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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ИНСТИТУТА ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ

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UNIT 1

FOOD, GLORIOUS FOOD!

LEAD-IN

1. Match the words in the left-hand column with their translation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) freshly-squeezed carrot juice | a) персики |
| 2) lettuce | b) яблочный сок |
| 3) wholemeal bread | c) дыня |
| 4) peaches | d) салат |
| 5) melon | e) курица-гриль |
| 6) grilled chicken | f) орехи |
| 7) prawns | g) свежавыжатый морковный сок |
| 8) apple juice | h) грибы |
| 9) nuts | i) цельнозерновой хлеб |
| 10) bacon & cheese sandwich | j) фруктовый салат |
| 11) chocolate cake | k) орехи |
| 12) mushrooms | l) шоколадный торт |
| 13) fried egg, sausage,
French toast | m) яичница-глазунья, сосиска,
гренок |
| 14) fruit salad | n) креветки |
| 15) yoghurt | o) бутерброд с сыром и беконом |

2. Look at the list of food and drinks in ex.1. Which are *healthy*; *low-fat foods*; *fatty foods*; *junk food*?

3. What food & drink would be suitable for *a vegetarian*; *somebody who is on a diet*?

READING

TEXT 1

4. Before reading the text about stars' diets, answer the questions.

- 1) What do you usually eat and drink: at work; on a picnic; at a fast-food restaurant; at an expensive restaurant?
- 2) Do you often eat junk food? Do you have a snack between meals?
- 3) Do you worry about how healthy your diet is? Are you a fussy eater?





5. Read the text about stars' eating habits and do the tasks a) and b) below.

a) Read the text and match the stars to the things they like to eat or drink.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Demi Moore | a) bacon sandwiches |
| 2) Helen Hunt | b) fried chicken |
| 3) Eddie Murphy | c) watermelon (without seeds) |
| 4) Whoopi Goldberg | d) turkey sandwiches |
| 5) Bill Murray | e) carrot juice |
| 6) Mickey Rourke | f) poached eggs |

WHAT DO THE STARS EAT?*

Film stars are everyone's favourite subject. People love to talk about what they're wearing, who they're dating, and how much money they make. But have you ever wondered about what they eat?

Chefs and caterers on film sets have the answers. "Every actor has different eating habits," says chef John Sharp. "Some stars love meat, while others are strict vegetarians who don't eat meat, eggs, or fish. Some stars love junk food, while others are constantly on a diet and eat only healthy foods."

Ninety-nine per cent of the time, actresses are on a diet and insist on eating only low-fat foods. During the filming of *Now and Then*, Demi Moore ate nothing but Basmati rice, steamed baby spinach, green beans with lemon, and turkey sandwiches on wholemeal bread. During the filming of *Twister*, Helen Hunt only ate low-calorie foods, including poached eggs, dry toast, and steamed brown rice with vegetables.

Other stars love to eat junk food, and never count calories during their meals. Eddie Murphy's favourite food is Kentucky Fried Chicken. Whoopi Goldberg does not worry about how healthy her diet is, and loves fatty bacon sandwiches with lettuce, mayonnaise and lots of butter.

One thing for sure is that cooking for the stars is never easy, because they are often fussy eaters. "They want food fixed exactly the way they like it and always have something to complain about," says caterer Susan Tate. Bill Murray won't eat watermelon with seeds in it, and Mickey Rourke insists on freshly-squeezed carrot juice twice a day, but he won't drink it if it sits for more than six minutes.

Cooking for the stars is hard work, but few of these caterers ever think about changing jobs. "I love my work," says Susan Tate. "Where else can I see what Michelle Pfeiffer eats for breakfast or what Al Pacino has for a snack?"

* Evans Virginia Enterprise 2: elementary: coursebook / V. Evans, J. Dooley. – Newbury: Express Publishing, 2002.



b) For questions 1–4, choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

1) Vegetarians don't eat ...

- a) junk food
- b) vegetables
- c) meat
- d) healthy foods

2) Most actresses don't eat ...

- a) low-fat foods
- b) sandwiches
- c) fatty foods
- d) steamed vegetables

3) Who likes junk food?

- a) Eddie Murphy
- b) Demi Moore
- c) Susan Tate
- d) Bill Murray

4) Cooking for the stars is ...

- a) boring
- b) difficult
- c) easy
- d) scary

TEXT 2

6. Answer the following questions and read the text.

- 1) Do you agree with a statement 'You are what you eat'?
- 2) What do you eat for your breakfast, lunch and dinner?
- 3) Can you say about a person's character analyzing the food he/she eats?
- 4) What do you know about eating habits?

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT*

My name's Betty and this is my husband, Phil. We both work in offices in London. We have breakfast at half past seven. We don't have a big breakfast, because we have to go to work. We usually have toasts, coffee, and orange juice.

For lunch we usually have a salad or soup and a sandwich. That's at about 1.30.

We have dinner at about half past seven. It's the big meal of the day and we have meat or fish with vegetables and potatoes, pasta, or rice. We have fruit or ice cream for dessert. We have a glass of wine with the meal. On Saturday evenings we usually go to a restaurant for dinner at about eight o'clock. We both like Chinese and Italian food.

I'm Roy and this is my wife, Joan. We live on a farm, so we have to get up early, at about 5.30. We start the day with a big breakfast – bacon, sausages, and eggs, with tomatoes and mushrooms. We have toasts, too, and two or three cups of tea.

* <http://12fan.ru/2287867567.html>



Our big meal of the day is lunch at 12 o'clock. We have meat with potatoes and vegetables, then a big pudding, such as custard and apple pie, and a cup of tea.

At five o'clock we have tea. That's a light meal – eggs perhaps, or cheese toast, and then cakes or biscuits and another cup of tea! On Fridays and Saturdays we go to the pub in the evenings and have a few pints of beer.

7. Look at the statements and say whose eating habits they describe.

- 1) They have breakfast at half past five.
- 2) Lunch is their big meal of the day.
- 3) They drink tea with their meals.
- 4) They don't eat fish.
- 5) They go to a pub at the weekend.

8. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

- 1) Phil & Betty usually have _____ for breakfast.
- 2) Our _____ of the day consists of potatoes, vegetables and pudding with a cup of tea.
- 3) Roy & Joan start their day with a big breakfast – bacon, _____, tomatoes and _____.
- 4) _____ is a usual evening meal on Fridays and Saturdays.
- 5) Betty & Phil like Chinese and Italian _____.

VOCABULARY

9. Read the descriptions of some products. For questions 1–10, match the correct letter A–J.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1) You can eat a little of this food every day, but it is not really good for you because you can get tooth cavities. | A. orange |
| 2) This product is very good for you because it has calcium. It makes you grow big, strong and helps your bones. | B. potatoes |
| 3) This food grows underground and has vitamin C and fiber. | C. sweets |
| 4) It is a roundish citrus fruit. | D. grape |
| 5) It is made from different grains such as corn, wheat, oats etc. | E. cheese |
| 6) This fruit grows in tropical areas. It can be the whole year round. | F. porridge |
| 7) Plant with large green leaves used in salads. | G. onion |
| 8) Meat, vegetables or fruit baked in pastry. | H. pie |
| 9) Small vegetable with a strong smell and taste. | I. lettuce |
| 10) A green or purple fruit that grows in bunches. | J. banana |





10. Choose the most suitable word given for each blank.

TIME FOR TEA

If you tried to visualize a Paris café, you would probably (1) _____ plates of golden croissants and cups of steaming hot coffee. Whatever you picture, a teapot is (2) _____ to be part of the scene. Although the (3) _____ of taking afternoon tea is in many (4) _____ an English custom, its popularity is now (5) _____ through Paris.

Tea salons have been fashionable in Paris (6) _____ early this century. One of the oldest tearooms in Paris, ‘Angelina’, was (7) _____ in 1903. The atmosphere has a charming turn-of-the-century feel and the menu includes a mouth-watering (8) _____ of cream cakes, meringues and almond macaroons.

Tearooms in Paris are unfortunately often overlooked by tourists snared by the bright lights and bistros. But for those who know, tea drinking in salons is serious (9) _____. Menus often give you (10) _____ descriptions of the teas’ origins, or even what time of the day is right for drinking a certain tea.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) A. think | B. imagine | C. consider | D. figure |
| 2) A. rarely | B. not | C. unlikely | D. hardly |
| 3) A. means | B. fact | C. view | D. habit |
| 4) A. ideas | B. ways | C. types | D. forms |
| 5) A. spreading | B. moving | C. going | D. swelling |
| 6) A. for | B. until | C. since | D. before |
| 7) A. founded | B. set | C. run | D. found |
| 8) A. mass | B. selection | C. mixture | D. collection |
| 9) A. affair | B. trade | C. business | D. commerce |
| 10) A. tiny | B. particular | C. special | D. detailed |

11. Study the information in Appendix 1. Fill in the blanks with the necessary form of the word.

EATING OUT

I am a terrible cook. I have tried hard but it’s no use. I’ve got lots of (1) _____ books, I choose a dish I want to cook, I read the recipe (2) _____, I prepare all the necessary ingredients and follow the (3) _____. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick (4) _____ snack. So I often eat out. I do not

COOK
CAREFUL
INSTRUCT
TASTE
EXPENSE





like (5) _____ restaurants – I don't feel at ease in them. First, the (6) _____ gives me a menu that I cannot understand because it's (7) _____ and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the bill, I never know how much to leave as a tip. I prefer fast food places like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat (8) _____. Besides, I find fast food so (9) _____! And I like takeaway places where you buy a meal in a special (10) _____ and take it home.

WAIT

COMPLICATE

STRAIGHT

DELICACY

CONTAIN

TRANSLATION

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Have you ever asked yourself how much damage junk food does to your body?
- 2) Top models are continuously on a diet to stay slim.
- 3) Dad always demands a cup of hot milk before bedtime.
- 4) Dieters shouldn't eat fattening foods.
- 5) The Monty's staff was helpful, friendly and polite during my visit.
- 6) They looked very smart in their clean uniforms.
- 7) Unfortunately, the service was rather slow and one of the cashiers gave me the wrong change.
- 8) The friendly staff, good music, clean tables, and comfortable seating all helped to give Monty's an excellent atmosphere.
- 9) The new no-smoking policy is also a good idea, and it made my meal at Monty's a very pleasurable experience.
- 10) I tried the Mexican Sizzler – a spicy hamburger with chili sauce in a soft, white bread roll.

SPEAKING

ORDERING A MEAL

13. Read and translate the dialogue.

Waiter: Good evening. Are you ready to order, sir?

Tony: I think so. Julia, what would you like?

Julia: I'll have the chef's salad, please, followed by the baked salmon and egg pie.





Waiter: And for you, sir?

Tony: I'd like the mushroom soup, please. And for the main course, I'll have the pasta.

Waiter: Fine. And for the dessert?

Julia: Chocolate pudding for me, please. Tony?

Tony: I'll have the fruit salad.

Waiter: And would you like anything to drink?

Tony: Yes – mineral water for Julia and a cola for me, please.

Waiter: Thank you, sir.

DINNER MENU

Starters

- Mushroom soup \$1.95
- Chef's salad \$4.65
- Seafood cocktail \$6.30
- Cream cheese tart \$5.45

Main Courses

- Roast lamb with steamed vegetables \$11.65
- Pasta with fresh tomato sauce \$9.85
- Spicy grilled chicken with fried potatoes \$11.65
- Baked salmon and egg pie \$11.65

Desserts

- Tropical fruit salad \$4.85
- Chocolate pudding \$4.65
- Strawberry and vanilla ice cream \$3.45

Fresh fruit juice \$1.25
Mineral water \$0.75

Soft Drinks \$1.60
Tea or coffee \$1.60

14. Imagine you are at the same restaurant. Act out a similar dialogue. Use the dinner menu in ex. 13.

WRITING

- 15. You have received an e-mail message from your English friend George.**
- a) Read and translate the e-mail message.**
 - b) Write a similar letter to Mike, telling him about your eating habits (100–120 words).**



Dear Mike,

How are you? As for me, I'm not quite well. Yesterday I had dinner in a new Chinese restaurant. I guess there was something wrong with that snake. Have you ever tasted anything exotic like snakes or frogs?

I usually have cereal and milk for breakfast and a sandwich or a salad for lunch. At about seven o'clock I have dinner with my mum and dad. And at the weekends I eat out with friends. What about you? Could you tell me about your eating habits? And by the way will you tell me about your favourite national dishes? Write back soon.

Best wishes,

George





UNIT 2

TRAVELLING

LEAD-IN

1. Match the words in the left-hand column with their translation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) to travel by train | a) парить над землей |
| 2) rout | b) путешествие |
| 3) steam train | c) пристегнуть ремни |
| 4) high speed train | d) регистрироваться |
| 5) journey | e) садиться в самолет |
| 6) to hover off the ground | f) взлетать |
| 7) security check | g) багаж |
| 8) runway | h) паровоз |
| 9) flight | i) взлетная полоса |
| 10) to check in | j) путешествовать поездом |
| 11) luggage | k) рейс |
| 12) departure lounge | l) высокоскоростной поезд |
| 13) to take off | m) зал вылета |
| 14) to fasten one's seat belt | n) проверка безопасности |
| 15) to board the plane | o) маршрут |

2. How old were you when you had the first holiday? How did you travel? Did you enjoy it?

3. Look at the list of words in ex.1. Which is *the fastest; the oldest; the safest* way of travelling? How have the means of transport changed since the time of steam engines?





READING

TEXT 1

4. Read the text below. For paragraphs 1–6, find the most appropriate headings.

- A. How did steam engines help?
- B. What replaced steam engines?
- C. Why did railways develop?
- D. How fast can trains travel now?
- E. How can trains further develop?
- F. When was the first accident?

TRAINS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE*

1. _____

Railways are not a modern invention as most of us think. The idea of transporting things and people on rails has been around for a long time. Rails were made of wood, stone or metal, and railway wagons were pulled by horses, some were even wind powered and had sails. At the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain, people needed to transport raw materials such as coal, so they created a network of canals and rail links between towns. But canals and horsepower were a very slow way to move things around the country, so the speed of railway wagons needed to be increased.

2. _____

By 1800 many industries were using steam engines, designed by James Watt (from where we get the electrical measurement – Watt). Richard Trevithick, a Cornish engineer, refined Watts' invention and after failing to build a steam powered road vehicle, he designed the first locomotive for an Iron Works in Wales. He called it a 'puffer' because of the noise it made, and on its first journey it travelled at almost 8 km/h an hour! Unfortunately, it was so heavy that it broke the rails – it only made three journeys. But it had shown that steam engines could be used to move trains, and speeds began to increase.

3. _____

By 1829 locomotives were travelling at speeds of over 45km/h and the first public railway had been opened, the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The most famous early locomotive was The Rocket. In 1833 it won a competition organized by the owners of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, to find the best locomotive for their new line. Unfortunately, during the compe-

* <http://list-english.ru/audio/BritishCouncil/audio/themes/Trains.pdf>





tion, a Member of Parliament wasn't careful as he crossed the tracks and The Rocket knocked him down. He died later. This was one of the first train accidents in history.

4. _____

Although it is still possible to travel on the Trans-Siberian railway, and take the Orient Express from Paris to Vienna, steam trains such as the Mallard or Flying Scotsman, have not travelled regularly for almost 30 years in many countries. Diesel powered locomotives or trains running on electrified lines now run on most railways. Modern trains are cleaner and much faster than steam engines but many people still miss the puffing sound and the romance of steam.

5. _____

Quite a few countries now use high speed trains. The famous Bullet Train in Japan and the TGV in France can both carry passengers at speeds of over 300 km/h. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes; up hills, through mountains, even under the sea. Euro-tunnel was opened in 1994 and connects Britain to France through a railway that goes under the sea.

6. _____

The future of train travel could be in Maglev trains. These trains are supported by electro-magnets and hover off the ground. Some countries are already using this technology in cities, and others are planning to use it on longer journeys. At the moment they can go more than 500 km/h, but some engineers think speeds of over 1000 km/h are possible – some even think they could be used to launch space shuttles! Trains have come a long way since Richard Trevithick's puffer.

5. Read Text 1 again and say if the statements are True (T) or False (F). If the statement is false – give the right variant.

- 1) Different types of material were used to make rails.
- 2) Canals and horsepower were quite satisfactory ways of raw materials transportation at the time of the Industrial Revolution.
- 3) James Watt refined Richard Trevithick's invention.
- 4) The first locomotive proved to be safe and reliable.
- 5) The name of one of the most famous first locomotives was 'The Rocket'.
- 6) The Rocket is famous not only for being the earliest locomotive but for being the first train accident agent.
- 7) Steam trains are out of use nowadays.
- 8) Many countries use high speed trains now.





- 9) The famous Bullet train in Japan can develop almost the speed of sound!
- 10) The future of the train travel could be in electro-magnet trains.

TEXT 2

6. Answer the following questions and read the text about air travel below.

- 1) Have you ever travelled by air?
- 2) What do you think are advantages and disadvantages of air travel?
- 3) What can you do on board?
- 4) What are the duties of *a security guard; a flight attendant; a pilot*?

7. Decide whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false – give the correct variant.

- 1) Passengers have to come to the airport four hours before the departure.
- 2) A passenger pays for the excess luggage.
- 3) A light bag is considered to be hand luggage.
- 4) Passengers wait for their plane in the departure lounge.
- 5) Goods at a duty free store are more expensive than in a usual shop.
- 6) When all the passengers are on board the plane starts moving.
- 7) The cabin crew is always rude.
- 8) If the flight is bumpy, all passengers must leave their seats.
- 9) Your luggage is never checked in the airport.
- 10) A plane takes off without permission.

AIR TRAVEL*

When travelling by air you have to get to the airport earlier in order to check in about an hour or two before your flight. If you have a lot of luggage, you can put it on a trolley and push it to the check-in desk where someone will check your ticket and weigh your luggage. If you have excess luggage, you have to pay for it, and it can be expensive. Your heavy luggage is put on a conveyer belt and carried away. A light bag is classified as hand luggage and you can take it with you on the plane.

Then you go to the customs. An immigration officer looks at your passport and a security guard checks your hand luggage before you go into the departure lounge to wait till your flight is announced. If you want to, you can buy some goods at the airport duty free stores. When you see on the depar-

* <http://www.testsoch.info/air-travel/>





ture board or hear an announcement that your plane is now boarding, you go through the departure gate, and then there is sometimes a security check before you actually get on the plane. When all the passengers are on board and when the captain and the crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane moves to the end of the runway. Finally, permission is received from the control tower and the plane moves faster and faster and finally takes off.

Flying is fun. I like being in a big aircraft. The cabin crew (stewards and stewardesses or flight attendants) are always very friendly and helpful. They walk up and down the aisle bringing meals and drinks; and if the flight is going through some turbulence, they warn everybody that it might be a bit bumpy and ask us to fasten our seat belts. On a long flight, I like listening to music through the headphones available to all passengers or watch a video, which is always available too, and sometimes I have a sleep. I enjoy it all so much that as soon as I get off the plane I want to go on the next flight again.

8. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

- 1) You get to the airport earlier in order to ____.
- 2) If you have excess luggage, you have to ____ it.
- 3) A light bag is classified as _____ luggage.
- 4) An ____ looks at your passport and a security guard checks your ____.
- 5) If you want to, you can buy some goods at the airport ____ .
- 6) When all the passengers are on board and the crew is ready, the plane ____
____ the end of the runway.
- 7) The plane moves faster and faster and finally ____.
- 8) The flight attendants walk up and down the ____ bringing meals and drinks.
- 9) If the flight is going through some ____, the flight attendants warn everybody.
- 10) On a ____ flight, I like listening to music through the headphones.

VOCABULARY

9. Study the information in Appendix 1. Use -ess, -tion, -ant, -ment to form nouns from the following words.

Inform	Commit	Command	Steward
Correct	Attend	Announce	Host
Attract	Compart	Pollute	





10. Fill in the blanks (1–10) with the right words from the list below.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

contact
gentlemen
flight
lounge

announce
hostess
passengers

thank
technical
information

Ladies and 1) _____, attention, please! British airways regrets to 2) _____ the cancellation of Flight BA564 to London due to 3) _____ difficulties. Will all the 4) _____ now awaiting the departure of this flight please 5) _____ the British Airways ground hostess at the 6) _____ desk in the transit lounge? Will passengers who are booked on this 7) _____ from Geneva and are now waiting in the departure 8) _____, also go to the information desk in the transit area? A ground 9) _____ is waiting by Gate No1 to escort you. 10) _____ you!

11. Fill in the blanks (1–10) with the right words (A, B, C or D) from the list.

A FIRST TIME FOR EVERYBODY*

Joe stepped onto the plane and was met by one of the (1) _____ who showed him to his seat. This was his first (2) _____ and he was feeling quite nervous. His hands were trembling slightly and he was breathing deeply. He walked along the (3) _____ of the plane and found his seat. Joe had spent a lot of time on planning his holiday because this was the first time he had been (4) _____. Sitting next to him was an 8 year-old-boy who also appeared to be quite nervous. Joe knew he was quite good (5) _____ children, so he decided to try to calm the boy. After (6) _____ with the boy for a few minutes, Joe produced some chocolate and gave it to him. The boy then became quite cheerful as he explained that he loved chocolate (7) _____ much.

The man and the boy found that they (8) _____ well together as they chatted for the whole flight. Joe discovered that they were on the same (9) _____ flight the following week, which pleased them both. When they disembarked at the terminal, Joe commented about what a very (10) _____ flight he'd had. The young boy agreed, saying that he was looking forward to catching up with Joe again on the return flight.

* http://www.examenlsh.com/FCE/fce_use_of_english_part1.html



- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1) A. pilots | B. cabin crew | C. team | D. member |
| 2) A. rout | B. voyage | C. travel | D. flight |
| 3) A. corridor | B. path | C. lane | D. aisle |
| 4) A. ahead | B. away | C. abroad | D. boundary |
| 5) A. at | B. for | C. with | D. by |
| 6) A. conversing | B. discussing | C. debating | D. negotiating |
| 7) A. too | B. extremely | C. so | D. absolutely |
| 8) A. got on | B. were | C. got to | D. got so |
| 9) A. back | B. return | C. two way | D. home |
| 10) A. well | B. fantastic | C. great | D. good |

TRANSLATION

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

ON BOARD THE PLANE

- 1) Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
- 2) Captain Gibson and his crew welcome you aboard British Airways flight 179 to New York.
- 3) We will be flying at a height of 30000 feet.
- 4) Our speed is approximately 600 miles an hour.
- 5) We'll land in New York in five and a half hour.
- 6) The temperature in New York is now minus 3 °C.
- 7) In a few minutes you'll be able to see the Irish Coast.
- 8) Our flight attendants will serve lunch in half an hour.
- 9) Thank you for your attention.
- 10) We wish you a pleasant flight.

SPEAKING

13. Read and translate the dialogue.

A: Good morning. Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like to book some tickets for the city tour, please.

A: Certainly. How many people are you booking for?

B: Just two adults – my friend and myself.

A: When would you like to go? We have one starting in 10 minutes.

B: Actually, we want to go this afternoon. Is there a tour at 3 o'clock?

A: No, but there is one at 3:15.

B: That will be fine. How long does it last?



A: An hour. Here are your tickets. That's \$10, please.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you. Enjoy the tour.

14. You have seen these advertisements. Make up a dialogue between a tourist and a ticket seller. Use the dialogue above as a model.

<p>CITY CRUISES See the sights of London by boat on a one-hour cruise along the river Thames. Tours start at 11.00 am, 12.30 pm, 2 pm and 3.30 pm every day from Westminster Pier. Tickets: Adult £9.50 Children £4.50</p>	<p>HISTORIC YORK Take an hour-long walking tour of the best preserved medieval city in the UK and learn all about its history and architecture. Times: 10 am, 12 pm, 2 pm Monday to Friday Tickets: Adults £5 Children £3</p>
---	--

WRITING

15. You received a postcard from your friend telling about her holiday.

a) Read and translate the postcard

Dear Jean,

How are you doing? I'm writing to you from Kolobrzeg at the Polish Seaside. I'm there with my family. We have a great time, though the weather isn't so good, as we'd like. Therefore we spent our first day on a campsite, where we are staying. Yesterday morning we climbed up to the lighthouse and the view was really great. And in the afternoon we went to the beach, where we were sunbathing and we were having a bath in the Sea. Tomorrow we're taking a boat trip on the lake next to our campsite and in the evening we are going shopping and then eating ice-cream. On Saturday we're buying some souvenirs and on Sunday we're coming back home.

Anyway, I'll tell you everything, when you arrive here next week.

Hope to see you!

Bye for now,

Kate



b) Using the postcard above as a model, write an answer to your friend. Tell about your holiday. Use phrases for writing postcards and the plan below.

Tell him/her about ...

- 1) the weather
- 2) what you did yesterday
- 3) what you did last night
- 4) what you are doing today
- 5) what you are going to do tomorrow.

Greetings:	Dear ...,
Farewells:	Bye for now.
	Speak to you soon.
	Best wishes ...
	Love ...





UNIT 3

ENTERTAINMENT

LEAD-IN

1. Match the words in the left-hand column with their translation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) actor | a) развлечение |
| 2) stage | b) пантомима |
| 3) role | c) развлекать |
| 4) pantomime | d) актер |
| 5) clown | e) роль |
| 6) comedy | f) комедия |
| 7) impressive | g) искусство |
| 8) art | h) представлять (зрителю) |
| 9) thriller | i) веселиться |
| 10) to perform | j) аудитория, публика |
| 11) troupe | k) клоун |
| 12) to have fun | l) труппа |
| 13) audience | m) триллер |
| 14) entertainment | n) впечатляющий |
| 15) to amuse | o) сцена |

2. What indoor/outdoor weekend activities do you do?

Example: I usually go to the cinema with my friends.

3. Use the language below to discuss which activities you find *exciting*, *boring*, *interesting*, *entertaining*, etc.

I find listening to classical music boring	– So do I. – Do you? I don't
I don't find going to the cinema exciting.	– Neither do I. – Don't you? I do.



READING

TEXT 1

4. Answer the questions below.

1. Who is your favourite actor or actress?
2. Why do you like this actor/actress?
3. What films with his/her participation have you watched?

5. Read the text and say if the statements are True (T) or False (F). If the statement is false – give the correct variant.

- 1) Chaplin might have been born some years earlier than is currently believed.
- 2) Chaplin was born in Europe.
- 3) His parents' job was not connected with show business.
- 4) Chaplin's father died when Charlie was 14.
- 5) Chaplin's mother died before her son was successful.
- 6) Chaplin first performed on the stage after he arrived in the United States.
- 7) In his childhood, Chaplin was a picture of health.
- 8) His first serious job was delivering newspapers.
- 9) His first partner on the stage was the actor, Stan Laurel.
- 10) He was discovered while working for a British organization in the United States.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S EARLY LIFE*

He was believed to have been born on April 16, 1889. There is some doubt whether April 16 is actually his birthday, and it is possible he was not born in 1889. There is also uncertainty about his birthplace: London or Fontainebleau, France. There is no doubt, however, as to his parentage: he was born to Charles Chaplin, Sr. and Hannah Harriette Hill, both Music Hall entertainers. His parents separated soon after his birth, leaving him in the care of his increasingly unstable mother.

In 1896, Chaplin's mother was unable to find work; Charlie and his older half-brother Sydney Chaplin had to be left in the workhouse at Lambeth, moving after several weeks to Hanwell School for Orphans and Destitute Children. His father died an alcoholic when Charlie was 12, and his mother suffered a mental breakdown, and was eventually admitted temporarily to the

* <http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/reading/3r9-charlie-chaplin.php>





Cane Hill Asylum at Coulsdon (near Croydon). She died in 1928 in the United States, two years after coming to the States to live with Chaplin, by then a commercial success.

Charlie first took to the stage when, aged five, he performed in Music Hall in 1894, standing in for his mother. As a child, he was confined to a bed for weeks due to a serious illness, and, at night, his mother would sit at the window and act out what was going on outside. In 1900, aged 11, his brother helped get him the role of a comic cat in the pantomime Cinderella at the London Hippodrome. In 1903 he appeared in 'Jim, A Romance of Cockayne', followed by his first regular job, as the newspaper boy Billy in Sherlock Holmes, a part he played into 1906. This was followed by Casey's 'Court Circus' variety show, and, the following year, he became a clown in Fred Karno's 'Fun Factory' slapstick comedy company.

According to immigration records, he arrived in the United States with the Karno troupe on October 2, 1912. In the Karno Company was Arthur Stanley Jefferson, who would later become known as Stan Laurel. Chaplin and Laurel shared a room in a boarding house. Stan Laurel returned to England but Chaplin remained in the United States. Chaplin's act was seen by film producer Mack Sennett, who hired him for his studio, the Keystone Film Company.

TEXT 2

6. Read the texts A, B, C, D, E, and F, answer the questions.

1. What is their purpose?
2. What types of entertainment are mentioned?
3. Which of them would you like to go to?

A Theme night: Murder Mystery Dinner Theater*

Dates/Times: Every week,
Thurs-Sun, 7:00 pm

Location: Charing Cross
Thistle Hotel, The Strand,
WC2

Admission: £49 (including
three-course dinner)

B Cultural Events: Union Dance

Dates/Times: Thurs-Sat, 8:00 pm

Location: Stratford Circus, Theatre
Square, E15

Admission: £9 adults, £5 children
and seniors

Experience an evening of **multicultural** music and **movement** at the

* Evans V. Upstream. Pre-Intermediate. Student's Book / V. Evans, J. Dooley. – Newbury: Express Publishing. – 2004. – 128 p.





For an evening of dining and entertainment, **head for** the Charing Cross Thistle Hotel. Enjoy a great dinner while watching a live comedy thriller, or play the role of detective and help the actors **solve the mystery**. Good food and a good laugh **guaranteed**.

C Cinema: BFI London IMAX

Dates/Times: Every week, 12:30 am – 8:30 pm

Location: Charlie Chaplin Walk, South Bank, SE1

Admission: £7.90 adults, £4.95 children

Interested in films? Then **don't miss the chance** to watch the latest 3D **releases** on the UK's largest cinema screen. The BFI London IMAX is a **state-of-the-art** cinema with a 20-metre screen and **digital surround sound!** Now showing: *Bugs*, *Ghosts of the Abyss* and more!

Stratford Circus. The Union Dance **troupe is performing** *Urban Classics*, a mixture of break-dancing, ballet and **martial arts**, to a **cultural mix** of hip-hop, jazz and **traditional** African and Italian music.

D Art Exhibition: Tate Modern

Dates/Times: Mon-Thur, Sun, 10 am – 6 pm. Fri & Sat, 10 am – 10 pm

Location: 25 Bankside, Holland Street, SE1

Admission: Free

Don't miss the *Sigmar Polke: History of Everything* exhibition in the Tate Modern. Polke is famous for using a variety of different **materials** and **techniques** to create interesting images. His **impressive** works **include** paintings, drawings and photographs. An amazing exhibition – not just for **art** lovers.





**E Comedy nights:
Jongleurs Comedy Club**

Dates/Times: Every Friday & Saturday night, 7 pm

Location: Camden Lock, Chalk Road, NW1, South Bank, SE1

Admission: £15

For **non-stop** laughter and a great night out, Jongleurs Comedy Club is the place to be. Buy a meal during the highly entertaining show, then dance straight away at the disco. Have guaranteed a laugh and dance, so come and join in the fun.

F Musical: Anything Goes

Dates/Times: Mon-Sat, 7:30 pm

Location: Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, WC2, Chalk Road, NW1, South Bank, SE1

Admission: £20 balcony, £35 circle, £45 stalls

Trevor Nunn's **award-winning production** of the classic Cole Porter musical *Anything Goes* is a singing and dancing sensation. John Barrowman and Sally Ann Triplett give brilliant **performances** in this wonderfully entertaining musical comedy.

7. The people below are planning what to do this Saturday. Read the short texts about them and suggest the best entertainment from ex. 6 for each person.

- 1) Elizabeth says: "I go out to have fun. A lot of laughs, a good meal, going dancing – that's my idea of a good time!"
- 2) Ann loves music and dance. She is especially fond of shows that combine modern and ethnic sounds. "Nothing too serious, though", she says. "I prefer light, amusing entertainment."
- 3) Melissa loves going to the theatre, and she particularly enjoys comedies. She also likes eating at nice restaurants.
- 4) Frank is an art student, and he is interested in images of all kinds and photography. Being a student, he has very little money to spend on entertainment.





8. Look through the texts in ex. 6 again and guess the meaning of the words and word combinations from the context. Explain each meaning. Use whatever language you can or consult a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) state-of-the-art | 4) award-winning production |
| 2) performances | 5) digital surround sound |
| 3) non-stop | 6) impressive |

VOCABULARY

9. Match the words with their definitions. Use the words to complete the sentences below.

- a) Spectators 1) a group of people watching or listening to a concert/play/film
 b) Viewers 2) the people who watch something live, especially a sporting event
 c) Audience 3) the people who watch television

- 1) The ____ started applauding the actors enthusiastically.
- 2) Millions of ____ watch “Friends” every week.
- 3) 20,000 ____ were in the stadium for the semi-final.
- 4) This TV show is very popular among the ____.
- 5) This competition is a big event for the town and thousands of ____ are expected to come to support the teams.
- 6) The book was a bestseller and now when it was screened it will attract huge ____.
- 7) Every year Wimbledon Finals attract thousands of ____.
- 8) The ____ were very much impressed by the plot and acting.
- 9) The creators of the series hope to attract ____ by the intriguing plot and famous actors.
- 10) The names of the players spoke for themselves, and the stadium was filled with ____ long before the start of the game.

10. Study the information in Appendix 1. Use -ive, -ous, -able, to form adjectives from the following words.

Fame

Adventure

Enjoy

Protect





Humour
Memory
Danger
Flame

Talk
Admire
Collect
Inform

11. Use adjectives from ex. 10 to fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

- 1) Sherlock Holmes is probably the most _____ detective in literature.
- 2) That clown has a very _____ face.
- 3) Tom is quiet, but John is quite _____.
- 4) 'MAD' is a (n) _____ magazine that makes you laugh your head off!
- 5) My sister's wedding was a very _____ event. I will never forget it.
- 6) The book is very _____. You will find everything you need there.
- 7) It's very _____ to go rock climbing without special equipment.
- 8) The monologue of the hero was quite _____.
- 9) It was a _____ work and I did enjoy being part of a team.
- 10) I was impressed by his performance. It was _____.

TRANSLATION

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Entertainment includes many activities from gardening to travelling.
- 2) Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life.
- 3) As for me, I'm fond of sport. It helps keep fit.
- 4) The film screened on this book will attract huge audience.
- 5) This artist is famous for using a variety of different materials and techniques to create interesting images.
- 6) His works impress by colourful paintings, drawings and photographs.
- 7) My friend is fond of shows that combine modern and ethnic sounds.
- 8) There is no point in making film adaptations of famous literary works, as they are usually a poor version of the original.
- 9) Fewer people become interested in such forms of entertainment as ballet and opera.
- 10) People in Russia watch much more television now than twenty years ago.

SPEAKING

13. In pairs, think of a film you both have seen. Use the expressions and your own ideas to discuss it.

Films	It was excellent / great / fantastic / superb / moving / touching / fascinating / hilarious, etc. I was / wasn't impressed / thrilled by it. It was disappointing / awful / unoriginal.
Actors	She's / He's good / amazing / great / brilliant, etc. I (don't) really like him / her. She's / He's awfully dreadful.

14. Tell your foreign friend about the cinema/theatre in your city.

WRITING

15. You've got a letter from your foreign pen-friend who invites you to spend a Christmas holiday together with his family.

a) Read and translate his letter below.

Dear Misha,

Thanks a lot for your letter! I was very happy to get it. I still can't forget the summer holiday I spent together with your family. I hope your parents feel well and everything is OK.

I would like to invite you to spend Christmas holiday with me and my family. What do you think of this idea? What would you like to do on Christmas? What events would you like to visit?

I can't wait to get your answer.

See you soon I hope.

Take care,

James

b) Write an answer to his letter (100–120 words).

Use the given letter as a model. Pay attention to the structure of the letter (greeting, thanks for the previous letter, final phrase). Remember to answer all his questions.



SELF-STUDY

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the text about entertainment and culture in the USA, and then decide if the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) Boston is an international center of culture.
- 2) People from Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles can visit many concerts, art exhibitions and lectures.
- 3) People from small cities cannot visit many concerts, art exhibitions and lectures.
- 4) The United States is the place for the world's greatest museums, orchestras, theaters, and concert halls.
- 5) Private organizations don't have money to support the arts.
- 6) The state government of New York doesn't support cultural and entertaining events with money.
- 7) Art and "high" culture are the most popular sources of entertainment and information in America.
- 8) People do not often visit mass events.
- 9) TV is less popular now because of the rich entertaining policy.
- 10) Ticket prices are very low.

ENTERTAINMENT AND CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES*

The United States is an international center of culture and entertainment. Its major cities (like New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles) regularly host many concerts, art exhibitions, lectures, and theatrical performances. And on a smaller scale, the same is true of smaller cities. Some of the world's greatest museums, cinemas, orchestras, theaters, and concert halls are located in the United States.

Performances, exhibitions and concerts are usually very well attended. Tickets can be hard to get, despite their high prices! Many cities also have large communities of artists, actors, dancers, and musicians.

The national and state governments, as well as private organizations, have traditionally supported the cultural and entertaining events with money. Recently, however, problems in the U. S. economy have decreased this support.

Though entertainment, art and "high" culture are important in America, the most popular sources of entertainment and information are television, movies, radio, and record music.

* Falk R. Spotlight on the USA. – Oxford university press, 1993. – 172 p.





TEXT 2

2. Read the text about losing weight. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

LET'S DO IT TOGETHER!*

I've just read an article which made me think of you and me, Mary. It says, "Every morning when many people wake up, they usually think about one thing – their weight! Today is going to be the day. Today they are going to start a diet which will last for several months. Or, they feel guilty because they have broken their diet the day before." Just like us!

It goes on to explain that they have usually tried everything - cutting out cakes, biscuits, bread and potatoes, eating meals out of a packet, pills, special drinks – you name it, they've tried it! Why does nothing work? Well, of course, the article mentions not taking enough exercise and sitting in front of the television, but I really liked this article because it doesn't say you should do a lot of exercise unless you enjoy it. I thought to myself, "Ha, ha, Oliver, this is someone who understands me," so I read on.

The writer doesn't just send you off to the nearest gym; she doesn't believe in eating only salads, vegetables and fruit either. She thinks you should eat everything but just less of it! What makes her ideas different is that you must eat with a friend – never alone! That means you can't eat extra potatoes or eat quickly if you do it together. You're supposed to eat less, little by little, and weigh each other. What do you think? (By the way, I'm writing to you about it instead of phoning because my parents got angry when they saw their last telephone bill!) I can't wait for you to come on Friday so we can begin. We always talk about losing weight so why don't we do something about it?

- 1) Why is Oliver writing to Mary?
 - A. to invite her to stay for the weekend
 - B. to explain a new diet with packet meals that he has heard about
 - C. to tell her about an article he has read
 - D. to ask her advice about how to lose weight

- 2) The writer of the article that Oliver has read thinks:
 - A. people eat too much.
 - B. people should take more exercise.
 - C. people shouldn't always start diets and not continue them.
 - D. many people have the same weight problems.

* <http://www.docme.ru/doc/1110936/1698.razgovarivaem-po-anglijski.-ch>



- 3) Oliver liked the writer of the article because
- A. she says you shouldn't eat salads and vegetables.
 - B. she realizes that not everyone likes taking exercise.
 - C. she allows you to eat sweet things.
 - D. she says you can eat more potatoes if you like.
- 4) Oliver didn't phone Mary because
- A. Mary hasn't got a phone.
 - B. he couldn't remember Mary's telephone number.
 - C. it would be too expensive.
 - D. his parents were making a telephone call.
- 5) Which sentence would be the most suitable one to end this letter?
- A. Let's meet for dinner at my house on Friday!
 - B. Why don't we go to the gym on Saturday?
 - C. No more cakes and sweets for us!
 - D. I think we should join a weight-watchers' club.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the gap.

- 1) David's plane was _____ by thick fog.
- A. cancelled
 - B. delayed
 - C. postponed
 - D. laid off
- 2) The ship's owner agreed to give the _____ a pay-rise.
- A. crew
 - B. passengers
 - C. team
 - D. group
- 3) The plane from Geneva has just _____.
- A. grounded
 - B. descended
 - C. landed
 - D. failed



- 4) We hope that you will enjoy your _____.
- A. flight
 - B. flying
 - C. flighting
 - D. fly
- 5) I won't be long. I'm just packing my last _____.
- A. luggage
 - B. baggage
 - C. suitcase
 - D. case
- 6) _____ you ever _____ Chinese food?
- A. Are ... trying
 - B. Do ... try
 - C. Have ... tried
 - D. Did...try
- 7) The kettle _____. Do you want to make some tea?
- A. is boiling
 - B. has been boiling
 - C. boiled
 - D. was boiled
- 8) Nowadays many people _____ frozen food instead of fresh food.
- A. have bought
 - B. are buying
 - C. buy
 - D. has bought
- 9) Most children _____ vegetables.
- A. are hating
 - B. hate
 - C. have been hating
 - D. hated
- 10) They must be at the sports ground now. They usually _____ basketball on Fridays.
- A. play
 - B. are playing
 - C. have played
 - D. have being playing





TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) This year Iceland Foods, a British frozen food company, introduced flavored vegetables including chocolate-coated carrots.
- 2) Nowadays, it's a stated fact that you can find genetically engineered food almost in every shop.
- 3) Machine is out of order. Drinks are available at bar.
- 4) Airlines are changing their rules so that two pilots are always in the cockpit.
- 5) A British airline says there will now be two pilots in the cockpit on every flight.
- 6) Cabin crew will also regularly enter the cockpit to check on the pilots.
- 7) Renting a car means you are free to go where you choose and visit places off the beaten road.
- 8) On most long-distance trains seats can be reserved in advance.
- 9) In Asian countries if you visit someone you always stay for a few drinks.
- 10) When you have had enough to drink, you tap your cup or put your hand over it.

WRITING

5. Write a letter (100–120 words) to your English-speaking friend telling him/her about traditional Russian food. Use the plan below.

Plan

Dear ... (your friend's name),

Paragraph 1: Thanks so much for your last letter. You wrote that it would be interesting to find out about traditional Russian food.

Paragraph 2: Describe the traditional Russian dishes

Paragraph 3: Tell him/her about the things influencing Russian food (climate, weather, culture, historical events, and etc.)

Paragraph 4: Tell him/her what you like/don't like about Russian food

Paragraph 5: Ask your friend to write to you about the traditional food of his/her country

Best wishes,

(Your first name)





CONTROL WORK № 5

Variant 1

TEXT 1

1. Read the text and complete the statements (1–5) with the most suitable ending A, B, C or D.

ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism is a booming business that many tour operators cite as being helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people step on protected natural areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt on the value of this form of tourism. In fact, it suggests that ecotourism is more damaging than helpful to nature. Details are in a report published in the journal ‘Trends in Ecology and Evolution’. Researchers believe tourists are disrupting animals in their natural habitat. They pointed to a recent event where sea turtles in Costa Rica had problems laying their eggs because of the great number of tourists who had come to watch the turtles’ nesting habits.

The report says that ecotourism is making animals bolder and that this could endanger the animals. A regular human presence might make animals tamer and less cautious about other animals around them, and this could put them at risk of being attacked by their natural threats. “Then they will suffer higher mortality when they encounter real predators,” the report says. It added: “When animals interact in ‘benign’ ways with humans, they may let down their guard.” The report said it was essential, “to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how different species in different situations respond to human visitation and under what precise conditions human exposure might put them at risk.”

- 1) In this text ecotourism is viewed as being _____ to nature.
- A. beneficial
 - B. threatening
 - C. traditional
 - D. innovative
- 2) A report published in the journal ‘Trends in Ecology and Evolution’ pointed _____ character of ecotourism.
- A. irregular
 - B. educational
 - C. damaging
 - D. entertaining





- 3) Animals become bolder because of the risk of _____.
- A. being killed by people
 - B. being reluctant to breed
 - C. being attacked by other animals
 - D. attacked by other animals
- 4) A new research should study _____.
- A. the respond of the animals to human presence
 - B. the reasons of mortality among animals
 - C. cases of encountering real predators
 - D. cases of cruelty to animals
- 5) The report is based on _____.
- A. stories from tourists
 - B. recent events
 - C. deductions of scientists
 - D. research

TEXT 2

2. Read the text. Decide if the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F).

ROCK BAND

Two years ago, our 14-year-old son, Ben, asked us for a set of drums for his birthday. At first, we were very much against the idea because of the noise. “It’s better than watching television or playing computer games in my free time,” Ben argued, “and it’ll keep me out of trouble.” In the end we gave in. “All right,” we said, “but you must consider the rest of the family and the neighbours when you play.”

That was just the beginning. Because drums are not the easiest instruments to transport, the other members of Ben’s band started appearing at our home with their guitars and other electrical equipment. And so, for several hours a week, the house shakes to the noise of their instruments and their teenage singing.

At least Ben’s hobby has been good for our health: whenever the band start practicing, my husband and I go out for a long walk. And I must admit that, although their music may sound a little strange, they are friendly and polite group of young men. I cannot judge their musical skill – after all I didn’t expect my parents’ generation to like the same music as I did when I was a teenager – but they do play regularly in local clubs for young people.





Our main worry is that they won't spend enough time on their school work because of their musical activities, though this hasn't happened yet. I am always stressing to Ben how important his studies are. But one thing is certain – Ben was right: it has kept him out of trouble and he is never bored.

- 1) The writer is trying to give advice to teenagers.
- 2) The writer gave Ben the present he wanted because he would use it sensibly.
- 3) Ben persuaded his mother to present him an electric guitar.
- 4) The neighbours of the author don't mind the noise.
- 5) The influence of the band members on the author's son worries her.
- 6) The band members' taste in music is different from hers.
- 7) Ben and his friends play the instruments well.
- 8) Ben's friends avoid any contact with her.
- 9) Whenever the band start practicing, Ben's parents listened to them.
- 10) The band practices several times a week.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) I _____ hard for months and decided to spend two weeks in a 5-star hotel in the Bahamas.
A. works
B. had working
C. had been working
D. worked

- 2) I _____ really early, so I was able to do a lot.
A. had booked
B. had a book
C. had booking
D. booked

- 3) As soon as I approached the _____ and announced my name, there was a flurry of activity.
A. reception table
B. reception desk
C. reception coach
D. reception place





- 4) Before I knew what was happening, the manager had ordered a porter to grab my bags and show me to the penthouse _____.
A. basement
B. lobby
C. attic
D. suite
- 5) A large basket of fruit _____ on a table, and an invitation to join the manager of the hotel for a complimentary dinner _____ on a silver plate.
A. was sitting/was lying
B. was sitting/was laying
C. sat/ laid
D. was sat/was laid
- 6) No more dessert for me, please. I am _____.
A. starving
B. fool
C. hungry
D. full
- 7) It is the most delicious steak, I _____.
A. have ever tried
B. ever try
C. am ever trying
D. ever tried
- 8) My brother _____ the toaster since 10 o'clock.
A. has repaired
B. is repairing
C. has been repairing
D. repairs
- 9) I _____ good books and good music, and when I have some time to spare, I like to go to the theatre or a concert.
A. is keen of
B. am fond of
C. am keen of
D. keen of





- 10) Those, who prefer to stay _____ may spend their free time, watching TV, listening to the radio.
- A. a home
 - B. at home
 - C. at house
 - D. in home

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Our long-range aircraft is equipped with on-board telephones.
- 2) In accordance with international safety regulations, passengers must not carry weapons in their carry-on luggage.
- 3) Equipment with transmitters and remote-controlled toys are prohibited on board.
- 4) All Lufthansa flights are non-smoking flights.
- 5) Travel is the movement of people between relatively distant geographical locations, and can involve travel by foot, bicycle, automobile, train, boat, airplane, or other means.
- 6) Entertainment is a form of activity that holds the attention and interest of an audience, or gives pleasure and delight.
- 7) Many people believe that luck plays an important role in their lives.
- 8) Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages.
- 9) An important aspect of entertainment is the audience, which turns a private recreation or leisure activity into entertainment.
- 10) In Saudi Arabia people always offer their guests something to drink when they arrive: tea, coffee or perhaps water or soft drinks.

WRITING

5. Write a postcard to your friend describing your flight abroad. Use 80–100 words.





Variant 2

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the article and decide if the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) The Beatles are more popular today than ever.
- 2) The “Oasis” have recently copied a Beatles’ song.
- 3) The Beatles once filled Japan’s Budokan stadium.
- 4) There is a Beatles Festival every year in the USA.
- 5) Paul McCartney lived in Penny Lane when he was a teenager.
- 6) Penny Lane is in Liverpool.
- 7) The Beatles always wrote their own songs.
- 8) In Britain, the Beatles are forgotten.
- 9) Not many people go to Liverpool every year, to see where it all began.
- 10) They became popular because they caught the spirit of a generation.

THE BEATLES – STILL GOING STRONG

Although they broke up almost 50 years ago, the Beatles are still one of the most popular rock groups in the world! During the six years of their existence, they led a revolution in music. Half a century later, their records still sell in millions every year.

- In 2014, Hollywood is making a big new documentary film about the Beatles.... almost 50 years after they broke up!

- In 2013, a “new” Beatles album, “On air live at the BBC – part 2” was the group’s 31st top album in the USA!

- In 1996, six million Beatles albums were sold during the year. That would be a good score for a functioning band or group; but for a group that last played together in 1970, it was incredible!

- In Britain, a study recently showed that the Beatles are still one of the most popular groups with people over 15 years old; and they are still popular with teenagers too.

All over the world, teenagers know the tunes, and often some of the words too, of the Beatles’ most famous songs; Yesterday, Penny Lane, Hey Jude and When I am Sixty Four are among the best known.

Among more recent pop groups, many big names – such as Oasis, Blur or Foo Fighters – owe a lot to the Beatles, and they say so! In their album the Masterplan, Oasis did a new version of the Beatles' song “I am the Walrus”.





However, there are also dozens of bands all over the world which do nothing but copy the Beatles. There is a band in England called the Bootleg Beatles, a band in America called the 'Fab Four', a Norwegian band called 'Det Betales', and even a band called Museum in Kazakhstan; and there are many more too!

The Bootleg Beatles now do over 100 shows a year and they always bring in big audiences! Once, they filled the 10,000 seat Budokan stadium in Japan!

There are also dozens of Beatles conventions and Beatles weekends every year, in different parts of the world. The annual Beatle Fest in America (founded in 1974) attracts 20,000 fans each year!

In Britain, the Beatles are still a big tourist attraction. Thousands of people go to Liverpool every year, to see where it all began. In Liverpool, they can visit the Beatles' museum, take a "Beatles' Tour" of the city (seeing places like Penny Lane), or visit the house where Paul McCartney lived as a teenager.

So why did the Beatles become so popular in the sixties, and why are they still so popular today?

They became popular because they caught the spirit of a generation. Sixties teenagers were very different from fifties teenagers; they wanted to change things, and escape from the rather dull fifties. The Beatles came along, offering a new type of music, with new instruments (electric guitars). They were not the only group, of course; but they were the best, the most original. At first they copied rock 'n' roll songs from America. These were not well-known in England at the time, but it was easy to get rock 'n' roll records in Liverpool, a busy port city at the time. Sailors brought the most popular records from America, and these became popular with young musicians in Liverpool. Then the Beatles began writing their own songs – and people liked them.

When they became popular, they did not stop doing new things; instead, they pushed back the frontiers of pop/rock music in all directions. And where they went, others followed.

Today people are still following them; and probably they will continue following for a long time to come.





TEXT 2

2. The people below all want to go on a short trip. Decide which place (letters A–H) would be the most suitable for each person or the group of people (numbers 1–5).

- 1) Ray and three of his friends would like to spend a whole weekend driving around in nice scenery and enjoying some of the local food.
- 2) Phil and Adam want to go on a comfortable trip which takes them quickly to an interesting city. Then they want to enjoy at least two days of sightseeing.
- 3) Mike, Kathy and their three children don't have much money, but they want a special day out this Saturday. They must be back home by 9 p.m.
- 4) Kirsten is a Dutch student who is studying in Scotland. She doesn't drive, but wants a day trip to see some beautiful scenery and spend a little time by the sea.
- 5) Clare and Robert want to enjoy some good food, but would also like to give their two young children a day to remember. They don't mind if they spend a lot of money.

A Marine Life, France

The chance to experience the oceans of the world. Children will love the observatory, with water all around them and enormous fish swimming above their heads! Afterwards you eat at a world-famous local restaurant before boarding the ferry at 9 p.m. Not cheap, but a great day out!

B Amsterdamer

Sail out in the evening and enjoy over 12 hours in the Netherlands, returning the following night. After a good Dutch breakfast you travel by train direct to the heart of the wonderful city of Amsterdam. The sightseeing and places to shop will make this a day to remember. Weekends only.

C Ireland by Car

Once you arrive in Ireland you're quickly on beautiful country roads, with friendly villages where you can stop for a delicious bite to eat. The special price allows you to take your car and up to five people away for 48 hours, and two nights' hotel accommodation can be arranged for a little extra.

D French Hypermarket Day Trip

Whether you want to buy or just look, you'll love this tour. The enormous Darney shopping centre is a shopper's dream! You will find a great number of local goods on sale, and clothes and kitchen goods are excellent value. Free children's entertainment all day. Leaves 10:00, back at 19:00.



E Shop Till You Drop

For good value shopping, take our newest cruise-ferry and you needn't even get off! Leaving at 11 a.m., our duty-free shopping centre, more a floating department store than an on-board shop, opens at midday. We're back by 4 p.m. Sorry, only four people per ticket.

F Belgium by Hydrofoil

A four-day trip. From England you cross to Belgium in just 100 minutes by hydrofoil! You are served food and drinks during the crossing, then continue your journey to Brussels, or another beautiful city, on the fast Belgian railway network.

G A Taste of the Good Life in France

After a relaxing voyage, you visit a beautiful area which is famous for its good things to eat. There you can enjoy some sightseeing and choose from a number of wonderful restaurants. Sail back on the night crossing. Sorry, adults only!

H Sea and Mountains in Northern Ireland

Explore the Northern Ireland countryside, including the amazing Mountains of Mourne and the small seaside holiday town of Newcastle. The ferry leaves the port in Scotland at 7:30 and arrives back at 22:20. Transport in Northern Ireland is by air-conditioned coach.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item (A, B, C or D).

1) Your car isn't here. It _____ the garage.

- A. has taken
- B. has been taken
- C. was taken to
- D. takes

2) Do you think that jacket was designed _____ a famous fashion designer?

- A. at
- B. of
- C. with
- D. by





- 3) That ring _____ to my mother by my father.
A. was given
B. is given
C. will have been given
D. will give
- 4) My application for a loan was turned _____.
A. by the bank down
B. away by the bank
C. off by the bank
D. down by the bank
- 5) It became a _____ and stayed at number one in the charts for ten weeks.
A. masterpiece
B. bestseller
C. song
D. hit
- 6) Harry Potter is the biggest children's _____ this century.
A. blockbuster
B. bestseller
C. hit
D. artwork
- 7) The trouble with all these _____ movies is that they have lots of special effects and little real acting.
A. blockbuster
B. drama
C. cartoon
D. comedy
- 8) It's such a/an _____ piece of music. I cry every time I hear it.
A. surprising
B. outstanding
C. moving
D. impressive
- 9) It's _____! It must be the funniest show on TV.
A. hilarious
B. breathtaking
C. exciting
D. nice





- 10) The actor gave_____performance. It was perhaps the only time we will ever see that play performed so well.
- A. a classic
 - B. an outstanding
 - C. an old-fashioned
 - D. a spectacular

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) There are sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable.
- 2) Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes.
- 3) Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.
- 4) I prefer fantastic films, though I enjoy documentaries almost as much, to say nothing of animated cartoons films, news-reels or popular science films.
- 5) It is a good idea that those who are late are not allowed to enter the hall until the news-reel is over. I hate being disturbed when a film is on.
- 6) There are a lot of types of entertainments: reading books, magazines, newspapers, surfing the Internet, watching movies and television, listening to the radio and recordings.
- 7) What food would you recommend to somebody visiting your country for the first time?
- 8) Let's make lasagna for the dinner party tomorrow. – Great idea! How much minced meat do we need?
- 9) Fish and chip is a hot dish of English origin, consisting of battered fish, commonly Atlantic cod, and chips.
- 10) Commercial sale of genetically modified food began in 1994, when Calgene first marketed its delayed-ripening tomato.

WRITING

5. Write a letter to your friend (100–120 words) about your holiday in Britain.





Variant 3

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the text and decide if the statements (1–7) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) Titanic is a movie about adventure.
- 2) Exact features of the real events were copied in the movie.
- 3) In the film, you don't realize what's real and what's computer-generated.
- 4) The special effects make the story look better.
- 5) The story depicts the disgusting sides of the life of the rich.
- 6) The budget spent on the film could suit several films.
- 7) Every detail of the furniture and the surrounding was replicated.

THE BEST FILM OF MY LIFE

As you know, the 3-hour-14-minute film “Titanic” is no mere disaster movie. It's an epic love story about a 17-year-old American aristocrat who is betrothed to a rich and hateful suitor but falls in love with a free-spirited artist, who won his third-class passage in a card game. It's “Romeo and Juliet” on a sinking ship and has become an international sensation.

“Titanic” is also a movie about money and its evils. With fine irony, Cameron has spent more dollars than any other filmmaker to make a film that denounces the rich.

The \$8,4 million costume budget alone would finance several independent movies. Production designer Peter Lamont copied the real Titanic down to the exact shade of green on the chairs in the smoking lounge. The sumptuous sets have made-to-order replicas of the china, the stained-glass windows – and since all of it was going to be destroyed, nothing could be rented. “To the best of our knowledge, there was no violation of historical truth”, says Cameron. “We have a great responsibility. “Whatever we make, will become the truth, the visual reality what a generation will accept”, says Cameron.

The special effects are in the service of the story. In the 80-minute sinking of the ship, you don't wonder what's real and what's computer-generated. What you feel is the horror of the experience, the depths of the folly that left this “unsinkable” ship so vulnerable to disaster. While the women and children are loaded into lifeboats (there were only enough for half the 2,200 passengers), the third-class passengers are locked.



Cameron makes terrifying poetry out of chaos with images of the ship breaking in half, the deck rising perpendicular to the water as passengers bounce off the ships' giant propellers into the freezing ocean.

But it is the love between the unhappy Rose and the sanguine, open-hearted Jack that occupies stage center. Is it the great love story Cameron so desperately wanted to make? Not quite. Visually, his lovers are an odd match: next to DiCaprio's boyish beauty, Kate Winslet looks womanly. And once the disaster strikes, their individual fates become overwhelmed by the communal horror. Our hearts, at least, couldn't but break once these lovestruck kids were surrounded by floating frozen corpses.

TEXT 2

2. Read the text below. For questions 1–8, choose the correct ending A, B, C or D.

ENGLISH FOOD

However, World War II changed everything. At War time women had to forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without foreign imports, and ration their use of home-grown food. The Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the war was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food!). This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in white sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry recipes we began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes which gave hope of a better future. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their own land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is as much a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Saxon English!

However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Melmerby, Cumbria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their steak and mushroom pie, Lancashire hot-pot, and bread and butter pudding are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!





1. The writers believe that British cooking ...
 - a) has always been very bad.
 - b) was good until World War II.
 - c) is good because it is so international.
 - d) is marvelous

2. They say that the British ...
 - a) eat only traditional British food in their homes.
 - b) don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
 - c) buy lots of foreign ingredients.
 - d) mix traditional and foreign food.

3. They say that the British weather ...
 - a) enables the British to produce good local food.
 - b) often ruins fruit and vegetables.
 - c) is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.
 - d) is predictable.

4. They say that World War II had a great influence on British cooking because ...
 - a) traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
 - b) people had limitless supplies of home-grown food.
 - c) people started to believe that British food was boring, so after the war. they wanted to cook more interesting and international dishes.
 - d) it allowed to know foreign cuisine.

5. They say that ...
 - a) British tourists try lots of new dishes when they are abroad.
 - b) nowadays, it is very unusual for British people to cook British food.
 - c) literature and language are more culturally important than food.
 - d) the British are indifferent to foreign food.

6. The writer's final conclusion about British cooking is that ...
 - a) there is no hope.
 - b) you will only be able to get British food in expensive restaurants.
 - c) you will be able to get more good traditional British dishes, especially in pubs.
 - d) it will become international in some time.





7. Surely food is a part of...
- tragedy.
 - our culture.
 - our literature.
 - comedy.
8. British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their own land! This sentence means:
- British people have to travel to try their national food.
 - Their dining tables are enormous.
 - There is a lot of dishes from foreign countries appeared in Britain cuisine.
 - The British don't like new dishes.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

IF A STAR USED IT, WOULD YOU BUY IT?

If you saw an actor eating a Choco Bar, would you buy one? Last year when everyone saw Gabriel Hopps eat one in the film *Run Into Trouble*, people bought lots more) Choco Bars than before. Was that an/a 1) _____? Well, the makers of Choco Bars paid a lot of money to have Gabriel eat one of their bars and not some other 2) _____. It is a new way to advertise, called 'product placement'; the advertising people like it because we don't see it as an advertisement. After all, their job is to get us to buy things. How do they 3) _____ us?

One way is to get someone famous to say they use or like a 4) _____. Choco Bars used a film-star, Dentacreme uses a pop star, Samia. The slogan in the advertisement is a line from one of her songs, so when you hear the song you think of Dentacreme. There is a 5) _____ in all advertisements and in this one it is: if you bought their product you would use same toothpaste as Samia, a beautiful, exciting pop-star.

Some advertisements use 6) _____, someone who knows about the product, and someone we recognize. In the Tube Bikes advertisement we see Sean Elliott, the champion cyclist. This time the message is, he knows about bicycles, you can 7) _____ him, so buy a Tube Bike and become a champion. You don't have to be 8) _____ to be in an advertisement. Some ads are saying 'everybody likes this, you must like it too'.





Other advertisers know that you don't want to be like everybody else. You want something that is just for a few people.

Some advertisements use romance to persuade you, like Stratton jeans, and many cigarette companies. If you wore Stratton jeans, they suggest, somebody would love you.

Advertising is widely used in newspapers, on radio and television, in the forms of various exhibitions and numerous booklets. But good quality products don't need to be advertised. The more copies are sold, the more attractive the paper becomes for the advertisers. Advertising is just praising of this or that thing or company, showing its 9) _____. An advertisement gives detailed 10) _____ about the name of the company, its services, and the advantages of these services, the prices, and the address.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) A. advertisement | B. notice | C. sign | D. view |
| 2) A. mark | B. brand | C. firm | D. group |
| 3) A. persuade | B. offer to | C. suggest | D. propose |
| 4) A. production | B. product. | C. good | D. staff |
| 5) A. topic | B. message | C. text | D. sentence |
| 6) A. an expert | B. a specialist | C. an amateur | D. a leader |
| 7) A. trust | B. confide in | C. believe in | D. suppose |
| 8) A. famous | B. notorious | C. proud | D. known |
| 9) A. superiority | B. advantages | C. authority | D. leadership |
| 10) A. information | B. informations | C. inform | D. data |

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

- 1) Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure.
- 2) Travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.
- 3) Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages.
- 4) Are there many vegetarian restaurants in your area? Can you name any dishes that they serve?
- 5) The grapefruit is a subtropical citrus tree known for its sour to semi-sweet fruit.
- 6) To keep your body well-balanced, you need a huge variety of nutrients every day.
- 7) Do you want some mustard on your burger? – No thanks, ketchup is fine.
- 8) Entertainment is a form of activity that holds the attention and interest of an audience, or gives pleasure and delight.





- 9) Entertainment can be an idea or a task, but is more likely to be one of the events that have developed over thousands of years specifically for the purpose of keeping an audience's attention.
- 10) Storytelling, music, drama, dance exist in all cultures, were supported in royal courts, developed into sophisticated forms and over time became available to all citizens.

WRITING

5. Think of your worst holiday experience. Write a short article for a magazine (80–100 words).

Write :

- where you went;
- who with;
- when it happened;
- what happened.





Variant 4

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the text and decide if the statements (1–7) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) There are Indian and Chinese restaurants in most towns and cities in England.
- 2) British supermarkets sell a lot of foreign food.
- 3) British people still prefer to cook traditional British food in their own homes.
- 4) The writers think that British food has always been bad.
- 5) Foreign cooks have always used British ingredients in their cooking.
- 6) The writers think that the food that is produced in Britain is of high quality.
- 7) The problem with British food is that it uses complicated recipes.

SOME GLIMPSES ON GOOD ENGLISH FOOD

How has come it so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian – but where are the English restaurants?

It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pasta, pizza and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagna instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the end of the 20th century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is a resounding "No", but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world – chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and



more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that we are able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

TEXT 2

2. Complete the following sentences basing on the text.

- 1) Theatre is... .
- 2) Different kinds of theatre performances are... .
- 3) Theatre appeared when ancient people started to act out... .
- 4) The most important elements of theatre are... .
- 5) The audience can influence the performances by... .
- 6) People visit theatre performances because... .
- 7) Costumes, scenery, properties, music and choreography are the usual elements of the theatre since... .
- 8) To make a successful performance the director should collaborate with...

THEATRE

Theatre is one of the oldest and most popular forms of entertainment, in which actors perform alive for an audience on a stage or in another space chosen for the performance. The actors, the audience, and the space are three essentials of theatre. The fourth is the performance, or the actors' creative work in production. The performance is very often a play – tragedy, comedy, or musical – but it need not be. Theatre performances include vaudeville, puppet shows, mime, and other forms of entertainment.

Theatre historians trace the origins of theatre to myth and ritual found in dances and mimed performances by masked dancers during rituals and other ceremonies that marked important passages in life. Early societies acted out patterns of life, death, and rebirth associated with the welfare of village tribes. At some unrecorded time, these ceremonies and rituals turned into dramatic festivals and spread west from Greece and east from India.

In addition to the actor and the audience in a space, other elements of theatre are a written or improvised text, costumes, scenery, lights, sound, and properties (props). Most theatrical performances require the collaborative efforts of many creative people working toward a common goal: the production.

Theatre can serve many purposes. It can be designed to entertain, instruct, motivate, persuade, and even shock. But whatever the intentions of the



director, performers, and crew, the result depends on the interaction with an audience. The audience affects the performance by providing the performers with immediate feedback, such as laughter, tears, applause, or silence. Each night there is a continuous interaction between the auditorium and the stage.

Some audiences want only to be entertained. Others want the theatre to provide new insight and understanding of political, social, or personal issues. Throughout history theatre has reflected the society in which it takes place. In many repressive and authoritarian regimes theatre provides entertainment to distract audiences from the brutal conditions under which they live or to serve as lessons in the virtues of the ruling powers. In Germany during the 1930s and 1940s, for example, theatre and motion pictures were used to praise the virtues of Adolph Hitler's regime.

Ultimately, audiences make their opinions known through their attendance or nonattendance. They support what appeals to them and generally fail to support what they find distasteful, offensive, or incomprehensible.

Theatre is a diverse and complex art. It requires collaboration among many artists, craftspeople, and managers in order to create a performance for audiences. Since the time of the ancient Greeks, theatrical events have included such production elements as costumes, scenery, properties, music, and choreography. Lighting and sound are more recent additions. Each element in today's theatre has its own designer, composer, or choreographer, who collaborates with the director to focus the audience's attention on the actor in the special environment or seeing place.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) She can't come to the phone now because she _____ for tomorrow's test.
A. studies
B. is studying
C. has studied
D. studied

- 2) They must be at the sports ground now. They usually ____ basketball on Fridays.
A. play
B. are playing
C. have played
D. plays





- 3) I _____ my work already. I'm ready to go for a walk with you.
A. finish
B. am finishing
C. have finished
D. finished
- 4) I _____ breakfast right now. Can you call a little later?
A. cook
B. am cooking
C. have cooked
D. cooked
- 5) I _____ this book. Can I borrow it for a week or so?
A. don't read
B. am not reading
C. haven't read
D. read
- 6) People often behave in the _____ way as film stars
A. like
B. similar
C. as
D. right
- 7) _____ tourism is a type of tourism that is kind to the environment.
A. Environmental
B. Safe
C. Green
D. Biological
- 8) Some violent programs and films make _____.
A. people violent
B. people violence
C. people wild
D. people wind
- 9) Nowadays many people _____ frozen food instead of fresh food.
A. have bought
B. are buying
C. buy
D. bought





- 10) Most children _____ vegetables.
- A. have been hating
 - B. hate
 - C. are hating
 - D. hates

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) You need very little cheese for this dish.
- 2) Peach is a small sweet fruit with red or yellow skin, and a stone in the centre.
- 3) How long have you been traveling round Europe?
- 4) This is the first time I've eaten snails. They are delicious, to my mind!
- 5) I usually have cereal and milk for breakfast and a sandwich or a salad for lunch. What about you?
- 6) You can buy your ticket from a ticket-machine or ticket office at any underground station.
- 7) You can buy a single or return ticket, valid for travel on the date shown on the ticket.
- 8) If the value of travel on your ticket has been used up, the gate will open for you, but the machine will keep your ticket.
- 9) Reading has been a source of entertainment for a very long time, especially when other forms, such as performance entertainments, were (or are) either unavailable or too costly.
- 10) Even when the primary purpose of the writing is to inform or instruct, reading is well known for its capacity to distract from everyday worries.

WRITING

5. This is an e-mail message you received from your English friend Mike. Write a similar e-mail message to Mike, answering his questions and telling him about your eating habits (100–120 words).





Hi there,

How are you? As for me, I'm well. Yesterday I had dinner in a new Chinese restaurant. I had a snake! It was delicious!

I usually have bacon and vegetables for breakfast and a sandwich or a salad for lunch. At about seven o'clock, I have dinner. At the weekends I eat out with friends. What about you? What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch and dinner? Do you often eat out? Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Mike





UNIT 4

MASS MEDIA

LEAD-IN

1. Match the words in the left-hand column with their translation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) background knowledge | a) источник |
| 2) to enrich | b) международные дела |
| 3) leisure time activity | c) произносить речь |
| 4) viewer | d) телезритель |
| 5) education program | e) развлечение |
| 6) source | f) значительное влияние |
| 7) entertainment | g) фундаментальные знания |
| 8) powerful means | h) освещение события |
| 9) public opinion | i) вид деятельности для отдыха |
| 10) considerable influence | j) цензура |
| 11) to deliver speech | k) общественное мнение |
| 12) coverage | l) образовательная программа |
| 13) international affairs | m) слухи |
| 14) censorship | n) мощное средство |
| 15) rumors | o) обогащать |

2. Say what kind of mass media you consider *popular/the most interesting/informative/out-dated*?

3. Answer the questions below.

- 1) How do you get information about the world?
- 2) What is the role of mass media in the life of modern society?
- 3) Do you think TV programmes can help you to study at the university? In what way?





READING

TEXT 1

4. Read the text below. Decide if the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F). If the statement is false – give the right variant.

- 1) The most popular leisure activity today is reading newspapers.
- 2) TV and newspapers influence the political opinion of people.
- 3) Most newspapers belong to the government.
- 4) Glossy magazines provide the information about the politics, economic and financial events.
- 5) Today we could meet only texts and illustrations on the Internet.
- 6) The electronic news is more frequently revised compared to the news on TV or issues in press.
- 7) Today you can be online practically everywhere.
- 8) Different categories of people find the Internet very helpful today.
- 9) All the information in the Internet is censored and controlled.
- 10) The Internet has forced out all the other media completely.

THE POWER OF THE MEDIA*

The mass media is a matter that touches all our lives. Without doubt, virtually every day since early childhood, it has been playing an important role in forming our personality, enriching our background knowledge, providing us with information of any kind. The mass media nowadays is mostly associated with television, press and the Internet. It is estimated that the most popular leisure time activity is watching TV. The sets are often on up to 8 hours a day. Recent studies show that the average viewer watches more than 28 hours of television every week.

TV is extremely popular as it satisfies many of the interests that people enjoy so much – sports, news, music, theatre, movies, education programs – it caters for popular tastes, whatever they are. TV is the cheapest source of info and entertainment, but it is also a powerful means of shaping public opinion. Over the last 20 years TV has gained considerable influence on the political scene. Presidents now frequently deliver speeches to television audience. In addition the president and other governmental officials often hold briefings and press conferences, which are supposed to help reporters under-

* <http://www.englishtopics.net/topicsmenu/4–topicshigh/100–the–power–of–the–media>



stand complex issues and government policies. There is usually the press secretary serving as the president's official representative to the press.

Although TV has replaced newspapers as the average person's source of information, newspapers and magazines provide more complete views coverage for those who want details and analyses of national and international affairs. Newspapers have always been highly political. Readers expect them to take political stands and to endorse political nominees on the editorial pages. The majority of newspapers are referred to as the independent press - free from governmental influence and control. The others are obviously in favor of the policies of this or that party. The press is so powerful in this respect that it is often called "the fourth estate". Glossy magazines attract lots of women-readers by writing about new tendencies in fashion, rumors about pop and film-stars.

Some people claim that the Internet cannot be compared with radio, television and press. They say it is something unique. Some time ago one could meet only texts and illustrations on the Internet. Nowadays Internet-radio, Internet-television and electronic newspapers have come into being. The electronic news update more frequently than it appears on TV or issues in press. None of the conventional mass media can be so custom-built or be in our disposal 24 hours a day. Many people today read everyday news on the Internet, there are Wi-Fi hot spots providing us with Internet access everywhere.

The World Wide Web is a great help for teachers, students, pupils, doctors and parents of small children. But unfortunately it (as perhaps everything) is a missed blessing because far not every piece of boundless amount of information is innocent. There is little control and no censorship over information on the Internet actually. As a result some individuals do use this freedom for spreading absurd and foolish information (e.g. fascist propaganda). The governments of all countries take all their pains to reduce this process. Special software has been developed to filter this kind of information.

Although the Internet wins more and more users daily, it goes without saying that it does not oust conventional mass media but supplements them.

The role of the mass media in the contemporary society is difficult to overestimate. They have become a considerable part of our life. They report about various aspects of life, form and affect public opinion.





TEXT 2

5. Read the title of the article below. Say if you consider that e-books are the books of future. Give arguments to prove your point of view. Read the article about e-books to find out the arguments of the author.

ARE E-BOOKS THE BOOKS OF THE FUTURE?*

A few years ago, nobody could have imagined buying a whole dictionary or encyclopedia on CD-Rom – but we do now, and it's a booming business. Are e-books set to take over from the printed word? Well, some multimedia companies are predicting that, in a few years' time, production of newspapers and magazines will have been halved, as we will be turning to our computers to get the latest news. But how do people feel about reading their daily newspaper, or even their favourite novels, on their computer screens?

0) E

It is certainly a question that we are going to have to think about soon. Technology produces new products every day and the publishing industry is already showing great interest in the future of the e-book. 1) _____

As for e-books, despite the fact that the technology has not been fully developed yet, and an e-book that you can carry about with you is still much more expensive than an ordinary book, researchers claim that soon e-books will become much cheaper, than paper versions, and will be much more popular. 2) _____

Stephen King, the best-selling writer of horror books, posted his newest short story on the Internet and it sold more copies in its first days than many of his printed novels had. 3) _____

Well, is this really the end of the book and the newspaper? I doubt it, and it seems that even Stephen King agrees. Despite his success on the Internet, he does not seem to think anything can replace the book! This is partly because, although we like to think that technology is capable of anything, it isn't. At least, not yet! 4) _____

It took 25 hours for Associated Press to download Stephen King's story. This is because lack of band width makes it very slow to send material, especially pictures, over the Internet. Even though work is constantly being carried out to solve this problem, demand for the Internet is increasing too fast for scientists to keep up. What is more, it takes much longer for us to read on the net. 5) _____

* <http://bek.sibadi.org/fulltext/EPD53.pdf>





There is another problem, too, which has nothing to do with technology. People simply prefer paper. It doesn't matter how many books, magazines or newspapers are produced – we never stop buying them. It seems that we like the feel of books and magazines – we like to put them in our bags or pockets and take them out on the bus or the train on the way to work. We like to sit and read in the park or on the beach. 6) _____

How many of us would exchange what we have now – a row of books in a bookcase, or a pile of magazines on the coffee table – for a row of little screens? For many of us, the idea of Sunday morning without a cup of coffee and a pile of newspapers is impossible. Nevertheless, by the time e-books have become as widely available as printed ones, it is likely that at least some of us will have changed our minds. 7) _____

Publishers will be delighted to cater for those who prefer to use a screen, but paper lovers shouldn't worry, as the printed page will undoubtedly keep its place in our lives. There is even news that MIT will have come up with a compromise soon – a system where we can tell our computers what we want to read, and then they will print our own personal newspaper for us. The difference will be that we will only have to read about things which interest us. Just think – if you hate the business section, you don't have to order it. If you dislike tennis, you can request only the football results. It sounds like this could be good news for everyone!

6. Read the article again and choose the most suitable sentence from the list (a–i) for each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning of the text.

- a) First of all, the Internet is slow.
- b) Many newspapers are already online; and you can read them on screen at home, or even on your mobile phone.
- c) Even if we haven't, it doesn't matter, as there is probably plenty of room for both books and screens.
- d) To publishers, this meant the arrival of the e-book!
- e) Would you be happy to get your newspaper on the screen?
- f) Did you know that we can read 50 % more quickly on paper than we can on a computer screen?
- g) It looks as if people are already interested in the general idea.
- h) We like to decorate our rooms with them too.
- i) More than half of today's newspapers now have websites.





7. Work in pairs. Tick (V) the arguments in favour of electronic media.

- 1) access information without leaving your desk
- 2) carry it around with you
- 3) take longer to read
- 4) good graphics and layout
- 5) it is cheaper
- 6) can fit in your pocket
- 7) get up-to-date information instantly
- 8) read something over and over
- 9) lasts a long time
- 10) doesn't need replacing

8. Use any argument from above to express your opinion.

Example: *Thanks to electronic media, I can access any information I want without even leaving my desk. Sadly, I can't carry e-books around with me in the same way as I can carry traditional books.*

VOCABULARY

9. Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) occasion | a) additional material |
| 2) to publish | b) to make generally known, to issue a publication |
| 3) brief | c) a meeting at which a reporter gets information from a person |
| 4) supplement | d) an expression of opinion or critical note |
| 5) to edit | e) a separate piece of news (as in newspaper) |
| 6) to inform | f) short in time |
| 7) headline | g) to give information |
| 8) item | h) a special event, the time at which something happens, takes place |
| 9) comment | i) to prepare for publication (an article) |
| 10) interview | j) words in capital letters on the front page of a newspaper |





10. Choose the best word from the table to fill in the blanks.

<i>article</i>	<i>circulation</i>	<i>publishing</i>	
<i>subscribe</i>	<i>to read</i>	<i>source</i>	<i>television</i>
<i>coverage</i>	<i>tabloid</i>	<i>freedom</i>	

- 1) A story or report written for a newspaper is called an _____.
- 2) The *News of the World* has a huge _____.
- 3) There is too much news on _____ nowadays.
- 4) The *Internet* serves as a _____ of information on almost any subject imaginable.
- 5) Do you _____ to any magazines?
- 6) Public life, rich in interesting events, receives full _____ on the pages of our newspapers.
- 7) The _____ press is much more popular than the quality press.
- 8) In Britain, newspapers are mostly owned by individuals or by _____ companies.
- 9) The _____ of press has become actual and real today.
- 10) The teacher said that if we didn't understand the article, we would have _____ it again.

10. Study the information in Appendix 1. Use -er (-or), -ist, -ity, -ment, -tion, -ity to form nouns from the following words.

active	to advertise
interview	to read
journal	to subscribe
popular	to entertain
to inform	to circulate





TRANSLATION

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Electronic news media is our primary source of information.
- 2) The radio soap opera, entitled “Judy's World” is an interesting view of social issues and marriage difficulties.
- 3) Mass media is a significant force in modern culture, particularly in America.
- 4) When television first came out, people said it was “radio with pictures.”
- 5) I saw an advertisement in the newspaper for a long-distance phone service that lets you phone anywhere in the country for 5 cent a minute.
- 6) The preceding political advertisement was paid for by the Liberal Party.
- 7) The advertisement for the horror movie “Alien” stated that in space, no one can hear you scream.
- 8) Because television was radio with pictures, the first television shows were simply men in suits standing in front of microphones reading the news.
- 9) The radio station was accused of political bias after airing statements critical of the government.
- 10) Internet technology allows radio stations to broadcast their programs all over the world.

SPEAKING

13. Read the dialogues about the Internet below. Then make your own dialogues and act them out in pairs.

Dialogue 1

A: So, which Internet service provider do you think we should buy?

B: As far as I know Business Net is the best. It costs \$ 30 per month and they provide a broad connection.

A: Do they give any discounts?

B: Yes, they do, but only if we use the service in all the branches.

A: OK, I have no objections. Should I call their main office?

B: No, we can register on-line and an engineer will come and install the modem and the software next day.

A: That's very convenient, isn't it?

B: Certainly.





Dialogue 2

Fay: Hey, Jerry, how often do you use the Internet?

Jerry: Oh, I use it every day! I check my e-mail, read the news, and chat with family and friends all around the world. I love the Internet!

Fay: Yeah, it's great, isn't it? Sometimes I stay online for hours.

14. Tell about your favourite mass media. Make not less than 15 sentences.

WRITING

15. Write a “for and against” composition under the title “The Internet: for better or for worse?” (120–150 words). Use the plan below:

- **General statement of the problem/ current situation**
- **Points for**
- **Points against**
- **Conclusion/weighing up the points outlined and coming to some decision**





UNIT 5

CULTURE

LEAD-IN

1. Study the vocabulary to the unit in the Glossary on p. 162–165.

2. Match the words in the left-hand column with their translation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) artist | a) роман |
| 2) actor | b) изящные искусства |
| 3) comedian | c) суеверный |
| 4) painting | d) представление |
| 5) novel | e) художник |
| 6) stage | f) национальный характер |
| 7) fine arts | g) комедиант |
| 8) superstitious | h) актер |
| 9) national character | i) сцена |
| 10) performances | j) картина |
| 11) first name | k) фамилия |
| 12) formal | l) фейерверк |
| 13) fireworks | m) сладость или гадость |
| 14) “Trick or treat” | n) официальный |
| 15) surname | o) имя |

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What are the rules of greeting people in your country?
- 2) What are topics of conversations with someone you know well in your country?
- 3) What customs and traditions you should know when you visit someone you don't know well in your country?





READING

TEXT 1

4. Work in pairs. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What can be important in a name?
- 2) Read the text “The meaning of a name”. What do you think is important to remember about a name?

5. Read the text below. Decide if the statements (1–10) below are True (T) or False (F). If the statement is false – give the right variant.

- 1) The first chance to make a good or bad impression is an exchange of names.
- 2) For Thais it is normal to use Mr. or Mrs. before the first name.
- 3) You should address the Japanese with the full name.
- 4) The Japanese prefer a formal style for communication.
- 5) It is polite to add san to Japanese names.
- 6) People in Thailand usually use Mr. or Mrs. with the surname.
- 7) An extra first name is usual for the Taiwanese.
- 8) It is quite easy to know all rules of using names in different countries.
- 9) The first exchange between two people is an exchange of their first names.
- 10) Often names don't show social or family status.

THE MEANING OF A NAME*

The first exchange between two people – and the first chance to make a good or bad impression – is often an exchange of names.

In the Eastern Hemisphere, name often shows social or family status and a mistake can be an insult. Using someone's first name before the person gives permission can also be very rude.

‘What shall I call you?’ is always the first question of one director of an international telecommunications corporation. ‘It is better to ask many times,’ he advises, ‘than to get it wrong. Even then, he says ‘I treat people formally until they say “Call me Joe”.’ Another world traveler always studies a list of important people he will meet, country by country, surnames underlined, on the flight there.

* Driscoll L. Reward Pre-intermediate. Practice Book / L. Driscoll, S. Greenall. – Heinemann, 1994. – 96 p.





The next question is: How do you know which name is the surname? In China and Thailand the surname comes first and the first name comes last. But the Thais use Mr. with the first name and not the surname. The Taiwanese often have an extra first name before any of their other names – the polite way to address someone with the full name Tommy Ho Chin is Mr. Ho. The Japanese are usually very formal, and you address them in the same way that they address you. When a Japanese person uses your first name, add san to his or her name. Don't use Mr. or Mrs.

A bit complicated? The best thing to do is to ask.

TEXT 2

6. Answer the questions below.

- 1) What do they call public holidays in Britain?
- 2) Is there a national day in Britain?
- 3) What is November 5th famous for?

7. Read the text about festivals in the USA and Britain and complete the sentences (1–10) below.

- 1) In the USA, everyone remembers_____.
- 2) On July 4th 1776, America started _____.
- 3) On July 4th people_____.
- 4) The second big American festival_____.
- 5) On October 31st children_____.
- 6) On Halloween children go from house to house and _____.
- 7) On February 14th both the Americans and the British celebrate_____.
- 8) Public holidays in Britain are called_____.
- 9) There is no national day in Britain, but there_____.
- 10) Christmas fun starts_____.

FESTIVALS IN THE USA AND BRITAIN

In the USA, different states celebrate different holidays, but everyone remembers July 4th, “Independence Day”. On this day, in 1776, America signed the Declaration of Independence and started the fight for freedom from British rule. People go out into the streets on July 4th, dress up, and take part in parades. In the evening there are always parties and fireworks.

The second big American festival is Thanksgiving Day. On the fourth Thursday in November, American families meet for special dinner, usually





with turkey, pumpkin and pies. They give thanks to the God for the past year, and remember the first harvest of the first European Americans in 1621. On October 31st children dress up as ghosts and witches. They cut up a pumpkin to look like a frightening face and put a light inside. They go from house to house and say “Trick or treat?” If they get a “Treat” – something nice, like sweets or an apple, they go away happy. But if they don't, they play a “Trick”. They might put soap on the windows, or throw rubbish into the garden.

There are two days in the year when both the Americans and the British remember special people. They are St. Valentine’s Day (on the 14th of February) and Mother’s Day.

Public holidays in Britain are called “bank holidays”, because the banks as well as most shops and offices are closed. There is no national day in Britain, but there is one festival that everyone celebrates. – Christmas. The fun starts the night before, on Christmas Eve, when children hang stockings at the end of their beds for Father Christmas to fill with toys. It is a family holiday.

One special British festival takes place on November 5th. On that day, in 1605 Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of parliament. He did not succeed, but the children of Britain never forgot him. Every year on this night they make “guys” to burn and let off fireworks.

8. Look through the text about festivals in the USA and Britain. What do the underlined words refer to?

e. g. this day – Yuly 4th, Independence Day

VOCABULARY

9. Fill the gaps in the sentences (1–5) with a suitable word. Choose the answers from the list. The first is given for you.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| different | good | superstitions | to list |
| ways | to carry | foot | coin |
| instead | horseshoe | door | clover |
| sport | animal | | |

- 1) There are so many 0) different kinds of luck and bad luck 1) _____, that it would be impossible 2) _____ them all.
- 2) There are various 3) _____ in which people try to ensure good luck.
- 3) Some people 4) _____ a lucky charm, such as a rabbit’s 5) _____ or a special 6) _____.
- 4) People sometimes place an old 7) _____ over the front 8) _____ of their house.



5) Military regiments and 9) _____ teams and often have a lucky mascot, usually a model of an 10) _____, which travels with them.

10. Complete the text. Write one word for each space. The example (0) is given.

WHO IS JANE AUSTEN?*

Jane Austen (0) is one of the (1) _____ widely read and most beloved (2) _____ in English literature. Her novels (3) _____ mostly the romance, love and marriage of the middle-class of her contemporary England with highly elaborated portraits and realistic (4) _____ in a fluent style. Austen, however, did not receive (5) _____ as a writer because she published her works anonymously. She lived her (6) _____ in the village of Chawton, and she (7) _____ married. Today various film and television companies adapt her works. Her best – (8) _____ books include “Sense and Sensibility” (1811), “(9) _____ and Prejudice” (1813), “Emma” (1816) and (10) _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0) A. is | B. to be | C. were | D. am |
| 1) A. very | B. much | C. most | D. many |
| 2) A. writers | B. writer | C. write | D. written |
| 3) A. presentation | B. present | C. showing | D. exhibition |
| 4) A. descriptions | B. scripts | C. definitions | D. concept |
| 5) A. famous | B. public | C. fame | D. modern |
| 6) A. live | B. life | C. lived | D. left |
| 7) A. never | B. always | C. usually | D. often |
| 8) A. knowledge | B. known | C. know | D. mind |
| 9) A. pride | B. proud | C. proudly | D. price |
| 10) A. different | B. others | C. another | D. difficult |

11. Study the information in Appendix 1. Use -ation/ion, -dom, -ance to form nouns from the following words.

to present
to describe
to define
to exhibit
to impress

to permit
to marry
king
free
independent

* Meet Jane Austen // The Campus international. – Vol. XXVI. – P. 10.





TRANSLATION

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) A 'hobby' is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off.
- 2) Some people train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages.
- 3) Other people try to grow rare flowers and plants in their sitting-rooms and kitchens.
- 4) Others spend Saturdays and Sundays washing their cars and bikes, painting them and buying new pieces to make them go faster.
- 5) Children and teenagers collect stamps or postcards, matchboxes or pictures of favourite footballers.
- 6) Americans love to get out of town into the wild, and many go for holidays or long weekends into national parks.
- 7) There are camping places in the national parks as well as museums, boat trips, and evening campfire meetings.
- 8) Millions of Americans take part-time courses in painting and music.
- 9) Old and young, men and women are jogging, dancing, jumping up and down, bending and stretching.
- 10) Exercise is in fashion – everybody wants to be fit, feel good, look slim, and stay young.

SPEAKING

13. Read and translate the dialogue.

Ivan: Good evening, Tony! Tell about your favourite holiday, please.

Tony: Oh, with pleasure. I like Halloween most of all!

Ivan: What time of the year do you celebrate it?

Tony: In the middle of autumn, on the 31st of October

Ivan: Tell about the traditions of this holiday, please.

Tony: Well, people usually decorate their houses with unusual decorations, such as ghosts, spiders, webs. They cut out of a pumpkin a frightening face and put in a light. Children walk from house to house and sing funny songs and say "Trick or treat". Usually they get 'a treat' – sweets, but if they don't get them – they play tricks – put soap on the windows of the house, throw rubbish into the garden.

Ivan: Why do you like this holiday most of all?

Tony: I like unusual decorations, the pumpkin-faces, and the process of "Trick or Treat".

Ivan: Thank you very much, it was interesting to know.





14. Work in pairs. Discuss the most popular customs/traditions/superstitions in your country.

WRITING

15. Choose a custom or tradition of any country you like the most. Write a descriptive essay “Customs and traditions in Russia/Great Britain (or any other country you like the most)” and so on (100–120 words). Mind the structure of the descriptive essay.

Settings – It is the location where the action in the story takes place.

Theme – The theme is the basic idea of the story.

Mood – It is the feeling/the atmosphere (may be happy/sad/scary).

Characters – These are people in the story.

Plot – The sequence of events/actions.





UNIT 6

ENVIRONMENT

LEAD-IN

1. Study the vocabulary to the unit in the Glossary on p. 162–165.
2. Match the words in the left-hand column with their translation in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) a greenhouse | a) климатические переселенцы |
| 2) greenhouse effect | b) скопление |
| 3) flood, flooding | c) теплица |
| 4) drought | d) засоление |
| 5) global warming | e) вырубка леса |
| 6) climate refugees | f) природные ископаемые |
| 7) fossil fuels | g) засуха |
| 8) pollution | h) очистить |
| 9) salination | i) парниковый эффект |
| 10) carbon dioxide | j) хлорфторуглерод |
| 11) deforestation | k) углекислый газ |
| 12) chlorofluorocarbon | l) наводнение |
| 13) to clean up | m) глобальное потепление |
| 14) nitrogen oxides | n) оксиды азота |
| 15) the build-up | o) загрязнение |

3. Answer the questions below.

- 1) What problems of the environment have you heard of?
- 2) Explain in your words what the “greenhouse effect” is. What are the reasons for this phenomenon?
- 3) What can we do to reduce pollution of the environment?

READING

TEXT 1

4. Answer the questions before reading the text below.

- 1) What do you know about the “greenhouse effect”?





- 2) What are the reasons for this phenomenon?
- 3) What can we do to eliminate this phenomenon?

5. Read the text about the greenhouse effect. Complete the statements.

- 1) The result of the global warming is _____.
- 2) The rise of the sea level will be caused by _____.
- 3) A lot of solutions to the problem of the greenhouse effect _____.
- 4) Because of the global warming the drinking water _____.
- 5) Some areas will be destroyed by _____.
- 6) Problems of starvation will be solved because of _____.
- 7) All countries together can solve the problem _____.
- 8) The solution to the greenhouse effect needs sacrificing _____.
- 9) Special equipment in the factories helps to _____.
- 10) The greenhouse effect cannot _____.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT*

The 'green house effect' is the build-up in the atmosphere of pollutant gases which block heat coming from the earth, sending the heat back to the earth's surface not allowing it to escape into space. The consequences are increase in global temperature. They could be extremely disturbing.

1. How the greenhouse effect works

The Sun is the most important source of energy for the Earth, sending to the planet X-rays, ultraviolet and visible light, infra-red radiation, micro-waves and radio waves. Much of this energy arrives as visible light.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) allows solar radiation to pass through it, but then holds back the longer wavelength radiation that attempts to return. Thus, CO₂ works in the same way as glass in a greenhouse. The result is a warmer temperature in the green house than outside it.

Carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere partly by burning wood but primarily by burning fossil fuels (i.e., coal and oil). This is a significant annual addition to the CO₂ already in the atmosphere. If the greenhouse theory is correct, then a build-up of carbon dioxide in the air would lead to an increase in temperature around the world.

2. Possible consequences

If atmospheric carbon dioxide levels double-the surface temperature of the globe would increase by 1.5 to 4.5 degrees C, which means that there would be a global warming greater than has occurred throughout the history of humanity. Such temperature increase is so alien to human that it is very

* <http://www.studfiles.ru/preview/2828727/page:2/>



difficult to forecast the outcome. A number of scenarios have been outlined; however, none of them is conforming.

• ***Serious climatic changes***

Large areas of the world will experience climatic shocks: some regions may lose up to 30 per cent of their annual rainfall. That will result in problems in agriculture, food supply, soil moisture, drinking-water supply, and public health.

Other areas may get increase in rainfall, which will result in storm damage, agricultural loss, flooding.

• ***Sea level rise***

The temperature of the oceans would increase, leading to melting of Arctic ice. It will result in a rise in sea levels around the world. A 1-meter sea-level rise would flood over 10 per cent of Bangladesh, all small island nations. Drinking water would be poisoned because of salination.

• ***Climate refugees***

Forced by starvation, agricultural loss flooding, or drought, large numbers of people would be moving among countries and between them.

3. How to stop the greenhouse effect

No one has yet developed the solution to the greenhouse effect-the sources of pollution are widespread, ranging from transport to electricity, to gas, to oil, to agriculture, to deforestation; and the solution to global warming lies not in the hands of one country, but of all. The solution to the greenhouse effect needs a radical rethink of the entire industrialized lifestyle. They will be difficult, expensive and involve some sacrifice. Some solutions exist to reduce emissions of CO₂, for example, to use special equipment, to make better use of energy in factories, homes and on the roads. But it is important to remember, that these measures help only to reduce the effect. It is important to rethink the philosophy in planning, politics and energy consumption.

6. Look through the text about the greenhouse effect. What do the underlined words refer to?

e.g. it-the heat

TEXT 2

7. Answer the questions below.

- 1) Can the humanity eliminate the problem of the global warming?
- 2) What ways can be used to solve the problem?





3) What have you personally done to eliminate the problem of the global warming?

8. Read the text and decide if the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F). If the statement is false – give the correct variant.

- 1) The greenhouse effect is the product of the third-world nations.
- 2) Future warming can be decreased by additional energy consuming and gas emissions.
- 3) There is special equipment which eliminates emissions by 30 percent.
- 4) A better solution to the problem is to redesign power stations, and make better use of energy.
- 5) The enumerated measures help to eliminate the effect of global warming.
- 6) The key to the solution of the problem is in cleaning up the emissions.
- 7) Every third car is equipped with equipment for cleaning up emissions.
- 8) The solution to the greenhouse effect will be easy and cheap.
- 9) Technology for reductions of nitrogen oxides from power stations is made in Japan.
- 10) We should change the policies of energy consuming in order to stop global warming.

STOP THE WARMING!*

The greenhouse effect is the product of the industrialized nations and consumers, car manufacturers and users. The solution to the greenhouse effect needs rethinking of our entire lifestyle and international relationships.

The solution to the greenhouse effect will be difficult, expensive, and involve some sacrifice.

While some warming is now inevitable the rate of the future warming could be decreased by changes of policies of energy consuming and gas emissions.

There is special equipment which can be used to remove these emissions. If the whole world used this equipment, emissions would drop by 30 percent.

A better solution is to redesign power stations, and make better use of energy in factories, homes and on the roads. The technology for minimizing nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbon emissions from motor vehicles is fitted into every third car. Technology for reductions of nitrogen oxides from power stations is introduced in Japan. But, we must understand that these measures

* <http://www.studfiles.ru/preview/2828727/page:2/>



help only to reduce the effect. The key to the solution of the green house effect problem is not in cleaning up the emissions but in the change of the philosophy of politicians, planners, and energy suppliers.

VOCABULARY

9. Match the words 1–10 with the definitions A–J.

1) A greenhouse	A. an increase in the temperature on the Earth as a result of greenhouse effect.
2) Greenhouse effect	B. a continuous period of very dry weather in which water supply is insufficient to meet usual domestic, agricultural and industrial demands.
3) Flood, flooding	C. people, who were forced to leave the country
4) Drought	D. any naturally occurring fuel, such as natural gas, oil, coal.
5) Global warming	E. the contamination of the biosphere with poisonous or harmful substances
6) Refugees	F. a glass or plastic building for growing plants and vegetables.
7) Fossil fuels	G. an overflow of water onto land which is usually dry; an overflowing of the river.
8) Pollution	H. the gradual rising of the temperature of air in the lower atmosphere as a result of accumulation of gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and others.
9) Salination	I. a place where electricity is generated
10) A power station	J. The process, by which soil or water becomes more salty

10. Choose the appropriate words or word combinations to complete the text.

Mean temperature

Drought

CFC's

Build-up

Carbone dioxide

Greenhouse

Atmospheric equilibrium

Atmosphere

Fossil fuels

Many experts agree that the most pressing problem today is the gradual warming of the Earth's atmosphere caused by the 1) _____ of carbon dioxide what has become known as the 2) _____ effect. In the past 80 years the 3) _____ has increased by half of one degree Celsius. Good news, you may think, but there would be a price to pay. Lowlying coastal regions would be flooded. Countries suffering from 4) _____ could get even hotter and drier. Burning 5) _____ (coal, gas and oil) is one of the main causes of global warming. When they are burned oxygen is used and carbon dioxide is produced.



Trees use 6)_____ and produce oxygen. So, there could be a healthy balance. But since the industrial revolution the 7)_____ has been upset as more fuel is burned and forests are cut down at unprecedented rate. Other important 'greenhouse gases' are 8)_____ (chlorofluorocarbons), which are more powerful than carbon dioxide in trapping heat in the Earth's 9)_____.*

11. Study the information in Appendix 1. Use one of the following suffixes -tion, -ing, -ment to form nouns from the following words.

Consume
Reduce
Warm
Inform
Equip

Pollute
Burn
Solve
Add
Radiate

TRANSLATION

12. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Smog was largely caused by the pollution artificially raising the temperature of the air and causing smog.
- 2) Of course, cars produce pollution, but not on the scale of the thousands of coal fires that used to be in London.
- 3) Extinction is a natural feature of the evolution of life on earth, the best-known example being the disappearance of the dinosaur.
- 4) Some researchers report that animal and plant extinctions are occurring at present at the rate of three species a day.
- 5) Some of the larger mammals are being hunted to death because of high prices for certain species and products from them.
- 6) There have been examples where a species has been rescued from the brink of destruction.
- 7) Gorillas' survival in the wild is threatened by agricultural development and by the demand of apes by zoos.
- 8) The horn of the rhinoceros has long been considered to have magic powers.
- 9) 'Deforestation' is the term used to describe the disappearance of forests from large parts of the world's surface.
- 10) The tropical rainforests are of crucial environmental importance because of the diversity of plants and animals that inhabit them.

SPEAKING

* <http://www.studfiles.ru/preview/2828727/page:2/>





13. Make up a dialogue. Ask your partner:

- a) about what other forms of energy he/she knows.
- b) about his/her opinion on using forms of energy which are not harmful to the environment.
- c) about possible ways to solve the problems of global warming.
- d) about ways of eliminating species extinction.

You can use these phrases: *I think, In my opinion, As for me*

14. Make a report on any endangered animal. Use the following plan:

- 1) kind of animal
- 2) unusual because
- 3) it can
- 4) it has got
- 5) it weighs
- 6) it lives in
- 7) it eats
- 8) it lives for about ... years

WRITING

15. You've received a letter from your friend who is a "Green Peace" organization member.

a) Read and translate the letter.

Dear Max,

It has been a long time since I wrote to you last. I'm sorry I was busy doing my environmental duties. We did a lot of things.

Firstly, we cleaned the beach of our city. There was a lot of rubbish here. We gathered together one Saturday, put on our gloves and gathered it into different rubbish-bags. We put separately paper, tin cans and thrash in order to recycle it.

Secondly, we planted young trees in our park and flowers on the flower-beds. We want to make our town green and fresh as much as possible.

I'm interested what worst pollution problems do you have in your country? What environmental problems do you have in your town? What are your ideas of solving these problems?



- b) Write a response to his/her letter (100–120 words). Ask him/her about his/her duties in the organization, what he/she does to solve the environmental problems of the community.**





SELF-STUDY

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the article about Greta Garbo and decide whether the statements (1–6) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) She made films during three decades.
- 2) All her films were silent.
- 3) People were surprised when she ended her career in 1941.
- 4) She lived in New York until she died.
- 5) She never saw anyone ever again after 1954.
- 6) After she stopped making films, she could afford not to work.

GRETA GARBO

It has been said that she was the most beautiful woman who ever lived. Whether this is true or not, Greta Garbo will always be remembered for starring in some of Hollywood's greatest masterpieces, from the silent movies of the twenties through to her last film in 1941. Her decision never to make a film again shocked the movie world. She accepted an honorary Oscar in 1954 but soon afterwards she was rarely seen in public again. She famously said, "I want to be alone". She bought a seven-room apartment in New York City where she lived on her own for the rest of her life.

Throughout the years leading up to her death in 1990, Garbo wasn't a total recluse. It was reported that she still spent time with the rich and famous and that she would go for long walks in New York wearing dark glasses and casual clothes. She had invested the money she had made from films wisely and there are still rumors that she wrote autobiography. However, the book has never been published. Her final interview took place in Cannes with the journalist Paul Callan. He started the interview by saying, "I wonder..." Garbo interrupted, said: "Why wonder?" and walked away. It is probably one of the shortest interviews in celebrity history.





TEXT 2

2. Read the text “Holidays in America” Choose the item (A, B, C or D) that fits best for each space (1–8). The first is given for you.

HOLIDAYS IN AMERICA *

Many people spend *New Year's Day* resting. That's because they have stayed up most of the night, (0) b the new year! Some went to parties at friend's homes or nightclubs. Other were (1) _____ on the streets, throwing confetti and blowing noisemakers. Many people make New Year's resolutions (to eat less, to work more, etc.) Few people keep their resolutions.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Martin Luther King, Jr., led the civil rights movement – the struggle for (2) _____ rights for black Americans. King was assassinated in 1968. *Martin Luther King, Jr. Day*, which falls in January, around King's birthday, is a time to celebrate the life and achievements of this great American.

Two other great Americans are honored on *President's Day*. George Washington was the country's (3) _____ president. Abraham Lincoln brought the country through the Civil War. Their birthdays were both in February and are celebrated together.

Memorial Day honors American soldiers killed in war. There are many parades on Memorial Day. Memorial Day, which (4) _____ on the last Monday in May, is also the unofficial beginning of the summer vacation season. On this day, many people go to the beach.

The most important American holiday is the *Fourth of July*, or Independence Day. On July 4, 1776, the American colonies declared their independence (5) _____ Britain. Many families celebrate the Fourth of July by having picnics and, at night, watching (6) _____.

Columbus Day celebrates Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas in 1492.

Although *Halloween*, on October 31, is not (7) _____ official holiday, it is a very special day. On Halloween, children dress in costume as all kinds of things – as witches, ghosts, monsters, pirates. The windows of many houses have Halloween decorations and (8) _____ that have been carved with strange faces and have candle inside. In the evening, the children go from house to house, knocking on doors and saying “trick or treat.” The people in the houses give the children candy or some other treat. If they don't, the children (9) _____ play a small trick on them.

* Falk R. Spotlight on the USA. – Oxford university press, 1993. – 172 p.





- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0) A. getting | B. greeting | C. giving | D. get |
| 1) A. out | B. off | C. on | D. at |
| 2) A. quite | B. equal | C. unique | D. right |
| 3) A. last | B. second | C. first | D. least |
| 4) A. comes | B. come | C. came | D. is come |
| 5) A. of | B. from | C. out | D. in |
| 6) A. fireworks | B. works | C. fire | D. bonfire |
| 7) A. a | B. one | C. an | D. these |
| 8) A. pumpkins | B. tomatoes | C. cabbages | D. cucumbers |
| 9) A. must | B. might | C. have to | D. will have |

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3. For each sentence, choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) If you visit someone, you always _____ for a few drinks.
A. are staying
B. stayed
C. stay
D. have stayed
- 2) If you say “no”, your host _____ that you have more to drink.
A. insists
B. will insist
C. will be insist
D. will insists
- 3) If we visit someone, we _____ chocolates or flowers.
A. take
B. will take
C. took
D. will have taken
- 4) Men and women may kiss each other _____ the cheek if they see each other after a long time, or even each time they meet.
A. in
B. on
C. at
D. by





- 5) Americans often _____ a conversation with someone they don't know by making a comment about the weather.
- A. try starting
 - B. are trying to start**
 - C. try to start
 - D. tried
- 6) Usually people _____ explain why they act on superstitions.
- A. must not
 - B. might not**
 - C. cannot
 - D. have to
- 7) The ozone layer screens out the part of the sun's _____ that harms living things.
- A. light
 - B. energy**
 - C. rays
 - D. part
- 8) Air pollution can be reduced by minimizing _____ from cars.
- A. sounds
 - B. exhaust gases**
 - C. tracks
 - D. light
- 9) In the Soviet time absolutely everything _____, from magazines and books till private correspondences and conversations.
- A. would control
 - B. was censored**
 - C. censorship
 - D. was censorship
- 10) In our time, censorship _____, and everyone is free to express his thoughts.
- A. cancelled
 - B. was cancelled**
 - C. has been canceled
 - D. is cancelling





TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) People are also interested in fate (a power that controls everything) and in knowing what will happen to them in the future.
- 2) Most people know which sign of the zodiac they were born under.
- 3) Also many people read their horoscope or “stars” in magazines, though only a few take what is said seriously.
- 4) People may thank their lucky stars for a piece of good fortune.
- 5) Are you ready to order now, madam? – Hmm ... What’s Korma? – It’s an Indian dish made with chicken, yoghurt and onion and it’s usually served with rice.
- 6) Every year millions of tones of rubbish are dumped in holes in the ground.
- 7) It could be used instead to generate electricity, create heat for industrial purposes, or heat hospitals, schools, public buildings or even whole districts.
- 8) Hundreds of accidents to children and thousands of death of animals are caused every year by thoughtlessly discarded waste.
- 9) The greater the demand for recycled paper, the lower the production and the wastage of new paper.
- 10) Theatre is a collaborative form of fine art that uses live performers to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place, often a stage.

WRITING

5. Write a letter (100–120 words) to your foreign pen-pal and tell him/her about customs and traditions of your country that you consider most interesting.





CONTROL WORK № 6

Variant 1

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the text and decide whether the statements (1–7) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) It is easy to find food for people in the countries of “The Third World”.
- 2) People of the countries of “The Third World” prefer to live in the resettlement camps.
- 3) Nowadays, with modern kinds of transport it is very easy to supply food to the outlying areas.
- 4) The aid given to the countries of “The Third World” is not enough to save them from hunger.
- 5) The charity organizations give any available money to the countries where people die from hunger.
- 6) Many thousands of people have escaped from the camps and returned to their desert homeland.
- 7) The conditions for living in the camps are perfect.

FOOD FOR AFRICA

People in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa are dying in huge numbers for the simple reason that they are not getting enough to eat. One of the reasons for this is that lush and fertile areas have become desert-like because of drought, overpopulation, and bad farming. People in such areas are being ‘re-settled’ and, in the meantime may spend months, if not years, in resettlement camps. Finding enough food to feed people in camps has become a nightmare. Even worse is the fact that many thousands of people have escaped and returned to their desert homeland because of the wretched conditions in the camps, and because they fear being moved further on. It is vital that money must be found to finance the transport of food to these outlying areas, not accessible by normal transport. This means airplanes that can dump sacks of grain much nearer to the scattered villages where people need them.

At the moment, the mountain inhabitants have to walk fifty kilometers once a month to collect their dry rations, which are barely enough to feed their families anyway. More and more people are so undernourished that they are dying on the way.





The organization, Concern, strongly believes that this is where any available money should go right now: to the resettlement areas and to the people who are refusing to leave their traditional homelands. We believe that first things come first, and that your money makes the difference between life and death.

TEXT 2

2. Read the text “Make yourself at Home”. Choose the correct item (A, B, C or D) for each space (1–8). The first is given for you.

MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME

Japan (0) A my country, men usually go to restaurants on their own. They always take their shoes (1) _____ before they go in. Then they usually sit on the floor around a small, low (2) _____. In the evening they often sing songs.'

Germany You usually take (3) _____ or flowers. But you always take an odd number of flowers, and you remove the paper before you give them to the (4) _____. You can also send flowers before you arrive. You don't usually take wine except when you visit very close friends.'

Britain People's private lives are very important so they never ask you personal (5) _____ about your family or where you live or your job. They never talk about religion or matters of finance, education or politics, but usually stay with safe (6) _____ like the weather, films, plays, books and restaurants.'

Russia 'It's difficult to know when to leave, but an evening meal usually lasts (7) _____ three or four hours. When the host (8) _____ coffee, this is sometimes a sign that the evening is nearly over, but you can have as much coffee as you want.'

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 0) | A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |
| 1) | A. up | B. off | C. on | D. of |
| 2) | A. mat | B. chair | C. desk | D. table |
| 3) | A. flower | B. chocolates | C. chips | D. Champaign |
| 4) | A. housekeepers | B. guests | C. hostess | D. landlord |
| 5) | A. questions | B. talks | C. interview | D. inquiry |
| 6) | A. subjects | B. themes | C. texts | D. objects |
| 7) | A. round | B. off | C. around | D. about |
| 8) | A. makes | B. has | C. serves | D. takes |



VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) Glass is a _____ material.
A. poisonous
B. non-toxic
C. flammable
D. flexible

- 2) The 'greenhouse effect' describes the _____ in the atmosphere of pollutant gases.
A. build-up
B. break-down
C. absorption
D. creation

- 3) Coal and oil are _____ fuels.
A. non-flammable
B. fossil
C. fragile
D. resumable

- 4) A strong dose of ultraviolet light to human skin causes _____.
A. protection
B. extinction
C. cancer
D. freckles

- 5) You've been travelling by train. You _____ be tired.
A. can
B. must
C. may
D. might

- 6) Carol knows a lot about films. She _____ to the cinema a lot.
A. must went
B. can go
C. must have gone
D. went





- 7) Ted isn't at work today. He _____ be ill.
A. was
B. must
C. need
D. is
- 8) Shakespeare _____ his education in the Stratford grammar school.
A. receiver
B. received
C. receivable
D. graduated
- 9) If you say "no", your host _____ that you have more to drink.
A. insists
B. will insist
C. will be insist
D. won't
- 10) If we visit someone, we _____ chocolates or flowers.
A. take
B. will take
C. took
D. taken

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) The biological diversity which has evolved over the centuries may be a cornerstone of this equilibrium.
- 2) "Deforestation" is the term used to describe the disappearance of forests from large parts of the world's surface.
- 3) Many of the plants, animals and insects are likely to be endemic i.e. found in one place, and nowhere else.
- 4) There are references to theatrical entertainments in China as early as the Shang Dynasty; they often involved happiness, mimes, and acrobatic displays.
- 5) Cantonese shadow puppets were the larger of the two. They were built using thick leather which created more substantial shadows.



- 6) Usually the contest or game is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other.
- 7) Sport is also a major source of entertainment for non-participants, with spectator sport drawing large crowds to sport venues, and reaching wider audiences through broadcasting.
- 8) Print media transmit information via physical objects, such as books, comics, magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets.
- 9) The organizations that control these technologies, such as movie studios, publishing companies, and radio and television stations, are also known as the mass media.
- 10) Each mass medium has its own content types, creative artists, technicians, and business models.

WRITING

5. **Write an opinion essay on the problem: what is the best way to save endangered animals? Talk about zoos, national parks, the Red Book. Write the essay not less than 200 words.**





Variant 2

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the article about the problems of our planet below. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A–F for each part (1–5). There is one extra heading you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. A watery grave | D. Nature can heal itself |
| B. Running out of time | E. No trees – no life |
| C. Choking 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.

1 _____

The rainforests are dying, rare plant and animal species are disappearing, rivers and seas are being contaminated, crops are failing 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.

2 _____

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 carbon 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.

3 _____

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.

4 _____

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.

5 _____

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 action. Together we can save our planet. All we need to do is open our eyes and act immediately.

TEXT 2

2. Read the text below. Decide whether the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) First books survived until the present day.
- 2) The earliest books of the ancient world were written on eucalyptus leaves.
- 3) By the time, of the Middle Ages all books were ugly.
- 4) All people could read the books.
- 5) First printing was invented in China.
- 6) Books were popular in ancient Italy
- 7) There were many bookshops.
- 8) The first public library was founded in Rome about 30 B.C.
- 9) The slaves could buy books.
- 10) Slaves copied books from important libraries.

THE PRINTED WORD

In Greece and Rome the earliest books were written on tablets of wood or pieces of bark covered with wax, and writing was possible upon them with a small stick called “stylus”. In Assyria and Babylonia clay tablets were used for writing and the words were drawn with a piece of wood. After baking, the tablets were kept on shelves. They were long-lasting and some of them survived until the present day.

The earliest books of the ancient world were written on papyrus and skins of young animals. These books took the form of a long strip, roiled from one cylinder to another. Though paper has been known in China since the first century, the secret of papermaking came to Europe much later.

Books were popular in ancient Rome: there were many booksellers and the first public library was founded there about 39 B.C. Only the rich could buy books or make their slaves copy books from important libraries.



By the time, of the Middle Ages all books were handwritten, beautifully decorated, but they were often chained to the shelves. But only few people could read them.

First printing was invented in China and by the end of the 15th century there were more than 200 presses in Europe. The early printers were not only craftsmen but also editors, publishers and booksellers. The first printing, press in England was set up by William Caxton at Westminster in 1476 and the first printing press in Russia – by Ivan Fedorov in Moscow in 1564.

Early libraries were used only by scientists but lately they were used by the public. In the 19th century a proper system of public libraries appeared. Now most countries have their own national libraries.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) Pesticides are chemicals that are used to kill _____ insects, vegetation, rodents or other species.
A. unwanted
B. useful
C. rare
D. dead
- 2) Green tourism is a type of tourism that is _____ to the environment.
A. rare
B. similar
C. kind
D. evil
- 3) People can collect the sun's _____ with solar panels.
A. power
B. rays
C. light
D. energy
- 4) Land _____ has many causes.
A. polluted
B. pollution
C. polluting
D. polute





- 5) She did not _____ fame as a writer because she published her works anonymously.
- A. build
 - B. receive
 - C. make
 - D. got
- 6) Using someone's first name before the person gives _____ can also be very rude.
- A. mission
 - B. permissive
 - C. permission
 - D. permit
- 7) The Japanese are usually very _____, and you address them in the same way that they address you.
- A. formal
 - B. former
 - C. formality
 - D. informal
- 8) Performances and exhibitions are usually very well _____.
- A. attendance
 - B. attendant
 - C. attending
 - D. attended
- 9) The national and state _____ have traditionally supported the arts with money.
- A. governmental
 - B. governments
 - C. governess
 - D. govern
- 10). Dolphins are _____.
- A. fish
 - B. reptiles
 - C. mammals
 - D. artiodactyles





TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Gas and oil are both fossil fuels and contribute to the Greenhouse Effect and to acid rain when they are burnt. They are not, however, as damaging as coal.
- 2) Every time we leave a light on unnecessarily, or forget to turn the television off, we are needlessly contributing both to the Greenhouse Effect and acid rain.
- 3) Although nuclear energy does not produce greenhouse gases, it is very expensive and difficult to make it safe.
- 4) If forests continue to decline, deserts will continue to gain ground.
- 5) The result of the deforestation is easy to predict: more famine, more poverty, and more dependence of the Third World on the handouts from the developed countries.
- 6) While a telephone is a two-way communication device, mass media refer to media which can communicate a message to a large group, often simultaneously.
- 7) However, the modern cell phone is no longer a single-use device.
- 8) Most cell phones are equipped with Internet access and capable of connecting to the web, which itself is a mass medium.
- 9) Improvisation has been a consistent feature of theatre in the sixteenth century.
- 10) Stagecraft is a generic term referring to the technical aspects of theatrical, film, and video production.

WRITING

5. Write an essay about what is done in your town to save environment from the pollution. Talk about the problems of your region/town and the ways (your suggestions) to solve these problems. Write not less than 200 words.





Variant 3

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the text and complete the statements (1–5).

- 1) The rate of species extinction nowadays _____.
- 2) Most of the living species are found in _____.
- 3) Agriculture is one of the reasons _____.
- 4) The biological diversity may be the cornerstone of _____.
- 5) Species extinction has no influence _____.

SPECIES EXTINCTION

There are over 13.000 known species of mammals and birds, thousands of reptiles and fish, some 250,000 plants, and millions of invertebrates. Extinction is a natural feature of evolution of life on Earth; the best-known example is the disappearance of the dinosaur.

Some researchers report that animal and plant extinctions are occurring at present at rate of three species a day. This rate of loss is appalling. There are several reasons for it.

1. The crucial destruction of the tropical rain forests. Where roughly one-twelfth of the world's land area hosts an estimated half of the all world's species, much of this since the Second World War, with destruction continuing apace.

2. Another significant factor is the loss of wetlands, a fertile habitat type. The World Wide Fund for Nature estimates that half of all the world's wetlands have disappeared this century.

3. Countryside changes have also contributed, because semi-natural and natural land has been taken over by agriculture and pesticides have destroyed a number of habitats. The land becomes unable to support the plants and animals that previously lived there. The process of building roads and towns itself changes the environment, making it uninhabitable for certain species.

4. There is another cause of species extinction: the collecting or hunting of wildlife, and the multi-billion trade that this services.

We still do not understand all the complexities of the way in which the atmosphere, the sea, and the land maintain their equilibrium. The biological diversity which has evolved over the centuries may be the cornerstone of this



equilibrium. Humanity's extinction of hundreds of thousands of species could have undreamt-of reverberations.

TEXT 2

2. Read the text and decide whether the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) To get on a bus without waiting your turn in the queue is OK.
- 2) British women often went into pubs at the beginning of this century.
- 3) In some countries, it is considered bad manners to eat in the street.
- 4) In Britain people never have a snack while walking down the road.
- 5) In recent years smoking has received a lot of good publicity.
- 6) A lot of British people now smoke.
- 7) Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history.
- 8) Children are not accepted in many pubs and restaurants.
- 9) Smoking is now allowed on the London Underground, in cinemas and theaters and most buses.
- 10) It is considered polite or good manners to wait for your turn.

UNWRITTEN RULES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Good and bad manners make up the social rules of a country. They are not always easy to learn because they are often not written down in books. For example, British women didn't go into pubs at the beginning of this century because it was not considered respectable behaviour for a woman.

Now both women and men drink freely in pubs and women are fully integrated into public life. Visitors to Britain are often surprised by the strange behaviour of the inhabitants. One of the worst mistakes is to get on a bus without waiting your turn in the queue. The other people in the queue will probably complain loudly! Queuing is a national habit and it is considered polite or good manners to wait for your turn.

In some countries it is considered bad manners to eat in the street, whereas in Britain it is common to see people having a snack whilst walking down the road, especially at lunchtime. Britons may be surprised to see young children in restaurants in the evening because children are not usually taken out to restaurants late at night. And if they make a noise in public or in a restaurant it is considered very rude. In recent years children are playing a more active role and they are now accepted in many pubs and restaurants.





In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer British people now smoke. Many companies have banned smoking from their offices and canteens. Smoking is now banned on the London Underground, in cinemas and theaters and most buses. It's becoming less and less acceptable to smoke in a public place. It is considered rude or bad manners to smoke in someone's house without permission.

Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history. The British have an expression for following these “unwritten rules”: “When in Rome, do as the Romans do”.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) Green tourism is a type of tourism that is kind to the _____.
 - A. trees
 - B. grass
 - C. environment
 - D. sea

- 2) Dolphins feed their babies on _____.
 - A. meat
 - B. milk
 - C. jelly-fish
 - D. starfish

- 3) During the _____ the grass turned yellow and most of the crops died.
 - A. flood
 - B. hurricane
 - C. drought
 - D. winter

- 4) A shower is a gentle _____.
 - A. breeze
 - B. rain
 - C. storm
 - D. snowfall





- 5) You _____ take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
A. needn't
B. mustn't
C. can't
D. may
- 6) I'm sorry; you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You _____ invite me next time.
A. must
B. should
C. need to
D. have to
- 7) Well, it's 10 o'clock. I _____ go now.
A. can
B. has to
C. must
D. could
- 8) One film _____ said that he had fallen asleep during the movie but I really enjoyed it.
A. director
B. critic
C. actor
D. producer
- 9) She earned a 15 percent _____ every time the book was sold.
A. royalty
B. bonus
C. prize
D. perks
- 10) It is too early to say if that painting will become a _____.
A. bestseller
B. blockbuster
C. masterpiece
D. barging





TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) In fact, 80 % of what we throw away could have been used again: that means that, out of every 5 dustbins of “rubbish”, 4 contain valuable recyclable materials.
- 2) When things decompose, they give off gases such as methane and carbon dioxide which add to the greenhouse effect.
- 3) Containers like our soft drink bottles are made of material which could be recycled into other packaging.
- 4) Symbol “Biodegradable material” on many packaging and products means that the material can break down and disappear into the soil.
- 5) A lot of what we throw away has been made from raw materials which are not renewable.
- 6) Both stories and information have been passed on through the tradition of oral traditions survive in the form of performance poetry for example.
- 7) When things go wrong they may say “Just my luck!” blame their own bad luck.
- 8) Certain groups of people involved with dangerous or unpredictable activities tend to be very superstitious indeed.
- 9) The great Michael Jordan wore his old college shorts underneath his uniform for an extra bit of good fortune.
- 10) The advertisement would be more memorable if you added brighter colors.

WRITING

5. Write a comparison essay about alternative sources of energy. Compare two alternative sources of energy. Write not less than 200 words.





Variant 4

READING

TEXT 1

1. Read the text and complete the sentences (1–5).

- 1) Deforestation leads to_____.
- 2) Deforestation results in _____.
- 3) Oxygen on the Earth is produced_____.
- 4) Erosion of the soil is one of many results _____.
- 5) Humidity, air temperature, soil temperatures change _____.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEFORESTATION

Deforestation has significant consequences. The forests fix soil to the earth; when the trees are removed, the soil blows away or is removed by rains. This erosion of the soil makes the area useless for farming; clogs up local water-courses, to the extent of silting up major canals and dams; and leads to floods in the rainy season, as the soil is no longer able to retain the rains in sufficiently large quantities. In extreme cases, the deforested area will become a desert.

Forests absorb more of the sun's energy than open land: deforestation can disrupt local weather patterns by warming air that was previously kept cool. Deforested zones experience greater fluctuations in air and soil temperature than the forest that they have replaced. Humidity is another factor that is altered.

The impact of forests on world climate is still largely unknown, although research is urgently necessary. The widely-held area that trees are the 'green lungs' of the planet, producing the world's oxygen, is, according to current knowledge, a myth, as the world contains much larger oxygen sources. There is a possibility, however, that the disappearance of trees over large areas may increase carbon dioxide build-up in the atmosphere.





TEXT 2

2. Read the text and decide whether the statements (1–10) are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) There is no permanent staff in British theatres.
- 2) There are two kinds of seats: bookable and unbookable.
- 3) The first theatre in England “The Blackfries” was built in 1776.
- 4) The first “Covent Garden theatre” was built in 1782.
- 5) The first “Covent Garden theatre” was burnt forever.
- 6) In ancient times plays were acted outside churches.
- 7) “Covent Garden” used to be a fashionable promenade.
- 8) Since the middle of the last century “Covent Garden” became an opera house.
- 9) Now “Covent Garden” is an unknown opera house.
- 10) “Covent Garden” is open for 12 months of the year.

BRITISH THEATRES

Until recently the history of the English theatre has been build around actors rather than companies. It was hard to find any London theatre that even had a consistent policy. There is no permanent staff in British theatres. A play is rehearsed for a few weeks by a company of actors working together mostly for the first time and it is allowed to run as long as it draws the odious and pays its way.

Another peculiarity of the theatres in Great Britain is as follows: there are two kinds of seats, which can be booked in advance(bookable), and unbookable ones have no numbers and the spectators occupy them on the principle: first come – first served. In ancient times plays were acted inside churches and later on the market places.

The first theatre in England “The Black fries” was built in 1576, and “The Globe”, which is closely connected with William Shakespeare, was built in 1599. Speaking about our times we should first of all mention “The English National Theatre”, “The Royal Shakespeare Company” and “Covent Garden”.

“Covent Garden” used to be a fashionable promenade – it was, before then, a convent garden – but when it became overrun with flower-sellers, orange-vendors and vegetable-growers, the people moved to more exclusive surroundings farther west, such as “St. James’s Square”.

The first “Covent Garden theatre” was built in 1732. It was burnt down in 1808 and rebuilt exactly a year after. It opened in September1809, with



Shakespeare's "Macbeth". Since the middle of the last century "Covent Garden" became exclusively devoted to opera.

Now "Covent Garden" is busier than ever, it is one of the few well-known opera houses open for 11 months of the year and it employs over 600 people from both the Opera Company and the Royal Ballet.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

3. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

1) Land _____ has many causes.

- A. pollution
- B. polluted
- C. polluting
- D. pollute

2) Dolphins have got a grey _____.

- A. fur
- B. feathers
- C. skin
- D. whiskers

3) The car _____ yesterday.

- A. was sold
- B. has been sold
- C. had been sold
- D. sells

4) The fence _____ yet.

- A. was painted
- B. has not been painted
- C. had been painted
- D. paints

5) The novel was written _____ Thackeray in the 19th century.

- A. by
- B. with
- C. off
- D. at





- 6) The most _____ part of the show was the clowns.
A. amusing
B. boring
C. scary
D. ugly
- 7) I had been told that the conductor was the best in the world, but I had a terribly _____ evening.
A. boring
B. funny
C. romantic
D. exciting
- 8) Usually people _____ explain why they act on superstitions.
A. must not
B. might not
C. cannot
D. not
- 9) A general name for wheat, maize and barley is _____.
A. vegetables
B. cereals
C. porridge
D. fruit
- 10) The process of extracting different materials from the ground is called _____.
A. mining
B. harvesting
C. farming
D. burning

TRANSLATION

4. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1) Ozone is a minor constituent of the earth's atmosphere, found in varying concentrations between sea level and a height of some 60 km.





- 2) Ozone in the atmosphere is broken down when it absorbs UV-B radiation. This natural process can be disrupted by the presence of pollutants.
- 3) In 1982 British Antarctic Survey scientists detected a fall in ozone concentrations above the southern ice cap.
- 4) The Arctic expedition discovered that large quantities of chlorine monoxide were found in the Arctic lower stratosphere.
- 5) Nowadays, most of the new refrigerators and air-conditioning systems use a more ozone-friendly gas.
- 6) The sixth and seventh media, Internet and mobile phones, are often referred to collectively as digital media; and the fourth and fifth, radio and TV, as broadcast media.
- 7) Some argue that video games have developed into a distinct mass form of media.
- 8) In its most basic form, stagecraft is managed by a single person (often the stage manager of a smaller production) who arranges all scenery, costumes, lighting, and sound, and organizes the cast.
- 9) At a more professional level, for example modern Broadway houses, stagecraft is managed by hundreds of skilled carpenters, painters, electricians, stagehands, and the like.
- 10) This modern form of stagecraft is highly technical and specialized: it comprises many sub-disciplines and a vast trove of history and tradition.

WRITING

5. **Write a for-and-against essay on the issue of using nuclear power energy. Write not less than 200 words.**





GRAMMAR REFERENCE

PRESENT TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Simple – настоящее простое время.

Время Present Simple употребляется для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий, например, когда мы говорим о привычках, режиме дня, расписании и т.д., т.е. Present Simple обозначает действия, которые происходят в настоящее время, но не привязаны именно к моменту речи.

Утвердительные предложения

Английский глагол во временной форме Present Simple почти всегда совпадает со своей начальной, то есть указанной в словаре, формой без частицы to. Лишь в 3-ем лице единственного числа к ней нужно прибавить окончание **-(e)s**: I work – he works.

I play	We play
You play	You play
He/she/it plays	They play

Вопросительные предложения

Для того, чтобы построить вопросительное предложение, перед подлежащим нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол. Время Present Simple используется без него, поэтому в этом случае добавляется вспомогательный глагол **do** (или **does** в 3 л. ед.ч.):

Do you like rock? Does he speak English?

Do I play?	Do we play?
Do you play?	Do you play?
Does he/she/it play?	Do they play?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях тоже используется вспомогательный глагол **do/does**, но не перед подлежащим, а перед глаголом. После него прибавляется отрицательная частица **not**. Do/does и not часто сокращаются: don't и doesn't соответственно:

I do not (don't) like black coffee. She doesn't smoke.

I do not (don't) play	We do not (don't) play
You do not (don't) play	You do not (don't) play
He/she/it does not (don't) play	They do not (don't) play





Случаи употребления *Present Simple*

Настоящее простое время обозначает:

1) Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия:

I often go to the park. – Я часто хожу в парк.

They play tennis every weekend. – Они играют в теннис каждые выходные.

2) Констатацию факта:

Jim studies French. – Джим изучает французский язык.

We live in Boston. – Мы живем в Бостоне.

3) Общеизвестные факты:

The Earth is round. – Земля круглая.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. – Волга – самая длинная река в Европе.

4) Перечисление последовательности действий:

We analyse what our clients may need, develop a new product, produce a sample, improve it and sell it. – Мы анализируем в чем нуждаются наши клиенты, разрабатываем новый продукт, производим пробник, улучшаем его и продаем.

5) Некоторые случаи указания на будущее время (если имеется в виду некое расписание или план действий, а также в придаточных предложениях времени и условия):

The airplane takes off at 2.30 p.m. – Самолет взлетает в 2.30 пополудни.

When you see a big green house, turn left. – Когда увидишь большой зеленый дом – поверни налево.





PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Настоящее длительное время.

Время Present Continuous обычно указывает на процесс, длящийся непосредственно в момент речи. На это могут указывать контекст или такие слова, как *now* (сейчас), *at the moment* (в текущий момент) и т.п.:

Sally is doing her homework at the moment. – Сэлли делает домашнюю работу в данный момент.

Dad and me are fishing now. – Папа и я рыбачим сейчас.

Утвердительные предложения

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Present Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол **to be** в настоящем времени (**am, is, are**) и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I, форма **V-ing**) смыслового глагола.

I am playing

We are playing

You are playing

You are playing

He/she/it is playing

They are playing

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остается после него:

Why are you laughing? – Почему ты смеешься?

Are you using this dictionary? – Ты используешь этот словарь?

Am I playing?

Are we playing?

Are you playing?

Are you playing?

Is he/she/it playing?

Are they playing?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица *not*. Формы *is* и *are* при этом могут быть сокращены до *isn't* и *aren't* соответственно.

Radio is not (isn't) working. We are not (aren't) cooking breakfast now.

I am not playing

We are not playing

You are not (aren't) playing

You are not (aren't) playing

He / she / it is not (isn't) playing

They are not (aren't) playing

Случаи употребления Present Continuous

1) Указание на процесс, происходящий непосредственно в момент разговора:

The doctor is conducting an operation now. – Доктор проводит операцию сейчас.



2) Описание характерных свойств человека, часто с негативной окраской:

Why are you always interrupting people? – Почему ты всегда перебиваешь людей?

He is always shouting at me. – Он всегда кричит на меня.

3) Запланированное действие в будущем, часто с глаголами движения:

We are landing in Heathrow in 20 minutes. – Мы приземлимся в Хитроу через 20 минут.

We are meeting with John this evening. – Мы встречаемся с Джоном этим вечером.

PRESENT PERFECT

Настоящее совершенное время.

Время Present Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя английские глаголы в Present Perfect обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результату этого действия.

I have done my homework already. – Я уже сделал мою домашнюю работу.

We have no classes today, our teacher has fallen ill. – У нас нет сегодня уроков, так как наш учитель заболел.

Утвердительные предложения

Время Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола.

I have ('ve) played

We have ('ve) played

You have ('ve) played

You have ('ve) played

He/she/it has ('s) played

They have ('ve) played

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол в форме инфинитива ставится после него:

Have you seen this film? – Ты видел этот фильм?

Has she come yet? – Она уже пришла?

Have I played?

Have we played?

Have you played?

Have you played?

Has he/she/it played?

Have they played?



Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Формы **have** и **has** при этом могут быть сокращены до **haven't** и **hasn't** соответственно:

I haven't seen him since then. – Я не видел его с тех пор.

I have not (haven't) played

We have not (haven't) played

You have not (haven't) played

You have not (haven't) played

He/she/it has not (hasn't) played

They have not (haven't) played

Случаи употребления *Present Perfect*

1) Если говорящему важен сам факт произошедшего действия, а не его время или обстоятельства:

I have visited the Louvre 3 times. – Я посетил Лувр уже три раза.

2) Если период, в который произошло действие, еще не закончился:

I have finished reading "Dracula" this week. – Я закончил читать «Дракулу» на этой неделе.

3) Для обозначения действий, которые начались в прошлом и продолжают в момент разговора:

I've studied Spanish since childhood. – Я изучаю Испанский с детства.

I haven't seen my hometown for 45 years. – Я не бывал в родном городе уже 45 лет.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Настоящее совершенное длительное время.

Время *Present Perfect Continuous* указывает на действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и либо закончилось непосредственно перед разговором или все еще продолжается в момент разговора.

I have been waiting here for 2 hours! – Я ждал здесь два часа!

We have been preparing for our exam since morning. – Мы готовились к экзаменам с утра.

Утвердительные предложения

Для того чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени *Present Perfect Continuous*, требуется вспомогательный глагол **have been/has been** и причастие настоящего времени (*Participle I*, **форма V-ing**) смыслового глагола.

I have been playing

We have been playing

You have been playing

You have been playing

He / she / it has been playing

They have been playing



Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол **have/has** выносится на место перед подлежащим, а остальная часть сказуемого располагается после него:

I smell tobacco. Have you been smoking? – Я чувствую запах табака. Ты курил?

Has she been using my car again? – Она снова брала мою машину?

Have I been playing?

Have we been playing?

Have you been playing?

Have you been playing?

Has he/she/it been playing?

Have they been playing?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом **have been/has been** следует отрицательная частица **not**:

It has not been snowing here since 1993. – Здесь не было снега с 1993 года.

I have not been playing

We have not been playing

You have not been playing

You have not been playing

He/she/it has not been playing

They have not been playing

Случаи употребления *Present Perfect Continuous*

1) Действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и все еще продолжается в момент разговора:

The workers have been trying to move our wardrobe for half an hour, go help them. – Рабочие стараются передвинуть наш шкаф уже пол-часа, иди помоги им.

2) Действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и закончилось непосредственно перед разговором:

Do you like this cake? I have been baking it since morning. – Тебе нравится этот пирог? Я готовил его с утра.





EXERCISES

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Simple.

- 1) They _____ baseball at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not/to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ Chinese? (to speak)
- 4) My brother _____ fishing. (not/to enjoy)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (not/to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not/to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Continuous.

- 1) The boys _____ (to run) about in the garden.
- 2) I _____ (not to do) my homework, I _____ (to relax).
- 3) John and his friends _____ (to go) to the library.
- 4) Ann _____ (to sit) at her desk. She _____ (to study) geography.
- 5) A young man _____ (to stand) at the window. He _____ (not to smoke) a cigarette.
- 6) The old man _____ (to walk) about the room.
- 7) You _____ (to have) a break?
- 8) Who _____ (to lie) on the sofa?
- 9) What they _____ (to talk) about?
- 10) It still _____ (to rain).

3. Present Simple or Present Continuous?

- 1) My wife normally _____ (to work) at home, but she _____ (to spend) this month in Italy.
- 2) Most days, Tom usually _____ (to cycle) to work.
- 3) When _____ the lesson _____ (to start) today?
- 4) What's your brother doing? – He _____ (to do) the crossword in the newspaper. He _____ (to do) it every day.
- 5) I'm afraid I'll lose this game of chess. I _____ (to play) very badly. I usually _____ much better (to play).
- 6) What's she doing? – She _____ (to mend) her husband's socks. She always _____ them. (to mend)
- 7) Yes, you can borrow my dictionary. I _____ (to use) it a lot, but I _____ (not/to use) it now.
- 8) We _____ (not to travel) by train very often.



- 9) She _____ (to be) particularly generous this week.
10) It _____ (to snow) right now. It's beautiful! I _____ (to like) this weather.

4. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous?

- 1) It's still snowing. It _____ (to snow) for hours.
- 2) They _____ (to win) two prizes so far.
- 3) I _____ (to peel) onions, that's why my eyes are red.
- 4) Crank _____ (to be) in hospital for 2 weeks already.
- 5) We _____ (to know) each other since 2003.
- 6) Our neighbor _____ (to have) that car for 20 years.
- 7) The baby _____ (to cry) for a couple of hours.
- 8) Why are you short of breath, guys? – We _____ (to jog) in the park since morning.
- 9) The dish-washer is OK now. Dad _____ (to repair) it.
- 10) That dog _____ (to bark) since last night.

5. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) ' _____ your sister recently?' – 'Yes, she came to visit last weekend.'
 - a) Have you been seeing
 - b) You have seen
 - c) Have you seen
 - d) Did you see

- 2) 'I didn't know Sarah could drive.' – 'Oh yes, she _____ since last April.'
 - a) has been driving
 - b) has driven
 - c) is driving
 - d) drives

- 3) 'Where is Jason?' – He _____ at the swimming pool.'
 - a) is being
 - b) is
 - c) has been
 - d) was

- 4) 'This is a great book.' – 'I know. I _____ it twice already.'
 - a) have read
 - b) am reading
 - c) have been reading
 - d) reads





- 5) 'Hello, Jane. I'm home.' – 'Where have you been? I _____ for you all day!'
- a) have been looking
 - b) look
 - c) am looking
 - d) look for
- 6) 'Are you having a holiday this year?' – 'Yes, I _____ to Hawaii.'
- a) am going
 - b) have been
 - c) have gone
 - d) was going
- 7) 'Who does your hair for you?' – 'My mother usually _____ it.'
- a) is cutting
 - b) cuts
 - c) has cut
 - d) cut
- 8) 'What do you do for a living?' – 'I _____ cars'.
- a) am selling
 - b) sell
 - c) am sell
 - d) sold
- 9) She _____ the piano now. She _____ it every day.
- a) practices/does
 - b) is practicing/does
 - c) practices/is doing
 - d) was practicing
- 10) Look! The boy _____ the road!
- a) cross
 - b) crosses
 - c) is crossing
 - d) crossed





PAST TENSES

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Простое прошедшее время

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

Утвердительные предложения

Простое прошедшее время образуется путем добавления окончания **-ed** к базовой форме глагола (для правильных глаголов). Неправильные глаголы меняют свою форму, а другими словами: их просто нужно выучить.

to use – used (правильный глагол) – использовать – использовал.
to give – gave (неправильный глагол) – дать – дал.

Вопросительные предложения

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

Did you wash your hands? – Ты помыл руки?
Did they sign the contract? – Они подписали контракт?

Отрицательные предложения

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

We did not (didn't) find our car. – Мы не нашли свою машину.
I did not (didn't) understand this question. – Я не понял этот вопрос.

Случаи употребления

1) Указание на простое действие в прошлом:

I saw Jeremy in the bank. – Я видел Джереми в банке.

2) Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом:

The old man often visited me. – Старик часто меня навещал.

I noticed this charming shop girl each time I went to buy something. – Я замечал эту очаровательную продавщицу каждый раз, когда шел за покупками.

3) Перечисление последовательности действий в прошлом:

I heard a strange sound, looked back, and saw a huge cat sitting on the table. – Я услышал странный звук, обернулся и увидел здорового кота, сидящего на столе.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Прошедшее длительное время.

Время Past Continuous обычно указывает на процесс, длящийся в определенный момент речи в прошлом. На это могут указывать контекст или такие слова, как *at that moment* (в тот момент) и т.п.:

Утвердительные предложения

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Past Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол **to be** в прошедшем времени (**was/were**) и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I, форма **V-ing**) смыслового глагола.

I was playing

We were playing

You were playing

You were playing

He/she/it was playing

They were playing

You were reading when she called. – Ты читал, когда она позвонила.

Yesterday at five o'clock he was having rest. – Вчера в пять часов он отдыхал.

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остается после него:

Why were you laughing? – Почему ты смеялся?

Were you using this dictionary? – Ты использовал этот словарь?

Was I playing?

Were we playing?

Were you playing?

Were you playing?

Was he / she / it playing?

Were they playing?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Формы **was** и **were** при этом могут быть сокращены до **wasn't** и **weren't** соответственно.

Radio was not (wasn't) working. – Радио не работало.

We were not (weren't) cooking breakfast. – Мы не готовили завтрак.

I was not (wasn't) playing

We were not (weren't) playing

You were not (weren't) playing

You were not (weren't) playing

He/she/it was not (wasn't) playing

They were not (weren't) playing



Случаи употребления

1) Точно указанное время в прошлом:

Past Continuous описывает действия, происходившие в указанный момент в прошлом. Указанный момент обозначает лишь то, что в этот самый момент что-то происходило.

Last night at 6 pm, I was eating dinner. – Вчера вечером в 6 часов я ужинал.

2) Прерванное действие в прошлом:

Past Continuous употребляется для выражения более длительного фонового действия или ситуации в прошлом, по сравнению с другим, которое прерывает, перебивает его. Обратите внимание, что прерывание может быть полным (то есть действие прервалось, и не было продолжено), либо неполным (то есть действие было продолжено). Для обозначения кратковременного, перебивающего действия используется Past Simple.

I was watching TV when she called. – Я смотрел телевизор, когда она позвонила.

3) Одновременно происходившие действия:

Когда Past Continuous используется с двумя или более действиями в одном и том же предложении, когда эти действия происходили одновременно, в одно и то же время.

I was studying while he was making dinner. – Я занимался, пока он готовил ужин.

4) Описание в повествовании:

В английском языке для выражения описания в повествовании в прошедшем времени часто используются одновременные действия.

When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing, some were talking on the phones, the boss was yelling directions, and customers were waiting to be helped. One customer was yelling at a secretary and waving his hands. Others were complaining to each other about the bad service. – Когда я вошел в офис, некоторые работники что-то деловито печатали, некоторые разговаривали по телефону, начальник выкрикивал указания, а посетители ждали, когда их обслужат. Один посетитель кричал на секретаря и размахивал руками, другие жаловались друг другу на плохое обслуживание.

5) Повторяемые действия и раздражение, нетерпение:

Past Continuous со словами **always** – всегда, **constantly** – постоянно, выражает неодобрение, нетерпение, раздражение каким-либо повторяющимся действием в прошлом.

Помните, что в этом значении обязательно нужно использовать слова **always, constantly**, и в предложении они ставятся между **to be** и «-ing»-формой глагола.

She was always coming to class late. – Она вечно опаздывала на занятия.





PAST PERFECT

Прошедшее совершенное времени
had + причастие прошедшего времени

You had studied English before you moved to New York. – Ты изучал английский до того, как переехал в Нью-Йорк.

Had you studied English before you moved to New York? – Ты изучал английский до того, как переехал в Нью-Йорк?

You had not studied English before you moved to New York. – Ты не изучал английский до того, как переехал в Нью-Йорк.

Утвердительные предложения

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Past Perfect, требуется вспомогательный глагол **had** и причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II, форма V_{3ed}) смыслового глагола.

I had played

We had played

You had played

You had played

He / she / it had played

They had played

He had read the book by 2 o'clock yesterday. – Он прочитал эту книгу к 2 часам вчера.

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остается после него:

Why had you eaten all the sweets by the afternoon yesterday? – Почему ты съел все конфеты вчера к обеду?

Had I played?

Had we played?

Had you played?

Had you played?

Had he / she / it played?

Had we played?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Форма **had** при этом может быть сокращена до **hadn't**.

We had not (hadn't) cooked the breakfast yesterday by 10 o'clock. Мы не приготовили завтрак вчера к 10 часам.

Действие, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом.

Past Perfect описывает действия, которые уже завершились до начала другого, произошедшего в прошлом действия. Также Past Perfect





описывает действия, которые уже совершились до определенного момента в прошлом, который либо указан обстоятельством времени, либо контекстом.

I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai. – Я никогда не видел такого красивого пляжа до того, как я съездил на Гауаи.

I did not have any money because I had lost my wallet. – У меня не было денег, потому что я потерял бумажник.

Случаи употребления

Действие, начавшееся до указанного момента в прошлом, и продолжавшееся до этого момента (недлительные глаголы):

Past Perfect используется для обозначения действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжалось до начала другого действия в прошлом, либо до какого-либо указанного момента в прошлом.

We had had that car for ten years before it broke down. – Машина была у нас уже десять лет, когда она сломалась.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Прошедшее совершенное продолженное время
had been + причастие настоящего времени

You had been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived. – Ты ждал там больше двух часов, пока она, наконец, не пришла.

Had you been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived? – Ты ждал там больше двух часов, пока она, наконец, не пришла?

You had not been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived. – Ты не ждал там больше двух часов, пока она, наконец, не пришла.

Утвердительные предложения

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Past Perfect Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол **had been** и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I, форма **V_{ing}**) смыслового глагола.

I had been playing

We had been playing

You had been playing

You had been playing

He / she / it had been playing

They had been playing

He had been reading the book for 2 o'clock yesterday. – Он читал, эту книгу 2 часа вчера.





Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остается после него:

Why had you been reading all the newspapers for two hours yesteday? – Почему ты читал все газеты вчера в течение двух часов?

Had I been playing?

Had we been playing?

Had you been playing?

Had you been playing?

Had he / she / it been playing?

Had they been playing?

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица *not*. Форма *had* при этом может быть сокращена до *hadn't*.

We had not (hadn't) been cooking the breakfast yesterday for two hours. – Мы не приготовили завтрак вчера в течении 2 часов.

Случаи употребления

1) Действие, начавшееся до указанного момента в прошлом, и продолжавшееся до этого момента:

Past Perfect Continuous обозначает действие, которое началось в прошлом и продолжалось до начала другого действия в прошлом, либо до какого-либо указанного момента в прошлом, при этом могут использоваться такие выражения времени, как, например: **for five minutes** – в течение пяти минут, пять минут; **for two weeks** – в течение двух недель, две недели; и т.п.

They had been talking for over an hour before Tony arrived. Они разговаривали больше часа, до того, как пришел Тони.

2) Причина чего-либо в прошлом:

Past Perfect Continuous может употребляться для описания процесса в прошлом, который завершился перед другим действием в прошлом, и когда результат этого процесса очевиден.

Jason was tired because he had been jogging. – Джейсон был уставшим потому, что он бежал.

ОБОРОТ «USED TO»

Этот оборот указывает на то, что регулярно происходило в прошлом, но не происходит сейчас. К примеру, это могли быть некие привычки, состояния, либо повторяющиеся рутинные действия:

• *I used to train every day when I was in the team – Я тренировался каждый день, когда состоял в команде. (Я имел привычку).*

• *She used to live in Manchester – Она раньше жила в Манчестере. (состояние).*

• *Every day she used to say to him, «Good morning, my dear» – Каждый день она говорила ему: «Доброе утро, дорогой». (рутинное действие).*





Отрицательные предложения

Отрицательная форма (Negative) образуется 2 способами:

1. С помощью вспомогательного глагола *did* и частицы *not*:
didn't + use to + infinitive

• *He didn't use to like me, but then he changed his mind* – Он недолюбливал меня, но потом он изменил свое мнение

• *I'm surprised that they joined the hockey club. I remembered they didn't use to like hockey* – Я удивлен, что они присоединились к хоккейному клубу. Я помню, они не любили хоккей.

2. В большинстве случаев, мы можем использовать *never* вместо *didn't*:

• *He didn't use to work so much.* – Он не работал так много.

• *He never used to work so much.* – Он никогда не работал так много.





EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) Last Saturday I _____ computer games with my cousins.
A) play
B) played
C) did play
D) plays

- 2) My mum _____ dinner last night.
A) not cooked
B) did not cook
C) did not cooked
D) cooks

- 3) I _____ to school because there weren't any buses.
A) walked
B) was walk
C) did walk
D) walks

- 4) They _____ at the party.
A) danced not
B) did not danced
C) did not dance
D) dances

- 5) My brother _____ to Ireland last summer.
A) travelled
B) did traveled
C) did travel
D) travells

- 6) The girl _____ dinner when the lights _____ out.
A) was cooking; go
B) was cooking; was going
C) was cooking; went
D) cooked, went





- 7) The boy _____ himself when he _____ .
A) hurt; skated
B) hurt; was skating
C) hurted; was skating
D) hurt, skated
- 8) When the woman _____ the room the children _____ the goldfish.
A) entered; were feeding
B) did entered; feeded
C) entered; fed
D) entered, feeding
- 9) When I _____ my friends in Denmark, I _____ two presents for my family.
A) was visiting; bought
B) visited; bought
C) was visiting; was buying
D) was, buy
- 10) Yesterday at one o'clock I _____ lunch at the canteen.
A) had
B) had having
C) was having
D) has

2. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

Example: You went to Nadia's house but she wasn't there.
(she/go/out) *She had gone out.*

- 1) You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(it/change/a lot) _____ .
- 2) I invited Odalis to the party but she couldn't come.
(she/arrange/to do something else) _____ .
- 3) You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late.
(the film / already / begin) _____ .
- 4) I was very pleased to see Odalis again after such a long time.
(I/not/see/him for five years) _____ .



- 5) I offered Pamela something to eat but she wasn't hungry.
(she/just/have/breakfast) _____ .
- 6) The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.
(they/play/football) _____ .
- 7) There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes.
(somebody/smoke/in the room) _____ .
- 8) Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(she/dream) _____ .
- 9) When I got home, Randy was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.
(he/watch/TV) _____ .
- 10) She returned home late. Her hands were dirty. (She/dig/garden)
_____ .

3. Continue the sentence using the correct form of the verb.

When I was a child ... ,

- 1) I **used to go/used to gone** on a hike with my mum and dad every weekend.
- 2) I **used not to visit/didn't use to** visit any faraway places.
- 3) I **didn't used/didn't use to** read fantasy.
- 4) we **use to spent/used to spend** summer in the country.
- 5) children **used to wear/used to wore** ugly uniforms at school.
- 6) I **used disliked /used to dislike** sightseeing.
- 7) children **use to were/used to be** friendlier.
- 8) my grandmother **did use/used to take** me to the market.
- 9) my friends **use to/used to ask** me out for a walk.
- 10) he world **did not use to/did not use to** be mean.

4. Underline the most suitable verb form in each sentence. The first one is done for you.

- 1) I suddenly remembered that I forgot/I had forgotten my keys.
- 2) While Diana **watched/was watching** her favourite television programme, there was a power cut.





- 3) Tom **used to live/live** in the house at the end of the street.
- 4) Who **was driving/drove** the car at the time of the accident?
- 5) By the time Sheila got back, Chris **went/had gone**.
- 6) David **ate/had eaten** Japanese food before, so he knew what to order.
- 7) I **did/was doing** some shopping yesterday, when I saw that Dutch friend of yours.
- 8) I **used to like/was liking** sweets much more than I do now.
- 9) What exactly **were you doing/did you do** when I came into your office yesterday?
- 10) Laura missed the party because no-one **was telling/had told** her about it.

5. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable past verb form. Use Past Perfect where this is absolutely necessary.

- 1) While I _____ (to try) to get my car started, a passing car _____ (to stop) and the driver _____ (to offer) to help me.
- 2) The police _____ (to pay) no attention to Jo's complaint because she _____ (to phone) them so many times before.
- 3) Mary _____ (not to wear) her glasses at the time, so she _____ (not to notice) what kind of car the man _____ (to drive).
- 4) Nick _____ (to lie) down on the grass for a while, next to some tourists who _____ (to feed) the ducks.
- 5) Tony _____ (to admit) that he _____ (to hit) the other car, but said that he _____ (not to damage) it.
- 6) Sorry, I _____ (not to listen) to you. I _____ (to think) about something else.
- 7) Helen _____ (to feel) very tired, and when she _____ (to finish) her work, she _____ (to fall) asleep.
- 8) The police _____ (to get) to Toms house as fast as they could, but the burglars _____ (to disappear).
- 9) I _____ (to phone) you last night but you _____ (not to answer). What _____ you (to do)?
- 10) We _____ (not to go) out yesterday because it _____ (to rain).





FUTURE TENSES

FUTURE SIMPLE

Future Simple – будущее простое время

Время Future Simple употребляется для обозначения, будущих действий.

Утвердительные предложения

Английский глагол во временной форме Future Simple строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола **will** + смысловый глагол: I work – he will work.

I will play

You will play

He/she/it will play

We will play

You will play

They will play

Вопросительные предложения

Для того, чтобы построить вопросительное предложение, перед подлежащим нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол. Во времени Future Simple используется вспомогательный глагол **will**:

Will you play rock? – Ты будешь играть рок?

Will he speak English? – Он будет разговаривать на английском?

Will I play?

Will you play?

Will he/she/it play?

Will we play?

Will you play?

Will they play?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях тоже используется вспомогательный глагол **will**, но не перед подлежащим, а перед глаголом. После него прибавляется отрицательная частица **not**. Will и not часто сокращаются: won't:

I will not (won't) drink black coffee. – Я не буду пить черный кофе.

I will not (won't) play

You will not (won't) play

He / she / it will not (won't) play

We will not (won't) play

You will not (won't) play

They will not (won't) play





Случаи употребления *Future Simple*

1) Форма *will* для обозначения добровольных действий:

Форма **Will** часто используется, когда говорящий вызывается сделать что-либо для кого-либо. Также **Will** может выражать намерение, решимость выполнить действие в ответ на чью-либо просьбу или жалобу. Помимо прочего, **Will** также может употребляться в вопросительных предложениях с просьбой о помощи, или с предложением сделать что-либо за говорящего. Подобным же образом, отрицательные формы **Will not** используются для отказа сделать что-либо.

I will send you the information when I get it. – Я отошлю тебе сведения, когда получу их.

I will translate the email, so Mr. Smith can read it. – Я переведу электронное письмо, чтобы мистер Смит мог его прочитать.

Will you help me move this heavy table? – Не сможешь передвинуть мне этот тяжелый стол?

2) Форма *Will* обычно используется для выражения обещаний:

I will call you when I arrive. – Я позвоню тебе, когда приеду.

3) Формы *Will* и (*Be Going To* – будет рассмотрена далее) для выражения прогноза, предположения:

И форма **Will**, и форма **Be Going To**, могут обозначать общее предположение о том, что может произойти в будущем. В таких предложениях подлежащее обычно почти не может воздействовать на будущее, и поэтому все предыдущие описанные употребления этих форм к данному случаю не применяются. В нижеследующих примерах между обоими предложениями в каждой паре нет никакой разницы.

The year 2222 will be a very interesting year. – 2222 год будет очень интересным.

The year 2222 is going to be a very interesting year. – 2222 год будет очень интересным.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Будущее длительное действие

will + be + причастие настоящего времени

You will be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight. –

Ты будешь ее ждать, когда прилетит самолет.

Will you be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight? –

Ты будешь ее ждать, когда прилетит самолет?

You will not be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight. –

Ты не будешь ее ждать, когда прилетит самолет.

Время Future Continuous обычно указывает на процесс, который будет длиться в определенный момент речи в будущем. На это могут указывать контекст или такие слова, как *at two o'clock tomorrow* – в два часа завтра, *at that moment* (в тот момент) и т.п.:

Sally will be doing her homework at 3 o'clock tomorrow. – Сэлли, будет делать домашнюю работу в 3 часа завтра.

Dad and me will be fishing tomorrow in the morning. – Папа и я будем рыбачить завтра утром

Утвердительные предложения

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Future Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол **will be** для всех лиц и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I, форма **V-ing**) смыслового глагола.

I will be playing

You will be playing

He / she / it will be playing

We will be playing

You will be playing

They will be playing

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а смысловой глагол остается после него:

Why will you be laughing? – Почему ты будешь смеяться?

Will you be using this dictionary? – Ты будешь использовать этот словарь?

Will I be playing?

Will you be playing?

Will he / she / it be playing?

Will we be playing?

Will they be playing?

Will they be playing?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица *not*. Форма *will* при этом может быть сокращена до *won't* соответственно.

Radio will not (won't) be working at that moment. – Радио не будет работать в тот момент .

I will not (won't) be playing

You will not (won't) be playing

He /she/it will not (won't) be playing

We will not (won't) be playing

You will not (won't) be playing

They will not (won't) be playing



Случаи употребления

1) Точно указанное время в будущем:

Future Continuous описывает действия, которые будут происходить в указанный момент в будущем. Эти действия могут продолжаться какое-то время до указанного момента, и могут продолжаться какое-то время после него. Указанный момент обозначает лишь то, что в этот самый момент что-то происходило.

Tonight at 6 pm, I will be eating dinner. – Сегодня в 6 часов вечера я буду ужинать.

2) Прерванное действие в будущем:

Future Continuous употребляется для выражения более длительного фонового действия или ситуации в будущем, по сравнению с другим, более кратковременным действием, которое происходит после начала первого действия и прерывает, перебивает его. Обратите внимание, что прерывание может быть настоящим (то есть действие прерывается и не будет продолжено), либо лишь прерывание во времени (то есть действие будет продолжено).

I will be watching TV when she arrives tonight. – Я буду смотреть телевизор, когда она придет сегодня вечером.

I will be waiting for you when your bus arrives. – Я буду тебя ждать, когда прибудет твой автобус.

3) Одновременно происходящие действия:

Когда Future Continuous используется с двумя или более действиями в одном и том же предложении, это означает, что эти действия будут происходить одновременно, в одно и то же время.

I will be studying and he will be making dinner. – Я буду заниматься, а он будет готовить ужин.

4) Описание в повествовании:

В английском языке для выражения описания в повествовании в будущем времени часто используются одновременные действия.

When I arrive at the party, everybody will be celebrating. Some will be dancing. Others will be talking. A few people will be eating pizza, and several people will be drinking beer. They always do the same thing. –

Когда я приду на вечер, все будут праздновать. Кто-то будет танцевать, а кто-то будет разговаривать. Некоторые гости будут есть пиццу, а другие будут пить пиво. Они всегда делают одно и то же.





FUTURE PERFECT

Будущее совершенное время.

Время Future Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершится к определенному моменту в будущем.

I will have done my homework by 5 o'clock tomorrow. – Я уже сделаю мою домашнюю работу к пяти часам завтра.

Утвердительные предложения

Время Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **will have** и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола.

I will have played

We will have played

You will have played

You will have played

He/she/it will have played

They will have played

Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол в форме инфинитива ставится после него:

Will you have finished your homework by that time? – Ты закончишь свою работу к тому времени?

Will I have played?

Will we have played?

Will you have played?

Will you have played?

Will he / she / it have played?

Will they have played?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Форма will have при этом могут быть сокращены до won't have:

I will not have done my homework by that time – Я не сделаю мою домашнюю работу к тому времени.

I will not (won't) have played

We will not (won't) have played

You will not (won't) have played

You will not (won't) have played

He/she/it will not (won't) have played

They will not (won't) have played

Случаи употребления Future Perfect

1) Действие, которое будет закончено до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем:

Future Perfect описывает действие, которое уже будет завершено до определенного момента в будущем, или до того, как начнется другое





действие, при этом часто могут употребляться такие выражения времени, как, например: **by the time ...** – к тому моменту, времени, как ...; **by that time, by then** – к этому времени, к тому времени; **before** – прежде, чем; **after** – после того, как; и т.п.

By next November, I will have received my promotion. – К следующему ноябрю я получу повышение

2) Длительное действие, которое завершится до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем:

Future Perfect используется с глаголами недлительной группы и с глаголами смешанной группы, которые не могут использоваться в длительном времени, для обозначения длительного действия, которое завершится до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем. Это действие могло начаться еще в прошлом, и может продолжаться вплоть до указанного момента в будущем, либо оно может начаться лишь в будущем, и закончиться до другого момента в будущем.

I will have been in London for six months by the time I leave. Я буду находиться в Лондоне шесть месяцев к тому моменту, когда я его покину.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Будущее совершенное длительное время.

Время Future Perfect Continuous указывает на действие, которое будет длиться некоторый период времени и закончится к определенному моменту в будущем.

I will have been waiting here for 2 hours by the time you come! – Я прожду уже два часа здесь к моменту, как ты придешь!

We will have been preparing for our exam for two hours by the time you come. – Мы будем готовиться к экзаменам уже два часа к тому времени, как ты придешь.

Утвердительные предложения

Для того чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Future Perfect Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол **will have been** и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I, **форма V-ing**) смыслового глагола.

I will have been playing

You will have been playing

He / she / it will have been playing

We will have been playing

You will have been playing

They will have been playing





Вопросительные предложения

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол **will** выносится на место перед подлежащим, а остальная часть сказуемого располагается после него:

Will you have been playing tennis for 6 hours by that time? – Ты будешь играть в теннис в течение 6 часов к тому времени?

Will I have been playing?

Will we have been playing?

Will you have been playing?

Will you have been playing?

Will he / she / it have been playing?

Will they have been playing?

Отрицательные предложения

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом **will** следует отрицательная частица **not**: **will not have been +V_{ing} (won't have been playing)**

It will have not been snowing here for two years. – Здесь не будет снега в течение двух лет

I will have not been playing

We will not have been playing

You will not have been playing

You will not have been playing

He/she/it will have not been playing

They will not have playing

Случаи употребления *Future Perfect Continuous*

1) Длительное действие, которое завершится до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем:

Future Perfect Continuous описывает действие, которое началось в прошлом или начнется в будущем и будет продолжаться вплоть до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем, при этом могут использоваться такие выражения времени, как, например: **for five minutes** – в течение пяти минут, пять минут; **for two weeks** – в течение двух недель, две недели; **since Tuesday** – со вторника; и т.п.

Кроме вышеперечисленных выражений времени, в данной форме, как и в *Future Perfect* действие или момент, до которого будет продолжаться главное действие, могут вводиться такими выражениями времени, как, например: **by the time ...** – к тому моменту, времени, как ...; **by that time, by then** – к этому времени, к тому времени; **before** – прежде, чем; **after** – после того, как; и т.п.

На русский язык *Future Perfect Continuous* часто переводится со словом «уже».





They will have been talking for over an hour by the time Thomas arrives. –

К тому моменту, когда придет Томас, они будут разговаривать уже свыше часа.

She will have been working at that company for three years when it finally closes. – *Когда компания, наконец, закроется, она будет там работать уже три года.*

2) Причина чего-либо в будущем:

Future Perfect Continuous может употребляться для описания процесса в будущем, который завершится перед другим действием в будущем, и когда результат этого процесса будет очевиден.

Jason will be tired when he gets home because he will have been jogging for over an hour. – *Джейсон устанет, когда вернется домой, потому что он будет бегать больше часа.*

Future Continuous or Future Perfect Continuous

Если продолжительность действия, как, например: **for five minutes** – в течение пяти минут; **for two weeks** – в течение двух недель; **since Friday** – с пятницы; и т.п., не упоминается, то предпочитается форма Future Continuous, чем Future Perfect Continuous. Однако нужно быть осторожными, потому что это меняет смысл предложения. Future Continuous подчеркивает то, что действие будет совершаться именно в указанный момент, а Future Perfect Continuous подчеркивает то, что действие будет продолжаться до указанного момента в будущем. Также необходимо учитывать, что на русском языке такая разница не прослеживается (если только не было указано обстоятельство времени).

He will be tired because he will be exercising so hard. – *Он устанет, потому что будет очень много упражняться. (Это предложение подчеркивает, что он будет уставшим потому, что будет упражняться именно в этот самый момент в будущем.)*

WILL OR BE GOING TO

В современном английском языке есть другие способы выражения будущего времени: **Will** и **Be Going To**.

Хотя обе эти формы иногда могут быть взаимозаменяемыми, они часто имеют разные значения. Поначалу их различие может показаться несколько трудными для понимания, но со временем и с практикой разница станет очевидной. И **Will**, и **Be Going To** относятся к определенному моменту времени в будущем.





Образование предложений с *Be Going To*

am/is/are + going to + глагол

You are going to meet Jane tonight. – Ты встретишься с Джейн сегодня вечером.

Are you going to meet Jane tonight? – Ты встретишься с Джейн сегодня вечером?

You are not going to meet Jane tonight. – Ты не встретишься с Джейн сегодня вечером.

Случаи употребления *be going to*

Для выражения намеренности:

Форма **Be Going To** обозначает, что что-либо уже было запланировано, что говорящий намеревается сделать что-либо в будущем, и на русский язык в этом значении такая форма часто переводится словами «*собираюсь*», «*намереваюсь*» и т.п. При этом не важно, является ли это действие выполнимым или нет.

He is going to spend his vacation in Hawaii. – Он собирается провести свой отпуск на Гавайях.

She is not going to spend her vacation in Hawaii. – Она не собирается проводить свой отпуск на Гавайях.



EXERCISES**1. Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.**

Example: A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)

- 1) A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. _____ you some. (I/lend)
- 2) A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and _____ an aspirin for you. (I/get)
- 3) A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: _____ the car. (I/wash).
- 4) A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ it? (you/paint)
- 5) A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, _____ something for dinner. (I/buy)
- 6) A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy. _____ you. (I/show)
- 7) A: What would you like to eat?
B: _____ a sandwich, please. (I/have)
- 8) A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. _____ it now. (I/do)
- 9) A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if _____ down. (it/fall)
- 10) A: Has Jack decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. _____ a holiday for a few weeks and then _____ a computer programming course. (he/have, he/do)

2. Complete the sentences with the correct positive, negative or interrogative future form (will, won't, will....?).

- 1) _____ you _____ in time for lunch?
- 2) The teacher _____ the same question again.
- 3) Rachel _____ a car when she's eighteen.
- 4) I don't think it _____ today.
- 5) Zac _____ any more ice-cream.
- 6) My parents _____ our house. They like it too much in London.
- 7) I'll _____ you next week.
- 8) I _____ some cake for tea.
- 9) Dad _____ the car in the next street.
- 10) I hope Mr Vitale _____ the job.



3. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1) Catherine Zeta-Jones (to act) _____ in America for 12 years by the year 2010.
- 2) By the time I retire, I (to write) _____ movie reviews for more than 30 years.
- 3) By the time the movie will stop, it (to rain) _____ outside for 4 hours at least.
- 4) By the time he turns 30, Elijah Woods (to work) _____ in the entertainment business for 22 years.
- 5) At the end of his career, Kevin Spacey (to entertain) _____ audiences for many years.
- 6) Stephen Spielberg (to make) _____ great movies for a long time when he will decide to stop.
- 7) At the end of the show, I (to eat) _____ continuously.
- 8) By the time he stops, my friend (to act) _____ for most of his life.
- 9) My cousin (to exercise) _____ for 2 years next week in preparation for a role in a movie.
- 10) They (to think) _____ about whether to go see the new movie or not for half an hour by the time it begins tonight.

4. Fill in the verbs in Future Continuous.

Example: David _____ (to play) on the computer when his mother comes home.

Answer: David **will be playing** on the computer when his mother comes home.

- 1) We _____ (to meet) him tomorrow.
- 2) This time next week he _____ (to fly) to South America.
- 3) At 6 o'clock on Sunday they _____ (to sing) the new song.
- 4) It _____ (probably/to rain) when I reach Sydney.
- 5) Tomorrow at nine I _____ (to write) a test.
- 6) Jain _____ (to watch) a video when I arrive tonight.
- 7) You _____ (to eat) pizza soon.
- 8) She _____ (to sleep) when you telephone her.
- 9) They _____ (to arrive) in Caracas just about now.
- 10) I _____ (to wait) for you for two hours by that moment.

5. Fill in the verbs in brackets in Future Perfect.

Example: He _____ (to pack) the suitcase by tomorrow.

Answer: He will have packed the suitcase by tomorrow.

- 1) Rae _____ (to repair) her bike next week.



- 2) We _____ (to do) the washing by 8 o'clock.
- 3) She _____ (to visit) Paris by the end of next year.
- 4) I _____ (to finish) this by 6 o'clock.
- 5) Sam _____ (to leave) by next week.
- 6) She _____ (to discuss) this with her mother tonight.
- 7) The police _____ (to arrest) the murderer in one month's time.
- 8) They _____ (to write) their essay by tomorrow.
- 9) Ralph _____ (to manage) the teams.
- 10) If we can do that – then we _____ (to fulfill) our mission.

PASSIVE VOICE

1. Значение пассивного залога

Пассивный (или страдательный залог) широко употребляется в современном английском языке, как в устной, так и письменной речи. Обычно пассивные конструкции используются, если нет необходимости называть исполнителя действия, который подразумевается из контекста, или же, если не имеет значения, кто выполняет действие, а важен лишь результат этого действия.

The article was written last Monday. – Статья была написана в прошлый понедельник.

В данном предложении подлежащее the article испытывает на себе действие другого лица, то есть статья не сама себя написала, а была кем-то написана. При этом, скорее всего известно, кто ее написал, но здесь важен сам факт совершения действия (статью написали, и она готова к публикации), а не исполнитель. Поэтому предложение и употреблено в пассивном залоге.

2.

3. Образование форм пассивного залога

Форма пассивного залога образуется с помощью глагола to be в нужной форме (в зависимости от времени) и III формы смыслового глагола: to be + III форма глагола. Если глагол правильный, то его III форма образуется путем присоединения окончания -ed к основе глагола: open – opened.

В таблице представлена схема трансформации времен активного залога в пассивный залог.





Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	They mend watches here.	Watches are mended here.
Present Continuous	They are mending my watch.	My watch is being mended.
Present Perfect	They have mended my watch.	My watch has been mended.
Past Simple	They mended my watch.	My watch was mended yesterday.
Past Continuous	They were mending my watch when I arrived.	My watch was being mended when I arrived.
Past Perfect	They had mended my watch by the time I arrived.	My watch had been mended by the time I arrived.
Future Simple	They will mend my watch tomorrow.	My watch will be mended tomorrow.
Future Perfect	They will have mended my watch by Tuesday.	My watch will have been mended by Tuesday.
Modals + be + past participle	They should mend my watch immediately.	My watch should be mended immediately.

4. Порядок слов в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях

Отрицательная форма глагола в пассивном залоге образуется с помощью частицы *not*, которая следует за вспомогательным глаголом (если вспомогательных глаголов несколько, то *not* ставится после первого).

The article was not written last Monday. – Статья не была написана в прошлый понедельник. *The report has not been finished by 9 p.m.* – Доклад не был завершён к 9 часам вечера.

Для образования вопросительного предложения в пассивном залоге первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Have the rules of the game been explained to you? – Вам объяснили правила игры?

Are you often invited to the cinema? – Тебя часто приглашают в кино?





5. Орфографические и фонетические особенности прибавления окончания *-ed* к правильным глаголам

Особенности орфографии	Особенности произношения
<p>Если глагол оканчивается на: -е или -ее, то прибавляется только -d: improve – improved translate – translated agree – agreed. -у, то у меняется на і и прибавляется -ed: cry – cried study – studied try – tried -у, а перед у стоит гласная, то у сохраняется и прибавляется -ed: play – played stay – stayed enjoy – enjoyed -l, то в британском английском l удваивается: travel – travelled cancel – cancelled согласную букву (кроме -х) с предшествующим кратким гласным ударным звуком, то конечная согласная удваивается: stop – stopped drop – dropped но mix – mixed relax – relaxed Во всех остальных случаях просто прибавляется окончание -ed.</p>	<p>Если глагол оканчивается на: глухой согласный звук (кроме [t]), то окончание -ed произносится как [t]: watch – watched look – looked звонкий согласный (кроме [d]) или гласный звуки, то -ed произносится как [d]: open – opened play – played звуки [t] и [d], то -ed произносится как [ɪd]: invite – invited, end – ended.</p>





Употребление предлогов by и with в пассивном залоге

Когда мы хотим сказать, кто или что является причиной действия, мы употребляем предлог *by*.

В английском предложении с пассивной конструкцией предлог *by* может вводить:

• человека/людей, совершивших какое-то действие: *After the match the stadium was destroyed by football fans.* – После матча стадион был разгромлен футбольными фанатами.

This tree was planted by my grandfather. – Это дерево было посажено моим дедушкой.

• автора/авторов: *The books about Harry Potter were written by J.K. Rowling.* – Книги о Гарри Поттере были написаны Джоан Роулинг.

• обобщенного деятеля/организацию: *The industry is controlled by the state.* – Промышленность контролируется государством.

The plane was hijacked by the bandits. – Самолет был захвачен бандитами.

The bill was adopted by the Parliament. – Законопроект был принят парламентом.

• явление природы: *The city was ruined by earthquake.* – Город был разрушен землетрясением.

Когда мы хотим сказать, что является орудием действия, мы употребляем предлог *with*:

The note was written with a pencil – Записка была написана карандашом.

He was killed with a knife – Его убили ножом.

Способы перевода страдательных оборотов на русский язык

Перевод английских страдательных оборотов на русский язык часто представляет трудности. В то время как в английском языке имеется только один способ выражения страдательного залога, в русском языке существует три способа его передачи:

а) при помощи глагола быть и краткой формы причастия страдательного залога. (Этот способ аналогичен способу выражения страдательного залога в английском языке.) Глагол быть в настоящем времени не употребляется: дом построен, дом был построен, дом будет построен;

б) глаголами, оканчивающимися на -ся: *дом строится, дом строился, дом будет строиться;*

в) неопределенно-личным оборотом с глаголом в действительном залоге в 3-м лице множественного числа: *дом строят, дом строили, дом будут строить.*





Другие варианты перевода

Иногда английский страдательный оборот можно перевести двумя или даже всеми тремя способами в зависимости от соответствующего русского глагола и контекста:

I was invited to the concert.

1. *Я был приглашен на концерт.*

2. *Меня пригласили на концерт.*

The goods were examined yesterday.

1. *Товары были осмотрены вчера.*

2. *Товары осматривались вчера.*

3. *Товары осмотрели (осматривали) вчера.*

При переводе на русский язык следует различать, исходя из контекста, является ли данное сочетание глагола to be с III формой глагола одним из времен страдательного залога или составным сказуемым. Если времена страдательного залога могут переводиться на русский язык любым из трех способов, то составное сказуемое – только при помощи глагола быть и краткой формы причастия страдательного залога.





EXERCISES

1. Identify the subject and the object in the sentences. Then rewrite them in Passive.

- 1) John Mills is preparing an expedition to the North Pole.
- 2) Many TV networks will film the expedition.
- 3) They are going to show the expedition on national television.
- 4) John Mills has already bought all the necessary equipment.
- 5) He is going to set up an observation camp there.
- 6) Many people have raised objections to this expedition.
- 7) They built this house two years ago.
- 8) He wrote a letter for her.
- 9) The boy broke the window.
- 10) The cat spilt the milk.

2. Rewrite the following questions into Passive. Then, choosing names from the list below, answer them.

Shakespeare, Bell, Edison, Columbus, da Vinci, Curie, Doyle, Popov

- 1) Who discovered America?
- 2) Who invented the light bulb?
- 3) Who wrote *Romeo and Juliette*?
- 4) Who discovered radium?
- 5) Who painted *Mona Lisa*?
- 6) Who invented the telephone?
- 7) Who thought out Holms?
- 8) Who invented radio in Russia?

3. Fill in the blanks with *by* or *with*.

- 1) This sauce was made _____ fresh tomatoes.
- 2) Tommy was bitten _____ mosquitoes during the night.
- 3) The old table was covered _____ a tablecloth.
- 4) The hall was decorated _____ pink and purple balloons.
- 5) The suit was made _____ his mother.
- 6) I was frightened _____ a strange noise coming from the attic.
- 7) The beautiful poem was written _____ my best friend.
- 8) This pie is made _____ spinach and cheese.
- 9) The window was broken _____ a stone.
- 10) The toy was broken _____ a boy.





4. Fill in the gaps with the correct Passive Tenses of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: The flowers are great.
B: They _____ (send) to me yesterday by one of my fans.
2. A: Have you ever appeared on TV?
B: Actually, I _____ (recently / ask) to take part in a show.
3. A: When will I have my car?
B: It _____ (deliver) to your house the day after tomorrow.
4. A: So, when did they tell you about the robbery?
B: I _____ (inform) by the police as soon as they found out.
5. A: Why can't we go over the bridge?
B: Because it _____ (repair) at the moment.
6. A: I'm tired.
B: So am I. But these reports must _____ (type) before we leave.
7. A: Who looks after your baby when you are at work?
B: Well, he _____ (look after) by my mother.
8. A: Those pictures are beautiful.
B: They _____ (paint) by my father while he was on holiday last summer.
9. A: Who does the washing up in your house?
B: The dishes _____ (wash) by my brother and then they _____ (dry) by my sister.
- 10A: Why can't I use your car?
B: Because it _____ (service) at the moment. You can take Mum's car if you want.

5. Correct the mistakes.

- 1) The dishes has been washed.
- 2) The letters are being opened every morning in the office.
- 3) Your homework must finished by Monday.
- 4) The woman seen children taking to school.
- 5) Mike has been tell about the new job.
- 6) The cars stole from the car park.
- 7) The house is been decorated recently.
- 8) The centre will visit by the king next month.
- 9) The cat was caught by the mouse.
- 10) The Window has was broken with a boy





MODAL VERBS

can – мочь (физическая возможность сделать что-либо)

may (might) – мочь (иметь возможность, разрешение сделать что-либо)

must – быть должным (иметь необходимость сделать что-либо)

should – должен, следует

need – нужно

Особенности спряжения и употребления модальных глаголов

Модальные глаголы в английском языке обладают следующими особенностями:

1. Модальные глаголы не имеют полного набора форм, у них отсутствует форма ед.ч. 3 л. настоящего времени.

2. У них отсутствует причастие.

3. У ряда глаголов отсутствует форма прошедшего времени.

4. При образовании отрицательной и вопросительной форм не используются вспомогательные глаголы.

5. После модальных глаголов употребляется инфинитив без частицы **to**.

6. У них нет инфинитива. Поэтому они не могут образовывать сложных форм, использующих вспомогательные глаголы. Для передачи их значения используются их «заменители»:

– **to be able to** для глагола **can**

– **to be allowed to** для глагола **may**

– **to have to, to be to** для глагола **must**

7. Модальные глаголы в английском языке имеют одну форму для всех лиц и чисел. Вопросительная форма образуется без вспомогательных глаголов. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**.

I can't do it. (I cannot do it) – Я не могу этого сделать.

May I use your phone? – Могу я воспользоваться вашим телефоном.

Модальный глагол **can**

Модальный глагол **can** может переводиться, как «умею, могу» (а также «можно») и выражает физическую или умственную способность, умение выполнить определенное действие.

The burden will fall on me but I can carry it. – Вся тяжесть падет на меня, но я смогу вынести это.

Правописание отрицательной формы глагола **can** может выглядеть двояко: **can not** и **cannot (can't)**. Хотя для современного английского более характерен второй вариант, т.е. **cannot**. **Can (Present Simple)** имеет форму прошедшего времени **could (Past Simple)**. Вместо остальных недостающих форм употребляется **to be able to**:

You will be able to choose from two different options. – Вы сможете выбрать один из двух (различных) вариантов. (Здесь использована форма Future Simple).





Модальный глагол *may*

Модальный глагол *may* обозначает возможность или вероятность какого-либо действия:

The answer may give the key to the whole problem. – Ответ (на этот вопрос) может дать ключ ко всей проблеме.

Также он может использоваться в качестве просьбы-разрешения:

May I use your dictionary? – Можно мне воспользоваться твоим словарем?

May может выражать также сомнение, неуверенность и предположение.

He may (might) come today or tomorrow. – Возможно (вероятно), он придет сегодня или завтра.

Модальный глагол *must*

Модальный глагол *must* выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность и переводится как «должен, обязан, нужно». Более мягкая форма переводится как «следует что-либо сделать» и выражается модальным глаголом *should*.

Сравните: *You must take care of your parents.* – Ты должен заботиться о своих родителях. (Это твоя обязанность)

You should clean your room. – Тебе следует убрать в комнате. (ты не обязан, но желательно бы это выполнить).

Must имеет только одну форму Present Simple. Для восполнения недостающих временных форм используется сочетание глагола *have* с частицей *to* (пришлось, придется) в соответствующей временной форме:

I had to wake up early in the morning. – Мне пришлось рано проснуться утром.

Сочетание *have to* также часто используется в модальной функции не как заменитель *must* в разных временных формах, а совершенно самостоятельно:

You have to go. – Ты должен идти.

Модальный глагол *need*

Модальный глагол *need* выражает необходимость совершения какого-либо действия в отношении настоящего и будущего:

We need to talk. – Нам надо поговорить.





EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- 1) Jack has got a headache. He _____ sleep well recently.
 - a) can't
 - b) couldn't have
 - c) hasn't been able to
 - d) must

- 2) I _____ sleep for hours when I was a little girl.
 - a) could
 - b) am able to
 - c) can
 - d) have

- 3) Tom _____ play tennis well but he _____ play a game yesterday because he was ill.
 - a) couldn't, could
 - b) can, was able
 - c) can, couldn't
 - d) was

- 4) I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We _____ meet at 5 sharp.
 - a) were to
 - b) had to
 - c) could
 - d) may

- 5) Where are my gloves? – I _____ put them on because it's cold today.
 - a) can't
 - b) have to
 - c) needn't
 - d) may

- 6) You _____ take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
 - a) needn't
 - b) mustn't
 - c) can't
 - d) may





- 7) I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You _____ invite me next time.
- must
 - should
 - need to
 - had to
- 8) Well, it's 10 o'clock. I _____ go now.
- can
 - has to
 - must
 - was to
- 9) You _____ smoke so much.
- would
 - can't
 - shouldn't
 - are to
- 10) We have got plenty of time. We _____ hurry.
- must
 - needn't
 - should
 - have to

2. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) Вы должны бросить курить.
- 2) Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
- 3) Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
- 4) Не хотите еще чая?
- 5) Я вынужден был сделать это.
- 6) Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.
- 7) Ольге нужно уделить больше внимания занятиям по английскому языку.
- 8) Я не уверен, но, возможно, он неправ.
- 9) Ему разрешили взять машину своего отца в прошлую пятницу.
- 10) Я могу считать до 50 на испанском.





3. Chose the right variant of the verb in brackets. Translate the sentences.

- 1) He _____ (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
- 2) Interpreters _____ (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
- 3) _____ (Can/May) I use your bike for today?
- 4) _____ (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
- 5) I hardly ever see Jane, she _____ (may/might) have moved to Africa.
- 6) Take an umbrella. It _____ (may/can) rain.
- 7) You _____ (could/should) stop smoking. You know you _____ (cannot/must not) buy health.
- 8) You _____ (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
- 9) Liz doesn't _____ (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
- 10) Lara _____ (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
- 11) You _____ (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
- 12) My grandfather is retired, so he _____ (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
- 13) The fridge is full, so we _____ (must not/needn't) go shopping.
- 14) Our employees _____ (can/must) sign this agreement.
- 15) We _____ (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
- 16) I _____ (can't/needn't) believe it! You _____ (have to/must) be joking.
- 17) Ann _____ (must/is to) finish school next year.
- 18) Sorry, I'm late. I _____ (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
- 19) What time do we _____ (should/have to) be at the railway station?
- 20) Don't wait for me tonight. I _____ (might/must) be late.

4. Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

- 1) the party/Linda/to/come/might/tonight.
- 2) round/work/have to/farmers/the year/all.
- 3) you/not/hospital/noise/must/make/in.
- 4) the light/I/switch/may/on ?
- 5) your/look/could/passport/I/at ?
- 6) my/cook/can/quite/wife/well.
- 7) catch/last/able to/we/were/train/the.
- 8) not/jeans/you/must/wear/to/school.
- 9) didn't/you/drink/have to/much/yesterday/so.
- 10) better/we/find/a/should/job.



CONDITIONALS

В английском языке существует несколько типов условных предложений.

В данном разделе рассмотрим условные предложения реального условия, нереального условия в настоящем/будущем, нереальные условия в прошлом.

Условие	Подчиненное предложение	Главное предложение	Перевод
Реальное	1) If it looks like rain 2) If I have more time 3) If he is working on Friday	we' ll stay at home. I' ll come over he won't be able to come with us	БЫ
	1) Если соберется дождь 2) Если будет больше времени 3) Если он работает в пятницу	мы <i>останемся дома</i> я <i>зайду</i> . он <i>не сможет пойти с нами</i>	
	PRESENT IND./CONT.	WILL+INFINITIVE	
Нереальное	1) If I were you, 2) If it were not raining	I would go there. I could go out	БЫ
	1) Если бы я был тобой 2) Если бы не было дождя	я бы <i>пошел туда</i> я бы <i>пошел гулять</i>	
настоящее/будущее	PAST IND./CONT.	WOULD COULD +INF MIGHT	

Нереальное	Прошлое	1) If you had gone there	you would have seen him
		2) If it hadn't been so hot last summer,	we could have gone to the South
		1) Если бы вы поехали туда	вы бы его увидели
		2) Если бы было не так жарко прошлым летом	мы бы могли поехать на юг.
		PAST PERFECT	WOULD COULD+HAVE +V_{3/ed} MIGHT

Условное предложение в английском языке состоит из двух частей:

- 1) часть, выражающая условие (это придаточное предложение);
- 2) часть, выражающая следствие этого условия (это главное предложение);

If you are free tomorrow, let's go to the museum. – Если ты свободен завтра, давай сходим в музей

Наиболее употребительным союзом для соединения придаточного и главного предложения является союз **if** (если).

Условное предложение реального условия

В английском языке мы используем, когда говорим о реальных, возможных ситуациях в настоящем или будущем. Вероятность того, что действие произойдет, очень велика.

Условные предложения нереального условия

Выражают нереальное действие, и относятся к настоящему, будущему и прошедшему времени. (Схема образования условных предложений приведена в таблице выше)

Вместо *would* (краткая форма 'd) может использоваться *could* или *might* в главном предложении:

После *if* мы обычно используется *were* вместо *was* для всех лиц:

If I were you, I would give it up. – Если бы я был тобой, я бы бросил это.

Условные предложения нереального условия переводятся на русский язык с использованием частицы «бы».



If I got more free time, I could read more. – Если бы у меня было больше времени, я бы больше читал.

I would have come to him if I had known his address. – Я бы пришёл к нему, если бы знал его адрес.

Предложения с I WISH

Несут значение, что мы сожалеем о чем-то, что-то произошло не так, как мы хотели бы. Часто подлежащее в придаточном и главном предложении этого типа – разные.

I wish + V_{2/ed}
+ V_{3/ed}

Модальные глаголы ***could/would*** употребляются, когда мы говорим о вещах, которые мы хотели бы сделать или о вещах, которые мы хотели бы чтобы произошли:

I wish + could/would

I wish you would come. – Хотел бы я, чтобы ты пришел

Совершенное перфектное время (Past Perfect) используется, когда выражают сожаление о уже случившемся:

I wish + Past Perfect

I wish I hadn't told it to him. – Жаль, что я сказал ему об этом

Такие предложения обычно переводятся:

Жаль, что...

Жаль, что я сказал ему это.

Предложения с UNLESS

Предлог **unless** имеет негативное значение, и переводится, *если не...*

I'll come in time unless I am detained at the Institute. – Я приду вовремя, если не задержусь в институте.





EXERCISES

1. The following things might happen. What would you do if *they* happened to you? Write your answers.

- 1) If I found a wallet in the street, I would _____.
- 2) If my boy-friend moved to another town, _____.
- 3) If I saw an accident, _____.
- 4) If someone offered me a new job in a shop, _____.
- 5) If the lights suddenly went out, _____.
- 6) If I found at your door a homeless cat, _____.
- 7) If I found a passport in a bus, _____.
- 8) If I spilled cherry juice on my favorite blouse, _____.
- 9) If I came home and found someone burgling my neighbor's house, _____.
- 10) If I felt tired, _____.

2. Write a sentence using *I wish ...* for each of the following situations.

- 1) The weather's horrible.
- 2) We can't go skating.
- 3) Yesterday we went to the restaurant, and I was ill all night.
- 4) I wanted to go to France.
- 5) Pete keeps asking me for money.
- 6) I have to get up at 6.00 in the morning.
- 7) I can't afford a car.
- 8) Ann has short hair.
- 9) Nick can't play tennis.
- 10) My husband doesn't know how to repair CD-player.

3. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) If it is really so, I can only say that I am sorry.
- 2) If he came into the room now, I would recognize him.
- 3) If you had worked hard, you would have finished the work long ago.
- 4) I wish it were summer now.
- 5) I wish you had been there with us.
- 6) If I had known the answer to the question, I would have received a better mark.
- 7) He would be a better manager if he spent more time communicating to employees.





- 8) We will be late for the train unless we get a taxi.
- 9) I wish I had an opportunity to be promoted.
- 10) The advertisement would be more memorable if you added brighter colors.

4. Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form.

- 1) I really wanted to go on safari to Kenya with my friends, but I couldn't afford to go. If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (go) with them.
- 2) If the weather is nice tomorrow, she _____ (walk) along the river to school.
- 3) If you went out with your friends tonight, I _____ (watch) the football match on TV.
- 4) If he _____ (try) harder, he would have reached his goals.
- 5) I would buy these shoes if they _____ (fit).
- 6) It _____ (surprise / not) me if he didn't know the answer.
- 7) If we had listened to the radio, we _____ (hear) the news.
- 8) She would come to our party if she _____ (be / not) on holiday.
- 9) If you had switched on the lights, you _____ (fall / not) over the chair.
- 10) If I hadn't studied, I _____ (pass / not) the exam then.

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

- 1) Если мы не найдем такси, мы опоздаем на поезд.
- 2) Если бы ты слушал внимательно, ты бы все понял.
- 3) Если бы не было ветра, мы бы пошли кататься на лыжах.
- 4) Если бы я был врачом, я бы помог вам.
- 5) Если магазин будет открыт, купи что-нибудь на завтрак.
- 6) Если бы ты пригласил её на вечеринку, она бы пошла с удовольствием.
- 7) Если бы ты читал газеты, ты бы знал последние новости.
- 8) Если бы Бетси не была занята сегодня, мы бы пошли на концерт.
- 9) Я не закончу эту работу, даже если вы поможете мне.
- 10) Будь я на вашем месте, я бы пошел раньше.

APPENDIX 1**WORD-FORMATION****Способы образования слов в английском языке**

Очень часто в английском языке слова, относящиеся к одной части речи, образуют слова, относящиеся к другой части речи. Чаще всего это происходит путем **присоединения суффиксов**: to work работать – a worker рабочий.

Возможен и другой способ, получивший название **конверсия**, – переход слова из одной части речи в другую без изменения формы: to work работать – a work работа. Конверсия очень характерна для английского языка: ей способствуют отсутствие развитой системы окончаний и большое количество односложных слов. Наиболее часто конверсии подвергаются глаголы и существительные: a hand рука – to hand вручить. Как правило, слова, имеющие одинаковое написание, и произносятся одинаково, но есть и исключения: в основном, различия заключаются в произношении звуков [s] и [z] или в переносе ударения: close [-s] близкий – to close [-z] закрывать, conduct [ˈkɒndʌkt] поведение – to conduct [kɒnˈdʌkt] вести. Обычно в существительных ударение падает на 1-й слог, у глаголов – на последний. Иногда с переносом ударения не только меняется часть речи, но и теряется видимая связь значений: to refuse [riˈfjuːz] отказываться – refuse [ˈrefjuːs] мусор. Конверсия затрагивает и оппозицию «существительное – прилагательное»: прилагательные часто субстантивируются, т. е. становятся существительными: brave смелый – the brave смельчак. То же можно наблюдать и в русском языке: больной (прил.) человек – больной (сущ.) выписан из больницы.

Словосложение – это способ словообразования путем соединения двух (или более) слов в одно, которое пишется слитно, или через дефис, а иногда раздельно: to pin – point уточнить, trailer-on - flat трейлер на платформе.

Сокращение – еще один способ образования новых слов: laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation лазер (усиление света индуцированным испусканием излучения).

Путем **использования префиксов**: to do делать – to redo переделать.

НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СУФФИКСЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ		
СУФФИКС	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
(сущ. +) -ize	делать(ся) таким, как на то указывает основа	summarize суммировать
(прил. +) -en		harden делать(ся) твердым
(сущ. +) -ify, -fy	превращать в, делать то, на что указывает основа	gasify превращать(ся) в газ; electrify электризовать
	подвергать воздействию,	vaccinate делать прививку;



(сущ. +) -ate	превращать в то, на что указывает основа	granulate гранулировать
-er		whisper шептать
-ish		establish устанавливать

СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ		
СУФФИКС	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
(гл. +) -er, -or	обозначение деятеля	worker рабочий
(гл. +) -ing	действие в процессе	boiling кипячение
(прил. +) -ness	свойство, качество	whiteness белизна
(прил. +) -ty, -ity	состояние, условие, качество	activity деятельность
(гл. +) -age	акт или факт действия	breakage поломка
(сущ. +) -age	содержание чего-либо (единиц измерения)	percentage процентное содержание
(гл. +) -ment	отвлеченные понятия (абстрактные существительные)	treatment лечение
(гл. +) -ance, -ence		resistance сопротивление
(гл. +) -ancy, -ency		expectancy надежда
(прил. +/сущ. +) -dom		freedom свобода
(гл. +) -ion, -tion, -sion, -ssion		revision повторение
-ure		pressure давление
-hood		childhood детство
-ship		friendship дружба
-th		length длина
-an, -ian		1) национальность; 2) профессия
-ism	какое-либо течение (например, политическое)	communism коммунизм
-ist	1) принадлежность к какому-либо течению; 2) профессия	communist коммунист; artist художник



СУФФИКСЫ НАРЕЧИЙ И ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ					
СУФФИКСЫ НАРЕЧИЙ			СУФФИКСЫ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ		
СУФ.	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР	СУФ.	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
(прил.+) -ly	таким образом, способом	entirely всецело	-teen	количественное числительное от 13 до 19	fifteen – пятнадцать
-ward(s)	направление движения	towards к	-ty	десятки	seventy – семьдесят
-wise	в таком направлении, таким способом	clockwise по часовой стрелке	-th	порядковое числительное	fourth – четвертый

СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ		
СУФФИКС	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
(сущ. +) -al	наличие признака, свойств и качеств, выраженных основой	central центральный
(сущ. +) -ic		patriotic патриотический
(сущ. +) -ical		geological геологический
(сущ. +) -ous		famous известный
(сущ. +) -ful		useful полезный
(гл. +) -able, -ible		expressible выразительный
(гл. +) -ant, -ent		dependent зависимый
(гл. +) -ive		active активный
(сущ. +) -ly		friendly дружелюбный
(сущ. +) -y		grainy зернистый
(гл. +) -ite		favourite любимый
-ary		pecuniary денежный
-ate		fortunate удачный
-ed		cold-blooded хладнокровный
-less	отсутствие качества, признака	useless бесполезный
	1) наличие при-	reddish красноватый;



-ish	знака в слабой степени; 2) принадлежность к национальности	Polish польский
-ese	принадлежность к национальности	Japanese японский
-ian, -an		Egyptian египетский
-like	сходство	birdlike птицеподобный
-ern	принадлежность к одной из сторон света	northern северный

ПРЕФИКСЫ И ИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕФИКСЫ		ДРУГИЕ ПРЕФИКСЫ		
ПРЕФИКС	ПРИМЕР	ПРЕФИКС	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
un-	unable неспособный	re- (+ гл.)	вновь сделать то, на что указывает основа	remake переделывать
in-	inactive бездеятельный			
im-	impossible невозможный	en-, em- (+ гл.)	придавать качество	embody воплощать
il-	illegal незаконный			
ir-	irregular неправильный	over- (+ гл.)	избыточная степень качества или выполнения действия	overproduce перепроизводить
mis-	misunderstand неправильно понять			
dis-	disapproval неодобрение	under- (+ гл.)	недостаточная степень качества или выполнения действия	underestimate недооценивать



APPENDIX 2

USEFUL PHRASES FOR COMPOSITIONS*

для выражения мнения:

I believe,	Я полагаю,
In my opinion,	По моему мнению,
I think,	Я думаю,
In my view,	С моей точки зрения,

для перечисления:

In the first place,	На первом месте,
First of all,	Прежде всего,
To start with,	Для начала,
Firstly,	Сперва,

добавить ещё идеи:

What is more,	Более того,
Also,	Также,
Furthermore,	Далее,
Moreover,	Более того,

для введения противоположного мнения:

As opposed to the above ideas,	Против идей, перечисленных выше,
People argue that,	Люди оспаривают, что
Opponents of this view say,	Противники этой точки зрения гово- рят, что
There are people who oppose,	Есть люди, которые противостоят,

для перечисления примеров:

for example,	например,
such as,	такие как,

для заключения:

To sum up,	Чтобы подвести итог,
All things considered,	Рассмотрев всё,
Taking everything into account,	Принимая всё во внимание,

* Березовская О.М. Теоретическая механика. Профессиональный английский язык: учебное пособие / О.М. Березовская, Л.М. Болсуновская, В.М. Замятин. – Томск, 2011.





APPENDIX 3

PERSONAL LETTER*

	<p>Адрес пишущего (указывается в правом верхнем углу)</p> <p>Дата написания письма (указывается под адресом)</p>
<p>Обращение, В начале письма автор обычно а) благодарит адресата за ранее полученную корреспонденцию; б) извиняется, что не писал раньше Основная часть письма (2–3 абзаца). В ней должны быть раскрыты все аспекты, указанные в задании. Не забудьте задать все необходимые вопросы В конце письма автор обычно упоминает о дальнейших контактах (используются фразы-клише). Завершающая фраза, Подпись автора (имя)</p>	

1) обращение: Обращение пишется на новой строке слева. После обращения, как правило, ставится запятая. Очень часто обращение начинается со слова **Dear + имя человека**, которому вы пишете.

Dear Rima, Dear Karan, Dear Daddy,

2) основной текст письма:

а) Первый абзац основного текста это вступление или вводное предложение (opening sentence), где вы можете поблагодарить друга за предыдущее письмо, рассказать, почему так долго не писали, или же просто написать, что вы очень рады были узнать от своего друга новости. Примерно это выглядит так:

I'm writing to (thank/ tell/ ask/ congratulate/ apologize/ etc.) – Я пишу тебе, чтобы (поблагодарить, сказать, спросить, поздравить, выразить сожаление и т.д.)

I'm writing to thank you very much for the nice post card... – Я пишу тебе, чтобы поблагодарить за прекрасную открытку...

Many thanks for your letter... – Большое спасибо за твое письмо...

I was very glad to get your letter... – Я был очень рад получить твое письмо...

* Березовская О.М. Наука, технология, инженерное дело: учебное пособие. – Томск: Изд-во ТПУ, 2011.





б) Во втором абзаце вы можете ответить на вопросы вашего друга. Если вы пишете письмо другу на английском языке в качестве задания на экзамене, то обычно в задание указываются вопросы, на которые вы должны ответить.

You are asking me about...I'll do my best to answer your questions. – Ты спрашивал меня о... Я постараюсь ответить на твои вопросы.

That's about all I can tell you on this problem. – Это все что я могу тебе сказать по этому поводу.

в) В третьем и четвертом абзаце вы рассказываете о событиях в вашей жизни, делитесь новостями и задаете свои вопросы другу.

Here is some news about ... – У меня есть новости о...

г) Пятый абзац это заключительное предложение (closing sentence), где вы подводите свое сообщение к завершению и можете пожелать успехов, попросить о чем-то или выразить надежду на что-то. Также можно написать, что вы куда-то спешите или вам пора куда-то идти.

Anyway, I must go and get on with my work. – В любом случае, я должен идти работать дальше.

Well, got to go now. – Ну, пожалуй все.

Hope to hear from you soon. – Надеюсь скоро получить известие от тебя.

Drop me a line when you are free. – Напиши мне пару строк, когда будешь свободен.

Looking forward to hearing from you. – С нетерпением жду ответа от тебя.

Write soon. – Напиши как можно скорее.

3) заключительная вежливая фраза (subscription / closing). После заключительной фразы обязательно ставится запятая.

Love,

Best wishes,

All the best,

Yours,

4) завершающий пункт это ваша подпись (signature). Подпись вы ставите на следующей строке под заключительной фразой без точки.





GLOSSARY

Условные обозначения:

(v) – verb – глагол

(adj.) – adjective – прилагательное

(n) – noun – существительное

(adv.) – adverb – наречие

FOOD, GLORIOUS FOOD!

bacon & cheese sandwich (n)	бутерброд с беконом и сыром
be on a diet (v)	быть на диете
chocolate cake (n)	шоколадный торт
delicious (adj.)	вкусный
dessert (n)	десерт
French toast (n)	гренок
freshly-squeezed apple juice (n)	свежевыжатый яблочный сок
fried egg (n)	яичница-глазунья
fruit salad (n)	фруктовый салат
grilled chicken (n)	курица-гриль
have a snack (v)	перекусить
healthy food (n)	здоровая еда
junk food (n)	вредная, нездоровая еда
mushroom (n)	гриб
nut (n)	орех
order (v)	делать заказ
prawns (n)	креветки
starter (n)	холодная закуска
the main course (n)	основное блюдо
vegetarian (n)	вегетарианец

TRAVELLING

announce (v)	объявлять
board the plane (v)	садиться в самолет
book (v)	заказывать, бронировать
cancel the flight (v)	отменить рейс
carry on luggage/hand luggage (n)	ручная кладь
check-in (n)	регистрация
departure lounge (n)	зал вылета
fasten one's seat belt (v)	пристегнуть ремни
flight (n)	рейс, полет
high speed train (n)	высокоскоростной поезд
hover off the ground (v)	парить над землей
journey (n)	путешествие





luggage (n)	багаж
route (n)	маршрут
runway (n)	взлетная полоса
security check (n)	проверка безопасности
steam train (n)	паровоз
take off (v)	взлетать
transmit lounge (n)	транзитный зал
travel by train (v)	путешествовать поездом

ENTERTAINMENT

actor (n)	актер
amuse (v)	развлекать
amusement (n)	развлечение
art (n)	искусство
audience (n)	аудитория
clown (n)	клоун
comedy (n)	комедия
concert (n)	концерт
culture (n)	культура
entertainment (n)	развлечение
exhibition (n)	выставка
have fun (v)	веселиться
impressive (adj.)	впечатлительный
pantomime (n)	пантомима
perform (v)	исполнять
performance (n)	представление
role (n)	роль
stage (n)	сцена
thriller (n)	триллер
troupe (n)	труппа

MASS MEDIA

advertisement (n)	реклама
article (n)	статья
broadcast (v)	вещать, транслировать
copyright (n)	цензура
circulation (n)	тираж
conventional mass media (n)	традиционные средства массовой информации





coverage (n)	охват
edit (v)	редактировать, готовить к печати
electronic newspapers (n)	электронные газеты
freedom (n)	свобода
glossy magazine (n)	глянцевые журналы
government (n)	правительство
headline (n)	заголовок
independent press (n)	независимая пресса
influence (n)	влияние
interview (n)	интервью
source of information (n)	источник информации
subscribe (v)	подписываться
supplement (n)	приложение
tabloid (n)	таблоид

CULTURE

“Trick or Treat” (v)	«Сладость или Гадость»
actor (n)	актер
artist (n)	художник
celebrate (v)	праздновать
comedian (n)	комедиант
exercise (v)	делать зарядку
fine arts (n)	изящные искусства
fireworks (n)	фейерверк
first name (n)	имя
formal (adj.)	официальный
festival (n)	фестиваль
jogging (n)	бег трусцой
national character (n)	национальный характер
novel (n)	роман
painting (n)	картина
performance (n)	представление
play tricks (v)	разыгрывать
stage (n)	сцена
superstitious (adj.)	суеверный
surname (n)	фамилия





ENVIRONMENT

build-up (v)	скапливаться
carbon dioxide (n)	углекислый газ
chlorofluorocarbons (n)	фреоны, хладагенты
clean up (v)	очистить
climate refugees (n)	климатические беженцы
consumer (n)	потребитель
deforestation (n)	вырубка леса
disposable product (n)	продукт одноразового употребления
drought (n)	засуха
emission (здесь) (n)	выхлопные газы
flood, flooding (n)	наводнение
fossil fuels (n)	ископаемое топливо
global warming (n)	глобальное потепление
green house (n)	теплица, парник
greenhouse effect (n)	парниковый эффект
mean temperature(n)	среднегодовая температура
nitrogen oxides (n)	оксиды азота
pollution (n)	загрязнение
salination (n)	засолонение
starvation (n)	голод





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Учебное пособие

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