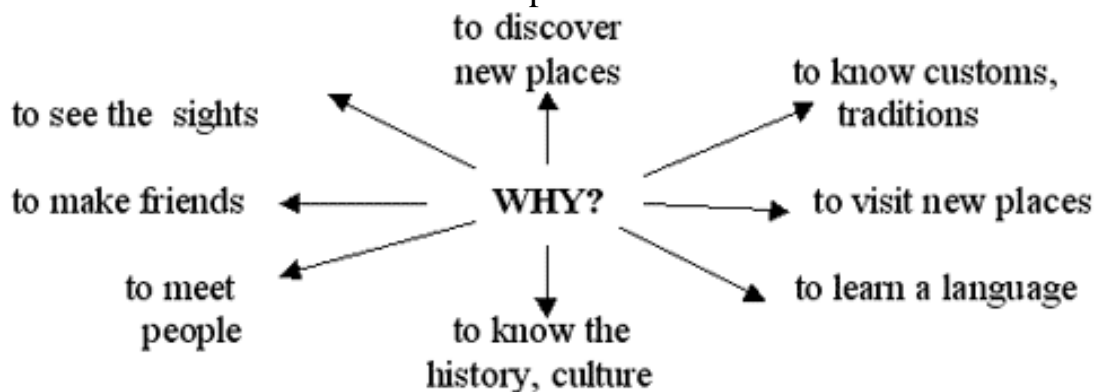
"Travel is the only thing you buy, that makes you richer."

Marc Levy

2. Give your associations to the word: Travelling



3. Why do people travel? Give your reasons: Now look at the scheme. Have we mentioned all the points?



Reading

Text1. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by

the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Text 2.

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They travel by plane, by train, by ship, by car or on foot.

Of course, travelling by plane is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through the window. Modern trains have more comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

Travelling by ship is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

Many people prefer travelling by car. It is more convenient because you do not have to buy tickets or carry your heavy suitcases, you can stop at any place and spend as much time as you like. It is very interesting to see many new places in a short time.

Active vocabulary:

1. to see other countries and continents —смотреть другие страны и континенты

2. to enjoy picturesque places —наслаждаться красочными местами

3. to visit museums and art galleries-посещать музеи и картинные галереи
4. holiday-maker -отдыхающий
5. travel by train/by plane/ by boat/by ship/by car/ on foot – путешествовать на поезде/самолете/лодке\корабле/машине/пешком
6. destination - назначение
7. to travel on business /for pleasure путешествовать по делам(командировка)/для удовольствия
8. convenient –удобный
9. comfortable-комфортабельный
10. ticket - билет
11. to carry heavy suitcases нести тяжелые чемоданы
12. to spend time – проводить время

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. Are you fond of travelling? Have you travelled a lot?
2. What places have you visited? What impressed you most?
3. Why do people travel? How do different people spend their holidays?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What are their advantages and disadvantages?
6. How do you prefer to travel? Why?
7. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
8. What do we see and learn while travelling?
9. Have you ever travelled by sea? Was it a liner or a small boat?
10. Have you ever taken a holiday cruise down the Volga, the Kama or along the Black Sea coast?
11. Have you ever been abroad? How did you travel?
12. What countries would you like to visit? Why?

2. Read and translate the dialogue. Use it as a pattern for your roleplay.

Delegate Registration

Secretary: What's your name, please?

Delegate: My name's John Brown.

Secretary: How old are you?

Delegate: I'm 54.

Secretary: What's your occupation?

Delegate: I'm a physical education teacher.

Secretary: What's your nationality?

Delegate: I'm English.

Secretary: Where d'you come from?

Delegate: London.



The Grand Hotel.

Secretary: What's your permanent address?

Delegate: 22, Holland Park, London, W. 11.

Secretary: Where are you staying over here?

Delegate: The Grand Hotel.

**3. Role play. Imagine that you are at the hotel abroad.
Dramatize the dialogues.**

At the hotel

A sportsman: Good morning.

An administrator: Good morning.

A sportsman: My name is Victor. My surname is Petrov .I have reserved a room for three nights.

An administrator: Would you like a single or a double room?

A sportsman: I'd like a single one.

An administrator: Your room is number 56. May I have your passport?

A sportsman: Yes, please. Here's my passport.

An administrator: Thank you. Here's the key to your room.

A sportsman: Thank you.

Dialogue 2.

Mary: When are you flying to Barcelona, Kevin?

Мэри: Когда ты летишь в Барселону, Кевин?

Kevin: I'm leaving on Tuesday and coming back on Friday.

Кевин: Я уезжаю во вторник и вернусь в пятницу.

Mary: So, you are going to have three relaxing days there.

Мэри: Так, у тебя будет три неспешных дня там.

Kevin: I wouldn't say so. It's a business trip on the first place. But if I have a free time I will visit some sights of the city.	Кевин: Я бы так не сказал. В первую очередь, это деловая поездка. Но если у меня выдастся свободная минутка, я посещу некоторые достопримечательности города.
Mary: Are you flying by Spanish airlines?	Мэри: Ты летишь испанскими авиалиниями?
Kevin: I've got the tickets from Delta Airlines. It's not the first time when I'm flying with them. Delta is a reliable company.	Кевин: Мои билеты от Дельта авиалиний. Я не в первый раз лечу с ними. Дельта – надежная компания.
Mary: I see. Have you prepared your swimming trunks and sunscreen? You know, it's really hot in Barcelona at this time of the year. And there are wonderful beaches.	Мэри: Понятно. Ты уже приготовил свои плавки и солнцезащитный крем? Знаешь, ведь в Барселоне очень жарко в это время года. И там прекрасные пляжи.
Kevin: I heard so. But I'm not a fan of swimming and sunbathing. I prefer to spend my time seeing places of interest. And I know that Barcelona is full of such places.	Кевин: Да, я слышал. Но я не фанат плавания и загораения под солнцем. Я предпочитаю проводить время, посещая интересные достопримечательности. И я знаю, что в Барселоне их полно.
Mary: For example, which sight would you like to visit?	Мэри: Ну, например, какие достопримечательности ты хотел бы посетить?
Kevin: Let's say, La Sagrada Familia.	Кевин: Например, “Саграда Фамилия”.
Mary: What's that?	Мэри: А что это?
Kevin: It's a The Temple of the Holy Family in Barcelona. This building is famous as one of the best projects of Antonio Gaudi.	Кевин: Это Храм Святого Семейства в Барселоне. Это здание известно, как один из лучших проектов Антонио Гауди.
Mary: And who is Antonio Gaudi?	Мэри: А кто такой Антонио Гауди?
Kevin: Mary, I think that	Кевин: Мэри, я думаю, что тебе стоит

you should go to Spain, not me. You know almost nothing about this country. Gaudi is the most famous Spanish architect.	съездить в Испанию, а не мне. Ты почти ничего не знаешь об этой стране. Гауди – самый известный испанский архитектор.
Mary: Ah, I see. I would love to visit Spain some day. And I'm a bit jealous that you are flying there. Will you bring me a small present from there?	Мэри: А, понятно. Я бы хотела как-нибудь посетить Испанию. И я даже немного завидую, что ты туда летишь. Ты привезешь мне небольшой сувенир оттуда?
Kevin: Yes, of course. What do you want?	Кевин: Да, конечно. Чего бы тебе хотелось?
Mary: Something really small, like a postcard or a magnet with a nice view of Barcelona.	Мэри: Что-то совсем небольшое, как открытка или магнит с красивым видом Барселоны.
Kevin: No problem. I will bring you something nice.	Кевин: Без проблем. Я привезу тебе что-нибудь хорошее.
Mary: By the way, where are you going to stay?	Мэри: Кстати, а где ты намерен остановиться?
Kevin: The company has booked a room in the hotel for me. I don't know which hotel yet, but I know that it's a nice suite right in the city center.	Кевин: Компания забронировала для меня комнату в отеле. Пока не знаю какой отель, но мне известно, что это красивые апартаменты прямо в центре города.
Mary: Lucky you! I'm sure you'll have a great view from your window.	Мэри: Повезло тебе! Я уверена, что из твоего окна будет великолепный вид.
Kevin: I hope so.	Кевин: Я надеюсь.
Mary: Oh well. All I have to say is have a good trip and take care of yourself.	Мэри: Ну ладно. Мне остается только пожелать тебе хорошей поездки, и береги себя.
Kevin: Thank you, Mary.	Кевин: Спасибо, Мэри.
Mary: Ah, nearly forgot. Please, be careful with your luggage and don't leave your things unattended. There are plenty of thieves	Мэри: Ах, чуть не забыла. Пожалуйста, будь осторожен со своим багажом и не оставляй вещи без присмотра. В аэропорте, в отеле и в других людных местах полно воришек.

at the airport, at the hotel
and other crowded places.

Kevin. All right. I will be
careful.

Кевин: Хорошо. Буду осторожен.

Writing

1. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of travelling and write down them.

Travelling by plane	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5	5

Travelling by car	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5	5

Travelling by train	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5	5

2. Write as many sentences as you can about your last/future trip.

UNIT 10. MY HOMELAND AND MY HOMETOWN

Lead in

1. How do you understand :

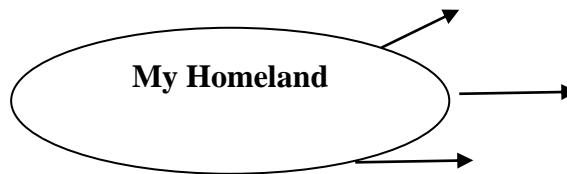
To live is to serve the Motherland.

A man without a Motherland is like a Nightingale without a song.

East or West — home is best.

The world is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion.

2. Give your associations to the word: Travelling



Reading

Text1. Russia



Russia is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. It's total area is over 17 million square kilometers, with population of 200 million people. There are 1,030 towns and cities in our country. The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob' in Asia. The deepest lakes are Baikal and

Ladoga. The relief of Russia is mostly flat. Russia is located on two plains: the Great Russian Plain and the Western Siberian Plain. There are three main mountain chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains which extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain in Caucasus in Russian Federation and in the whole Europe is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others. Russia borders with fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on. Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain producers and exporters. So, today Russia is a great industrial country. The main cities of Russia are: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnoyarsk, Ufa, Perm, Rostov-on-Don, Vladivostok. Many villages in Russia are famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palekh, wooden tableware in Khokhloma, and toys in Dymkovo. Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. Moscow is a modern city. It's Russian political center, here the government of our country is working. Moscow is called the port of five seas, as the Volga Canal links Moscow with the Baltic, White, Caspian, Black sea and the Sea of Azov. Moscow is also Russian cultural center. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes, libraries and cinemas. Young people like to visit The Central Military Museum. There are many tanks, guns and war documents there. Many people choose to see The Kremlin and the Red Square. There are many fine buildings, wide streets, green parks, large squares, churches and monuments in Moscow. There are a lot of famous monuments to Pushkin, Fedorov, and many, many others. Moscow is a very big city and its transport must be very comfortable and fast. There are a lot of buses, trolley-buses, trams, a lot of metro stations (about 190 stations). There are 9 main railway stations in Moscow and several airports around the city. The main stadium in Moscow is The Central station in Luzhniki. Many competitions and football matches are held there. The Olympic village was build for the 22 Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980. It's a big complex for sport games.

Welcome to Russia!

Active vocabulary:

1. to occupy -занимать
2. to be situated –быть расположенным
3. area- площадь

4. population-население
5. to be washed by - омываться
6. river-река
7. lake-озеро
8. to be rich in –быть богатым ч-л
9. to be famous for –быть известным ч-л
10. government-правительство



Text 2. Tambov

Tambov was founded on the banks of the Tsna River in 1636. It was built as a fortress to protect the southern borders of the Moscow kingdom from the raids of Crimean Tatars and Nogai.

At the end of the 17th century, Tambov became one of the strongholds of the Russian regiments that took part in the Azov campaigns. The failure of the first Azov campaign forced Peter I to take measures for the rapid construction of Russian Navy. This required labor of Tambov peasants for felling forests. Tambov wood became the foundation of the first Russian fleet.

Since the mid-18th century, Tambov began to develop as a commercial and economic center of a large agricultural district. In 1781, the coat of arms of Tambov was adopted depicting a golden beehive and three bees on a blue-green background.

Originally the name of the town was written as “Tonbov” and was related to a possible place where the fortress was founded - on the Lipovitsa River, opposite the Mordovian village of Tonbov and the Tonbov River. Although the town was founded in another place it retained its original name.

The climate is temperate continental. Tambov is located on the federal highway R-22 “Caspian” Moscow - Astrakhan. Approximate travel time from Moscow by car is about six hours. Tambov airport offers regular flights to Moscow. The city is a railway hub of the South-Eastern Railway. Urban transport is presented by trolley-buses, buses, and minivans.

Tambov has lively streets and quarters all in green, high new buildings and cozy old houses, old-fashioned small streets and alleys with fountains.

Victory Park, the largest park in Tambov, was laid in honor of the 60th anniversary of victory in the Second World War. The park is located in the northern part of the city, along Michurinskaya Street. In the park you can find an exhibition of military equipment, a monument “Airplane”, a light and music fountain, a monument to veterans of World War II, and a

monument to soldiers who died in Afghanistan in 1979-1989. The park has rides and a children's playground.

Tambov is a very interesting city for local historians, and for ordinary tourists. It perfectly preserved the historical center of the XIX-XX centuries. Walking along the ancient Tambov streets (Soviet, Communal, International) is not only pleasant, but also very informative.

The city has preserved several old temples, here you can visit interesting and original museums. And Tambov is often called the city of fountains. There are 15 of them, and they work according to a special schedule.

There are also many different monuments in the city, like classical, and unusual or comic. In the stone here you can see well-known personalities - Lermontov, Derzhavin, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya or the most ordinary student. On the eastern outskirts of the regional center is a monument to the famous Tambov wolf.

There are lots of historical and wonderful places and worth watch to see such as Museum of Local Lore, State Drama Theater and Puppet Theater, G.V.Chicherin House-Museum and Spaso-Preobrazhenskiy Cathedral are the famous places to visit here.

Welcome to Tambov!

Active vocabulary:

1. to be founded –быть основан
2. fortress/ stronghold-крепость
3. to develop-развивать
4. agricultural district-сельскохозяйственный район
5. to be located on-быть расположенным
6. to be presented by-быть представленным ч-л
7. a railway hub- железнодорожный узел
8. old-fashioned-старомодный
9. modern-модный
10. temple-храм
11. monument-памятник
12. well-known personalities-известные личности

Talking Points

1. Discuss the questions below:

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russia's main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?

6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
8. What types of climate are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
9. Is Russia rich in natural resources?
10. When was your hometown founded?
11. What is your hometown famous for?
12. What attractions are interesting in your hometown? Name them.

2. Give a talk on the following: My Homeland/my hometown

Remember to say:

- ✓ geographical position
- ✓ history
- ✓ famous places/ attractions
- ✓ customs and traditions
- ✓ famous people

3. Act out the dialogue.

Now let's study the directions



Dialogue 1.

Excuse me?

— Yes?

— I'm lost! Is this the way to City Square?

— No, I'm afraid it isn't. You're going the wrong way.

— Oh, dear. Can you tell me the way to City Square?

— Yes. Go straight

along this street and then take the first turn left. You will see a sign to City Square.

— Thank you!

Dialogue 2

I need to get to Washington Avenue. Can I get there by bus?

— Yes, you can take any bus, but you'd better walk. It's quite near.

— How long will it take to get there?

— It's 5 minutes' walk from here. Go down this street and then take the first turn to the left.

— Thanks a lot!

Dialogue 3.

-Excuse me, I'm looking for a bank.

-Go straight on. Take the second street on the right. You will see a shop at the corner. Pass the shop. Bank will be just opposite you. It's 5-minute walk.

Dialogue 4.

По-английски

Leo: Jane, have you ever been to Russia?

Jane: No, I haven't, but I'd love to. Have you?

Leo: Yes, I have. My uncle lives there, so we went to visit him last year.

Jane: Did you like it? I've heard that people are rather hospitable there.

Leo: Yes, I definitely did. People are really kind and welcoming. I haven't seen much of the country. As you know Russia is immense. You need at least a year to explore the whole country. But people in every place I visited seemed to be rather hospitable.

Jane: So, which cities of Russia did you visit?

Leo: I've been to Moscow,

Перевод на русский

Лео: Джейн, ты когда-нибудь была в России?

Джейн: Нет, но очень хотела бы. А ты?

Лео: Да, я был. Мой дядя живет там, и мы посещали его в прошлом году.

Джейн: Тебе понравилось? Я слышала, что люди там очень гостеприимные.

Лео: Это определенно так. Люди действительно очень добрые и радушные. Я не видел большую часть страны. Как ты знаешь, Россия велика. Чтобы осмотреть всю страну понадобится как минимум год. Но люди в тех местах, где я побывал, показались мне довольно гостеприимными.

Джейн: Так, в каких городах России ты побывал?

Лео: Я был в Москве, Санкт-Петербурге

Saint-Petersburg and I've also got to see the south part of the country. We went to Sochi and Rostov. I should say, people in the south are even more hospitable. They are happy to see the newcomers and they like treating their guests with local food.

Jane: What did you eat there? Джейн: Что ты там кушал?

Leo: I ate shashlik, which is similar to barbecue, but even tastier. In Sochi I tried khachapuri, which is a cheese-filled bread. I found these pies very tasty. I ate borscht, of course. It is a must try dish when you are in Russia.

Лео: Я ел шашлык, который схож с барбекю, но даже вкуснее. В Сочи я пробовал хачапури, который как хлеб с начинкой из сыра. Эти лепешки мне показались очень вкусными. Я, конечно же, ел борщ. Это блюдо, которое обязательно нужно попробовать, когда ты в России.

Jane: Oh, I would also like to try Russian borscht. They say this cabbage and beetroot soup is delicious.

Джейн: О, я бы тоже хотела попробовать русский борщ. Говорят, что этот суп из капусты и свеклы очень вкусный.

Leo: It is, indeed. Лео: Это, на самом деле, так.

Jane: What else did you do in Russia? Джейн: Что ты еще делал в России?

Leo: We went sightseeing a lot. As it was in June, the weather was great there. We even got to swim in the Black Sea.

Лео: Мы посетили многие достопримечательности. Так как был месяц июнь, погода была великолепная. Нам даже удалось поплавать в Черном море.

Jane: Lucky you! What sights did you see? Джейн: Повезло тебе! Какие достопримечательности ты видел?

Leo: In Moscow we went to see the Kremlin, the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, St. Basil's Cathedral, the Tretyakov Gallery and many other interesting places.

Jane: Have you been at the Red Square?

Leo: Of course, I have. It's the first Moscow landmark that foreigners visit. I took lots of pictures there.

Jane: What sights did you see in Saint-Petersburg?

Leo: First of all, we visited the Hermitage. It was my mum's dream to see this huge gallery of outstanding works of art. Then, we went to see St. Isaac's Cathedral and Peter and Paul Cathedral. We also visited Peterhof. It is a series of magnificent palaces and gardens laid out on the orders of Peter the Great.

Jane: Sounds great! I'd love to go there sometimes too. I saw pictures of Peterhof on the Internet and thought it's a very beautiful place. What else did you see in Russia?

Leo: One of the best places

Лео: В Москве мы ходили в Кремль, в Храм Христа Спасителя, в Собор Василия Блаженного, в Третьяковскую галерею и в другие интересные места.

Джейн: Был ли ты на Красной площади?

Лео: Конечно, был. Это первая московская достопримечательность, которую посещают иностранцы. Я там много фотографировал.

Джейн: Какие достопримечательности ты видел в Санкт-Петербурге?

Лео: Для начала мы посетили Эрмитаж. Моя мама просто мечтала увидеть эту громадную галерею выдающихся работ искусства. Затем, мы ходили в Исакиевский и Петропавловский соборы. Мы также посетили Петергоф. Это ряд великолепных дворцов и садов, построенных по приказу Петра Великого.

Джейн: Здорово! Я бы тоже хотела там побывать как-нибудь. Я видела фотографии Петергофа в интернете, и мне показалось, что это очень красивое место. Что еще ты повидал в России?

Лео: Одним из лучших мест, которое мы

that I visited was the Moscow Zoo. It's such an immense zoo with more than 6000 animals of 1000 species. Although it was founded in the 19th century, today the complex looks modern and fully rennovated. All the necessary conditions are provided for the zoo animals.

Jane: That's great, indeed.

Leo: Apart from that, we visited some attractions in Rostov and Sochi. Rostov is a big city of municipal importance, while Sochi is the main sea resort of the country. I liked the green parks and entertaining facilities of this city. We went to the local Dendrarium which is full of rare and exotic plants. We also visited one of the Sochi aqua parks. It was real fun. As for Rostov, we didn't see much of it. We went there only because the company, where my father works, has a branch there.

Jane: I see. Are you planning to go to Russia again soon?

Leo: Perhaps, we are. But that will be next year. My dream is to see the other parts of this country, such as Altai region,

посетили, был Московский зоопарк. Это огромный зоосад, где более 6000 животных, относящихся к 1000 видам. Несмотря на то, что его построили в 19-м веке, сегодня это современный комплекс, прошедший полную реставрацию. Для животных в этом зоопарке есть все необходимые условия.

Джейн: Это, на самом деле, здорово.

Лео: Помимо этого, мы посетили некоторые достопримечательности Ростова и Сочи. Ростов - это большой город муниципального значения, а Сочи - основной морской курорт страны. Мне понравились зеленные парки и развлечения в этом городе. Мы ходили в местный Дендрарий, который полон редких и экзотических растений. Мы также посетили один из аквапарков Сочи. Там было очень весело. Что касается Ростова, нам не удалось увидеть там многих мест. Мы поехали туда только из-за того, что компания, в которой работает мой отец, имеет там филиал.

Джейн: Понятно. Планируешь ли ты снова поехать в Россию в ближайшее время?

Лео: Возможно, да. Я мечтаю увидеть и другие части страны, например, Алтайский край, Сибирь, Уральские горы. Если мне повезет, я когда-нибудь

Siberia, the Ural Mountains. If I'm lucky, I will visit these places some day.

смогу посетить эти места.

Jane: That's a wonderful idea! I'm sure there is a lot see. How about the language barrier? Wasn't it hard for you to understand what Russian people say?

Джейн: Замечательная идея! Я уверена, что там есть на что посмотреть. Как насчет языкового барьера? Разве тебе не было трудно понимать, о чем говорят русские люди?

Leo: I know some Russian and I mostly understand what people say, but it is difficult for me to speak. This is something I need to work on while I'm there.

Лео: Я немного знаю русский язык и в основном понимал, о чем говорят люди, но мне было трудно говорить. Именно над этим мне нужно поработать, когда я буду там.

Jane: I'm a bit jealous. All I know in Russian is how to say "hello" and "goodbye".

Джейн: Я немного завидую. Все, что я знаю на русском, так это как сказать "здравствуйте" и "до свидания".

Leo: If you want to learn the basics of Russian, you need to live among native speakers at least for a couple months. That's an effective method, believe me.

Лео: Если ты хочешь выучить азы русского, тебе нужно пожить хотя бы пару месяцев среди носителей языка. Поверь мне, это эффективный метод.

Jane: I see. Thanks a lot for advice. I might travel to Russia as well. It's my dream to see the main sights of this country. Meanwhile, I'll try to learn some new words and phrases.

Джейн: Понятно. Большое спасибо за совет. Возможно, я тоже поеду в путешествие в Россию. Я мечтаю увидеть основные достопримечательности этой страны. Между тем, я попытаюсь выучить немного новых слов и фраз.

Writing

1. Do a test.

Test **Russia**

1. Complete the following sentences using words in the box.

Russia is one of the largest **1...** in the world. The vast **2...** of the Russian Federation stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East, from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea in the South. Due to the large territory the **3...** and nature are of various types in Russia. The climate of Siberia is continental with very cold **4...** and hot and dry summers. The climate in the **5...** part of Russia is rather mild. In the south of Russia the climate is subtropical. Russia is a country of thick **6...**, high **7...** and long **8...**. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob., Yenissei and the Lena in Asia. **9...** Baikal is the biggest and the deepest in the world. It's famous for its crystal clean **10...**. Russia is rich in natural **11...** such as gas, oil, coal. Russia has one-sixth of the world forests. Our country has a glorious **12...**. Russian people suffered from many wars. But they never attacked any other country. Russia gave the world such famous writers and poets as Tolstoi, Dostoevsky, Pushkin. Such composer as Tchaikovsky, Glinka, Borodin are admired in the world. The **13...** of Russia is a double-headed eagle, the most ancient symbols. The symbol of Russia is a three-coloured **14...**. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue, red. White represents peace, blue represents loyalty, and red stands for valour. The **15...** of Russia is Moscow.

countries flag central water capital mountains climate resources winters forests rivers territory lake history emblem

2. Match the beginnings of the sentences (in the column A) to their ends (in the column B).

A	B
1. Russia occupies.	a) you see our country from the plane.
2. It stretches	b) no other countries in which the climate differs so much from one part to another. .
3. Its population	c) over mountain, endless forests, large and small rivers, railways, motorways.
4. If you begin to travel in the Far East by air and fly 8,000 (eight thousand) kilometres towards the west,	d) almost 10,000 (ten thousand) kilometers from east to west and nearly 5,000 (five thousand) kilometers from north to south.
5. It is a wonderful sight	e) rich in different minerals.
6. One can hardly imagine	f) a large territory
7. Siberia	n) in oil, coal, iron, gold, silver and other minerals
8. You fly	g) a country more interesting to travellers when Russia.
9. You leave	h) is 150,000,000 (one hundred and fifty) million people.

10.Siberia is	i) the territory from Urals to the Baltic Sea.
11.Father West	j) behind the lights of young and small towns, plants and factories.
12.The Urals are	k) you will land in Moscow on the same hour same day that you left the Far East.
13.The country's European part covers	l) covers millions of square kilometres.
14.There are	m) a region of untold riches
15.Russia is rich	n) are the Ural Mountains the border between Asia and Europe.

2. Write as many sentences as you can about your homeland/hometown.

СПРАВОЧНЫЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

THE ARTICLE

АРТИКЛЬ

Артикль - часть речи в английском языке, используемая в основном перед существительными и характеризующая их по степени определенности - неопределенности.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE (A / AN)

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ

Обычно используется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

1. Предмет упоминается как неопределенный, без деталей: *I bought a book yesterday*- Вчера я купил книгу (какую - точно неизвестно).

2. Существительное - часть составного именного сказуемого: *This is a pen* - Это ручка; *He is a doctor* - Он врач.

3. Перед существительным стоит определение: *We live in a small flat* - Мы живем в маленькой квартире.

4. В значении «любой», «всякий»: *A child can do it* - Любой ребенок сделает это.

5. В значении «один»: *A week or two passed* - Прошла неделя или две.

6. В значении «еще один» с порядковыми числительными: *A bullet flew by, then a second* - Пролетела пуля, затем еще одна.

7. В восклицаниях: *What a nice day!* - Какой прекрасный день! (Но: *What nasty weather!* - Какая ненастная погода! 'weather' - неисчисляемое существительное)

8. После *such, quite, rather*: *He's such a clever man!* - Он такой умный!

9. В выражении *a most*- очень: *It's a most funny film!* - Это очень смешной фильм.

10. О цене, расстоянии и частотности: *80 p a kilo* - 80 пенсов за килограмм; *100 km an hour* - 100 километров в час; *once a day* - раз в день.

11. С недомоганиями: *get a cold* - простудиться; *get a headache* - болеть (о голове).

12. С неисчисляемыми существительными в значении «порция»: *Would you like an ice cream?* - Хотите (порцию) мороженого?

13. С именами собственными в значении «какой-то»: *A Mrs. Smith is waiting for you* - Вас хочет видеть некая миссис Смит.

14. С именами собственными в значении «один из»: *I was met by*

a Burton - Меня встретил один из Бёртонов.

15. С именами собственными в значении «произведение искусства»: *I sold him a Monet - Я продал ему картину Моне.*

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE) ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ

Используется перед любыми существительными.

1. При разговоре о чем-то определенном: *The book I like most is "War and Peace" - Книга, которую я люблю больше всего, - это «Война и мир».*

2. Как правило, перед сочетаниями с **of**. *The title of this book is "War and Peace" - Название этой книги - «Война и мир».*

3. Перед предметами, единственными в своем роде: *the Universe - вселенная, the Earth - Земля.*

4. С прилагательными, перешедшими в разряд существительных: *the rich - богатые.*

5. С превосходной степенью прилагательных: *He's the best dancer - Он лучший танцор.*

6. С *same* - тот же самый, *wrong* - не тот, *right* - тот, *very* - самый, *next* - следующий, *last* - последний, *only* - единственный, *whole* - весь, целый: *He is the only child - Он единственный ребенок.*

7. С музыкальными инструментами, танцами (в процессе): *I like playing the guitar - Я люблю играть на гитаре.*

8. С реками, озерами, океанами, каналами, морями, проливами, заливами, пустынями, группами островов и горными цепями: *the Baikal - Байкал, the Black Sea - Черное море, the Sahara - Сахара, the Bermudas - Бермудские острова.*

Но без артикля употребляются:

отдельные острова и вершины: *Everest - Эверест, Sicily - Сицилия*; озера со словом *Lake* в начале: *Lake Ladoga - Ладожское озеро.*

9. С составными названиями республик, федераций, королевств: *the Czech Republic - Чешская Республика, the Russian Federation - Российская Федерация, the United Kingdom - Объединенное Королевство.*

10. С музеями, театрами, кинотеатрами, газетами, журналами, гостиницами, клубами, кораблями:

the Hermitage - Эрмитаж, the Bolshoy - Большой театр, the Coliseum - Колизей, the Times - «Таймс».

11. С семейными фамилиями: *the Ivanovs - Ивановы.*

12. В значении «тот самый»: *Is he the Sheldon who is a writer? - Это тот самый Шелдон, который писатель?*

13. Исторические эпохи, события: *The Middle Ages* - средневековье, *the Crimean War* - Крымская война.

14. С частями дня, если перед ними - in: *in the morning* - утром, *in the afternoon* - днем, *in the evening* - вечером, *in the night* - ночью.

THE ZERO ARTICLE НУЛЕВОЙ АРТИКЛЬ

С абстрактными и неисчисляемыми существительными, неопределенными в контексте существительными во множественном числе, с большинством имен собственных.

1. С неисчисляемыми и исчисляемыми существительными во мн. ч. в высказываниях общего характера: *I like tea.* - Я люблю чай. *Men like hunting.* - Мужчины любят охоту.

2. С абстрактными и вещественными существительными: *They walked in silence* - Они шли в тишине. *Blood is thicker than water.* - Кровь плотнее воды.

3. С названиями приема пищи (без конкретики): *I have breakfast at 9 in the morning* - Я завтракаю в 9 утра. Но: *Do you remember the breakfast at Maurizio's?* - Ты помнишь тот завтрак «У Маурицио»? (говорится о конкретном завтраке).

4. С существительными *school, college, university, hospital, prison, church, court, work, home, bed, table*, когда они используются для обозначения определенных действий: *to go to school* - ходить в школу учиться, а не с какими-то другими целями. Но если действие не связано с характером этого места, используется определенный артикль **the**: *They went to the church to see icons* - Мы пошли в церковь, чтобы посмотреть на иконы.

They were sitting at table eating - Они сидели за столом и ели.

Но: *I sat down at the table to do my homework* - Я сел за стол сделать домашнюю работу.

5. С названиями болезней: *He died of cancer* - Он умер от рака.

6. С именами собственными, которые не используются с **the**: *Tolstoy is my favourite writer* - Толстой мой любимый писатель.

Исключения:

- страны: *the Netherlands* - Нидерланды, *the Senegal* - Сенегал, *the Cameroon* - Камерун;

- города: *the Hague* - Гаага;

- улицы: *the Strand, the High Street*.

7. С названиями учебных заведений, если в начале стоит название местности, где они расположены: *London University, Trinity College*

Но: *the University of London*.

8. С частями дня, если перед ними стоит предлог *at*: *at night* - ночью, *at lunchtime* - в обед, *at sunset*, *at dawn* - на закате, *at sunrise* - на рассвете.

9. С днями недели, месяцами: *on Sunday* - в воскресенье, *in May* - в мае.

Но: *We met on a Sunday.* - Мы познакомились однажды в воскресенье.

THE NOUN

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

THE CATEGORY OF NUMBER ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Единственное число	Суффикс	Множественное число
1. Существительное заканчивается на	-S	
• гласный: tree		trees
• звонкий согласный: dog		dogs
• глухой согласный: cat		cats
• гласный + o: radio		radios
• o (имена собственные, сокращения или заимствованные слова): Eskimo, kilo, tango		Eskimos kilos tangos
• гласный + y: toy		toys
2. Существительное заканчивается на	-ES	
• -s: bus		buses
• -sh: bush		bushes
• -ch: watch		watches
• -x: box		boxes
• -z: topaz		topazes
• согласный + o (кроме описанных выше случаев): tomato		tomatoes
• согласный + y: baby		babies (с заменой y на i)

IRREGULAR PLURALS

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОБРАЗУЮЩИЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО НЕ ПО ПРАВИЛАМ

Singular (единственное число)	Plural (множественное число)
man (человек, мужчина)	men
woman (женщина)	women
child (ребенок)	children
tooth (зуб)	teeth
foot (ступня)	feet
sheep (овца)	sheep
deer (олень)	deer
mouse (мышь)	mice
louse (вошь)	lice
goose (гусь)	geese
wolf (волк)	wolves
ox (бык)	oxen
leaf (лист)	leaves
loaf (буханка)	loaves

TROUBLESOME NOUNS AND PHRASES

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ФРАЗЫ, ОТЛИЧАЮЩИЕСЯ ПО ЧИСЛУ В РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Singular in Russian - Plural in English ед. число в русском - множ. в англ.		Singular in English - Plural in Russian ед. число в англ. - множ. в русском	
police (полиция) clothes (одежда) pyjamas (пижама) stairs (лестница) outskirts (окраина) binoculars (бинокль)	ARE	news (новости) hair (волосы) funeral (похороны) money (деньги) wallpaper (обои) 5 minutes (время) 5 miles (расстояние) 5 pounds (суммы) 5 kilos (вес)	IS

THE CATEGORY OF CASE

КАТЕГОРИЯ ПАДЕЖА

В английском языке существительные могут употребляться либо в общем, либо в притяжательном падеже. Притяжательному падежу соответствует русский родительный падеж (кого? чего? девочки, мальчиков), общему - все остальные. Существительные в общем падеже имеют исходную форму, в притяжательном - в большинстве случаев прибавляют апостроф и суффикс s (girl's ball - мяч девочки).

SPELLING RULES FOR THE GENITIVE CASE

ПРАВИЛА НАПИСАНИЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНОМ ПАДЕЖЕ

Nouns Существительные				
Singular Единственное число	Plural Множественное число		Group of nouns Группы существительных	
+ 's	regular	irregular	Принадлежит всей группе	Принадлежит каждому члену группы в отдельности
girl's bird's waitress's	+ '	+ 's	Mary and John's cars	Mary's and John's cars
	boys'	women's		

Притяжательный падеж используется

- с людьми и животными (man's hat, bird's nest);
- о времени, весе и пространстве (a day's work, two months' salary);
- с городами, странами, кораблями (Moscow's theatres);
- с организациями (the company's office);
- в устойчивых словосочетаниях: the earth's surface, journey's end, etc.

В остальных случаях используются либо составные существительные (the table leg), либо фразы с предлогом of (the colour of the vase).

THE ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ И НАРЕЧИЕ

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Type of the adjective / adverb (тип прилагательного / наречия)	neutral degree (нулевая степень сравнения)	comparative degree (сравнительная степень сравнения)		superlative degree (превосходная степень сравнения)	
1. Односложные прилагательные и наречия; двусложные прилагат. на -y, -ow, -er	<i>big</i> <i>fast</i> <i>lovely</i> <i>narrow</i> <i>clever</i>	+ -er	<i>bigger</i> <i>faster</i> <i>lovelier</i> <i>narrower</i> <i>cleverer</i>	+ -est	<i>the biggest</i> <i>the fastest</i> <i>the loveliest</i> <i>the narrowest</i> <i>the cleverest</i>
2. Двух- и более сложные прилагательные и наречия на -ly	<i>modern</i> <i>beautiful</i> <i>prettily</i>	more +	<i>more modern</i> <i>more beautiful</i> <i>more prettily</i>	<i>the most</i> +	<i>the most modern</i> <i>the most beautiful</i> <i>the most prettily</i>
3. Исключения	<i>good, well</i> <i>bad, badly</i> <i>many, much</i> <i>little (мало)</i> <i>little</i> (=маленький)	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>more</i> <i>less</i> <i>smaller</i>		<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> <i>the most</i> <i>the least</i> <i>the smallest</i>	
	<i>old</i>	1. <i>elder</i> a) только о родственниках; b) только с суц. после него; c) никогда в сравнит. обор. 2. <i>older</i>		1. <i>the eldest</i> 2. <i>the oldest</i>	
	<i>far</i> (далекий, далеко)	1. <i>farther</i> (только о расстоянии) 2. <i>further</i> a) о расстоянии; b) = дополнительный: <i>further news</i> (дальнейшие новости)		1. <i>the farthest</i> 2. <i>the furthest</i>	

COMPARATIVE FORMULAS СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ

больше, выше и т.д. чем...: Моя сестра выше мамы. Этот фильм интереснее того, что мы видели на прошлой неделе.	сравним. степень прилагательных / наречий+ than: My sister is taller than my mother. This film is more interesting than the one we saw last week.
гораздо больше, чем.: Гепарды бегают гораздо быстрее остальных животных Он гораздо умнее остальных студентов.	much / a lot+ сравн. ст. прил./нареч.+ than: Cheetahs run much faster than other animals. He is much more intelligent than the other students.
менее... чем.: Этот город загрязнен менее, чем столичные города.	less+ нулевая ст. ср. + than: This town is less polluted than capital cities.
в два, три, четыре ... раза больше /меньше: Квартиры подорожали в два / три раза по сравнению с прошлым годом. Эта комната в три раза меньше, чем та.	twice / three times / four times as ... as Flats have become twice / three times as expensive as they were last year. This room is three times as small as that one.
в два раза меньше /легче / дешевле. Я в два раза моложе тебя. Этот чемодан вдвое легче того.	half the size / weight / price / age: I am half your age. This suitcase is half the weight of that one.
так(ой) ... как: Он так же умен, как и его отец. Они не так преуспевают, как их конкуренты.	as+ нулевая ст. ср. + as: He is as clever as his father. They are not as successful as their competitors.
чем... тем: Чем быстрее ты будешь работать, тем скорее мы закончим.	the+ сравним. ст.... the+ сравним. ст.: The faster you work the sooner we'll finish.
второй / третий / четвертый (по величине): Санкт-Петербург - второй по величине город России.	the second / third / fourth + превосходная степень: Saint Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia.

TROUBLESOME ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И НАРЕЧИЯ, ВЫЗЫВАЮЩИЕ ТРУДНОСТИ

Adjective / Adverb	Adverb
clear 1. ясный, четкий: The day was clear. 2. ясно, четко: I could hear him clear.	clearly очевидно: She clearly likes drinking.
close 1. близкий: We can walk there - it's quite	dosely внимательно; тесно: He examined the bag

close. 2. близко: Don't stand close to the edge.	closely. We all work closely together.
dead 1. мертвый: Is he alive or dead? 2. абсолютно, точно: You are dead right!	deadly очень: It's a deadly boring play.
dear 1. дорогой: This PC is rather dear. 2. дорого: His mistake cost us dear.	dearly сильно: I love you dearly.
deep 1. глубокий: The river is quite deep. 2. глубоко: The ship lies deep below the ocean's surface.	deeply сильно, очень; глубоко (вздохнуть): I deeply regret about that. He sighed deeply.
hard 1. тяжелый: These are hard days. 2. усердно: He works hard.	hardly едва: He hardly spoke to me, just said hi.
high 1. высокий: The fence was high to climb over. 2. высоко: The plane was flying high in the sky.	highly высоко (=очень): He is a highly educated man.
late 1. поздний, опоздавший: Why are you late? 2. поздно: We came home late.	lately недавно, в последнее время: Have you seen him lately?
near 1. близкий: They will go broke in the near future. 2. близко: He came nearer to the fire.	nearly почти: I nearly died.
pretty 1. красивый: What a pretty girl! 2. довольно, очень: Tom looked pretty tired.	prettily красиво: She was prettily dressed.
right 1. правильный: It is the right answer. 2. прямо; сразу; как раз; совершенно; правильно: You are right in time. You did it right the first time.	rightly правильно: He was rightly punished.
wide 1. широкий: The road was wide. 2. широко, повсюду, настежь: The door opened wide. The news spread far and wide.	widely широко (= очень): He is widely known.

THE PRONOUN МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ

PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, OBJECT, REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS ЛИЧНЫЕ, ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ОБЪЕКТНЫЕ, ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ

Лицо	Personal (личные)	Possessive (притяжательные)		Object (объектные)	Reflexive (возвратные: сам, собой)
		+ сущ.	без сущ.		
1	I (я)	my (мой)	mine	me (мне, меня, мной)	myself
2	you (ты, вы)	your (твой, Ваш)	yours	you (тебе, тебя, тобой)	yourself
3	he (он) she (она) it (он, она для неодуш. сущ.)	his (его) her (ее) its (его, ее)	his hers its	him (ему, его, им, о нем) her (ей, ее, о ней) it	himself herself itself
1	we (мы)	our (наш)	ours	us (нам, нас, нами)	ourselves
2	you (вы)	your (ваш)	yours	you (вам, вас, вами)	yourselves
3	they (они)	their (их)	theirs	them (им, их, ими)	themselves

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Ед.число	THIS ЭТОТ, ЭТА, ЭТО	THAT ТОТ, ТА, ТО
Множ. число	THESE ЭТИ	THOSE ТЕ

SOME and ANY

SOME	ANY
<i>a) немного, несколько</i> There's some water in the bottle - В бутылке немного воды. There're some chairs in the room - В комнате несколько стульев. <i>b) какой-то, некий</i> Some Mr. Jones wants to see you - вас хочет видеть какой-то мистер Джонс.	<i>a) любой, всякий</i> Any child can do it - Любой ребенок сделает это. <i>b) hardly + any = почти нет</i> I have hardly any money - у меня почти нет денег. <i>c) как правило, после if</i> Buy some apples if you see any - Купи яблок, если увидишь.
<i>некоторый, какой-то, кто-то, etc. (частичное отрицание)</i>	<i>никто, ничто, никакой, etc. (полное отрицание)</i>

I didn't go to some lectures yesterday - Вчера я не ходил на некоторые лекции.	I didn't go to any lectures yesterday - Я вчера вообще не ходил ни на какие лекции.
<i>a) в специальных вопросах</i> Where can I get some cigarettes? - Где я могу купить сигареты? <i>b) в просьбах и предложениях</i> Would you like some tea? - Хотите чая? <i>c) в вопросах, на который ожидается утвердительный ответ</i>	<i>в общих вопросах</i> Do you have any brothers or sisters? - У тебя есть братья или сестры?

QUANTIFIERS МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО

	с исчисляемыми существительными	с неисчисляемыми существительными
МНОГО	MANY (как правило, в отрицательных предложениях, после so, too, very)	MUCH (как правило, в отрицательных предложениях, после so, too, very)
	A LOT OF, LOTS OF, A GREAT DEAL OF, PLENTY OF, LOADS OF (в утвердительных предложениях)	
НЕМНОГО	A FEW	A LITTLE
	SOME	
МАЛО	FEW	LITTLE
МЕНЬШЕ	FEWER	LESS

Notes:

- Следует различать *немного* (то есть наличие некоторого достаточного количества), которое переводится как *a few, a little, some* и *не много* (то есть мало), которое переводится как *not many, not much*.
- Выражение *quite a few* имеет значение «много».

ANOTHER, OTHER, THE OTHER, OTHERS, THE OTHERS ДРУГОЙ, ДРУГИЕ

	definite (определенный)	indefinite (неопределенный)
исчисляемые сущ-е в ед.ч.	the other (другой = последний, оставшийся из какого-то множества) I bought two pens today. Here is one and where is the other?	another (другой = неопределенный из множества) This glass is dirty. Give me another one.
неисчисл. сущ-е и сущ- е во мн.ч.	the other (другой(ие) = последний(е) оставшийся(еся) из какого-то множества) Three students in the group are from China, the other two	other (что-то другое / какие-то другие неопределенные из множества) This milk is sour, give me some other. Somebody was dancing, other

	are from Thailand.	people were singing, the rest were chatting.
местоимение перешло в разряд сущ-х	the others Some of us stayed in the camp, the others went to the mountains.	others Some writes are greater than others.

THE NUMERAL ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Число	Количественные	Порядковые
1	One	first
2	Two	second
3	Three	third
		число + th
4	Four	fourth
5	Five	fifth
6	Six	sixth
7	Seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
	число + teen	число + teenth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
	число + ty	число + tieth
20	twenty	twentieth
30	thirty	thirtieth
	twenty + кол.числ.	twenty +порядк. числ
21	twenty one	twenty first
32	thirty two	thirty second

THE CONJUNCTION СОЮЗ

СОЮЗ	ПЕРЕВОД	ПРИМЕР
1. Сочинительные		
and but or either ... or neither ... nor both ... and	и но, зато, а или и ... и ни ... ни и ... и, как ... так и	Mary and I want to swim. I want to swim but Mary doesn't. Would you like to swim or sleep? You can learn either English or French He can speak neither English nor French. Both Mary and John can speak English.
2. Подчинительные		
а) места		

where	где, куда, откуда	I've hidden the money where no one will find it.
wherever	где бы ни, куда бы ни	Wherever he turned he saw the wood.
b) времени		
after	после (того как)	We had dinner after dad had come.
before	прежде чем, до того как	Before you start think carefully.
as	когда	As I was leaving, the phone rang.
as soon as	как только	Call me as soon as you arrive.
as long as	пока, до тех пор, сколько	You can keep the CD as long as you like.
since	с тех пор как (до тех пор)	I've known him since we left school.
till, until	пока (не)	Wait until I come.
when	когда	When he saw me, he waved.
whenever	когда бы ни	Whenever you come you are welcome.
while	пока	I'll stay here while you are shopping.
c) причины		
as		
because	так как, потому что	I lay down as / because / for / since I was tired.
for		
since		
d) условия		
if		If / in case he calls tell him I'm out.
in case	если	Provided you pay me back by Friday, I'll lend you the money.
provided		
unless	если не	I can help you unless you tell me what's wrong.
e) цели		
in order that		
so	чтобы	Come closer so that I could hear you better.
so as		
so that		
lest	чтобы не	She turned the TV down lest she should miss the phone ringing.
f) следствия		
that, so that	так(ой) ... что	The box was so heavy that I couldn't lift it.
g) образа действия и сравнения		
as, the way	(так же) как	Can you do it as / the way I can?
as ... as	так(ой) ... как	He is as tall as his father.
as if / though	как будто	He is walking as if he is drunk.
than	чем	I love you more than ever.
h) уступительные		
although / though	несмотря на то что, хотя	Though they were poor, they were happy.

**THE VERB
ГЛАГОЛ
BE (БЫТЬ)**

Positive (утвердительное)	I am (I'm) happy. You are (you're) happy He is (he's) happy. She is (she's) happy. It is (it's) happy. We are (we're) happy. They are (they're) happy.
Negative (отрицательное)	I am not (I'm not) sad. You are not (aren't) sad. He is not (isn't) sad. She is not (isn't) sad. It is not (isn't) sad. We are not (aren't) sad. They are not (aren't) sad.
Question (вопросительное)	Am I happy? Are you happy? Is he happy? Is she happy? Is it happy? Are we happy? Are they happy?

HAVE (ИМЕТЬ)

Positive	I, you, we, they have a brother. He, she, it has a brother.
Negative	I, you, we, they do not (don't) have a brother. He, she, it does not (doesn't) have a brother.
Question	Do I, you, we, they have a brother? Does he, she, it have a brother?

DO (ДЕЛАТЬ)

Positive	I work. You work. He, she, it works. We work. They work.
Negative	I do not (don't) work. You do not (don't) work. He does not (doesn't) work ² . She does not (doesn't) work. It does not (doesn't) work. We do not (don't) work. They do not (don't) work.

EXPRESSING AGREEING ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ СОГЛАСИЯ (“Я ТОЖЕ”)

Ответ «я тоже», выражающий согласие, в английском языке строится при помощи наречий so (если соглашаются с утвердительной репликой) и neither (если соглашаются с отрицательной), за которыми идет вспомогательный глагол, который требует время исходной реплики, и в конце - местоимение, указывающее на того, кто делает тоже самое или обладает теми же признаками и проч. Некоторые из возможных ответов представлены в таблице:

Positive sentence Утвердительное предложение	Я / он... тоже	Отрицательное предложение	Я / он... тоже
I work.	So do I.	I don't work.	Neither / Nor do I
I am hungry.	So is she.	I'm not hungry.	Neither / Nor are we.
I met her.	So did I.	I didn't meet her.	Neither / Nor did they.
I have done it.	So has he.	I haven't done it.	Neither / Nor have I.
I will come.	So will I.	I won't come.	Neither / Nor will she.
I can do it.	So can we.	I can't do it.	Neither / Nor can he.
I should go home.	So should I.	I shouldn't go home.	Neither / Nor should I.

THE VERB ГЛАГОЛ

Present tense (настоящее время)			
Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
1. Констатация факта 2. Регулярное, периодическое действие. 3. В повелительных предложениях (просьбы, приказания) 4. Ряд последовательных действий. 5. Для будущих действий. (по расписанию)	1. Действие происходит в настоящий момент. 2. В настоящий период времени. 3. Для будущих действий. (сами планируем)	1. Действие завершилось недавно . 2. Действие завершилось к настоящему моменту. Есть связь с настоящим моментом. 3. Есть результат. Перевод - в прошедшем времени.	1. Действие началось ранее настоящего момента все еще длится в этот момент.
V1, (Vs)	am is Ving are	have V3(ed) (has)	have been Ving (has)
always, never often, seldom usually, sometimes every day (week, month, year...) once a day (week, month, year.) twice a day (week, month, year.) 3 times a day (week, month, year.)	now at the moment	just, already not long ago, recently, not yet, so far, ever, never, today, lately this day (week, month, year.) after, before	for, since
<p>В Progressive не употребляются следующие глаголы:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -умственной деятельности, мнения (think, understand) -восприятия (see - видеть, look - выглядеть, taste- быть на вкус , smell - пахнуть, sound –звучать, hear- слышать) -чувства и желания (want, wish, искл.: feel) -have (в знач. иметь) (искл.: структуры have a rest и т.п.) -состояния (be, live, need). 			

Past tense (прошедшее время)			
Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
1.Констатация факта в прошлом. Ряд последовательных действий	1 .Действие происходило в момент в прошлом.	1. Действие завершилось к моменту в прошлом.	1 .Действие началось ранее момента в прошлом и длилось в тот момент.
V2, V(ed)	was Ving (were)	had V3	had been Ving
last	момент в прошлом	момент в прошлом	момент в прошлом
ago yesterday	(придаточное предложение или точное указание времени)	(придаточное предложение или точное указание времени)	(придаточное предложение или точное указание времени)
Future tense (будущее время)			
Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
1 .Констатация факта в будущем.	1 .Действие будет происходить в момент в будущем.	1. Действие завершится к моменту в будущем.	1 .Действие начнется ранее момента в будущем и будет длиться в тот момент.
will V1	will be Ving	will have V3	will have been Ving
tomorrow next	момент (придаточное предложение или точное указание времени) tomorrow	момент (придаточное предложение или точное указание времени) tomorrow	момент (придаточное предложение или точное указание времени) tomorrow

SENTENCES FOR GRAMMAR TASKS

1. I want to enter the Foreign Languages Department of the Pedagogical University.
2. I like the subjects of my future specialty.
3. I am fond of reading interesting books.
4. Among my favorite writers are Charles Dickens and Mark Twain.
5. I like sport very much.
6. I go in for basketball and always take part in sports competitions at our school.
7. My father is a director of a secondary school.
8. He likes his profession greatly.
9. My mother is a nice woman with brown hair and green eyes.
10. She is forty-three but looks much younger.
11. She is always elegant and smart.
12. We usually help our mother about the house.
13. Her husband is a scientist.
14. Families consist of parents and children.
15. Family is an essential part of the society.
16. Children in the family also play an important role.
17. If there is a problem, we talk about it and try to find the best possible solution.
18. My mother and I usually cook something special.
19. I am good at baking.
20. Family plays one of the main roles in everyone's life.
21. A handsome man or a pretty woman can have very unpleasant traits of character and the opposite.
22. Since that time her appearance has changed very much, but her character has remained the same.
23. These are the qualities of her character which I like.
24. We spend quite a lot of time together.
25. In my opinion character does not depend on appearance.
26. He usually wears jeans and shirts or sweaters.
27. Her favourite colours are red and light blue.
28. We have a two-storied house.
29. My mother loves cooking and sometimes we help her with it.
30. There are some books on the shelves.
31. There is a computer on the desk.
32. I wake up at seven o'clock in the morning.
33. I use an alarm clock, which plays my favorite song for a pleasant beginning of the day.

34. I make breakfast by myself. It always consists of toasts, eggs and coffee, and when my mom is at home I eat porridge.
35. My classes at school start at half past eight.
36. . I eat soup and meat with vegetables.
37. She lives far from me, so I go there by trolleybus or by bus.
38. During the lesson she gives me various tests.
39. We drink tea and eat pancakes.
40. That makes my dreams more pleasant.
41. It includes a wide variety of activities.
42. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches.
43. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects.
44. It is difficult to imagine our life without shopping.
45. I don't belong to such group of people.
46. Shopping doesn't make me happy.
47. . I always make a shopping list.
48. You can compare prices and find a real bargain.
49. They sell various goods under one roof.
50. He takes the basket to the check-out counter.
51. A healthy diet is an essential part of staying healthy.
52. We certainly don't have to be professional sportsmen, but we should visit fitness clubs, go jogging, walk much, swim, go cycling or roller-skating or just dance.
53. Healthy way of life concerns our body, mind and soul.
54. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling.
55. People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car.
56. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages.
57. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.
58. Russia is the largest country in the world.
59. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land.
60. The deepest lakes are Baikal and Ladoga.

IRREGULAR VERBS*

НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Translation
arise	arose	arisen	подняться; возникнуть
awake	awoke	awoken	будить; проснуться
backbite	backbitten	backbitten	клеветать
backslide	backslid	backslid	отпадать
be	was; were	been	быть
bear	bore	born; borne	нести; родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начать
bend	bent	bent	согнуть(ся)
bet	bet	bet	держат пари
bid	bid;	bid	предлагать цену
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
breed	bred	bred	выращивать
bring	brought	brought	принести
broadcast	broadcast(ed)	broadcast(ed)	передавать
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	запугивать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt; burned	burnt; burned	жечь; гореть
burst	burst	burst	разразиться; взорваться
bust	bust; busted	bust; busted	ломать; арестовать
buy	bought	bought	купить
cast	cast	cast	кинуть; лить металл
catch	caught	caught	ловить; поймать
choose	chose	chosen	выбрать
cling	clung	clung	цепляться; льнуть
come	came	come	прийти
cost	cost	cost	стоить
creep	crept	crept	ползти
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить; рисовать
dream	dreamt; dreamed	dreamt; dreamed	грезить; мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить; выпить
drive	drove	driven	гнать; ехать
dwelt	dwelt; dwelled	dwelt; dwelled	обитать; задерживаться

eat	ate	eaten	кушать; есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
flee	fled	fled	бежать; спасаться
fling	flung	flung	бросить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbear	forbore	forborne	воздерживаться
forbid	forbad; forbade	forbidden	запретить
forecast	forecast(ed)	forecast(ed)	предсказывать
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть
foretell	foretold	foretold	предсказывать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть
forgive	forgave	forgiven	простить
forsake	forsook	forsaken	покидать
forswear	forswore	forsworn	отрекаться
freeze	froze	frozen	замораживать
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	отрицать; противоречить
get	got	got	получить
gild	gilt; gilded	gilt; gilded	позолотить
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти; уходить
grind	ground	ground	точить; молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слушать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударить; попасть
hold	held	held	держат
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинить боль
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	вкладывать
inset	inset	inset	вставлять
keep	kept	kept	хранить
kneel	knelt	knelt	становиться на колени
knit	knit(ted)	knit(ted)	вязать
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть; положить
lead	led	led	вести
lean	leant; leaned	leant; leaned	опереться; прислониться
leap	leapt; leaped	leapt; leaped	прыгать
learn	learnt; learned	learnt; learned	учить

leave	left	left	оставить
lend	lent	lent	одолжить
let	let	let	пустить; дать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
light	lit; lighted	lit; lighted	осветить
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant	meant	подразумевать
meet	met	met	встретить
mow	mowed	mown; mowed	косить
pay	paid	paid	платить
plead	pleaded; pled	pleaded; pled	обращаться к суду
prove	proved	proved; proven	доказывать; оказаться
put	put	put	класть
quit	quit	quit	покидать; оставлять
read	read; red	read; red	читать
rend	rent	rent	раздирать
reset	reset	reset	возвращать
rid	rid	rid	избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	подняться
run	ran	run	бежать; течь
saw	sawed	sawn	пилить
say	said	said	говорить; сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	послать
set	set	set	устанавливать
sew	sewed	sewn	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shear	sheared	shorn; sheared	стричь; срезать
shed	shed	shed	проливать
shine	shone	shone	светить; сиять
shoe	shod	shod	подковывать
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown; showed	показывать
shrink	shrank; shrunk	shrunk	сокращаться; сжиматься
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	убивать
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить

sling	slung	slung	швырять; подвешивать
slink	slunk	slunk	идти крадучись
slit	slit	slit	разрезать (вдоль)
smell	smelt; smelled	smelt; smelled	пахнуть; нюхать
smite	smote	smitten	ударять; разбивать
sow	sowed	sowed; sown	(по)сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
speed	sped(ed)	sped(ed)	ускорять; спешить
spell	spelt; spelled	spelt; spelled	писать (читать) по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt; spilled	spilt; spilled	пролить
spin	spun	spun	крутить
spit	spat	spat	плевать
split	split	split	расщепить(ся)
spoil	spoilt; spoiled	spoilt; spoiled	портить
spotlight	spotlit; spotlighted	spotlit; spotlighted	осветить
spread	spread	spread	распространиться
spring	sprang	sprung	вскочить; возникнуть
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	украсть
stick	stuck	stuck	приклеить
sting	stung	stung	ужалить
stink	stank; stunk	stunk	вонять
strew	strewed	strewn; strewn	усеять; устлать
stride	strode	stridden	шагать
strike	struck	struck	ударить
string	strung	strung	нанизать; натянуть
strive	strove	striven	стараться
swear	swore	sworn	клясться; ругаться
sweep	swept	swept	мести; промчаться
swell	swelled	swollen; swelled	вздуться
swim	swam	swum	плыть
swing	swung	swung	качаться
take	took	taken	взять; брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	рассказывать; сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
thrust	thrust	thrust	толкнуть; сунуть
tread	trod	trod; trodden	ступать
undergo	underwent	undergone	подвергаться
understand	understood	understood	понимать
upset	upset	upset	опрокинуть(ся)

wake	woke	woken	просыпаться; будить
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
weave	wove	woven	ткать
wed	wed; wedded	wed; wedded	выдавать замуж
weep	wept	wept	плакать
wet	wet; wetted	wet; wetted	мочить; увлажнять
win	won	won	выиграть
wind	wound	wound	заводить(механизм)
wring	wrung	wrung	скрутить; сжать
write	wrote	written	писать

В таблицу не входит большинство производных от основных глаголов.