

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Иркутский государственный университет путей сообщения»
Сибирский колледж транспорта и строительства

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

ЧАСТЬ 2

учебного предмета

ООД.01.06. Иностранный язык

для специальности

08.02.05 Строительство и эксплуатация автомобильных дорог и аэродромов

1 курса

*базовая подготовка
среднего профессионального образования*

Иркутск 2024

Электронный документ выгружен из ЕИС ФГБОУ ВО ИргГУПС и соответствует оригиналу

Подписант ФГБОУ ВО ИргГУПС Трофимов Ю.А.

00920FD815CE68F8C4CA795540563D259C с 07.02.2024 05:46 по 02.05.2025 05:46 GMT+03:00

Подпись соответствует файлу документа



Составлены на основе требований ФГОС СОО с учетом требований ФГОС по специальности 08.02.05 Строительство и эксплуатация автомобильных дорог и аэродромов.

РАССМОТРЕНО:
Цикловой методической
комиссией гуманитарных дисциплин
Протокол № 13
Председатель ЦМК: Очинская М.В.
11 апреля 2024 г.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие (Часть II) предназначено для студентов 1^х курсов колледжа, изучавших английский язык в школе.

Каждая тема состоит из словаря, лексических и грамматических упражнений, текстов, диалогов и послетекстовых упражнений. Работа над языковым материалом начинается с введения и закрепления лексики, а для её активизации предложены различные типы упражнений.

В УМП приведен краткий грамматический справочник и таблица неправильных глаголов.

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1. ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА:

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для обучающихся 1х курсов колледжа, изучавших английский язык в школе.

Учебное пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями действующей программы по иностранному языку.

Структура учебного пособия Учебное пособие состоит из двух частей и приложения.

Вторая часть - основной курс, включает четыре темы: «Страны изучаемого языка», «Россия», «Современный мир профессий», «Проблемы цивилизации» («Tyglish-speaking countries», «Russia», «Modern world of professions», «Problems of the Planet»).

Структура темы. Каждая тема состоит из словаря, лексических и грамматических упражнений, текстов и диалогов и послетекстовых упражнений. Работа над языковым материалом начинается с введения и закрепления лексики, а для её активизации предложены различные типы упражнений.

Вторая часть включает лексико-грамматические тесты по изученным темам. В разделе Приложения приводятся краткие грамматические таблицы, список неправильных глаголов, подлежащих активному усвоению за курс обучения.

Учебное пособие для обучающихся 1х курсов рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии гуманитарных дисциплин.

Практическая работа 1. «Страны изучаемого языка. English-speaking countries».

Цель: изучить лексику по теме «Страны изучаемого языка. English-speaking countries», повторить грамматический материал.

Содержание работы: тексты для чтения по данной теме, упражнения на усвоение и закрепление лексико-грамматического материала.

Задание: прочитать, перевести тексты, выписать и выучить новые лексические единицы, выполнить ряд предложенных упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматического материала.

Изучите новую лексику по теме

country	страна
map	карта
official name	официальное название
isle	остров
is situated in	располагается
to consist of	состоять из
pine	сосна
fir	ель
birch	береза
capital	столица
population	население
changeable	изменчивый
mountain	гора
competition	соревнование
wonder	чудо
marsipial	сумчатый
is separated from	отдаленный от
spring	источник
extraordinary	необычный
landscape	пейзаж
location	расположение
south	юг
north	север
east	восток
west	запад
sightseeing	достопримечательность
medieval	средневековый
castle	замок
abbey	аббатство
strict	строгий
ancient	древний
cathedral	кафедральный собор
church	церковь
chapel	часовня
spacious	обширный
square	площадь
monument	монумент
mysterious	загадочный
attraction	притяжение, привлечение
origin	происхождение
to attract	привлекать
annually	ежегодно
amazing	удивительный
well-known	известный
majestic	величественный
legendary	легендарный
wax	восковой
rumors	слухи
torch	факел
tablet	скрижаль

waterfall	водопад
to admire	восхищать
helicopter	вертолет
powerful	мощный
jets of water	струи воды
shore	берег
incredible	невероятный
noisy	шумный
to erect	сооружать
brehtaking	захватывающий дух
slope	склон
recognizable	узнаваемый
to gain	приобретать
significant importance	важное значение
due to	благодаря, вследствие
influence	влияние
separate	отдельный
to include	включать
anthem	гимн
emblem	эмблема
flag	флаг
coat of arms	герб
exception	исключение
to confuse with	спутать с...
unusual	необычный
devide	делить
easy	легкий
to remember	помнить
lawn	лужайка
the board	щит
the harp	арфа
to personify	олицетворять
unicorn	единорог
motto	девиз, лозунг
event	событие

1.Выполни перевод текста

English-speaking Countries

The English-speaking countries are Great Britain, the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. Everybody has heard about **Great Britain**. But not everybody knows that the official name for this State is “the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” or “the UK”. We often use the word “Britain”. If you look at the map, you’ll see that the United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The climate of Great Britain is warm and wet. It is very good for plants. In Scotland, the most common trees are pines, firs, and birches. As for the fauna (or animal life) in the British Isles, here there is a lot of small animals: foxes, rabbits, hares, and hedgehogs.

The UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England is the largest part of the UK. It is situated in the south-east of Great Britain. London is its capital. The population is about 49 million people. When we speak about England, the changeable weather comes to our minds.

Scotland is the second part of the UK. The population of Scotland is 5 million people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. There is a lot of beautiful lakes in Scotland. The most famous of them are Loch Lomond and Loch Ness. The lake Loch Ness is popular for its water monster Nessie that lives there. How do you think it's true? The famous mountain in Scotland is Ben Nevis.

A few words about **Wales**: it is the smallest country in the United Kingdom. The population of Wales is 3 million people. One of the biggest mountains is Snowdon. Wales is the country of music and songs. Every year there is a competition to name the best Welsh poets, writers, and musicians. The capital of Wales is Cardiff.

Northern Ireland is the fourth part of the UK. The population of Northern Ireland is 2 million people. The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast. Northern Ireland is a land of lakes and rivers. People who live in Ireland are the Irish.

The United States of America (the USA) are situated in the central part of the North American Continent. There are 50 states in the USA. The population of the USA is nearly 250 million people. The main wonder of the USA is the Grand Canyon. Many tourists visit this attraction. The climatic conditions of the country are various and determined by the great mountains and the wind.

The name **Canada** comes from the Indian word "Kanata" that means "village" or "community". The capital of the country is Ottawa. Canada's population is over 30 million. French and English are its official languages.

Very interesting country is **Australia**. It is one of the seven continents of the world. It is also a country. Canberra is the capital of Australia. The most famous animals of Australia are marsupials. The most interesting animals are kangaroo and koala.

New Zealand is separated from Australia by the Tasman Sea. New Zealand has many springs and geysers. New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna. The varied landscape of New Zealand has made it a popular location for the production of television programs and films, including "The Lord of the Rings" and "The Last Samurai". Wellington is the capital of New Zealand.

2. Ответь на вопросы

1. What are the English-speaking countries?
2. What is the official name of Great Britain?
3. Where is the United Kingdom situated??
4. What is the flora and fauna of Great Britain?
5. What is Scotland famous for?
6. What competition is held in Wales every year?
7. Where is the USA situated?
8. What is the official language in Canada, English or French?
9. What are the most famous animals in Australia?
10. How do you think why New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna?

3. Проверьте, как вы усвоили новые слова.

a) What are the Russian words for the following English expressions?

An extraordinary animal, springs and geysers, mountains and hills, music competition, marsupial animals, changeable, in the south, pines and birches, wonderful country, British Isles, is situated in the west, to consist of, beautiful landscape.

b) What are the English words for the following Russian expressions?

На востоке, население страны, богатая страна, красивый пейзаж, столица Англии, на западе, необычный остров, изменчивая погода, официальное название, сумчатые животные, отделен от островов, состоит из, удобное расположение, карта мира.

4. Прочтите диалог по ролям и переведите его.

Tom is from England. Peter lives in Russia. The dialogue between Tom and Peter is about English-speaking countries.

P: Hello, I am Peter. I am from Russia. What is your name?

T: Good day! My name is Tom. I live in England.

P: Oh, great! As far as I know, people from England and America speak English.

T: Do you really think so? You are mistaken!

P: Indeed?

T: Yeah, the English-speaking countries are Great Britain, the USA, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

P: Oh, so many countries!

T: More over, the Uk consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

P: It's so interesting for me. Thank you very much for information.

T: You are welcome.

5. Закончите диалог словами, подходящими по смыслу и разыграйте их по ролям:

DIALOGUE

That is a dialogue between two students:

S1: Do you know where England is situated?

S2: Well, if you look at the map, you will see it is situated in _____ .

S1: I see. Are England and Great Britain the same?

S2: Oh, no. England is a part of _____ .

S1: So, what does Great Britain _____ ?

S2: The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of _____ .

S1: Thank you.

S2: _____ .

6. Подготовьте диалог об одной из англоязычных стран и его презентацию.

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN

There are many symbols of Great Britain^ there are official ones and there are those that have gained significant importance due to the State cultural influence on the tourism. However, in any country there is a separate category of symbols which includes the flag the emblem and the anthem. Of course, Great Britain is not an exception.

Flag

This symbol cannot be confused with anything else. The so called Union is one of the most unusual flags, and it is very easy to remember. The fact is that it symbolizes Ireland, England, and Scotland.

Emblem

The Coat of Arms is the following symbol, which is also very interesting: a board on a green lawn that is divided into 4 parts. There are three leopards on the first and the fourth parts, on the

third one there is a harp personifying Ireland, and on the second one there is a lion symbolizing Scotland. On both sides, there is a central figure that is supported by animals. On the left, there is a crowned lion, and on the right, there is a unicorn.

On the Emblem, there are mottos in the French. The first motto can be translated as “Shame on the one who badly think about it”. The second motto holds, “God and my right”. This motto belongs to the British monarch.

Anthem

And some words about the National Anthem at last. It is a national patriotic song “God save the King (Queen)”. Although the song is not officially considered as an anthem, it has long been used in all important British public events. Thus, this piece of music can be attributed to the category of national symbols of the UK.

8. Переведите данные выражения на русский язык и объясните их происхождение и значение.

- 1) The Union Jack
- 2) “Shame on the one who badly think about it”
- 3) ‘God and my right’
- 4) “God save the Queen”

9. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are the national symbols of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
2. How is the flag of Great Britain called?
3. What is the Coat of Arms?
4. What is written on the emblem?
5. What can you tell about the National Anthem of Great Britain?

10. Заполните пропуски:

1. The national symbols of Great Britain are _____.
2. The flag of _____ is called _____.
3. _____ symbolizes _____, _____ and _____.
4. The following symbol is _____.
5. A board on a green lawn is divided into _____, on the first and fourth parts, there are _____, on the third one, there is _____, on the second one, there is _____.
6. The harp personifies _____, and the lion symbolizes _____.
7. On both sides, there is a _____ that is supported by animals.
8. These animals are a _____ and a _____.
9. Also you can see two _____ that are written in the French language.
10. As for the National Anthem, it is a _____ song “_____”.

11. Подберите русские переводы к английским выражениям.

1. political structure	a. конституция
------------------------	----------------

2. constitutional monarchy	b. юридические решения
3. constitution	c. парламентские акты
4. parliamentary acts	d. взойти на престол
5. judicial decisions	e. созывать парламент
6. head	f. распускать парламент
7. to take part	g. политическое устройство
8. constitutional customs	h. принимать участие
9. state power	l. верховный законодательный орган
10. to ascend the throne	j. государственная власть
11. to convene the Parliament	k. конституционная монархия
12. to dissolve the Parliament	l. глава
13. to appoint the Prime Minister	m. конституционный обычай.
14. approve the laws	n. разрабатывать законы
15. the supreme legislative body	o. утверждать законы
16. engaged	p. утверждать законы
17. draft laws	q. назначать премьер-министра
18. the House of Commons	r. вовлеченный
19. leading role	s. передаваемый по наследству
20. to elect	t. пожизненные пэры
21. hereditary	u. выбирать, избирать
22. lifelong peers	v. ведущая роль

12. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Britain is a constitutional monarchy. Unlike most countries in the world, the UK has no constitution, which would be a single document; legislation consists of various parliamentary acts – statutes, judicial decisions, and constitutional customs.

The head of the State is queen Elizabeth II. She was born on the 21st April, 1926. Elizabeth II was ascended the throne in February, 1952. The Queen takes part in a number of important functions of the State power. She has the right to convene and dissolve Parliament, to appoint a Prime Minister. The Queen approves the laws passed by Parliament. In fact, the Queen reigns but she does not rule. This function belongs to the Prime Minister.

The supreme legislative body is the Parliament. The Parliament makes laws. It consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Parliament is engaged in legislative activity.

Parliamentary committees play an important role in drafting laws. The House of Commons has a leading role to play in the Parliament. It is elected for a term of 5 years and it has 659 members. The Upper House is the House of Lords that consists of hereditary and lifelong peers.

13. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Глава государства – королева Елизавета II.
2. Парламент состоит из палаты лордов и палаты общин.
3. Королева принимает участие в осуществлении ряда важных функций государственной власти.
4. Ведущая роль в деятельности парламента принадлежит палате общин.
5. В Великобритании нет конституции, которая была бы единым документом; законодательство состоит из различных парламентских актов – статусов, судебных решений и конституционных обычаев.
6. Палата общин избирается на 5 лет и насчитывает 659 членов.

7. Королева утверждает законы, принятые парламентом.
8. Парламент занимается законотворческой деятельностью.
9. Верхняя палата – палата лордов – состоит из наследственных и пожизненных пэров.
10. Великобритания – это конституционная монархия.
11. Она имеет право созывать и распускать парламент, назначать премьер-министра.

14. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What State is Great Britain?
2. Who is the head of the State?
3. When was Elisabeth II born?
4. What are the functions of Elisabeth II?
5. What are the functions of Elisabeth II?
6. Does she rule the country?
7. What is the supreme legislative body?
8. What are the functions of the Parliament?
9. What does the Parliament consist of?
10. What House has a leading role in the Parliament?
11. What term is the House of Commons elected?
12. What does the House of Lords consist of?

15. Переведите данные словосочетания на английский язык

1. Шумный город. 2. Невероятное путешествие. 3. Мощные струи воды. 4. Восковая фигура. 5. Сооружать величественный замок. 6. Восхищаться факелом и скижалью. 7. Древний кафедральный собор. 8. Ежегодно привлекать миллионы туристов. 9. Средневековый замок. 10. Загадочный монумент. 11. Хорошо узнаваемая часовня. 12. Удивительный мегалитический комплекс. 13. Спорить о происхождении. 14. Строгий учитель. 15. Обширная площадь. 16. Таинственное место. 17. Древнее аббатство. 18. Легендарная часовня. 19. Мощный водопад. 20. Удивительный вертолет.

16. Прочтите и переведите диалоги. Разыграйте их по ролям.

DIALOGUE 1

- Have you ever heard about Stonehenge?
- Oh, no I haven't. What is it?
- It is one of the most mysterious British attractions. It's some kind of the megalithic complex.
- Great! Do you know about the origin of this mysterious place?
- Well, scientists still argue about its origin of this place, which attracts millions of tourists annually.
- I see. I think it would be great to come to this place and make amazing photos there.
- Yea, indeed!

DIALOGUE 2

- What are the most famous attractions of Britain?
- I have heard about Palace of Westminster, the Big Ben, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, the Tower Bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the legendary Madame Tussaud's Museum of Waxworks.
- Oh, I know about St. Paul's Cathedral as well. Do you know the name of the architect of this famous Cathedral?

- No, I don't know.
- Sir Christopher Wren is the architect of ST. Paul's Cathedral.
- I see.

DIALOGUE 3

- I have been to Scotland this year.
- Really? Have you seen the Loch Ness monster?
- Oh, no. I think it's rumour. But I have enjoyed the landscapes of national parks and many picturesque lakes.
- I know that there is the national emblem of Scotland. It's a plant, but I don't remember its name.
- It's thistle.
- That's it! Thank you very much.
- Not at all.

17. Прочтите и переведите текст.

SIGHTSEEING IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

There is a lot of interesting sightseeing in the English-speaking countries. Let's speak about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In each part of the UK there are more than a dozen interesting historical sites for tourists. These are medieval castles, abbeys, strict ancient cathedrals, churches and chapels, spacious squares, and monuments to artists.

One of the most mysterious British attractions is the megalithic complex **Stonehenge**. Scientists still argue about its origin of this place, which attracts millions of tourists annually come to this place and make amazing photos.

The most famous attractions of Britain are in London. These are the **Palace of Westminster** and most well-known part of **the Big Ben; the Tower of London**, one of the oldest buildings in England; **Buckingham Palace**, the Royal Residence; the majestic **Tower Bridge**, and the legendary **Madame Tussaud's Museum of Waxworks**.

In Scotland, travelers visit landscapes of national parks and many picturesque lakes. The most famous of these is **Loch Ness**, according to rumours, it is inhabited by a monster.

Now some words about the USA. What occurs to you first when you think about the USA? **The Statue of Liberty**, of course. This strict lady with a burning torch and a tablet is a symbol not only of New York, but of the whole of America. The statue was created in France. The Statue of Liberty is photographed by all tourists without exception.

Niagara Falls has the beauty and power. It is the most famous waterfall in the world. There are several ways admire Niagara: from helicopter, from tunnel under powerful jets of water, and, of course, from the shores. In any case, it is incredibly beautiful, but also very noisy.

The Washington Monument is Washington's central monument. It is erected as a symbol of the State power right between **the Capitol** and **the White House**. By the way, the top of the Washington Monument can be reached by elevator or breaking 896 steps.

Grand Canyon is really a Great Canyon, a miracle of nature and breathtaking place for travelers. It is located in Arizona and is a most unusual geological feature on our planet.

And, of course, **Hollywood Sign**. Do you remember these snow-white HOLLIWOOD letters which look particularly bright against the background of the green slopes of Mount Lee? Of course, remember! This is one of the most recognizable signs in the world. It is a symbol of "Dream Factory" the whole state of California and even the United States itself. The sign was established in 1923 and became a real brand.

Практическая работа 2. «Россия.Russia».

Цель: изучить лексику по теме «Россия. Russia», повторить грамматический материал.

Содержание работы: тексты для чтения по данной теме, упражнения на усвоение и закрепление лексико-грамматического материала.

Задание: прочитать, перевести тексты, выписать и выучить новые лексические единицы, выполнить ряд предложенных упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматического материала.

Изучите лексический материал по теме

to be set up	создаваться
destruction	развал
independent	независимый
sovereign	суверенный
nation	государство
to elect	избирать
branch of power	ветвь власти
commander-in-chief	главнокомандующий
armed forces	вооруженные силы
treaty	договор (международный)
to enforce	проводить в жизнь
law	закон
to appoint	назначать
key judges	главные\верховные судьи
to override	отвергать, отклонять
to dissolve	распускать
bicameral	двухпалатный
the Federal Assembly	Федеральное Собрание
to be involved	участвовать
legislative	законодательный
executive	исполнительный
judicial	юридический
to check and balance	сдерживать и уравнивать
to vest	наделять, провозглашать
the Federation Council	Совет Федерации
house	палата
vote	голосование
chamber	палата
chairman	председатель
legislature	законодательство, закон
to initiate	брать начало, появляться
bill	законопроект
to approve	одобрять
the Supreme Court	Верховный Суд
Moscovite	Москвич
to be governed	управляться
city council	городской совет
mayor	мэр
borough	округ
hub	средоточие
network	сеть
civilian	гражданский
to adjoin	примыкать, граничить
marketplace	рыночная площадь
spot	место
popular assembly	народное собрание
cathedral	собор
liberator	освободитель
Grand Duke	великий князь
to occur	случаться
offensive	наступление
virtually	практически

to host
to launch

принимать (гостей)
запускать, начинать

1. Прочитай и переведи текст.

The Political System of Russia

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

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Assembly. The President has his administration, but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman.

Legislation is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

2. Верны ли следующие утверждения.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy. | True/False |
| 2 The President is the head of state and is elected by the State Duma. | True/False |
| 3 The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power. | True/False |
| 4 The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council. | True/False |
| 5 The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly. | True/False |
| 6 The Federation Council is elected by popular vote. | True/False |
| 7 The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the | True/False |

regions.

8 Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President. **True/False**

9 The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts. **True/False**

10 The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991. **True/False**

3. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму Future Simple

1. When we (to go) to the picture gallery?
2. I'm sure you (to have) a nice time there.
3. The seller (to send) the goods to the customer in a day.
4. We (to visit) the farm in July.
5. I (to be) careful with money.
6. They (to arrange) a visit to some places of interest.
7. Our country (to have) professional armed forces.
8. Their guests (to have) lunch after the walk.
9. We (to watch) this documentary with great interest.
10. A lady always (to be) mysterious for a gentleman.

4.Соедините аббревиатуры с их значениями. Отработайте произношение.

a. UN	1. The World Trade Organization
b. G8	2. The European Union
c. CIS	3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
d. APEC	4. The Commonwealth of Independent States
e. NATO	5. The International Monetary Fund
f. WTO	6. The European Economic Community
g. EU	7. The United Nations
h. UNESCO	8. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
i. EEC	9. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
j. IMF	10. The Group of Eight

5.Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

1. Russia soon (to become) a key player on the world stage?
2. Russia (to have) political weight in the past.
3. Russia's economy (to depend) on oil prices.
4. Russia (to take) steps to protect itself against terrorist action.

5. Election of the President (to take) place every four years.
6. The political system of Russia (to be) established by the Constitution in 1993.
7. The Russian economy permanently (to grow) due to recent reforms in banking labour and private property.
8. Russia year by year (to improve) its international relationships and cooperation in areas of mutual interest.
9. They (to start) discussing new government policy right after elections for the President of Russia.
10. The multiparty system in Russia (to begin) to emerge as early as 1980s.

6. Соедините слова с их значениями

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. lower house b. the head of state c. the Parliament of the Russian Federation d. a written proposal for a new law, which is brought before parliament e. the standard unit of money in Russia f. a set of pictures painted on a shield and used as the special sign of the state g. the chairman of the Government h. the main political party i. the official song of a nation that is sung on public occasions j. the Upper House 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the State Duma 2. United Russia 3. a bill 4. the President 5. the Federal Assembly 6. the rouble 7. the Federation Council 8. the Prime Minister 9. coat of arms 10. the national anthem
--	--

7. Расскажите о политической системе России по образцу

I'd like to tell about

The Russian Federation was set up.....

Politically it is.....

The head of state is

His functions are.....

There are three branches of power.....

The Federal Assembly consists of

The State Duma is elected by

The Federation Council is formed of

The legislative power.....

The executive power

The judicial power.....

8. Прочитай и переведи текст

Moscow: Forever young and beautiful

Alexander is a Moscovite and he knows a lot about the history of Moscow. Moscow is the capital of Russia and of the Moscow region. It is the administrative centre of the Central district.

It is situated on the Moscow River. Moscow is Russia's largest city and the leading economic and cultural centre. Moscow is governed by a city council and a mayor and is divided into boroughs. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a walled city in itself. Its walls represent the city limits as of the late 15th century. The hub of the Russian railway network, Moscow is also a port and has several civilian and military airports.

Adjoining the Kremlin in the east there is Red Square. It originally was a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies. Red Square is still used as a parade ground and for demonstrations. One of the most wonderful examples of Russian architecture is St Basil's Cathedral. In front of the cathedral there stands a monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharsky.

The village of Moscow was first mentioned in the Russian Chronicles in 1147. And this year it was founded by Yuri Dolgorukiy. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian national state, and in 1547 Grand Duke Ivan IV became the first Tsar.

Built largely of wood until the 19th century, Moscow suffered from numerous fires.

The most well-known of them occurred during Napoleon's occupation in 1812. Rebuilt, Moscow developed as a major textile and metallurgical centre. During the 19th and early 20th centuries it was the principal centre of the labour movement and social democracy.

During WORLD WAR II, Moscow was the goal of the German offensive. Although the German columns were stopped only about 40 km from the city's centre, Moscow suffered virtually no war damage.

The city hosted the Olympic Games in 1980.

In the 1990s the city began to attract foreign investment and became increasingly westernized. Many reconstruction projects were launched. Nowadays Moscow is even more beautiful with its modern cafes, shops and offices of European standard.

9. Верны или не верны следующие утверждения. Исправьте неверные.

1. Moscow is governed by a mayor.
2. Moscow has several ports.
3. Minin and Pozharsky founded Moscow in 1147.
4. The monument to Yuri Dolgorukiy stands in Red Square.
5. St Basil's Cathedral is located within the territory of the Kremlin.
6. The first Russian Tsar was Ivan the Terrible.
7. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian Federation.
8. During World War II Moscow was occupied by the German troops.
9. Moscow suffered from numerous fires. The most known of them occurred during World War II.

10. Заполните пропуски словами из рамочки и выполните перевод текста

rapid, transit system (2), stations, underground, route, subway, railway, line
--

The Moscow Metro is a that serves Moscow and the neighbouring town of Krasnogorsk. Opened in 1935 with one 11-kilometre and 13 stations, it was the first system in the Soviet Union. Currently the Moscow Metro has 196 Its Length is 327,5 kilometres. The system is mostly< with the deepest section located at 84 metres below ground, at Park Pobedy station. The Moscow Metro is the world's second most heavily usedafter Tokyo's

11. Соедините слова в правой и левой колонках

a. Moscow State University	1. department store
b. the Arbat	2. theatre
c. Petrovsky Passage	3. stadium
d. the Tretyakov Gallery	4. cinema
e. the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	5. educational institution
f. the Boldhoi	6. restaurant
g. Luzhniki	7. hotel
h. Metropol	8. museum
i. Praga	9. monument
j. Pushkinsky	10. street

12. Переведите тексты. О каких московских достопримечательностях идет речь?

1. It was the World's tallest structure from 1967 to 1975 (surpassed by Canadian CN Tower in 1976). Its height is 540m, and it contains 3,544 stairs. It was constructed to mark the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. It is named after the district of Moscow in which it is located.
2. It was opened in 1939 to present the various achievements of the Soviet national economy. By 1989 the Exhibition had 82 pavillions. Each pavilion was dedicated to a particular industry or a field : space, education, radio-electronics, culture etc.

13. Поставьте глаголы в правильную видо-временную форму

1. She (to open) the door and (to come) into the room.
2. We (to travel) a lot last year.
3. Peter (to have) a birthday party last week and we (to enjoy) it very much.
4. Children (to go) to Gorky Park and (to spend) the whole day there.
5. Chekhov (to be) a great master of short stories and (to write) a lot of them.
6. Our football players (to win) this match with a great score.
7. Two years ago my brother (to finish) school and (to enter) Moscow State University.
8. He (to read) the book with pleasure and (to return) it to me yesterday.
9. How Moscovites (to look) like a century ago?
10. In the 15th century Moscow (to become) the most powerful of the Russian city-states.

14. Дополните следующие предложения словами из рамочки:

reserve, partners, online reservation, accommodation, wishes and means, approach, tourist, luxurious, discounted rates, business
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If you are to visit Moscow as a or on, or you are planning to meet your in Moscow and need, we are glad to offer you a Moscow hotel reservation at You can a hotel of any level – from tourist class to 5-star hotels. It is an easy with individual.....to every client. If you are undecided about which hotel to stay in, we will recommend you something according to your, trying to make the best possible choice for you.

15. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму

1. Prince Yuri Dolgoruki (to want) to celebrate some successful negotiations and was looking for a place to celebrate a feast. The place (to happen) to be Moscow.

2. In 1237 the Mongols (to burn) the city to ashes.
3. In 1328 Moscow (to earn) the status of capital of the Russian region.
4. In 1571 the Mongols (to attack) the city again and (to burn) it completely.
5. A severe plague (to ruin) the city in 1654. It (to kill) a lot of inhabitants.
6. In 1712 Moscow (to lose) its capital status to St Petersburg.
7. In 1812 the war with Napoleon (to lead) to big fires in Moscow destroying almost everything.
8. On 12th March, 1918 the City of Moscow (to become) the capital of Soviet Russia.
9. When the USSR (to divide) in the year 1991, the city (to continue) to be the capital of Russia.
10. Moscow (to celebrate) its 850 Anniversary in 1997 and today (to be) one of the more respected cities in the world.

Практическая работа 3. «Современный мир профессий. Modern world of Professions.».

Цель: изучить лексику по теме «Современный мир профессий. Modern world of Professions», повторить грамматический материал.

Содержание работы: тексты для чтения по данной теме, упражнения на усвоение и закрепление лексико-грамматического материала.

Задание: прочитайте, переведите тексты, выпишите и выучите новые лексические единицы, выполните ряд предложенных упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматического материала.

Изучите новую лексику по теме

to be good at (Math)	хорошо успевать (по математике)
to cope with	справляться с (чем-либо)
to get into the habit of doing sth.	приобрести привычку делать что-либо
everything one gets hold of	все, что попадет кому-либо в руки
tastes in books	вкус к книгам
to take to (reading)	пристраститься к (чтению)
schooling	учеба в школе
a number of	несколько
heated discussion	горячий спор
system analyst	системный аналитик
software	программное обеспечение
to update	обновлять
to modify	изменять
to expand	расширять
to repair	исправлять
major	главный, основной
milestone	этап
goal	цель
achievement	достижение
prospect	перспектива
relevant	соответствующий
employer	работодатель
to hire	нанимать
logistical	логистический
option	возможность

1. Соотнесите слова с их значениями в двух колонках

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a plumber b. a typist c. a coach d. a software engineer e. a flight attendant f. a judge g. a waiter h. a surgeon i. an architect j. a cook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. does operations in a hospital 2. writes computer programs 3. prepares and cooks food 4. serves food and drinks at the tables in a restaurant 5. decides how criminals should be punished 6. types documents 7. trains a person or team in a sport 8. designs buildings 9. repairs water pipes, baths, toilets etc. 10. serves food and drinks to passengers on a plane and looks after their comfort and safety
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2. Используя данные вопросы, составьте в парах диалог.

What subjects are you good at?
What do you study? What's your main subjects?
What made you to go to this college?
Which is harder: to study in college or in school?
What advice would you give a secondary-school pupil who is about to go to college?
Does education guarantee a good job?

*What made you decide to go to this college?
- Study of computer science can lead to many opportunities for employment or graduate work in the field of information technology.*

3. Напиши транскрипцию следующих слов и переведи на русский язык.

Mechanic, chemist, accountant, vet, lawyer, hairdresser, decorator, make-up-designer, interpreter, chef, librarian, shoemaker, electrician, carpenter, tailor.

4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present/Past/Future Perfect Continuous.

1. She (to clean) the house for an hour by the time her husband (to arrive).
2. When I(to become) his neighbor, he (to live) in that house all his life.
3. We (to fish) for two hours.
4. I (to live) here for ten years next year.
5. I (to work) in this office for a month.
6. He (to feel) tired because he (to play) football since lunchtime.
7. They will be tired when they arrive. They (to travel) for 24 hours.
8. The kettle (to boil) for five minutes.
9. She (to try) to open the door for forty minutes.
10. I (to use) this machine since last summer.

5. Прочтите и переведите текст.

Choosing a Career as a Computer Programmer

When I was seven, I went to school. I did well at school. I was especially good at Maths and Geometry, but I also coped with the rest of the subjects. At school I got into the habit of reading a lot. At first I read everything I got hold of. But the older I grew, the more definite my tastes in books became. I took to reading technical books and books about computers and everything connected with them, such as mathematics, physics, programming and so on.

In my last year of schooling I often wondered what I would do in the future, what sphere of life I should choose. After a number of heated discussions with my parents and friends. I decided to be a computer programmer. So I entered a college of information technology.

After computer engineers and system analysts design software programs, computer programmers write them. Programmers also work on updating, modifying, expanding and repairing existing programs. Programmers often work closely with computer engineers.

Graduating from college is a major milestone. Some students see college as a major goal, when in reality it is simply a step to other future life achievements. Job prospects are excellent for well-educated programmers with relevant experience and a passion for their work. Employers prefer to hire specialists who are familiar with the latest technology. Marketing, sales, technical resources, logistical and technical support are all possible career options for programmers. I think I shall make a good programmer.

6. Верны ли следующие утверждения? Исправьте неверные.

1. At school Alexander coped with all the subjects.
2. He reads everything he gets hold of.
3. Alexander has been interested in programming since his childhood.
4. His parents made him enter a college of information technology because they both work in the field of IT.
5. A computer programmer designs software programs.
6. A programmer also installs and repairs computer equipment.
7. Graduating from college is a step to other future life achievements.
8. Job opportunities for any programmer are excellent.
9. A programmer can work either at home or in an office.
10. Alexander is sure he will become a good specialist.

7. Расскажите о вашей будущей карьере, используя следующие выражения

When I studied at school, I was especially good at
At school I got into the habit of
I took to
Then I decided to become a / I've always waited to be a
Therefore I entered the college.
I must study for years.
To become a good you need
The job duties of a are
To my mind job prospects for are
The career options are
I think I shall make

8. Опишите вашу будущую профессию, ответив на следующие вопросы

1. How long have you been interested in this profession?
2. What does this specialist do?
3. Where does he or she work?
4. What education and skills are required?
5. How do you prepare for this career?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
7. What are the jobs within this profession?

9. Заполните пропуски словами из рамочки

a. firemen	f. marketing specialists
b. network security professionals	g. cosmetologist
c. salespeople	h. lawyers
d. mechanics	i. computer engineers
e. accountants	j. artists

1. on average hear “no” four to five times before making a sale to a customer.

2. should enjoy working with people because they are representing their legal interests.
3. Many little boys dream of becomingwhen they grow up.
4. Not everyone working at your local makeup counter is a licensed most are just sales people.
5. The industries of chemicals, energy, healthcare, financial services, business services and government are hiring the largest number of at a present.
6. Years ago advertising agencies hired professionally trained to produce graphics for their magazines and newspaper ads.
7. Some of the most popular career choices for are auto, industrial, diesel and aircraft mechanics.
8. College main subjects for include computer science, mathematics or software engineering.
9. When a company can't figure out how to connect what they do to people around them, help get people excited about its products and services.
10. A small company may have one or two employed, while a large firm may have a vast team of working in different divisions or branches.

10. Составьте предложения по образцу.

Example: this problem for too long

They have been trying to solve this problem for too long.

1. the presentation | several days
2. the customers | twenty minutes
3. this conference | two weeks
4. this fax | 7 o'clock
5. this subject | three terms
6. the lecture | two hours
7. the performance | several months
8. training | one year

11. Соедините начало и конец предложений

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I had been working hard for months 2. I had been speaking for several minutes 3. I was out of breath 4. We had been standing at the bus stop a long time 5. The visitors had been sightseeing for an hour |
|--|

- a. because I had been running all the way.
- b. when I became ill.
- c. when the accident happened.
- d. by then.
- e. before I was stopped.

12. Раскройте скобки. Инсценируйте следующий диалог.

- Good morning.
- Good morning. I (look for) a job as an office manager.
- What speed you (have)?
- I (type) fifty words a minute.

- What salary you (look for)?
- I'd like about 80 pounds a week.
- Which area you (prefer) to work in?
- In the City, if possible.
- You (care) to work for a small company?
- I'd rather (work) for a company with a large staff. Like the last place I (work) in.
- What about this advertising company I (get) on my list here?
- That (sound) very interesting.
- When could you see them for an interview?
- Any time this afternoon (suit) me.
- You (know) how to go to Regent's Park?
- I (take) the District line.
- You (let) me (know) if you (get) the job.
- I (ring) you immediately after the interview.
- Goodbye and good luck!
- Thank you very much

Практическая работа 4. «Проблемы цивилизации. Problems of the Planet».

Цель: изучить лексику по теме «Проблемы современной цивилизации. Problems of the Planet», повторить грамматический материал.

Содержание работы: тексты для чтения по данной теме, упражнения на усвоение и закрепление лексико-грамматического материала.

Задание: прочитать, перевести тексты, выписать и выучить новые лексические единицы, выполнить ряд предложенных упражнений на закрепление лексики и грамматического материала.

Изучите новую лексику

absorb	абсорбировать, поглощать
adapt	приспосабливаться
adopt	принимать, приручать
allergy	аллергия
become extinct	становиться исчезнувшим
breathe	дышать
breathing problems	проблемы с дыханием
bring about	осуществлять, вызывать
carbon dioxide	углекислый газ
cattle farm	ферма
cause	вызывать
chimney	труба
clean up	очищать
company	компания
consequently	последовательно
contaminate	отравлять
crops	урожай культур
cut down	вырубать
damage	причинять вред
develop	развивать
domestic	домашний
dump	сваливать (мусор)
effect	эффект
exhaust fumes	выхлопы
face	лицо; сталкиваться
fault	вина
fight for	сражаться за
filter	фильтр; фильтровать
get around	распространяться
get involved in	быть вовлеченным во что-л.
give off	выделять
give out	распределять; провозглашать
grave	могила; гравировать
heal	лечить
hunger	голод
immediately	немедленно
in power	в силе
industrial	промышленный
is home to	место обитания для
issue	выход, выпуск
lack of sth.	отсутствие чего-л.

litter	мусор
living conditions	условия жизни
loss	нехватка ч-л., недостаток
make space	освобождать пространство
native	местный, прирожденный
oil	нефть
oil tanker	нефтяная цистерна
oxygen	кислород
poem	стихотворение
prepare the way for	подготовить дорогу для
product	продукт
production method	метод производства
public transport	общественный транспорт
purpose	цель
put pressure on sb (to do sth.)	оказывать давление на кого-л. (чтобы сделать что-л.)
put sth. into practice	использовать что-л. на практике
recycling scheme	схема переработки
reduce	снижать, уменьшать
repair	чинить, ремонтировать
run dry	высыхать, иссякать
sealife	морская жизнь
stomach	желудок
suffer from	страдать от
survival	выживание
technology	технология
therefore	поэтому
threaten with extinction	угрожать исчезновением
to make matters worse	становиться хуже
wake up to sth.	пробуждаться к чему-л.
watery	водный
wildlife park	парк живой природы, заповедник
yet	уже, еще не

1. Прочитайте и переведите статью, выберите подходящий заголовок

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. A watery grave | D. Nature can heal itself |
| B. Running out of time | E. No trees – no life |
| C. Chocking to death | F. We can do it! |

*We have spent thousands of years fighting for our **survival**. Yet, now we have discovered that our planet is under threat and, to make matters worse, it's all our **fault**.*

0	B
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The **rainforests** are dying , rare plant and animal **species** are disappearing, rivers and seas are being contaminated, **crops** are falling to grow, people are dying of **hunger** and the air is being polluted. It's time we woke up to these problems and started repairing the **damage**.

1

One of the major problems is the **destruction** of the rainforests in South America. They are home to half the world's species and to millions of people. Moreover, the rainforests clean the air by **absorbing** carbone dioxide and **giving out** oxygen. The trees are being cut down for paper or to make room for **cattle farms**. As a result, birds and animals lose their homes and die. This destruction is also bringing about changes in the climate, air pollution, **flooding**, drought and famine. If we continue to burn and cut down the rainforests as we are doing now, the Earth will never be the same again.

2

Another big problem is water **pollution**. Do you like swimming in the sea or drinking a cool glass of water on a hot day? These simple pleasures may soon become a thing of the past. Factories are polluting our rivers and lakes with dangerous chemicals. **Oil tankers** are **releasing** thick, black oil into our oceans. Tons and tons of industrial and **domestic waste** are **poured** into our seas. **Consequently**, **sea life** is threatened with extinction.

3

Air pollution is another important **issue**. The cars and factories in and around our cities are giving off dangerous **fumes**. In the past few years, more and more people than ever before have developed allergies and breathing problems. If we don't do something now, our cities will become impossible to live in.

4

Fortunately, it is not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to prepare the way for a better, cleaner and safer future. We can plant trees and **adopt** animals. We can create parks for endangered species. We can put pressure on those in power to **take actions**. Together we can save our planet. All we need to do do is open our eyes and act immediately.

2. Объясните значения выделенных слов и фраз. Составьте с ними предложения.

3 Соотнесите слова в колонке А с их синонимами в колонке В.

Column A	Column B
1. drought	a. lack of food
2. contaminate	b. take in
3. famine	c. lack of rain
4. absorb	d. pollute

4 Выберите правильное слово из списка и составьте словосочетания.

to be threatened, carbon, to become, endangered, to give off, breathing, to take, industrial/domestic, oil, to develop

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.waste | 6.with extinction |
| 2.dioxide | 7.....allergies |
| 3.a thing of the past | 8.problems |
| 4.tankers | 9. species |
| 5.fumes | 10.....action |

5. Переведите следующие предложения с английского языка на русский. Составьте вопросы, начиная со слов в начале строк

1. The East Siberian city of Irkutsk with a population over 600000 is one of the oldest and most attractive of the large Siberian cities.

What

2. The new trading outpost was built near the confluence of the Angara and the Irkut rivers.

Where

3. Since then Irkutsk has its own coat of arms in which animals are depicted: babr holding a sable in its teeth, it is symbol of Irkutsk power and wealth.

Which animals

4. Irkutsk today is an industrial supplier of furs to world auction.

What

5. The residents of Irkutsk are proud of the city on the Angara river, the beautiful daughter of ancient Baikal.

What river

6. Найди в тексте и поставьте подходящие слова и переведите его на русский язык.

Siberian Tiger

With its bright stripes and loud roar, the Siberian tiger is truly an impressive animal. Indigenous to eastern Russia, north-east China and parts of North Korea, the Siberian tiger can **1)** (**grow/ reach/ expand/develop**) a length of 286 cm which **2)** (**does/makes/causes/creates**) it the largest living tiger.

Siberian tigers are fierce predators and primarily hunt wild boar and elk. **3)** (**Due/Because/Since/As**) to the fact that their prey is found across wide areas, the Siberian tiger requires a large territory to survive. An adult male cat will roam a territory up to 1,000 km. The tiger moves through its territory **4)** (**alone/solo/ lonely//one**) and hunts at night. Using its keen vision and hearing along with a powerful **5)** (**feeling/ sense/taste/nose**) of smell, it sneaks up on its prey stealthily. Its stripes help camouflage it **6)** (**on/with/across/in**) the tall grass. It can run extremely fast over short distances and can leap 3 metres in a single bound!

Unfortunately, there are only a few hundred Siberian tigers left in Russia and **7)** (**more/much/just/even**) fewer in China and North Korea. We all need to come together to protect Siberian tiger and its habitat.

7 Дополните предложения нужными словами

Replace, congest, switch, encourage, glass, reduce, wrap, campaign, emissions, sight.

1. We should people to recycle.
2. We shouldn't throw away plastic, paper, aluminium and They can all be recycled!
3. Try to repair your stereo before you it.
4. Try to repair your stereo before you it.
5. I always my food with some silver foil.
6. I've started a recycling at school.
7. We have to find ways to decrease carbon dioxide
8. Cars our city centres.
9. I couldn't stop staring at the amazing
10. We should The amount of rubbish we throw away.
11. We can save energy if weoff lights when we leave a room.

8. Прочитай и переведи на русский язык. Подчеркни формы глагола to be в настоящем времени

A- Hallo! What city are you from?
 B- I am from Siberian city of Irkutsk.
 A- Oh, fine! I've never been there. It must be a very interesting city.
 B- Yes, it is. The city has a very long history.
 A- When was it founded?
 B- It was founded in 1661 near the confluence of two rivers: the Irkut and the Angara.
 A- I think the name of the city originates from the name of the Irkut river.
 B- Very much so. And the word "Irkut" may be translated from the language of native Siberians as a speedy, fast flowing river.
 A- I never knew about it! Well, is Irkutsk a large city now?
 B- Yes, it is. Now it is one of the largest Siberian cities, one of the industrial, cultural and economic centres of Siberia. Its population is over 600000.
 A- Are there many monuments and places of interest in Irkutsk?
 B- Yes, there are many interesting things to see in the city: monuments, churches and, of course, old wooden houses.
 A- I should visit your city.
 B- Well, it would be very interesting for you.
 A- Thank you.
 B- You are welcome!

9. Задай вопросы о...

a) the history of Irkutsk

b) the origin of the city's name

c) the present of the city

d) the centre of the city

e) the War Memorial

10. Употреби нужную форму прилагательного.

1. Moscow is (large) than Petersburg. _____
2. London is the (large) city in England. _____
3. My town is (clean) than yours. _____
4. Edinburgh is (dangerous) than London. _____
5. This city is (crowded) than it was five years ago. _____
6. Is Athens (old) city in Europe? _____
7. Los Angeles is (polluted) than Stratford. _____

11. Поставь вместо точек in, of, than, the или as...as (so...a

1. The State of Vatican City is smallest country the world.
2. New York is not clean Stratford.
3. There are many hotels my town. The Chelsea is the most comfortable all.
4. Living in the country is cheaper living in the city.
5. Death Valley is the hottest place the world.
6. Oxford is not noisy Paris.

12. Подбери синонимы к следующим словам.

- 1.safe_____ 4.famous_____
- 2.close_____ 5.unforgettable_____
3. fascinating_____ 6.area_____

district, not dangerous, memorable, well-known, interesting, near

13. Подбери антонимы

- 1.quiet_____ 4.cheap_____
- 2.clean_____ 5.modern_____
- 3.tall_____ 6.exciting_____

old, expensive, boring, noisy, small, dirty/polluted

14. Напиши о своём городе.

I live in _____

It is in _____

The oldest building _____

The busiest street _____

The most popular café _____

The most expensive restaurant _____

The most famous square _____

ТЕКСТЫ И ДИАЛОГИ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА.

Siberia

Siberia's six million square miles pass through the icy wastes of the Arctic, through tundra, taiga and the endless steppe. Mountains, high plateaus and plains alternate.

Siberia could easily contain the whole of Western Europe. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest in the world; while the potential hydroelectric energy of the Siberian rivers is immeasurable the Angara alone could provide 70 billion kilowatt hours a year. And yet it is only one of the region's rivers which include the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenisey, the Lena and the Amur. The largest hydroelectric plant in the world was built in Siberia on the Angara and some 23 others are being built on the Yenisey.

Siberia's forests are also unimaginably rich. Coal and iron ore deposits are very extensive in some districts of Eastern Siberia and in Western Siberia /Bakhar and Kolpashevo/. Siberia contains 90% of the Russia's coal reserves, 75% of the iron ore, 80% of the timber. Huge oilfields have been discovered near the ancient town of Tyumen, where the Samotlor field is said to be one of the largest in the world and is producing 50 millions tons of oil a year; in 1962 rich oil wells were tapped outside the village of Markovo, on the upper course of the Lena, and a whole new town, Neftelensk, has grown around them. Siberia is also very rich in gold, silver and precious metals, even diamonds.

Lake Baikal.

1. A popular Russian song calls it 'majestic ocean, holy Baikal'. In the language of the Evenki tribe it is also called Lama lSeal while in the Chinese chronicles it is Pe Hai, Northern Ocean. Lake Baikal is some 400 miles long and has an area of over 12000 square miles-equal to that of Belgium and the Netherlands together. Its width varies between 18 and 50 miles. According to the latest measurements, it is more than a mile deep in places. It contains one sixth of all the fresh water in the world and it is also the world's oldest lake. Russian scientists claim that the depression was formed in the Tertiary era, 25 million years ago. It lies some 1,650 feet above sea level. Experts are still arguing about its origin and how seals and sea cow over came to be in it not to mention the omul, a white fish of the salmon family which is one of the local culinary specialties. The water is crystal clear; a white sheet thrown into it can be seen clearly at a depth of 90-120 feet. It has hardly any taste, for it contains a negligible proportion of mineral salts. The currents are very slow. It is fed by 336 rivers but has only one outlet, the Angara. The water is cold- even in the hottest summers it never rises above 50-52 degree F though it rarely freezes before January; then the ice can be 24 or even 36 inches thick. It is frequently whipped by great storms. The Burgusin, the northeast wind, blows along its entire length. The other, even crueler, wind is the 80 m.p.h. Sarma, northwest wind, which wipes the waves up to considerable heights. For a shorter excursion, visit Listvyanka, with its Limnological Institute where you can hear a lecture on the extraordinary history and ecology of Baikal. The Russians have created a special scientific discipline they call "baikalogy". Experts have identified 1800 different creatures which are unique to Lake Baikal, many of them survivors which have become extinct elsewhere, or so the theories go.

2. An Old Baikal had 333 obedient sons who were the source of his infinite wealth. Their brothers in shoals of fish presented their father with gold of the sunrise and sunset and ordinary gold too. Only their sister, the capricious Angara wasted the riches they assted. One day black seagulls flew to the Angara from far away to tell her about the handsome and tightly Yennisey who lived beyond endless taiga. Even before Angara set her eyes on him she fell in love with Yenisey and decided to run away to him.

When Baikal heard about it he locked Angara in a stone dungeon. But can any force hold love imprisoned? Angara broke though the ring of the mountains tossing great boulders about, and when night fell she ran away to her beloved.

Final Test

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1) It's very cold today and _____ .
a) it's snowing; b) it snows; c) it snowing. | 1. _____ |
| 2) Where _____ yesterday?
a) was you; b) you were c) were you. | 2. _____ |
| 3) They _____ last week.
a) didn't come; b) came not; c) didn't
came. | 3. _____ |
| 4) My husband and I _____ to Edinburgh in 2001.
a) have moved; b) moved; c) did moved. | 4. _____ |
| 5) I'm a vegetarian. I _____ meat since I was a child..
a) haven't eaten; b) don't eat; c) am not
eating. | 5. _____ |
| 6) Are you thirsty? _____ make you a drink?..
a) Will I; b) Shall I; c) Do I. | 6. _____ |
| 7) They bought _____.
a) in the country a big old house; b) a big old
house in the country; c) an old big house in the
country | 7. _____ |
| 8) It's a present so you _____ pay anything
a) haven't to; b) mustn't to ; c) don't have
to. | 8. _____ |
| 9) In my opinion, you _____ smoke so much.
a) shouldn't; b) needn't; c) don't have to | 9. _____ |
| 10) If you have stomach pains, you _____ to go to the
doctor's.
a) should; b) ought; c) must. | 10. _____ |
| 11) I'd like _____, please.
a) four loaves of bread and two boxes of tomatoes;
b) four loafs of bread and two boxes of tomatoes; c)
four loave of bread and two boxes of tomatos. | 11. _____ |
| 12) Have you got _____?
a) many luggages; b) much luggages; c) much
luggage. | 12. _____ |
| 13) Paris isn't _____ London.
a) a big as; b) as big as; c) as big that | 13. _____ |
| 14) In the photo Tom looks _____ his friends.
a) happier that; b) happier than; c) more
happy than. | 14. _____ |
| 15) Which is the _____ the world?..
a) longer river in; b) longest river of; c)
longest river in. | 15. _____ |
| 16) We're going to _____ some shopping .
a) make; b) do; c) have. | 16. _____ |
| 17) She _____ for three hours before her guests come.
a) will cook; b) will be cooking; c) will
have been cooking | 17. _____ |
| 18) I enjoy <u>reading</u> English books.
a) читать; b) читая; c) читающий. | 18. _____ |
| 19) Too many cooks _____.
a) cook; b) eat c) spoil | 19. _____ |
| 20) _____ little, do much. | |

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a) Sleep; b) Eat; c) Promise | 20. _____ |
| 21) Where there is _____ there is a way.
a) a will; b) a wish; c) a fish | 21. _____ |
| 22) What is your opinion _____ my composition?
a) for; b) about; c) of | 22. _____ |
| 23) Nick devotes much time _____ sport because he wants
to be healthy.
a) on; b) to; c) at | 23. _____ |
| 24) Heavy rains can do a lot of harm _____ nature .
a) for; b) to; c) by. | 24. _____ |
| 25) We can find _____ many things about nature if we
get closer to it.
a) up; b) in; c)out; | 25. _____ |
| 26) Ben felt much better after the doctor's _____.
a) disease; b) medicine; c) treatment | 26. _____ |
| 27) Jogging in the morning will always keep you _____.
a) fit; b) hit; c) sit | 27. _____ |

Grammar

Глагол to be в Simple Active

Present	Past	Future
(I) am (he, she, it) is (we, you, they) are	was (ед. ч.) were (мн. ч.)	shall be (1-е л.) will be

Глагол to have в Simple Active

Present	Past	Future
have (got) has (got)	had	shall have will have

Оборот there + to be в Simple Active

Present	Past	Future
there is (ед.ч.) there are (мн.ч.)	there was (ед.ч.) there were (мн.ч.)	there will be

Степени сравнения прилагательных

	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
I	long easy	longer easier	(the) longest (the) easiest
II	interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
III	good bad much, many little	better worse more less	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least

Времена группы *Simple Passive*

<i>to be + Participle II</i>	
Infinitive	to be written, to be translated
Present Past Future	The letter is written/translated. The letter was written/translated. The letter will be written/translated.

Сводная таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

	Present	Past	Future
Долженствование	I must meet him. I have to meet him. I am to meet him. I should meet him.	I had to meet him. I was to meet him.	I shall have to meet him. I'll be to meet him.
Способность или возможность совершения действия	He can help you. He is able to help you.	He could help you. He was able to help you.	He will be able to help you.
Разрешение или возможность (вероятность)	I may use this device. I am allowed to use the device.	I might use this device I was allowed to use the device.	I shall be allowed to use the device.

Таблица времен группы Simple Active

Форма	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Утвердительная	My friends study French. He speaks English.	My friends studied French at school. He spoke English at the conference.	My friends will study French at the Institute. The teacher will speak about our English exam.
Вопросительная	Do your friends study French? Does he speak English?	Did your friends study French at school? Did he speak English at the conference?	Will your friends study French at the Institute? Will the teacher speak about our English exam?
Отрицательная	My friends don't study French. He doesn't speak English.	My friends did not study French. He didn't speak English at the conference.	My friends won't study French at the Institute. The teacher won't speak about our English exam.

Структура специальных вопросов

Вопросительные слова	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее и определитель к нему	Смысловый глагол в форме инфинитива	Другие члены предложения
What Where When	do did will	you he your sister	do go return	in the evening? yesterday? home?

Таблица времен группы Progressive Active

Форма	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
Утвердительная	<p>The are having an English class.</p> <p>He is still writing an exercise.</p>	<p>They were having an English class when I came to see them.</p> <p>He was writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.</p>	<p>They will be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock.</p> <p>He will be writing an exercise from 6</p>
Вопросительная	<p>Are they having an English class?</p> <p>Is he still writing an exercise?</p>	<p>Were they having an English class when I came to see them?</p> <p>Was he writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.</p>	<p>Will they be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock?</p> <p>Will he be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock</p>
Отрицательная	<p>They aren't having an English class, they are having a Russian class.</p> <p>He isn't writing an exercise, he is reading a book.</p>	<p>They weren't having an English class when I came to see them, they were having a Russian class.</p> <p>He wasn't writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock, he was reading a book.</p>	<p>They will not be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock, they will be having a Russian class.</p> <p>He won't be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow, he'll be reading a book.</p>

Таблица времен группы Perfect Active

Форма	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
Утвердительная	I have sent the letter.	I had already sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I shall have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.
Вопросительная	Have you sent the letter?	Had you sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday?	Will you have sent the letter by tomorrow evening?
Отрицательная	I have not sent the letter yet.	I had not sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I shall not have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.

Таблица времен Simple, Progressive, Perfect in Passive Voice

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect
	to be + Participle II	to be + being + Participle II	to have + been + Participle II
Present	The letter is translated	The letter is being translated	The letter has been translated
	Is the letter translated?	Is the letter being translated?	Has the letter been translated?
Past	The letter isn't translated	The letter isn't being translated	The letter hasn't been translated.
	The letter was translated	The letter was being translated	The letter had been translated
Future	Was the letter translated?	Was the letter being translated?	Had the letter been translated?
	The letter wasn't translated.	The letter wasn't being translated	The letter hadn't been translated?
Future	The letter will be translated	Не употребляются.	The letter will have been
	Will the letter be translated?		Will the letter have been translated?
	The letter won't be translated		The letter won't have been translated.

Таблица производных слов от some, any, no, every

Местоимения	+ thing	+body, one	+where	Употребляют
some некоторый какой-то какой-нибудь несколько	something что-то, что-нибудь	somebody someone кто-то кто-нибудь	somewhere где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	в утверд. . предл.
any 1) всякий любой 2) какой-нибудь	anything 1) всё 2) что-то 3) что-нибудь	anybody anyone \) всякий, 2) кто-то,	anywhere 1) везде, 2) где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	1) в утверд. 2) в вопросит, предл.
no, not any никакой + не	nothing (not anything) ничто + не ничего	nobody (not anybody), no one ничто, никто	nowhere not anywhere нигде	в отрицат. предл.
every всякий, каждый	everything всё	everybody everyone все	everywhere везде, повсюду	в утверд., вопросит, и отрицат. предл.

Словообразовательные аффиксы

Существительные - ion / - sion /-tion - er / -or -ing -ment -ty / -ity -ance / -ence -ness -ure / -ture	- discussion, transmission, combination - writer, inspector - opening - development - activity - importance, difference - darkness - mixture
Прилагательные -ic -ive -able / -ible -ant / -ent -ous -al -ful -less -un / -in / -ir / -il / -im	- democratic - progressive - valuable, accessible -resistant, different - dangerous - central - hopeful - hopeless - uncomfortable, indirect, irregular, illogical, impossible
Глагол -ize re-	- to characterize - to rewrite

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Participle II</i>	<i>Translation</i>
arise	arose	arisen	возникать
awake	awoke	awaked	будить, проснуться
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	born	носить, родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	стать
begin	began	begun	начать
bend	bent	bent	согнуться
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
burst	burst	burst	разразиться, взорваться
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить, поймать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить, рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	ехать
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	- forbidden	запретить
forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замёрзнуть, замораживать
get	got	got	получить
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слушать
hit	hit	hit	ударить,
hold ¹	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
know	knew	known	знать
keep	kept	kept	держать
lay	laid	laid	класть,
lead	laid	laid	вести
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	прыгать
leave	left	left	оставлять
lend	lent	lent	одолжить
let	let	let	пустить, дать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать

meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	поднимать
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить,
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	послать
set	set	set	устанавливать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти

shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять, давать побег
show	showed	shown/showed	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	опускаться
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
steal	stole	stolen	украсть
stick	stuck	stuck	втолкнуть, приклеить
strike	struck	struck/stricken	ударять, бастовать
swear	swore	sworn	клясться
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	говорить
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться, будить
wear	wore	worn	носить
weep	wept	wept	плакать
win	won	won	выигрывать
wind	wound	wound	заводить
write	wrote	written	писать

Литература

1.Основная литература:

1.1 Афанасьева О.В., Дули Д., Михеева И.В.и др. «Английский язык. 10 класс. Spotlight English. Student's Book Базовый уровень. Учебник. Вертикаль. ФГОС . Просвещение/Дрофа, 2023 г. + ЭБС Znanium. com Договор № 649 эбс от 09.01.2023 г.

2.Дополнительная литература:

2.1 Афанасьева О.В., Михеева И.В., Баранова К.М. «Английский язык. 10 класс. Rainbow English. Базовый уровень. Учебник. Вертикаль. ФГОС . Просвещение/Дрофа, 2020 г.