

ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS

Student's Book

Tomsk State University

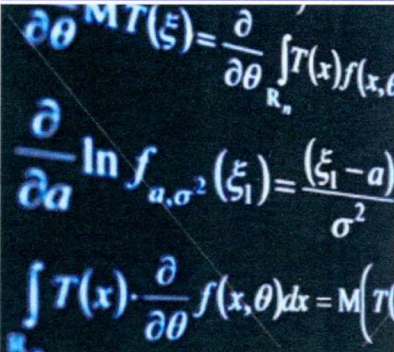
REVIEW

Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Mass Spectrometry for Air

William Craig Dryden

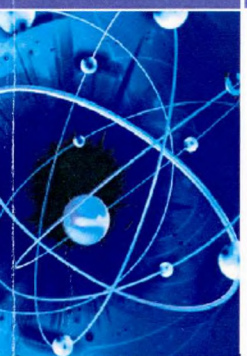
ABSTRACT: Atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) mass spectrometry (MS) has proven to be a very valuable tool for analysis of liquid-based samples. This review discusses the analytical methods, instrumentation, and applications of APCI-MS. The review covers the basic principles of APCI-MS, the instrumentation used, and the applications of APCI-MS in the analysis of liquid-based samples. The review also discusses the advantages and disadvantages of APCI-MS compared to other ionization techniques.

As they are used in a variety of applications, APCI-MS has become a popular choice for the analysis of liquid-based samples. This review discusses the analytical methods, instrumentation, and applications of APCI-MS. The review covers the basic principles of APCI-MS, the instrumentation used, and the applications of APCI-MS in the analysis of liquid-based samples. The review also discusses the advantages and disadvantages of APCI-MS compared to other ionization techniques.



"No matter how good teaching may be, each student must take the responsibility for his own education."

John Carolus S. J.



TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY

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ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ
ЕСТЕСТВЕННОНАУЧНЫХ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТОВ**
Книга для студента

Учебное пособие



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ТОМСКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА
2011

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Пособие предназначено для тех, кто изучает английский язык и стремится вклю-
читься в международную коммуникацию в сфере профессионального и социаль-
ного общения.

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ОТ АВТОРОВ

Добро пожаловать!

Смелее, шаг за шагом входите в интересный мир изучения иностранного языка. Это – увлекательнейшее занятие! Вместе с нашим курсом мы попробуем помочь Вам в этом, хотя и нелегком, но очень интересном деле. Умение пользоваться иностранным языком откроет для Вас заветную дверь к новым сокровищам окружающего мира. Вы сумеете не только ориентироваться в англоязычном мире литературы, понимать и извлекать из нее полезную для своей учебной и профессиональной деятельности информацию, но почерпнете интересные сведения о культуре других народов, научитесь выражать и отстаивать свою точку зрения, стратегически корректно выстраивать диалог и обсуждать новые идеи и теории, овладев азами устно-речевой иноязычной коммуникации.

Познавая мир, мы изучаем язык, а изучая язык, мы познаем мир. Представления о картине мира с точки зрения ученых составляют профессионально ориентированную основу курса **“English for Science Students”**.

Книга для студента содержит фонетический и грамматический справочники, в которых кратко, но наглядно и обстоятельно представлен весь учебный материал. Упражнения, ссылки на сайты и Интернет-ресурсы, приложения, содержащие много полезной информации, включая клишированные фразы и словосочетания речевого этикета, стихи, рифмовки и скороговорки, коммуникативные задания и игры помогут создать оптимальные условия для обучения, самостоятельной работы и эффективной коммуникации.

Давайте учиться, играть и творить вместе!

Авторы выражают искреннюю признательность рецензентам учебного пособия, Анатолию Викторовичу Колесникову за творческий подход и неоценимую помощь в подготовке данного издания, а также преподавателям кафедры английского языка физико-математических и естественнонаучных факультетов ФИЯ ТГУ за поддержку и ценные замечания, которые с благодарностью приняты и учтены.

ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК PHONETIC GUIDE

ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ ЗВУКОВ PRONUNCIATION OF SOUNDS

Для английского языка очень важно произношение, и одна из трудностей заключается в том, что написание слов и их произношение очень часто не совпадают. Поэтому следует запоминать и графический образ слова, то есть то, как оно пишется, и звуковой – как оно произносится. Для обозначения произношения в словарях используется международная транскрипция. Для овладения нормой произношения необходимо знать особенности произнесения звуков и интонации.

Артикуляционный уклад (АУ) определяет работу органов речи при произнесении того или иного звука. АУ английского языка характеризуется рядом особенностей:

1. Губы должны быть слегка растянуты и плотно прижаты к зубам.
2. Язык в исходной позиции держится плоско, оттянут назад и не касается неподвижных частей речевого аппарата.

Транскрипция – это специальные символы, обозначающие реально произносимые звуки речи. В английском языке 26 букв соответствуют 48 звукам, обозначаемым соответствующими транскрипционными значками.

Английский алфавит и название букв:

A [eɪ]	Nn [en]
Bb [bi:]	Oo [ou]
Cc [si:]	Pp [pi:]
Dd [di:]	Qq [kju:]
Ee [i:]	Rr [a:]
Ff [ef]	Ss [es]
Gg [dʒi:]	Tt [ti:]
Hh [ɛtʃ]	Uu [ju:]
Ii [aɪ]	Vv [vi:]
Jj [dʒeɪ]	Ww [ˈdʌbl 'ju:]
Kk [keɪ]	Xx [eks]
Ll [el]	Yy [waɪ]
Mm [em]	Zz [zed]

Знаки фонетической транскрипции для обозначения звуков английского языка:

Согласные

[b] book	[k] keep
[p] park	[g] game
[d] disk	[m] moon
[t] tea	[n] no
[s] soon	[ŋ] song
[z] zoo	[l] love
[ʃ] shop	[j] yes
[ʒ] pleasure	[r] river
[h] home	[tʃ] check
[v] vacancy	[dʒ] jeans
[f] fun	[θ] thank
[w] wife	[ð] this

Гласные

[ə] 'p <u>aper</u>	[eɪ] lake
[ɪ] it	[aɪ] like
[i:] eat	[ɔɪ] boy
[e] pen	[aʊ] house
[æ] bad	[əʊ] home
[ʌ] bus	[ɪə] ear
[a:] art	[eə] air
[u] put	[uə] poor
[u:] school	[ju:] tune
[ə:] girl	[juə] Europe
[ɒ] box	[aɪə] fire
[ɔ:] all	[auə] hour

Классификация английских звуков

При произнесении согласных звуков воздух на своём пути встречает разные преграды, образованные активными органами речи: языком, губами, зубами и альвеолами (бугорками за верхними зубами).

Согласные

Согласные в английском отличаются от русских:

1. **Твердостью произношения.** Это значит, что они не смягчаются, то есть отсутствует **палатализация**, свойственная русским согласным, например, в словах: *лён, пёс, люк, тюк, крик, нюанс*. Для придания звукам твердости необходимо держать губы растянутыми

и плотно прижатыми к зубам, а язык прижимать к верхнему небу не всей средней частью, а лишь самым кончиком. Сравните произношение: люк – look, ил – ill, бег – beg, лист – list, пил – pill, мёд – murder.

2. **Не оглушаются** на конце слов, так как звонкость и глухость в английском языке являются смыслоразличительной чертой, т.е. отличают одно слово от другого. Например: My friend has a dog. (*У моего друга есть собака*) – не то же самое, что My friend has a dock. (*У моего друга есть судоремонтный завод*). I have a bad bag. (*У меня плохая сумка*). I have a bad back. (*У меня болит спина*).

Согласные в английском, так же как и в русском, делятся на две группы: **звонкие** и **глухие**. При произнесении звонких согласных работают голосовые связки, звук получается звонким. При произнесении глухих согласных производится много шума. Когда они стоят рядом с гласным звуком, позиционная долгота гласного уменьшается. Сравните: me – mean – meet – feet. К звонким согласным относятся: [b, d, g, ʒ, dʒ, ð, v, z], к глухим: [f, h, k, p, s, ʃ, t, θ, tʃ].

Звуки [k^h, p^h, t^h] являются **взрывными** и произносятся энергичнее, чем в русском, и сопровождаются заметным придыханием (**аспирацией**). Сравните: pick – pick, took – took, cot – cot.

Звуки [d, t, z, s, l, n] являются **альвеолярными**, то есть при их произнесении кончик языка находится не у нижних зубов, как в русском, а на альвеолах. Сравните: duck – сало – зима – deed – seal – zoom.

Согласный [w] является губно-губным, а согласный [v] – губно-зубным, поэтому произносятся по-разному. В русском нет соответствия звуку [w]. Это единственный звук в английском языке, который следует произносить губами, собранными в трубочку. Сравните: very well.

Согласные [ŋ] и [ŋ] – носовые, то есть воздух проходит через полость носа, а не рта, но первый – альвеолярный, а второй произносится касанием задней части языка мягкого нёба. Попробуйте сказать русское [нь] или произнести русский звук [м] с открытым ртом, чтобы научиться произносить этот сонант. Сравните: gnom – пин – sin – sing – kin – king.

Согласный звук [h] очень похож на русский [х], но в английском он гораздо слабее и произносится как легкий выдох. Сравните: ham – слух – ухо – ham – house – hand.

Самую большую сложность вызывают межзубные согласные [θ, ð], которым нет эквивалентов в русском языке. Произнесите русский глухой звук [с] и звонкий [з], держа самый кончик языка между зубами. А теперь попробуйте произнести скороговорки с английским акцентом: *Саша съела сушку. Зина забыла зонтик*. Сравните: son – thorn – резинка – rhythm.

Особенностью артикуляции согласных звуков в **связной речи** является их **ассимиляция (assimilation)**. В зависимости от соседства звук заметно меняет своё произношение, **качественно уподобляясь** другому. Ассимиляция существует для того, чтобы было удобнее произносить звуки на стыке слов в речи и в середине слова. В русском языке ассимиляция в основном проявляется выпадением звуков, например, в словах "здравствуй-те" и "лестница" выделенные звуки не произносятся.

В английской речи случаев ассимиляции гораздо больше. Они связаны и с выпадением согласных [**t, d, h**] в положении между двумя согласными в беглой речи, например: **firstly**, **landmark**, **sandbag**, и рядом других случаев уподобления. Типичный пример проявления ассимиляции в английском языке, когда перемещается место образования преграды, и тогда альвеолярные согласные, которые как изолированные звуки произносятся на альвеолах [**s, z, n, t**] перед межзубными звуками [**θ, ð**], становятся зубными. Например:

[**ɪn ðə**] In the text.

[**ɔn ðə**] On the table.

[**ət ðə**] At the desk.

[**ɪz ðə**] Is the book English?

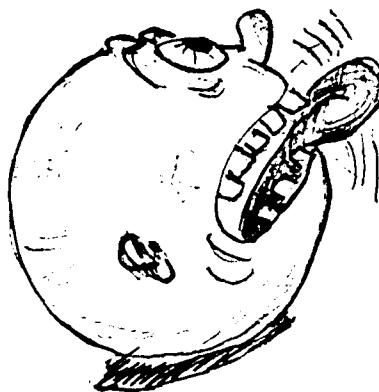
Другие случаи ассимиляции встречаются на стыке:

- двух взрывных согласных [**p, b, t, d, k, g**], что сопровождается потерей взрыва первого согласного, например: **blackboard**, **middday**, **What kind of?** **Sit down.** **We ask questions.** **Don't go.**
- взрывного [**p, b, t, d, k, g**] и носового [**m, n**], когда оба звука артикулируются одновременно (коартикуляция) с образованием носового взрыва, например: **Send me a letter.**
- взрывного [**p, b, t, d, k, g**] и латерального [**l**] с образованием бокового взрыва, например: **I don't like.** **I must leave.**
- взрывного [**p, b, t, d, k, g**] и фрикативного [**f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h**], вызывающем коартикуляцию обоих звуков, например: **I need some milk.** **It's a good view.**
- с губно-губным [**w**], когда предыдущий согласный огубляется, а [**w**] оглушается под воздействием предшествующего глухого согласного, например: **Good will.** **Please wait.** **Meet Wendy.** **Last Wednesday.**

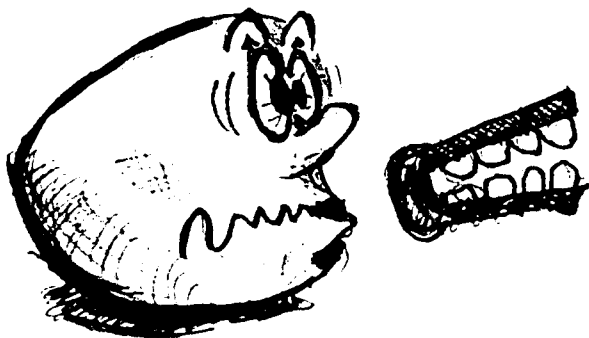
Надо иметь в виду, что правила написания и чтения слов в английском настолько запутаны, что сами англичане по этому поводу много шутят, и имеется даже такая поговорка: «Пишется Ливерпуль, а читается Манчестер». На нашем шуточном рисунке отражена специфика произношения буквосочетания “th”, произнесение которого представляет наибольшую сложность для русскоговорящих.

How to Sound English: A Lesson for the Rolling Roll

Step 1. Place the tip of your tongue between your teeth. It might look impolite, but this is very important for the quality of the sound.



Step 2. Say as if you tease: “Theophiles Thistle thrust three thousand thistles through the sick of his thumb”.



Step 3. Don't forget to put your teeth back into your mouth, you'll need them.

Step 4. If you have problems, consult your dentist.

Гласные

Для классификации гласных рассматриваются различные положения языка относительно твёрдого нёба.

Различают гласные переднего ряда, или переднеязычные [i:, ɪ, e, æ], когда кончик языка упирается в основание нижних зубов, а спинка языка довольно близко подходит к твёрдому нёбу: английский гласный [i:] и русский [и] похожи, но в английском этот

звук не настолько сильно продвинул вперед, как в русском. Произносить его следует ближе к русскому [ы]. Сравните: *ива* – *игла* – сыр – *eager* – *eve*.

Звуки [e] и [æ] в английском – два разных звука, похожие на русский звук [э]. Но [æ] более открыт. Он чем-то напоминает русский [я], если его произнести без смягчения и резко развести губы. Сравните: *метр* – *мэр* – *merry* – *mar*.

Звуки [ʌ, ə] относятся к **среднеязычным**, т.е. язык немного отодвигается от основания нижних зубов. Звук [ʌ] в английском краткий ненапряженный и похож на русский безударный звук «а» в слове «оса». Сравните: *бак* – *buck* – *матч* – *much*.

В русском языке нет эквивалента звуку [ə]. В современных словарях его часто обозначают значком [э:]. При его произнесении используется уклад языка, не характерный для русского языка. Чтобы произнести этот звук, скажите по-русски слова: лён, мёд, Пётр, Гёте. Например:

['ə:lɪ] *early*

[gə:l] *girl*

[tə:n] *turn*

Если язык оттянут назад и кончик языка опущен, а спинка языка приподнята к мягкому нёбу, мы произносим **гласные заднего ряда**, или **заднеязычные** [u, ʊ, ɔ, ə, a]. Сравните: *бар* – *bar*; *полка* – *ball*; *бок* – *not*.

По положению губ различают **округленные** и **растянутые** гласные. Например, при произнесении русского звука [у] губы значительно округляются и выдвигаются вперед. Английские звуки [u, ʊ, ɔ, ə, a] является округленными, но меньше, чем в русском. При их произнесении губы следует держать чуть растянутыми и не выпячивать вперед. Сравните: *уж* – *юла* – *осень* – *Аня* – *soon* – *you* – *sport* – *aunt*. А звуки [i:, ɪ] произносятся с растянутыми губами, причем при произнесении [i:] губы растягиваются сильнее.

В русском языке противопоставления звуков по долготе и краткости нет. В английском языке есть **долгие звуки**, которые произносятся протяжно, в то время как **краткие гласные** – кратко. Долгота в транскрипции обозначается двумя точками после гласной. Долгота – краткость меняет значение слов. Например:

[ʃɪp] *корабль* – [ʃi:p] *овца*

[ful] *полный* – [fu:l] *дурак*

[liv] *жить* – [li:v] *покидать*

[kʌt] *резать* – [ka:t] *телега*

В безударном положении гласные звуки редуцируются, то есть произносятся без внятного качества (*murmur vowel*). Это передается **нейтральным звуком** [ə], его еще называют «шва» от *schwa* [ʃwa:]. Он похож на русские безударные «О» и «А» в словах: *со* `вет, *са* `пог, `повод, `комната. Произносить его следует ближе к русскому [А]. Например: *letter* ['letə], *a book* [ə'buk].

В английском языке, помимо **монофтонгов**, существуют **дифтонги** (ди – два, фтонг – звук), которые являются неделимыми звуками. Первая часть дифтонга "ядро" произносит-

ся довольно чётко, вторая часть представляет собой скольжение в направлении звуков [ɪ], [ə] или [u].

[eɪ] name – бей

[əu] home – клоун

[uə] sure – дуэлянт

[aɪ] time – дай

[aʊ] now – наугад

[eə] page – геология

[ɔɪ] boy – бой

[ɪə] theory – диалог

В современном английском языке дифтонг [uə] произносится многими носителями языка как монофтонг [ɔ:]. Сравните: I'm sure: [aɪm ˌsuə] – [aɪm ˌɔ:].

Кроме того, имеются гласные звуки, состоящие из трёх элементов: [aɪə], [aʊə], [juə]. Например: fire – science; our power; pure – Europe.

Ударение

В английском языке знак ударения ставится перед ударным слогом, а не на гласную ударного слога, как в русском языке. Необходимо различать разные **виды ударения**: ударение в слове и ударение в предложении.

Словесным ударением (word stress) называется выделение одного или более слогов в слове. Слова могут состоять из нескольких слогов. Ударение в них будет падать лишь на некоторые из них. Произношение гласного звука в ударном слоге сильное и отчетливое. Поэтому **ударные слоги** четко воспринимаются на слух. Для английского языка их важно уметь выделять. Правила чтения относятся почти всегда только к ударным слогам. В речи следует добиваться произнесения ударного гласного, четко артикулируя все его характерные признаки.

Безударные слоги слабые, короткие и гораздо менее отчетливые. Носители языка экономят свои усилия, то есть не произносят того, что можно не произносить. Прежде всего, это касается безударных гласных. В связной беглой речи их совсем не произносят. Это называется **нулевой редукцией**, например: e'leven [ɪ'levn], 'interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ], 'pencil ['pensl], 'family ['fæmlɪ], be'cause [kɔ:z]. Либо звук подвергается **качественной редукции**, то есть теряет свои характерные признаки, что приводит к его видоизменению. Процесс качественной редукции привел к возникновению нейтрального звука [ə], заменившего все остальные гласные звуки, кроме [ɪ], например: com'puter [kəm'pjʊ:tə], 'sensory ['sensəri], 'faculty ['fækəltɪ], 'subject ['sʌbjəkt], 'national ['næʃnəl], 'breakfast ['brekfəst]. В безударном положении буквы «i», «u», «e» могут передавать звук [ɪ]: 'English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ], 'baby ['beɪbɪ], 'knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ], 'coffee ['kɒfi], но не только, например в слове 'language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ]. Помимо этих видов редукции, также имеет место **количественная редукция**, которая предполагает сокращение долготы гласного в безударном слоге. Особенно это явление характерно для служебных слов, которые в связной речи всегда безударны, например: be [bi], he [hi], we [wi], are [ɑ], do [du].

В английском языке словесное ударение позволяет отличать одну часть речи от другой: to ex'port (глагол экспортировать) – 'export (существительное экспорт), а также составное слово от свободного сочетания слов: a 'blackboard (классная доска) – a 'black 'board (чёрная доска).

Как в русском, так и в английском языке словесное ударение является **свободным**, так как может падать на разные слоги слов. В русском языке: г`од – год`а – годов`ой. В английском языке: 'animal, be'fore, repre'sent. Но можно выделить некоторые **типичные модели ударения** в словах.

1. В подавляющем большинстве **двусложных слов** (существительных и прилагательных) в английском языке ударение приходится на начальный слог, например: 'woman, 'teacher, 'student, 'lesson, 'region, 'city, 'present, 'project, 'symbol; 'pretty, 'funny, 'useful, 'native, 'local.

Но некоторые двусложные прилагательные имеют ударение на последнем слоге, ЕСЛИ:

- в нем долгий гласный или дифтонг: ab'surd, com'plete, ex'treme;
- в прилагательном есть приставка: in'sane, im'mune, un'well, un'known.

2. Большинство двусложных глаголов имеют ударение на втором слоге: ad'mit, ap'ply, be'gin, be'lieve, con'firm, ex'plain, oc'cur, pre'pare, pro'duce, re'ply.

Но есть много глаголов с ударением на первом слоге, например: 'answer, 'cancel, 'follow, 'happen, 'mention, 'offer, 'practise.

3. **Трехсложные существительные и прилагательные** произносятся с ударением на начальном слоге, и ударный гласный краткий (кроме буквы 'u'): 'animal, 'cinema, 'comedy, 'enemy, 'family, 'holiday, 'mineral; 'excellent, 'general, 'numerous, 'wonderful.

Но некоторые трехсложные прилагательные произносятся с ударением на последнем слоге, ЕСЛИ в нем долгий гласный или дифтонг: Vietna'mese, Portu'guese.

4. Трехсложные **глаголы** имеют главное ударение на первом слоге и второстепенное на последнем слоге, например: ,consti'tute, ,orga'nize, ,deco'rate, ,moder'nize, ,speci'fy.

Но многие глаголы, особенно с приставками, имеют ударение на втором слоге, например: con'sider, con'tinue, re'member.

Если приставка состоит из двух слогов, ее первый слог обычно получает второстепенное ударение, например: ,contra'dict, ,corres'pond, ,under'stand.

5. Существительные с **суффиксами** -ion(sion), -ity, -ation и прилагательные с суффиксами -ic(-ical) имеют ударение на слоге, непосредственно предшествующем суффиксу: 'static, rea'listic, tele'vision, so'lution.

6. В словах с **приставками** a-, be-, com-, con-, don-, dis-, mis-, in-, im- и др. ударение падает на второй слог: a'bout, be'gin, com'pare, dis'like, mis'take.

7. В английском языке **многосложные слова** (с 4, 5 и более слогами) имеют, как правило, два ударения, одно из которых является главным и обозначается значком вверху ударного слога, другое – второстепенным, значок которого ставится внизу ударного слога: ,demon'stration, ,indi'visi'bility. Главное ударение обычно ставится на третьем от конца слоге, а второстепенное – влево через слог от главного: ,u-ni-'ver-si-ty, res-,pon-si-'bi-li-ty, ,in-ter-'na-tio-nal.

8. В английском достаточно распространены **сложные слова**, состоящие из двух компонентов. В **сложных существительных**, даже если они пишутся раздельно, оба компонента ударные, но главное ударение приходится на 1-й компонент, например: 'arm, chair, 'football, 'high, school, 'hot, dog, 'photo, graph.

9. В **прилагательных**, состоящих их двух слов, главное ударение падает на 2-й компонент, например: absent-'minded, dark-'green, good-'looking, man-'made, well-'known.

Но когда в сложном прилагательном один из компонентов – существительное, главное ударение может падать на существительное, независимо от его места. Подобные случаи следует проверять по словарю: high-'class, low-'cost, 'waterproof.

Ударение в предложении делает высказывание понятным слушателю, выделяя важные (**ключевые**) слова. Оно является основным средством обеспечения ритма связной речи.

Фразовое ударение (sentence stress) падает на слова, передающие основное содержание высказывания. К ним относятся все **значимые части речи**: существительные, прилагательные, смысловые глаголы, числительные, наречия, местоимения (вопросительные, указательные). К неударным элементам относятся служебные слова: артикли, вспомогательные глаголы, модальные глаголы, личные и притяжательные местоимения, предлоги, союзы, частицы.

We 'study'interesting 'problems in the 'world of science.

Но **отрицательные формы** вспомогательных и модальных глаголов, абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений обычно ударны. Например: He 'can't 'speak 'English, well. The 'book is` mine.

В случае необходимости некоторые слова, которые в норме не ударны, могут стать ударными, и наоборот. Это происходит, если используется **логическое ударение**. Сравните: My 'friend 'likes fish. My, friend, likes, fish. My, friend` likes, fish.

При помощи фразового ударения выделяются целые группы слов, называемые ритмическими группами. **Ритмическая группа** состоит из одного ударного слога и примыкающих к нему безударных слогов. Ударные слоги произносятся слитно с безударными через одинаковые промежутки времени, что придает ритмичность английской речи. В английском эта особенность выражена заметнее, чем в русском. На слух английская речь воспринимается как импульсивная, ритмичная и достаточно быстрая. Но достигается это не столько темпом речи, сколько ритмом, создаваемым ударными слогами, и беглостью произношения безударных слогов.

Потренируйте произнесение ритмических групп, соблюдая одинаковые интервалы времени:

'One	'two	'three	four
'One and	'two and	'three and	four
'One and a	'two and a	'three and a	four
'One and then a	'two and then a	'three and then a	four

ИНТОНАЦИЯ

INTONATION

Интонация – это сложное фонетическое единство внешнего оформления высказывания для передачи его содержания. Поток речи делится на смысловые группы – **синтагмы** (syntagmas). Для английской речи характерно общее высокое начало интонации. Поэтому мелодика английской синтагмы начинается с более высокого тона, чем русской. Потенциальное наличие нескольких ударений, следующих друг за другом через определенное количество безударных слогов, прогнозирует ступенчатое движение тона. Каждая ступень совпадает с ударным слогом знаменательного слова. На уровне высказывания тесная связь ударных и безударных слогов выражается в своеобразной тенденции произносить безударные слоги на одном тональном уровне с предыдущим ударным. Таким образом, мелодика имеет ступенчатое понижение от более высокого уровня в начале к более низкому в конце. При этом образуется **ритмическая группа**, в которую включаются ударный и безударные слоги последующих слов. Каждый последующий ударный слог произносится через равный промежуток времени, что придает речи определенный ритм.

В неконечных синтагмах, как правило, происходит повышение голоса на последнем ударном слоге, свидетельствующее о незаконченности мысли, в конечных – понижение.

Для того чтобы передавать различные коммуникативные намерения (вступить в коммуникацию, запросить информацию, информировать, выяснить мнение собеседника, выразить собственное мнение, выразить согласие/несогласие, удивление, неодобрение, побуждение к действию и др.), необходимо овладеть как минимум двумя видами фонационного оформления речевого высказывания:

Интонация эмоционально-нейтральной речи / Unemphatic Intonation

Первый вид – это интонация нейтрально информирующей речи. Она типична для высказываний, цель которых – информировать слушающего о явлениях, фактах и событиях. Высказывания такого типа передают интеллектуальную информацию и заинтересованность говорящего, но не его эмоции. Такую интонацию можно назвать «лекторской». Для нее характерно использование **плавного нисходящего тона** (Low Fall) в конечной синтагме повествовательных высказываний и специальных вопросов (WH Questions). В неконечных синтагмах и в конце вопросов общего типа (Yes-NO Questions) используется **восходящий тон** (Low Rise). Такая интонация характеризуется синтаксически обусловленной **паузацией**, нормальным **темпом речи** и присущей английской речи **ритмикой**. Данные характеристики выступают как фон, на котором происходит движение тона. Мелодика изменяется по законам, описанным выше, и оценивается слушающим как имеющая повествовательно-констатирующий характер.

Для графического обозначения интонации используются следующие символы:

- ' – знак основного ударения
- ˊ – знак второстепенного ударения
- ˋ – восходящий тон (Low Rise)

- | – короткая пауза, которая ставится между синтагмами
- || – длительная пауза в конце законченного высказывания
- ˘ – нисходящий тон (Low Fall)

Например:

The 'English language | 'helps to 'know prog'ressive i ,deas | in the 'world of science.

Интонация эмоционально окрашенной речи / Emphatic Intonation

Второй вид интонационного оформления свидетельствует о желании говорящего выразить различные чувства и эмоциональную оценку фактов, ситуаций и поступков. Фонетическое оформление получает эмоциональную окраску. **Эмфатическая интонация** используется в императивных высказываниях, вопросах с вопросительным словом, обращениях, высказываниях, содержащих отрицания, сопоставления, контраст, выбор, усилительные слова «очень», «слишком» и другие, использующиеся для логической сверхсинтактики. Такие типы высказываний следует произносить с **эмоционально окрашенной интонацией**, которая подчеркивает отношение говорящего к предмету высказывания. Эмфатическая интонация достигается при помощи таких просодических средств, как **ускорение темпа речи** и использование специфических тонов. **Высокий нисходящий тон** (High Fall) произносится с резким падением голоса от верхней до нижней границы голосового диапазона. Другой характерный для этой интонации тон – **комбинированный** (Fall-Rise). Он сочетает резкое падение (High Fall) и подъем голоса до середины диапазона (Low Rise).

Для графического обозначения этих тонов используются следующие символы:

- ˘ – высокий нисходящий тон (High Fall)
- ˘˘ – комбинированный тон (Fall-Rise), реализующийся на последнем ударном слове синтагмы
- ˘...˘ – разделенный Fall-Rise, используемый для выделения двух наиболее значимых слов синтагмы, между которыми могут быть безударные слоги.

Например:

Come ˘ on!

What's your ˘ name?

'Ladies and ˘ Gentlemen!

˘ Actually, | I 'study neither physics | nor math ˘ matics.

'English is ˘ much easier | than Japà nese.

At the uni ,versity | you can 'do either hu ,manities | or ˘ sciences.

It's ˘ too ,late, I'm af ,raid.

ПРАВИЛА ЧТЕНИЯ СОГЛАСНЫХ БУКВ, БУКВОСОЧЕТАНИЙ СОГЛАСНЫХ И ГЛАСНЫХ, ДИГРАФОВ READING RULES

Для согласных **Cc, Gg, Tt, Xx** чтение зависит от того, какая гласная буква стоит после них.

Cc < [k] как правило: car, come, clock, club

[s] перед буквами e, i, y: face, cell, since, city, cybernetics

Если после буквы 'c' стоит суффикс **-al**, **-ent**, то она читается как [ʃ]. Например: special ['speʃəl], ancient ['eɪnʃənt].

— [g] как правило, и перед суффиксами сравнительной и превосходной

Gg степени имен прилагательных: game, go, gram, globe, big, longer, longest

\ [dʒ] перед буквами e, i, y: age, bridge, gym

Запомните слова, читающиеся не по правилам: *begin, forget, get, give, eager, girl, gift, geese, finger, tiger, together, anger.*

Tt < [t] в большинстве случаев let, date, planet

[ʃ] в сочетании **t + суффикс -ion, -al, -ent**. Например: revolution, mention, attention, partial, patient

[tʃ] в сочетании **t + суффикс -ure** и **st + суффикс -ion**. Например: future, picture, question

Xx < [ks] в большинстве случаев: box, exercise, expect

[gz] перед ударным гласным: e'xam, e'xample, e'xist

Удвоенные согласные читаются как один звук:

ss [s] pass, class, mass, assist, miss, chess, но [ʃ] в слове pressure

ll [l] tell, still

gg [g] egg, biggest, struggle

Согласные диграфы *ch, ph, sh, th* произносятся как одна фонема:

ch < [tʃ] в большинстве случаев: chalk, teach, speech, achieve, child

[k] в словах греческого происхождения: scheme, school, chemistry, technique

[ʃ] в словах французского происхождения: machine, champagne, chef, chic

ph [f] telephone, photo, monograph

sh [ʃ] ship, fish, wash, shelf

— [ð] в служебно-строевых словах и между гласными: this, thus, with, father, breathe

th < [θ] thick, think, bath, tenth, length

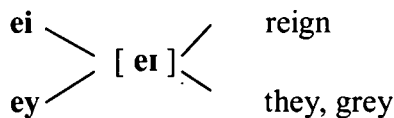
Исключения: Thames [temz], Thailand ['taɪlənd]

Буквосочетания согласных читаются следующим образом:

- ng [ŋ] sing, bring, long, song, ring
- nk [ŋk] ink, think, bank, thank
- ck [k] black, snack
- qu [kw] question, quick
- gu [g] перед гласными guest, guard

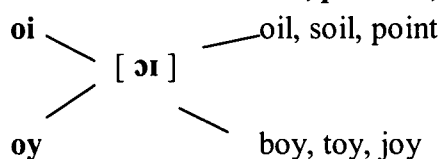
Гласные диграфы в ударном слоге могут произноситься по-разному:

- как дифтонги:

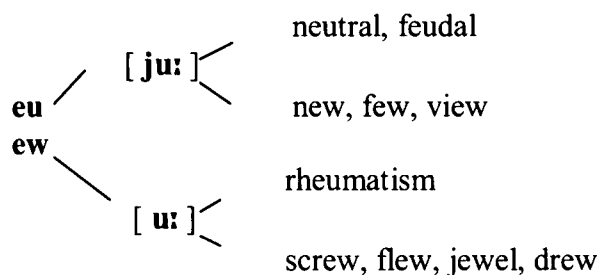
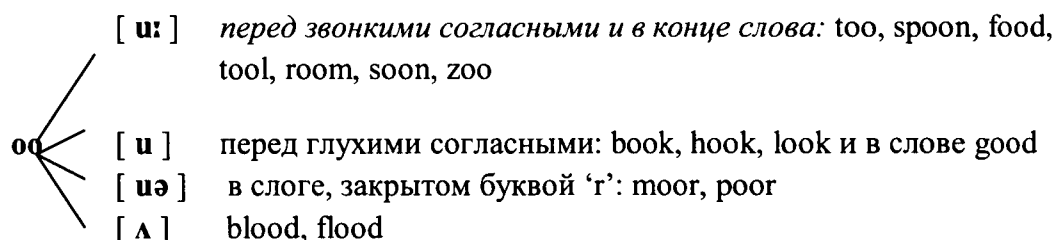
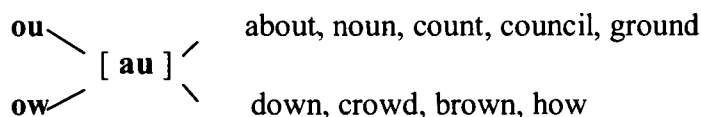
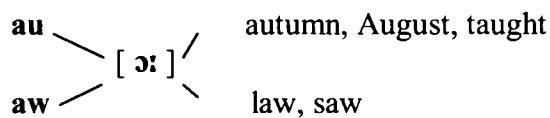


Но в безударном слоге они произносятся как [ɪ], например: 'foreign, 'hockey.

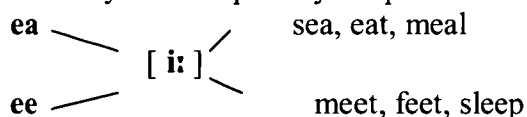
Исключения: *receive, perceive, deceive*, где диграф 'ei' читается как [i:].



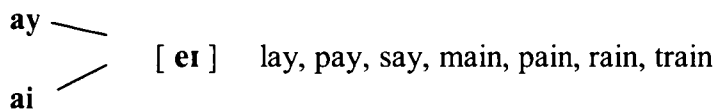
- как монофтонги или дифтонги, когда произношение расходится с написанием:



В отличие от указанных гласных диграфов обычные буквосочетания читаются по первой гласной букве по правилу открытого слога:



Исключения: threat [θret], bread [bred], break [breik], great [greit]



Исключения: says [sez], said [sed]

Следует также иметь в виду, что некоторые буквы могут быть «немыми», то есть не произносятся. Запомните следующие случаи:

e	в конце слов после одной согласной	take	[teɪk]
w	перед 'r'	write, wrong	[raɪt], [rɒŋ]
k	перед 'n'	know, knee	[nəʊ], [ni:]
gh	в середине и часто в конце слов	night, high	[naɪt], [haɪ]
g	перед 'n'	sign, gnome	[saɪn], [nəʊm]
b	перед 't' и после 'm'	debt, bomb	[det], [bɒm]
l	в сочетаниях 'ould', 'alk'	could, walk	[kud], [wɔ:k]
w	перед 'h+o'	who, whom	[hu:], [hu:m]
h	в сочетании 'w'+ 'h'+ гласная	what, when, where, white, why	[wɒt], [wen], [weə], [waɪt], [waɪ]

Чтение гласной буквы в ударном слоге зависит от типа слога. Тип слога определяется тем, какие буквы следуют за ударной гласной. Существуют четыре типа ударного слога.

Правило чтения гласных в четырех позициях

I	II	III	IV
a [æ] fat	[eɪ] fate	[a:] far	[eə] fare
e [e] hen	[i:] he	[ə:] her	[ɪə] here
i/y [ɪ] fin/gym	[aɪ] fine/type	[ə:] fir, myrtle	[aɪə] fire, pyre
o [ɔ] hot, not	[əʊ] hope, no	[ɔ:] sort	[ɔ:] sore
u [ʌ] cub	[ju:] cube	[ə:] curve	[juə] cure

Основой владения иностранным языком является правильное, то есть **нормативное, произношение**. Без *произносительных навыков* невозможны никакие коммуникативные умения. Поэтому очень важно добиться правильности произношения, особенно на начальном этапе обучения, а это невозможно без формирования устойчивых слухо-произносительных навыков.

Для формирования *слухо-произносительных навыков* очень важно развивать *фонематический слух*, то есть способность анализировать и синтезировать речевые звуки на основе различения звуков данного иностранного языка. Сформировать такие навыки – значит обеспечить условия для интенсивной работы над звуками, научиться их правильно артикулировать, воспринимать на слух, различать не только по отдельности, но и в потоке речи. Поскольку каждый человек обладает индивидуальными психофизиологическими способностями к формированию речевых навыков и умений, каждому потребуется **самостоятельная работа** над своим произношением, требующая столько затрат времени и усилий, сколько необходимо для выработки автоматизма.

Современные технически совершенные методы и технологии обучения позволяют создавать идеальные условия для такой работы. Они восполняют отсутствие естественной иноязычной среды и приносят ее непосредственно в вашу среду обитания.

Существуют программы, Интернет-ресурсы, разработанные профессиональными командами, предназначенные для целенаправленного формирования именно слухо-произносительных навыков английского языка. Пользуясь такими ресурсами, вы сможете слышать правильное (эталонное) произношение звуков по отдельности, в словах, а также в потоке речи, видеть, как передается каждый звук органами речи, на письме и в транскрипции, что позволяет не только на слух, но и визуально сравнивать произношение и написание. Некоторые сайты снабжены тренажерами, которые дают возможность сравнивать ваше произношение с эталонным образцом. За образец принято произношение, являющееся нормой, в исполнении носителя языка.

Самостоятельная работа с использованием таких систем обучения позволит по-настоящему индивидуализировать процесс овладения произношением, самостоятельно корректировать произношение в системе графического изображения на экране монитора, оптимизировать время занятия и создавать прекрасные условия для развития самоконтроля. Вот лишь некоторые сайты, которыми мы вам рекомендуем воспользоваться. Желаем удачи!

http://www.stuff.co.uk/calcul_nd.htm

<http://www.uiowa.edu/acadtech/phonetics>

www.fonetiks.org

<http://international.ouc.bc.ca/pronunciation/>

www.native-english.ru/pronounce

<http://engv.ru/category/proiznoshenie>

<http://real-english.ru/crash/lesson2.htm>

www.dekan.ru/p_eng.html

<http://club.telepolis.com/phonetics/indexa.html>

<http://www.englishmedialab.com/pronunciation.html>

<http://www.esltower.com/pronunciation.html>

<http://www.gazzaro.it/accents/files/accents2.html>

ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

PHONETIC EXERCISES

1. Vowel sounds phonetic exercise

1. Which of the following words does not have the sound [i:]?
 - a) Please
 - b) Speaker
 - c) Dead
 - d) Secret
2. Which of the following words does not have the sound [ɪ]?
 - a) Film
 - b) Evening
 - c) Symbol
 - d) River
3. Which of the following does not have the sound [e]?
 - a) Text
 - b) Help
 - c) Evening
 - d) Red
4. Which of the following does not have the sound [æ]?
 - a) Pack
 - b) Last
 - c) Glad
 - d) Thank
5. Which of the following does not have the sound [ʌ]?
 - a) Study
 - b) Mother
 - c) Task
 - d) Love
6. Which of the following does not have the sound [a:]?
 - a) Monday
 - b) March
 - c) Ask
 - d) Large
7. Which of the following does not have the sound [ɔ:]?
 - a) Word
 - b) Port
 - c) Course
 - d) Law
8. Which of the following does not have the sound [ɒ]?
 - a) Job
 - b) Want
 - c) Holiday
 - d) Month

2. Diphthongs phonetic exercise.

[ɪə] [eɪ] [aɪ] [ɔɪ] [uə] [eə] [əu] [aʊ]

1. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word MIND. [m _____ nd]
2. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word LOW. [l _____]
3. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word NOISE. [n _____ z]
4. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word COUNT. [k _____ nt]
5. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word GREAT. [gr _____ t]
6. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word SPHERE. [sf _____]
7. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word AIR. [_____]
8. Fill the gap with the diphthong in the word TOUR. [t _____]

3. Odd-word-out exercise.

Read the following groups of words and find the word in each group which has a different sound.

1. time – pattern – castle – spelt
2. wears – does – loves – knocks
3. stayed – looked – pulled – weighed
4. look – good – blood – foot
5. dead – mean – bread – head
6. rented – landed – assisted – opened
7. day – days – say – says
8. daughter – fault – cause – aunt

4. Chose the word from a, b, c which has the same sound as the first word:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. <u>breath</u> | a. eat | b. red | c. rat |
| 2. <u>country</u> | a. bus | b. out | c. could |
| 3. <u>please</u> | a. steak | b. cake | c. need |
| 4. <u>space</u> | a. sea | b. cat | c. kill |
| 5. <u>file</u> | a. tie | b. fill | c. field |
| 6. <u>prefer</u> | a. teacher | b. fur | c. ten |
| 7. <u>lecture</u> | a. tea | b. thin | c. chin |
| 8. <u>Spain</u> | a. span | b. pane | c. spine |
| 9. <u>through</u> | a. too | b. cup | c. young |
| 10. <u>ink</u> | a. no | b. sing | c. knife |

5. Fill in the gaps with a word represented by the phonetic transcription:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ['neɪtʃə] _____; | ['fʌŋkʃən] _____; | ['mɪstəri] _____; |
| ['nɒlɪdʒ] _____; | ['saɪəns] _____; | ['sʌbjɪkt] _____; |
| ['speʃəlɪst] _____; | ['lɪt(ə)rɪtʃə] _____; | [nəʊ] _____; |
| [grʊ:p] _____; | ['fɪzɪks] _____; | [fə:s] _____; |
| ['pa:tɪkl] _____; | ['mɒlɪkju:l] _____; | ['mæɡnɪtɪzm] _____; |
| [mɪ'kænɪks] _____; | [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ] _____; | ['strʌktʃə] _____; |
| ['meʒə] _____; | ['kɒnsəpt] _____; | [dɪ'menʃən] _____. |

6. Practise positional length of vowels.

a) Long vowels:

be – beam – beat
he – heel – eat

fur – firm – first
shore – shawl – short

cause – cord – course
tore – tall – taught

b) Short vowels:

put – good – wood
math – mat – mad

kiss – kid – is
mess – went – men

fun – but – mud
pot – pod – pond

7. Contrast exercises:

fin – thin
free – three
first – thirst

fought – thought
forty – thirty
offer – author

bet – bed
late – laid
heart – hard

brought – broad
sight – side
set – said

pick – pig
back – bag
dock – dog

leaf – leave
half – halve
safe – save

ten – tan
pen – pan
dead – Dad

luck – lark
duck – dark
cup – carp

8. Cross out the letters which are not pronounced, transcribe the words and read them correctly. Consult the dictionary.

knowledge, who, when, doubt, talk, write, hour, thought, know, high, could, walk, half, honest, right, wrong, answer.

9. In which words the underlined letters are pronounced in a different way?

1. clock, cook, sock, case, nice.
2. great, age, go, again, big.
3. that, thought, thin, theatre, thing.
4. these, brother, those, theme, the.
5. Christmas, chemist, cliché, chaos, stomach.
6. son, friend, link, dinner, noise.

10. Look at the table and find as many words as possible. Write down the transcription of the words you know, write down the words. Check your list with your partner's, and finally with the key.

k	d	ɔ	k	t	ə	n
u	d	r	aɪ	v	ə	ə:
k	p	eɪ	n	t	ə	s
m	ə	k	æ	n	ɪ	k
f	e	n	dʒ	ə	n	ɪə
a:	v	r	aɪ	t	ə	g
m	e	s	ɪ	ŋ	ə	a:
ə	t	w	eɪ	t	ə	d

11. Write each word in the correct box.

read, planet, people, physics, develop, nature, elementary, between, space, mass, simple, information, practical, speak, consist.

[eɪ]	[iː]	[e]	[ɪ]	[æ]
name	please	many	live	glad

12. Group the words according to the type of the syllable

I	II	III	IV
famous	uncle	far	fire

famous, moment, care, these, far, turn, eve, bye, type, agent, force, future, order, further, uncle, student, farther, space, world, matter, spare, basis, observe, motion, tiny, normal, concept, make, act, object, here, curve, stars, happy, such, try, role, fire, picture, part, sphere, solar, human, dust, form, cluster, wrong.

13. Read these common words and pay attention to their pronunciation. Consult the dictionary to find out their meanings.

- [ɪ] picture, think, image, different, difficult, simple, film, window, dinner, winter, spring, city, visit, river, wish, fish, big, symbol, dish.
- [iː] speaker, secret, teach, preach, cheese, deep, keep, meat, meet, knee, key, seat, see, cheap, please, niece, evening, Pete.
- [e] letter, text, dress, help, bed, clever, heavy, ready, never, many, bread, breakfast, friend, health, wealth, weather, pleasure, Wednesday.
- [æ] language, manager, thank, handsome, angry, classic, hand, habit, glad, happy, cash, family, flat, bag, bad, Saturday.
- [ʌ] study, mother, brother, trouble, London, luck, summer, month, cup, sun, bus, subjects, supper, lunch, butter, love, comfortable, discuss, Monday, Sunday.
- [ɑː] park, part, last, garden, start, ask, task, fast, aunt, laugh, large, hard, car, far, star, dance, chance, father.
- [ɔ] top, bottom, body, competence, job, offer, hobby, hot, long, song, wrong, clock, holiday, want, wash, shop, nonsense, promise.
- [ɔː] course, form, short, story, important, daughter, morning, sort, port, water, small, wall, talk, north, storm, floor, law, door.
- [u] put, good, wood, book, foot, bush, room, woman, sugar.
- [uː] group, soon, moon, tool, fool, do, prove, school, juice, tooth, shoes.
- [juː] beauty, student, communicate, produce, view, music, use, new, news, future, computer, excuse, Tuesday.
- [əɪ] word, world, work, first, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, earth, worse, hurt, search, church, dirty, verb, girl, certain, curtain, Thursday.
- [eɪ] baby, great, name, nation, table, place, state, day, say, rain, age, play, date, plate, lake, game, face, shape, late.

[aɪ] time, mind, side, child, drive, line, try, cry, ice, fight, light, night, nice, type, pie, wine, right, wife, wild, like, pie.

[ɔɪ] boy, toy, noise, joy, voice, boil, choice, spoil, destroy, enjoy, point, annoy.

[əʊ] show, home, cold, goal, smoke, snow, know, low, phone, moment, told, soap, toast, coast, post, joke, boat.

[aʊ] cow, now, town, loud, sound, cloud, house, mouse, mouth, south, count, shout, pronounce, found, how, doubt, crowd, round.

[ɪə] year, clear, dear, engineer, theatre, museum, near, here, sphere, appear, real, ear, beer.

[eə] air, hair, pair, care, bear, parents, Mary, compare, share, affair, fair, rare, spare.

[uə] poor, sure, tour, tourist, during, plural, secure, endure, fuel, Europe, insurance, curiosity.

[θ] thank, thick, thin, thing, thirsty, thousand, healthy, something, bath, breath, cloth, path, death.

[ð] this, that, there, they, though, other, either, neither, further, leather, together, with.

[ʒ] pleasure, leisure, measure, usual, division, revision, collision, invasion, vision, illusion, provision, explosion

[tʃ] chair, change, cheap, chief, kitchen, nature, picture, fortune, question, each, reach, rich, speech, touch, watch.

[dʒ] general, gentleman, join, joke, judge, jump, danger, imagine, soldier, arrange, bridge, manage, page, village.

[j] yellow, yesterday, young, use, useful.

[w] wait, walk, one, want, warm, water, way, week, word, always, between.

[r] rain, remember, rest, road, roof, room, rule, write, wrong, agree, already, worry, foreign.

14. Read these sentences, observing the correct pronunciation of sounds in speech.

It's written in simple English, isn't it? Finish it, it isn't difficult.

Believe me, she deceives me.

Measure for measure.

I'm glad we'd had a chat. It's sad that the weather is bad.

It's fun to run.

Last dance, last chance.

Copy the song, it isn't long.

More sauce for pork. She's short of cord.

Have a good look at the cookery book.

I'd choose blue shoes to take to school to use.

He's the worst worker in the world.

Haste makes waste.

Buy my nice pies.

That's a rare pair to wear.

Tourists from Europe are usually curious.

Let's play a game.

My height isn't quite right.

The spoilt boy destroyed the toys.

Don't smoke. Oh, no, don't go home alone!

Without any doubt.

The theatre and the museum are near here.

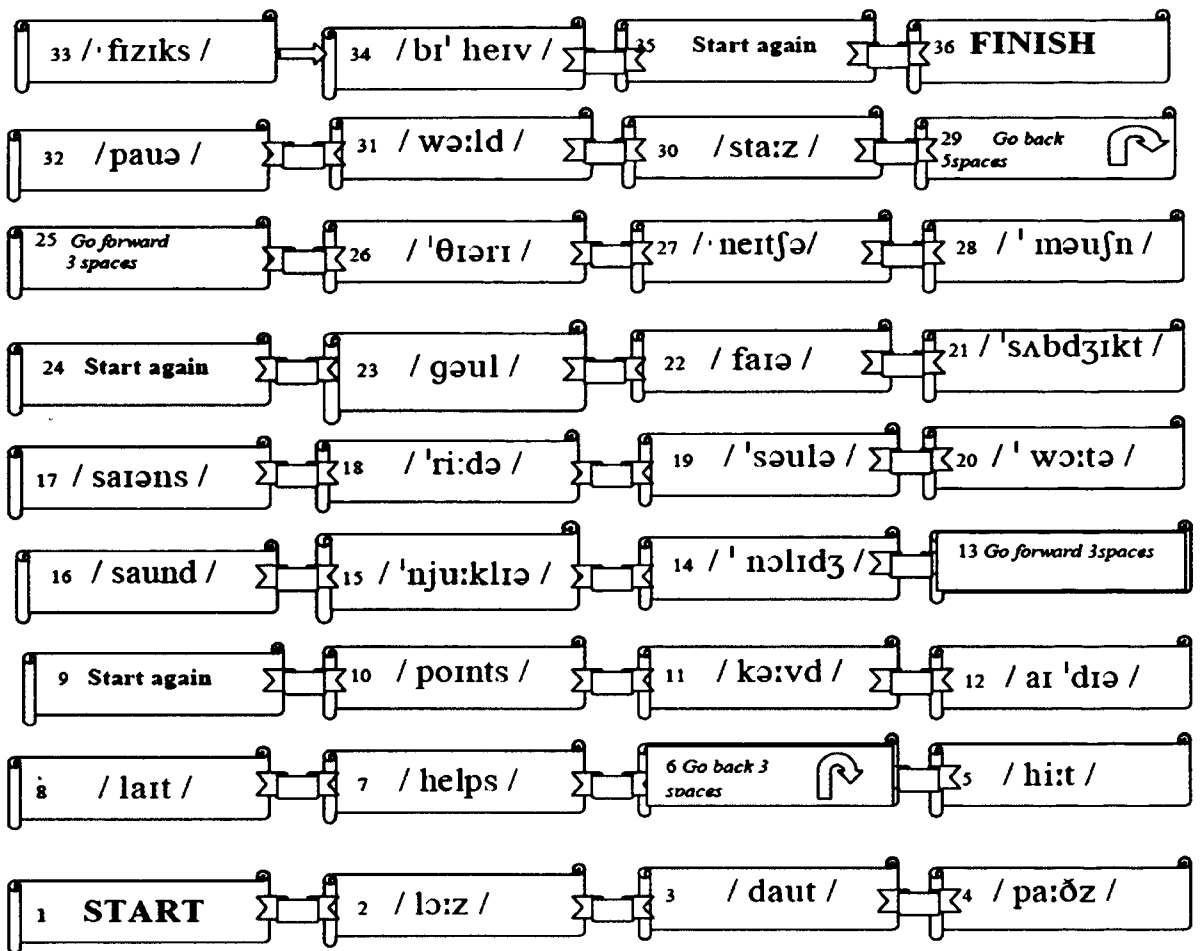
Are you sure the tours are newer?

15. Spell the words to your partner for him/her to write them down and read.

1. language, physics, subject, university, function.
2. branch, problem, theory, law, nature.
3. Sun, Moon, Earth, planet, universe.
4. sky, water, fire, sense, experience.
5. move, measure, behave, study, research.
6. experiment, solve, develop, heat, call.
7. dimension, light, sound, gravity, electricity.
8. magnetism, atom, engineering, instrument, atom.

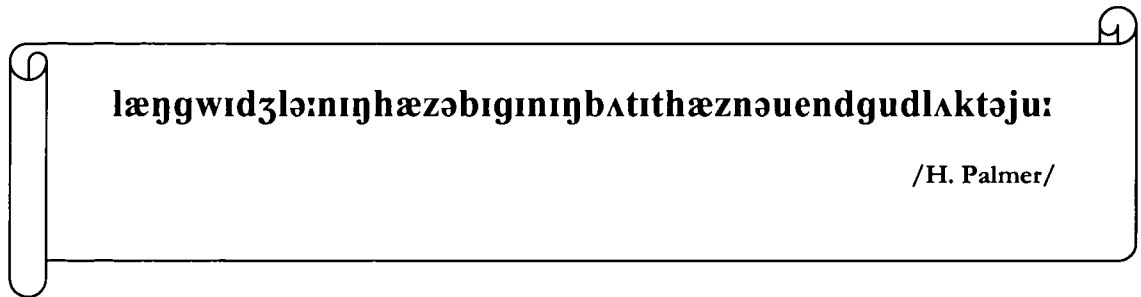
16. Now play the game "Say it right". Roll the dice and advance according to the number. When you land on a space with the phonetic transcription read it and give the Russian equivalent to the word. If you are correct, advance further after the other player has taken a turn. If wrong you lose a turn. If you land on a box with instructions, follow the instructions. The first person to get to finish wins.

Pronunciation Board Game



17. The secret Message.

1. Read the message.



2. Do you agree or disagree with Mr. Palmer? Explain why. Good luck to you!

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК
GRAMMAR GUIDE

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ / PRONOUNS

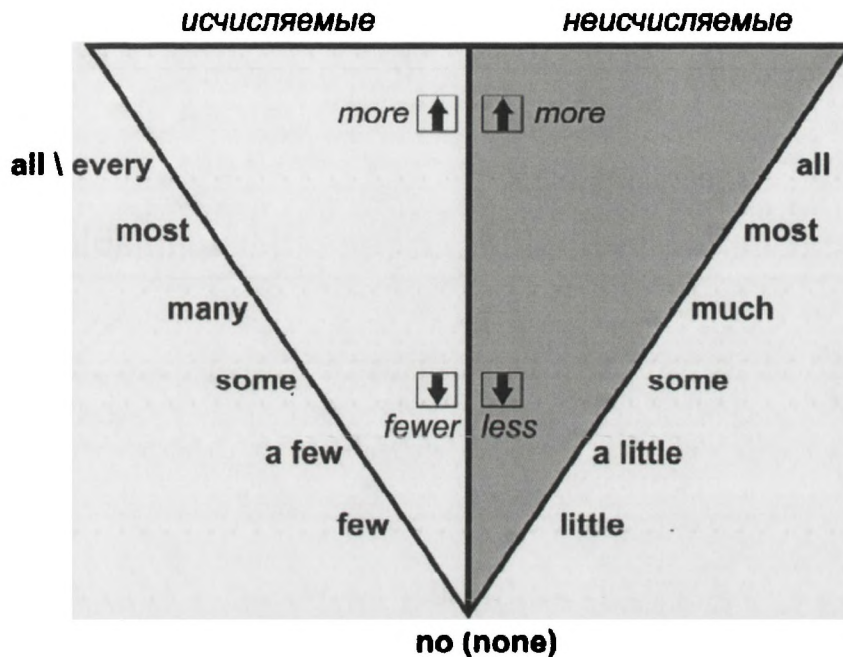
им. п. 1. Личные объектн. п.	I, me, my, mine, myself,	you, you, your, yours, yourself,	he, him, his, his, himself,	she, her, hers, hers, herself,	it, it, its, its, itself,	we, us, our, ours, ourselves,	you, you, your, yours, yourselves,	they them their theirs themselves
2. Притяжательные I форма II форма								
3. Возвратные и усилительные								
4. Взаимные		each	other,	one	another			
5. Указательные		this,	these,	that,	those,	such,	the same	
6. Вопросительные		who,	whom,	whose,	what,	which		
7. Относительные и соединительные		who,	whom,	whose,	what,	which,	that	
8. Неопределенные		some, both,	any, many,	one, much,	all, few,	each, little,	every, either,	other, neither, another, none, no

Производные неопределенных местоимений / Indefinite Pronouns Derivatives

Случаи упоминания		В утвердительных предложениях		В вопросительных предложениях	В отрицательных предложениях		Все типы предложений
О вещах	-thing	some	any	any-	not...any	no	every
		<i>something</i> что-то, что-нибудь	<i>anything</i> всё	<i>anything</i> что-то, что-нибудь	<i>not...anything</i> ничего...не	<i>nothing</i> ничего...не	<i>everything</i> всё
О людях	-body	<i>somebody</i> <i>someone</i> кто-то, кто-нибудь	<i>anybody</i> <i>anyone</i> всякий, любой	<i>anybody</i> <i>anyone</i> кто-нибудь, кто-либо	<i>not...anybody</i> <i>not...anyone</i> никто...не	<i>nobody</i> <i>no one, none</i> никто...не	<i>everybody</i> <i>everyone</i> все
	-one						

Количественные местоимения с существительными Quantifiers with nouns

В целом употребление английских местоимений, обозначающих количество, можно представить в виде перевернутой пирамиды. Местоимения расположены на ней по нарастающему количеству снизу вверх с учетом характера существительных (исчисляемые – неисчисляемые).



For example:

Most people live in cities.

All the latest information is right.

Some of my friends drive a car.

I understand **little** in football.

She has **no** problems.

Следует обратить внимание на то, что местоимения **many** и **much** можно заменять выражениями, обозначающими множество, например:

- *a lot of / lots of* (с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными),
- *a great deal of* (с неисчисляемыми существительными),
- *a large / great / small number of* (с исчисляемыми существительными).

For example:

There are **many** books on the shelf.

Do you need **much** sugar for this cake?

There are **a lot of** students in our university.

I have **lots of** friends.

There is **lots of** interesting information in this book.

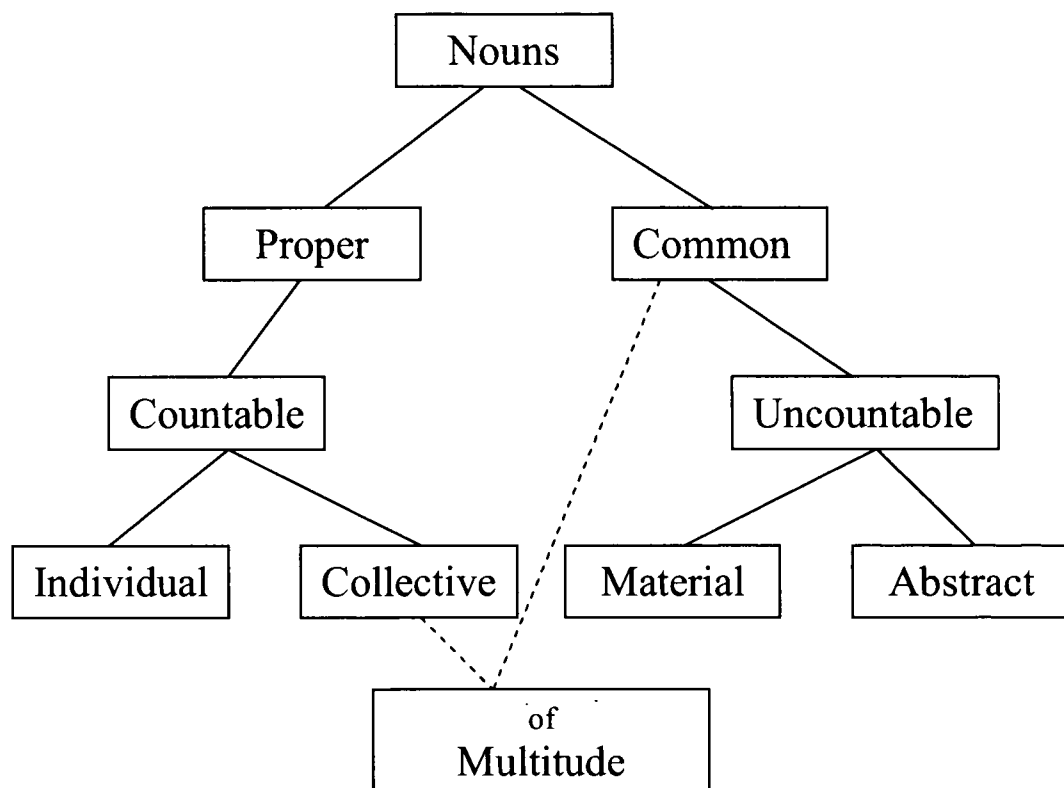
You will need **a great deal of** luck to win this game.

This site has **a large number of** users.

There is **a small number of** boys in this class.

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

NOUNS



Существительные делятся на:

собственные	 нарицательные
London, John Brown	(a) the boy, (a) the name, (a) the book

Нарицательные существительные, в свою очередь, делятся на:

исчисляемые	 неисчисляемые
boys, names, books, rules	knowledge, work, bread, cheese

Собирательные существительные

- Некоторые существительные этого класса употребляются с глаголами *единственного и множественного числа*, т.е. как единое целое или как индивидуальности, составляющие это целое.

Например:

Our **family** *is* large.

The **family** *are* at home now preparing for the holiday.

There *was* a good **crew** on board the ship.

At midnight the **crew** *were* asleep.

- Существительные *people, militia, police, cattle, poultry* употребляются только как *существительные множественности*.

Например:

A lot of **people** *were* skiing in the forest on that sunny day.

The **police** *are* after you. Be careful!

Простые существительные

- Простые существительные не имеют суффиксов и приставок: *a man, a house, a face, a book, joy, water, etc.*

Многие из простых существительных по форме совпадают с глаголами:

help – помощь; помогать

jump – прыжок; прыгать

work – работа; работать

Производные существительные.

- Основой для производного существительного, обозначающего состояние, качество, профессию может служить простое существительное.

<i>существительное</i>	<i>суффикс</i>	<i>основное значение</i>	<i>пример</i>	<i>русский эквивалент</i>
child	-hood	состояние	childhood	детство
friend	-ship	состояние	friendship	дружба
hero	-ism	качество	heroism	героизм
music	-ian	профессия	musician	музыкант
art	-ist	профессия	artist	художник

- Прилагательные, также могут быть основой для производных существительных. При этом большинство производных существительных обозначают качество, состояние, направление, течение в искусстве, политике.

<i>прилагательное</i>	<i>суффикс</i>	<i>основное значение</i>	<i>пример</i>	<i>русский эквивалент</i>
arrogant	-ance	качество	arrogance	высокомерие
fluent	-cy	качество	fluency	плавность
patient	-ence	качество	patience	терпение
desperate	-ion	состояние	desperation	безрассудство
soft	-ness	качество	softness	мягкость
familiar	-ity	состояние	familiarity	близкие отношения
content	-ment	состояние	contentment	удовлетворённость
anxious	-ty	состояние	anxiety	беспокойство
honest	-y	качество	honesty	честность
short	-age	состояние	shortage	нехватка
modern	-ism	направление	modernism	модернизм

- При помощи суффиксов существительные можно образовать от глаголов. В результате получим существительные, обозначающие процесс, состояние, лицо, выполняющее действие, или механизм.

<i>глагол</i>	<i>суффикс</i>	<i>основное значение</i>	<i>пример</i>	<i>русский эквивалент</i>
remove	-al	действие	removal	удаление
rely	-ance	состояние	reliance	доверие
refer	-ence	действие	reference	ссылка, сноска
free	-dom	состояние	freedom	свобода
employ	-ment	состояние	employment	занятость
drain	-age	процесс	drainage	дренаж
propose	-al	процесс	proposal	предложение
analyse	-sis	процесс	analysis	анализ
run	-ing	процесс	running	бег
repeat	-tion	процесс	repetition	повторение
protect	-ion	процесс	protection	защита
investigate	-ation	процесс	investigation	исследование
decide	-sion	процесс	decision	решение
injure	-y	состояние	injury	повреждение

assist	-ant	действующее лицо	assistant	помощник
preside	-ent	действующее лицо	president	президент
drive	-er	действующее лицо/механизм	driver	водитель
act	-or	действующее лицо	actor	актёр
employ	-ee	действующее лицо	employee	служащий

Например:

We have **to equip** our new restaurant. The **equipment** is delivered.

Jane's voice is so **soft**. The **softness** of her voice is soothing.

A **scientist** is a person who does **science**.

To assist you with the experiment invite this **assistant**.

Tom is a careful **driver**. He **drives** very carefully.

They are **short** of money. This **shortage** is significant.

Составные существительные

Составные существительные обычно образованы из двух слов или из двух существительных, или из прилагательного и существительного. Некоторые составные существительные образованы из двух существительных, соединённых предлогами: *a letter-box, a hot-house, an editor-in-chief, mother-in-law, etc.*

Например:

Letter-boxes in London are red.

This **hothouse** has to be fixed.

Число

<i>единственное</i>	<i>множественное</i>
a worker	workers
a class	classes
a tomato	tomatoes
a wife	wives
a country	countries
a boy	boys
<i>исключение</i>	<i>исключение</i>
a man	men
a woman	women
a child	children
a tooth	teeth
a fish	fish
<i>латинские / греческие</i>	<i>заимствования</i>
a datum	data
a crisis	crises
an analysis	analyses
a basis	bases
a phenomenon	phenomena

Например:

A **man** and two **women** were in the compartment

I had a **class** in the morning. Actually all my **classes** start at 8 a.m.

This experimental **datum** is to be checked. All other **data** have been verified.

Падеж

<i>общий</i>	<i>притяжательный</i>
The boy reads a book.	The boy's book was open.
The boys read books.	The boys' books were open.
The editor-in-chief is in his study.	It is the editor-in-chief's study.
They brought the newspaper yesterday .	Has he got yesterday's newspaper?
It takes me ten days to drive there.	It's ten days' drive.

Артикль

ARTICLE

Английские артикли – чуткие помощники, неутомимые труженики. Чтобы знать их «характер» и «повадки», надо понимать, для чего они существуют и почему английский язык не может без них обходиться. В артикле скрыто определенное содержание. Он детерминирует существительное, поэтому он всегда сопровождает существительное.

Представим, что мы рассматриваем разные объекты действительности в оптический прибор, скажем в подзорную трубу или бинокль. Если резкость не наведена, то мы едва различаем очертания предмета. Это соответствует значению **нулевого артикля**. Отсутствие артикля перед именем существительным указывает на абстрактный характер предмета, его размытые нечеткие границы. Нулевой артикль обозначает общее, глобальное понятие. Обычно такое понятие выражается абстрактным, неисчисляемым существительным. Такой предмет нельзя изобразить графически: *love, physics, electricity, etc.*

Если резкость начать регулировать, то становятся видны уже отличительные черты предмета. Эту функцию выполняет **неопределенный артикль А (AN)**. Форма ‘а’ используется, если существительное начинается с согласного звука, форма ‘ан’ – если существительное начинается с гласного звука, например: *a book, an answer, a university, an hour*. Это смысловозначительный артикль или артикль первого узнавания. За неопределенным артиклем идет **общее понятие**. Неопределенный артикль только указывает на то, что предмет принадлежит к какому-нибудь классу предметов, но не выделяет его из однородных предметов, имея, таким образом, **классифицирующее значение**. Существительное с неопределенным артиклем представляет собой название предмета вообще, а не название определенного предмета: *Give me a pen. Дайте мне ручку* (какую-нибудь, любую ручку, а не карандаш). *Physics is a science. Физика – наука (одна из наук)*. Поскольку неопределенный артикль исторически произошел от числительного **one (один)**, он употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе и несет в себе также значение «**один из многих, какой-то, любой, всякий**», например: *A student reads a lot. Любой (всякий) студент много читает.*

Если резкость отрегулирована полностью, мы получаем четкое видение предмета. **Определенный артикль THE** является артиклем **полного узнавания**. Он произошел от древнеанглийского указательного местоимения «тот», что в современном английском соответствует указательным местоимениям *this (этот)* и *that (тот)*, и поэтому он имеет значение «**тот самый, именно этот**». Определенный артикль употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными, как в единственном, так и во множественном числе. Его функция – **выделить лицо или предмет** из данного класса. Давайте обратимся к ситуации, четко демонстрирующей различие в значении артиклей “a” и “the”: “It’s a stone”, – говорит Ватсон. “No, it’s the stone,” – говорит Шерлок Холмс. Ватсон видит какой-то камень, каких много, а для Холмса это именно тот самый камень, который решает дело!

Особенности употребления артикля

1. Артикли в речи безударны, поэтому редуцируются и произносятся слитно со следующим за ним словом: *a pen* [ə'pen], *the book* [ðə'buk], *an album* [ən'ælbəm], *the album* [ði'ælbəm].
2. **Нулевой артикль** употребляется:
 - перед названиями континентов, стран, штатов, городов, населенных пунктов, улиц, площадей: *Europe, Russia, Texas, Tomsk, Siberia, Baker Street, Red Square*;

- перед именами собственными: John Brown. Но перед фамилиями во множественном числе, когда имеются в виду все члены одной семьи, ставится определенный артикль: the Browns, the Petrovs;
- перед названием времен года, месяцев и дней недели: autumn, winter; January, June, August; Thursday, Saturday;
- перед существительными во множественном числе. Сравните: I'm a student. We are students.

3. Определенный артикль употребляется:

- перед существительным, если ему предшествует прилагательное в превосходной степени или порядковое числительное: the best student, the first day;
- перед названиями рек, морей, океанов, горных хребтов, групп островов: the Volga, the Black Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Urals, the British Isles;
Но перед названиями горных вершин и одиночных островов используется нулевой артикль: Everest, Belukha, Great Britain;
- если в название страны входит слово, обозначающее объединение ряда местностей: the CIS (the Commonwealth of Independent States), the USA, the UK, the Russian Federation, the Crimea, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Philippines, the Hague, the Netherlands.

4. Запомните некоторые устойчивые выражения с:

нулевым артиклем	неопределенным артиклем	определенным артиклем
day by day/day after day день за днем	as a matter of fact фактически	at/in the beginning в начале
face to face лицом к лицу	as a result в результате	at/in the end в конце
go to bed идти спать	as a rule как правило	by the way кстати
go to school идти в школу	for a long time долго	on the left/right слева/справа
word for word дословно	in a hurry в спешке	on the whole в целом
play football/tennis/chess играть в футбол/ теннис/ шахматы	at a glance с первого взгляда	play the piano играть на
Keep in touch! Давай о себе знать!	at a time за один раз	What's the difference? Какая разница?
Take care! Всего хорошего!	What a pity! Какая жалость!	What's the matter? В чем дело?
	Have a good time! Приятного времяпрепровождения!	What's the point? Какой в этом смысл?

5. Артикль ставится **перед определением** к существительному, например: a good book, an economic problem, a very beautiful flower, the important question.
6. Артикль **не употребляется**, если перед существительным стоит местоимение или количественное числительное, например: I know **this** student. He is **our** friend. He speaks **three** languages.

Большинство случаев употребления артиклей в английском языке с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными вписываются в так называемое **золотое правило** употребления артиклей, отраженное в таблице.

	<i>a/an</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>no article</i>
singular countable	a book	the book	
plural countable		the books	books
uncountable		the air	air

ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

NUMERALS

Количественные / Cardinal		
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	100 one hundred	1,000 one thousand
1, 100 one thousand one hundred / eleven hundred		
1,000,000 one million		
3,146 three thousand, one hundred and forty-six		
2,550,000 two million, five hundred and fifty thousand		
4, 000, 000, 000 four billion		

Порядковые / Ordinal		
the 1 st first	the 11 th eleventh	the 21 st twenty-first, ...
the 2 nd second	the 12 th twelfth	
the 3 d third	the 13 th thirteenth	the 30 th thirtieth
the 4 th fourth	the 14 th fourteenth	the 40 th fortieth
the 5 th fifth	the 15 th fifteenth	the 50 th fiftieth
the 6 th sixth	the 16 th sixteenth	the 60 th sixtieth
the 7 th seventh	the 17 th seventeenth	the 70 th seventieth
the 8 th eighth	the 18 th eighteenth	the 80 th eightieth
the 9 th ninth	the 19 th nineteenth	the 90 th ninetieth
the 10 th tenth	the 20 th twentieth	the 100 th hundredth

Дроби / Fractions and Decimals		
Простые	$\frac{1}{2}$ a (one) half	$1 \frac{1}{2}$ one and a half
	$\frac{1}{3}$ one third	$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths
	$1 \frac{1}{4}$ one and a quarter	$2 \frac{3}{7}$ two and three sevenths
Десятичные	0.3 nought (zero) point three (point three)	
	2.35 two point three five (thirty- five)	
	32.305 three two (thirty-two) point three zero (nought) five	

Следует запомнить:

1. Как произносятся математические действия и формулы:

Арифметические действия обозначаются:

- + addition
- subtraction
- × multiplication
- ÷ division

Знаки:

+ plus/and

– minus/take away

± plus or minus

× (is) multiplied by / times (or, when giving dimensions, by)

÷ (is) divided by

= is equal to / equals / is / makes

≠ is not equal to / does not equal

≈ is approximately equal to

≡ is equivalent to / is identical with

< is less than

> is more than

≥ is more than or equal to

≪ much smaller than

≫ much larger than

↑ increases

↓ decreases

∞ infinity

~ varies as/proportional to

log_e natural logarithm or logarithm to the base e/i

√ (square) root

∛ cube root

π pi [paɪ]

∫ the integral of

• degree

' minute

Формулы:

28% twenty-eight per cent

4² four squared

7³ seven cubed

8⁴ eight to the power of four / eight to the fourth power

32° C or F thirty-two degrees centigrade / Celsius or Fahrenheit

10m x 12m ten meters by twelve meters

6 × 7 = 42 six times seven is forty two.

$2x + 3y - z = \frac{3z}{4x}$ Two X plus three Y minus Z equals three Z divided by four X or three Z over four X.

2. Перед числительными, начинающимися с 'one', в менее официальных ситуациях или когда количество не точное, используется неопределенный артикль 'a', вместо числительного «один»: He's got over a thousand records.

3. В числительных, содержащих число 0, его можно передать на английском несколькими способами: 'zero', 'nought' или 'o' (oh) [əu]. Слово 'zero' более употребительно для Америки и для технических текстов. Вариант 'o' или oh более всего подходит для разговорного стиля.

4. При обозначении количественных числительных в англоязычной практике разряды многозначных чисел разделяются запятой: 1, 000; 5, 500, 000.

5. Числительные, содержащие много цифр, в частности номера банковских счетов, кредитных карт, телефонов, произносятся как отдельные цифры, которые следует ритмически группировать по две или три: oh five four / eight six three / nine double six (i.e. 054863966).

6. В сочетании с предлогом 'of' используется форма множественного числа числительных: hundreds of, dozens of, etc.: I've seen it **hundreds of** times.

7. Даты пишутся по-разному в зависимости от стандарта, принятого в стране. По международному стандарту на письме мы обозначаем дату в последовательности *день – месяц – год*. Например, первое сентября можно представить следующим образом: 1/09/64; 01.09.09; 1 September 1964, 1st September 2009 или September 1 2009, но произнести следует 'September **the** first' или '**the** first **of** September'. В американском стиле принято на первое место ставить месяц, а затем день и год, поэтому дата 6/4 соответствует 4 июня, т.е. June 4th. В американском стиле принято перед годом ставить запятую: February 20, 2009.

Для обозначения хронологических дат, а также времени и отрезков времени в английском языке используются количественные числительные. При чтении хронологической даты до 2000 года цифры года в ней делятся пополам: nineteen ninety-five: 1995 – девятнадцать (веков) девятноста пять (лет). Слово "year" (год) не употребляется **после** обозначения года, но может быть употреблено **перед** ним: in **the year of** two thousand.

How we say years	
1429 fourteen twenty-nine	2000 two thousand
1735 seventeen thirty-five	2003 two thousand and three
1961 nineteen sixty-one	2018 two thousand and eighteen OR
But	twenty eighteen
1900 nineteen hundred	BC = "Before Christ" (до Р.Х. или до нашей эры)
1905 nineteen oh/and five	AD = "Anno Domini" (от Р.Х. или нашей эры)

Для указания периода используется типе: In March — August 1975; during 15 — 18 January; in period 1949 — 1956.

Десятилетие (a **decade**) можно разделить на три части, например: начало 60-х = **early** sixties, середина = **mid**-sixties, конец = **late** sixties. 20-м годам по-английски соответствует **the twenties**.

8. При обозначении **времени** в английском языке употребляются количественные числительные от одного до двенадцати вместе со словом **o'clock** (сокращение от фразы «на часах»), которое в разговорной речи часто опускается: What's the time, please? / What time is it? - It's six (o'clock).

Для обозначения времени в устной речи в английском языке используется ряд предлогов. Предлог **"to"** соответствует русскому предлогу **"без"**:

It's ten minutes **to** four. Без десяти четыре.

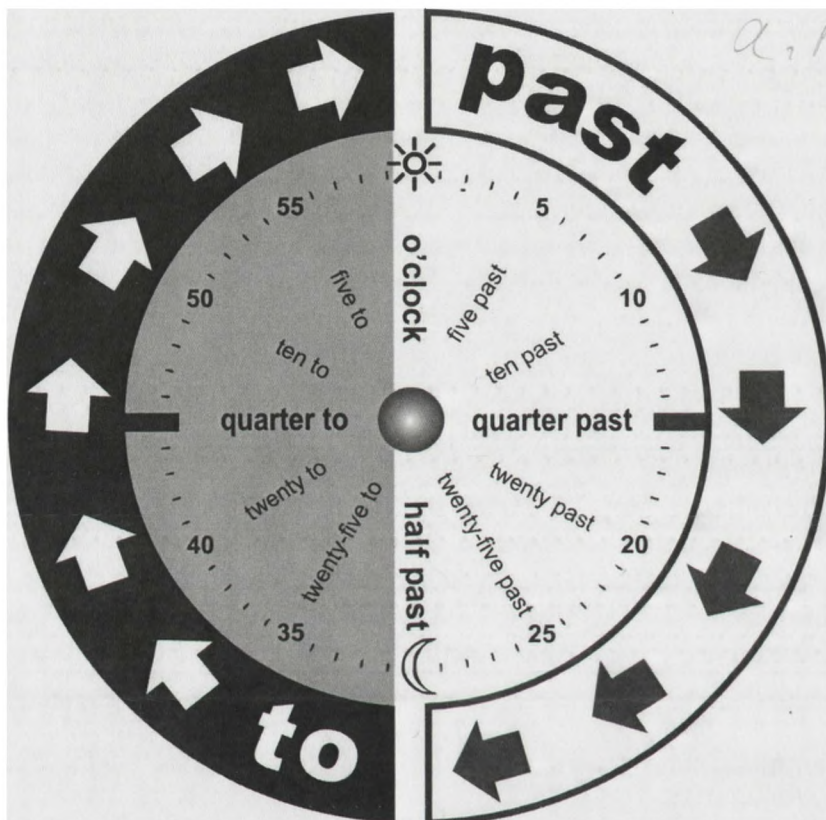
Предлог **"past"** означает **"после"**: It's seven (minutes) **past** four. Семь минут пятого. Слово **"half"** означает **"половина"** и всегда используется с предлогом **"past"**: It's **half past** five. Половина шестого.

Слово **"quarter"** переводится как «**четверть**»:

It's (a) **quarter past** nine. Четверть десятого.

В английском языке время до полудня (первая половина суток – с 1 ночи до 12 часов дня) обозначается буквами **a.m.** (лат. ante meridiem), которые ставятся после обозначения времени: It's 12 a.m. 12 часов дня.

Время после полудня (вторая половина суток – с 1 часу дня до 12 часов ночи) обозначается буквами **p.m.** (лат. post meridiem): It's 12 p.m. Двенадцать часов ночи.



ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ

ADJECTIVES

Простые

Простые прилагательные не имеют ни суффиксов, ни приставок: *large, little, short, long, good, bad, red, nice*

Производные

При помощи суффиксов *-y, -al, -ly, -ic, -ical, -ful, -less, -en, -ward, -ous, -ible, -able, -ish* можно образовать прилагательные от существительных.

<i>исходное существительное</i>	<i>суффикс</i>	<i>основное значение</i>	<i>пример</i>	<i>русский эквивалент</i>
fun	-y	состояние	funny	забавный
friend	-ly	качество	friendly	дружеский
atom	-ic	состояние	atomic	атомный
biology	-ical		biological	биологический
centre	-al		central	центральный
use	-ful	наличие	useful	полезный
care		качества	careful	заботливый
hope	-less	отсутствие	hopeless	безнадёжный
care		качества	careless	небрежный
wood	-en	качество	wooden	деревянный
east	-ward	направление	eastward	восточный
fame	-ous	наличие	famous	знаменитый
		качества		
terror	-ible	качество	terrible	ужасный
comfort	-able	качество	comfortable	удобный
child	-ish	качество	childish	детский

Например:

There was an awful **smell** in the room. The room was very **smelly**.

Molly is a **friend** of hers. She gave us a **friendly** smile.

This book contains exercises on **grammar**. It contains **grammatical** exercises.

His broken leg caused him a lot of **pain**. It was very **painful**.

The operation didn't cause her any **pain**. It was **painless**.

The table is made of **wood**. It's a **wooden** table.

It's in the **east**. So take the **eastward** direction.

He's **famous** now. So, what's the price of **fame**?

При помощи суффиксов **-able, -ly** можно образовать прилагательные от глаголов.

<i>исходный глагол</i>	<i>суффикс</i>	<i>прилагательное</i>	<i>русский эквивалент</i>
debate	-able	debatable	спорный
break		breakable	ломкий
live	-ly	lively	живой оживлённый

Например:

You can **wash** this coat. It's **washable**.

The children will **break** it. It's **breakable**.

Ряд прилагательных имеет форму действительного и страдательного причастий:

amused / amusing, annoyed / annoying, depressed / depressing, interested / interesting, etc.

Например:

They were very **bored** with/by the lecture.

The book is **boring**.

Причастие также является вторым элементом составных прилагательных:

time-consuming, well-known, beautifully-dressed, etc.

Например:

My friend is a well-**known** scientist.

A beautifully-**dressed** girl entered the room.

При помощи приставок **un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, de-, non-** можно образовать прилагательные с противоположным значением, однако не всегда они будут прямыми антонимами.

<i>приставка</i>	<i>прилагательное</i>	<i>антоним</i>
un-	happy fortunate	unhappy unfortunate
in-	efficient	inefficient
im-	possible	impossible
il-	literate	illiterate
ir-	regular	irregular
dis-	honest	dishonest
de-	centralized	decentralized
non-	finite	non-finite

Например:

I'm not very *happy*. In fact I'm very *unhappy*.

It's just not *possible* to do that, it's *impossible*.

We can hardly call him *honest*. He is a *dishonest* man.

A *decentralized* economy is the consequence of their policy in the country.

A *non-finite* verb is either the INFINITIVE or the PARTICIPLE.

Если у слова несколько определений, выраженных прилагательными, то они располагаются в определённом порядке:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
эпитет, качество	размер	форма	возраст	цвет	проис- хождение	вещество, материал	цель	сущес- тви- тельное
beautiful	large	oval	old	brown	English	wooden	dining	table

Например:

A brilliant (1) young (4) man

A small (2) round (3) table

A large (2) green (5) Chinese (6) carpet
 A famous (1) German (6) medical (8) school
 Red (5) Spanish (6) leather (7) riding (8) boots

Мнемоническое правило поможет запомнить порядок следования прилагательных. Слово **OPSHACOM** вы не найдёте в словаре, но оно служит ориентиром. Запомнив его, вы будете знать, в каком порядке следуют прилагательные в предложении.

TYPE	ORDER				
OPinion	1	beautiful	horrible	lovely	nice
SHape	2	long	short	round	narrow
Age	3	old	new	young	ancient
Colour	4	red	black	orange	white
Origin	5	British	Canadian	German	Russian
Material	6	plastic	metal	wooden	aluminium

Например:

I have a *nice long new black British plastic* pen.

Степени сравнения Degrees of Comparison

характеристика	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
односложные	cold nice thin	colder nicer thinner	(the) coldest (the) nicest (the) thinnest
двусложные на -er, -ow, -y, -le	clever narrow happy simple	cleverer narrower happier simpler	(the) cleverest (the) narrowest (the) happiest (the) simplest
многосложные	beautiful important famous	more / less beautiful more / less important more / less famous	(the) most / least beautiful (the) most / least important (the) most / least famous
исключения	good bad far far near near late late old old much many little	better worse farther (расстояние) further (время, расст.) nearer (расстояние) nearer (порядок) later (время) later (порядок) older (возраст) elder (перед сущ.) more more less	(the) best (the) worst (the) farthest (the) furthest (the) nearest (the) next (the) latest (the) last (the) oldest (the) eldest (the) most (the) most (the) least

Сравнительная степень прилагательных употребляется, когда сравниваются два предмета, действия или явления, например:

He found the work **easier** *than* he had expected.

I'm now **more experienced** *than* two years ago.

Превосходная степень прилагательных употребляется при сравнении трёх и более предметов, действий или явлений, например:

This is *the oldest* book in our library.
They have done *the most difficult* part of the work.

Равное количество предметов, действий и явлений выражается с помощью союзов **as...as**, например:

As old as the hills.
The sun now is *not as (so) hot as* in the afternoon.

Параллельное возрастание (или уменьшение) качества предметов, действий или явлений выражается с помощью **the –er...the –er** или **more ... as –er**, например:

The longer I stay here **the more** I like it.
He became **more careful as** he grew **older**.

Сравнительная степень может сопровождаться определением, усиливающим его значение.

Например:
The book was *a lot/much/far/a great (good) deal more (less) interesting* than I thought.
The play was *a bit/a little/slightly/rather more (less) boring* than the book.

Исключение

Некоторые прилагательные имеют свои **особенности образования степеней сравнения**: *clever, gentle, simple, shallow, narrow, pleasant, cruel, polite, quiet, stupid*.

Например:
I feel *more ill* today than I did yesterday.
I feel *colder / more cold* today than I did yesterday.
We got *more and more lost*.
The pup is *cleverer / more clever* than its brothers and sisters. In fact it is *the cleverest / the most clever* in the family.
He looks much *happier / more happy* these days.

Такие прилагательные, как *superior, unique, fundamental*, не имеют сравнительной степени, так как не имеют признака, который может градуироваться.

НАРЕЧИЯ

ADVERBS

Наречие – часть речи, указывающая на признак действия или на обстоятельства, при которых происходит действие. Наречие относится к глаголу и отвечает на вопросы Как? Где? Когда? происходит действие. Наречие может также относиться и к прилагательному, и к другому наречию.

Например:

He speaks **loudly**.

He is **never** late.

I do not know **where** you live.

She is a **very** good friend.

По значению наречия делятся на следующие группы:

1. Наречия образа действия:

well – хорошо, **sadly** – печально, **quickly** – быстро и др.

2. Наречия времени:

yesterday – вчера, **today** – сегодня, **tomorrow** – завтра, **always** – всегда, **never** – никогда, **lately** – недавно, **then** – тогда и др.

3. Наречия места:

above – наверху, выше, **below** – внизу, **outside** – снаружи, **inside** – внутри, **here** – здесь, **there** – там и др.

4. Наречия меры и степени:

very – очень, **much** – много, **little** – мало, **too** – слишком, **nearly** – почти и др.

Место наречий в предложении

The Place of Adverbs in a Sentence

Наречия степени и образа действия стоят обычно перед определяемым ими словом.

Например:

You sing **very** well.

It's **too** dark. Don't go out.

They drove **extremely** fast.

Однако наречие **enough** обычно стоит за определяемым словом.

Например:

They speak three languages fluently **enough**.

Наречия времени стоят в конце или в начале предложения.

Например:

We're busy **now**.

Now we're busy.

Наречия места стоят в конце предложения или в конце перед наречием времени.

Например:

The group met **there**.

They met **there** late.

Наречия, определяющие, **как часто совершается действие**, и наречия с **отрицательным значением** обычно стоят перед определяемым ими глаголом или в сложных глагольных формах между вспомогательным и основным глаголом.

Например:

We **sometimes** watch TV on Sunday.

They have **never** been to England.

Наречие **only** употребляется в предложении для усиления значения определяемого им слова и поэтому может стоять перед любым словом, значение которого оно усиливает.

Например:

Only he went there.

Jack **only** went there.

We went **only** there.

Степени сравнения

Degrees of Comparison

Многие наречия (в основном наречия образа действия) имеют степени сравнения: *положительную, сравнительную и превосходную*, которые образуются так же, как и степени сравнения прилагательных.

<i>характеристика</i>	<i>положительная</i>	<i>сравнительная</i>	<i>превосходная</i>
односложные и early	fast	faster	(the) fastest
	soon	sooner	(the) soonest
	early	earlier	(the) earliest
многосложные	slowly	more slowly	(the) most slowly
	seldom	more seldom	(the) most seldom
	patiently	more patiently	(the) most patiently
исключение	badly	worse	(the) worst
	well	better	(the) best
	little	less	(the) least
	much	more	(the) most
	far	farther further	(the) farthest (the) furthest

Например:

The team played **worse** than we had expected and John played the **worst** of all.

He laughs **best** who laughs last.

The car ran **farther** and **farther**.

Not a word was uttered **further**

Good night! Sleep **well**!

ПРЕДЛОГИ PREPOSITIONS

Предлоги выражают отношения между словами. Как и в русском языке, они обозначают пространственные, временные, причинные, целевые и другие связи. В русском языке эти связи передаются падежными окончаниями, тогда как в английском языке они выражаются только предлогами.

Предлог **OF** выполняет функцию русского родительного падежа:

- The Earth is a planet **of** the Solar system.
Земля – планета (чего?) Солнечной системы.

Предлоги **BY, WITH** выполняют функции русского творительного падежа:

- The law was discovered **by** a famous scientist.
Закон открыт (кем?) известным ученым.
- The message was written **with** a pencil.
Сообщение было написано (чем?) карандашом.

Предлоги **TO, FOR** могут выполнять функцию русского дательного падежа:

- I explained my view **to** my adviser.
Я объяснил свою точку зрения (кому?) руководителю.
- The paper is **for** him.
Доклад предназначен (кому?) ему.

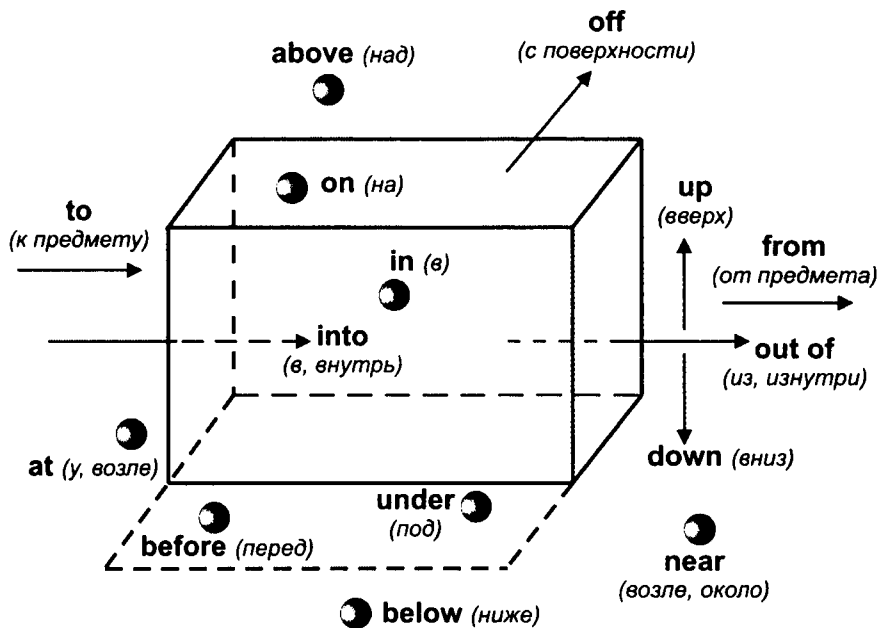
Предлог **ABOUT** может выражать зависимость русского предложного падежа:

- This theory tells **about** new phenomena in physics.
Эта теория рассказывает (о чем?) о новых явлениях в физике.

Предлоги времени Prepositions of time

on	в -	on Saturday on the 3rd of May
in	в через (некоторое время)	in March in a month
at	в	at 5 o'clock
by	к (определенному времени)	by next month
from ... to ...	с ... до ...	from 5 to 7 o'clock
since	с	since 3 o'clock
for	в течение	for an hour
during	во время	during the lecture
before	до (перед)	before the lecture
after	после	after the lecture
till	до	till January
between	между	between 4 and 8 o'clock

Запомните значения основных предлогов места и направления по схеме:



Предлоги также входят в состав большого числа устойчивых сочетаний.

at the table	за столом
at the theatre	в театре
at noon / night	в полдень / вечером (ночью)
at first	сперва, сначала
at all	вообще
at once	сразу же, немедленно
at last	наконец
at least	по крайней мере
by chance	случайно
by heart	наизусть
by train / car / plane / sea	поездом / на машине / самолетом / морем
for example / instance	например
for ever	навсегда
in spring / summer / autumn / winter	весной / летом / осенью / зимой
in the morning / in the evening	утром / вечером
in fact	в действительности
in the street	на улице
in the sun	на солнце
in vain	напрасно
in time / on time	вовремя (успеть) / вовремя (точно в срок)
of course	конечно

For example:

Learn these expressions **by heart**.

We met **in the street**.

Do it **at once**, please.

Don't worry, I will be back **in time** to cook dinner.

I usually wake up early **in the morning**.

The train arrived at 17:28. It was exactly **on time**.

СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЙ ОБОРОТ “THERE IS / ARE ...”

Если в предложении содержится мысль о предмете или лице и его местонахождении, то она передается в английском языке двумя разными способами в зависимости от того, который из этих двух смысловых элементов является известным, а который новым.

Если известен предмет и необходимо указать только на его положение (т.е. новым является местонахождение предмета), то в этом случае говорят так:

The book is **on the table**. *Книга на столе.*

Это предложение отвечает на вопрос «Где книга?» и сообщает, что книга находится на столе, а не в другом месте.

Если, напротив, известно место и необходимо сообщить, что и в каком количестве там находится (т.е. новым является название предмета или лица), то используется специальный синтаксический оборот “**There is / are**”, например:

There is a book on the table. *На столе книга.*

Это предложение отвечает на вопрос «**Что** находится на столе?» и сообщает, что на столе находится книга, а не что-то иное.

Выбор формы глагола в обороте определяется грамматическим числом первого существительного, которое за ним следует, например:

There is a teacher and 12 students in the room.

В аудитории преподаватель и 12 студентов.

There are 12 students and a teacher in the room.

В аудитории 12 студентов и преподаватель.

В прошедшем времени употребляются **There was**, если подлежащее стоит в единственном числе, и **There were**, если во множественном:

There was a book here, but I don't see it now.

Здесь была книга, но я её сейчас не вижу.

There were many students at the seminar yesterday.

Вчера на семинаре было много студентов.

Вопросительная форма оборота образуется путем вынесения глагола **to be** на место перед **there**, например:

Are there any students in the classroom? *В аудитории есть студенты?*

В кратких утвердительных и отрицательных ответах сохраняется порядок следования с

оответствующей формы глагола **to be** после **there**. Например:

Yes, there are.

No, there are not.

Отрицательная форма оборота образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится непосредственно после глагола **to be**. При этом употребляется *сокращенная отрицательная форма*, в настоящем времени: **there isn't, there aren't**, в прошедшем времени: **there wasn't, there weren't**.

Исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе употребляется, как и в утвердительном предложении, с *неопределенным артиклем*. Исчисляемое существительное во множественном числе и неисчисляемое существительное употребляются с местоимением *any*:

There isn't a bank near here. *Здесь поблизости нет банка.*

There aren't any restaurants in this street. *На этой улице нет ресторанов.*

There wasn't any water in the jug. *В кувшине не было воды.*

Для выражения отрицания можно употребить также отрицательное местоимение **no**, которое ставится перед существительным. Такое отрицание чаще употребляется с неисчисляемыми абстрактными и вещественными именами существительными:

There's no time for discussion. *Для обсуждения нет времени.*

В разговорной речи форма **There is** часто употребляется в сокращенном виде **There's**.

THERE + BE	Who / What?	Where?
There is There's	an angry man a CD player some coffee	at the table. on the desk. in the coffee pot.
There are	two people some students	in the library.

THERE	BE + NOT / NO	Who / What?	Where?
There	is not (isn't)	a vase any water	on the table. in the jar.
There	are not (aren't)	any children	in the room.
There	is are is	no vase no children no water	on the table. in the library. in the glass.

YES / NO QUESTIONS		SHORT ANSWERS
Is there	a computer in the room? any food in the fridge?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there	any books on the table?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В ПРОСТОМ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE BASIC WORD ORDER

Предложение – это сочетание слов, выражающее законченную мысль. Вспомним, что существует пять основных членов предложения: **подлежащее** (The Subject), **сказуемое** (The Predicate), **дополнение** (The Object), **определение** (The Attribute) и **обстоятельство** (The Adverbial Modifier). Главными членами предложения являются подлежащее и сказуемое, а второстепенными – дополнение, определение и обстоятельство. Они могут быть выражены разными частями речи: существительным, глаголом, прилагательным, числительным и др.

В отличие от русского предложения со свободным порядком слов, английское предложение имеет **твердо установленный**, или **фиксированный**, порядок слов. Поскольку в английском языке отсутствуют падежные окончания, то именно благодаря месту в предложении определяются отношения между членами предложения и его смысл.

Утвердительное предложение (the Statement / Declarative Sentence)

Самый распространенный *тип предложения* – это утвердительное предложение. Важно помнить, что подлежащее в английском утвердительном предложении всегда предшествует сказуемому. Дополнение следует за сказуемым. Такой порядок слов называется **прямым**.

Например: The student gave the book to his friend.

В общих чертах простое распространенное предложение можно представить в виде следующей схемы:

(обстоятельство) + подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + (обстоятельство)

Определение обычно стоит перед или после существительного в функции подлежащего или дополнения.

0	1	2	3	4
Когда? Где?	Кто? Что?	Что дела- ет?	а) Что? Кого? б) Кому?	Как? Где? Когда?
Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение а) прямое б) косвенное в) предложное	Обстоятельство а) образа действия б) места в) времени

Это мнемоническое предложение облегчит запоминание порядка слов в предложении.
В Томском госуниверситете многие студенты различных факультетов изучают английский язык с удовольствием в течение ряда лет.
At Tomsk State University a lot of students of various faculties study English with pleasure for several years.

Вопросительное предложение (the Question)

В английском языке существует четыре типа вопросов. Но каким бы ни был вопрос, вспомогательный глагол предшествует подлежащему. Такой порядок слов называется

ся **обратным**. Общая схема, отражающая порядок слов в вопросительном предложении, следующая:

сказуемое (1) + подлежащее + сказуемое (2) + дополнение + (обстоятельство) ?

1. Общие вопросы (General questions / Yes-No Questions) – вопросы ко всему предложению. Например:

Do you study science at university?
Does she know English well?
Can you do this for me?

2. Специальные вопросы (Special questions / WH Questions / Information Questions) задаются ко всем членам предложения, кроме подлежащего, его определения и сказуемого. Например:

Where does he live?
What are you writing now?
Why have come so late?

3. Альтернативные вопросы (Alternative Questions / OR Questions) предлагают выбор между двумя возможностями при помощи союза **OR**. Например:

Do you like tea **or** coffee?
Does she study humanities **or** science?
Have you spent your holiday abroad **or** in Russia?

4. Разделительные вопросы (Disjunctive Questions / Tag Questions / Mini Questions) состоят из двух частей: *утверждения* и *краткого вопроса*, отделяемого запятой. Мини вопрос состоит из местоимения, соответствующего подлежащему, и вспомогательного или модального глагола, и его смысл соответствует русскому: *не правда ли?*, *не так ли?*, *верно ведь?* Если первая часть вопроса положительная, то глагол во второй части стоит в отрицательной форме, например:

They **deal** with physics, **don't** they?
These problems **are** very important, **aren't** they?
I **can** go now, **can't** I?

Если первая часть отрицательная, то во второй части употребляется положительная форма, например:

It **is not** very warm today, **is** it?
Your friend **can't** speak German well, **can** he?
Michael **doesn't** live in the hostel, **does** he?

По приведенной ниже подстановочной таблице можно тренировать образование вопросительных предложений.

Важно помнить:

Глагол **to be** образует вопросительную форму без вспомогательного глагола. Например: **Is** it difficult? **Are** they friends?

Вопросительное слово	Вспомогательный глагол (сказуемое 1)	Подлежащее	Смысловый глагол (сказуемое 2)	Остальные члены предложения
Что? What? Где? Where? Когда? When? Как? How? Почему? Why? Сколько? How much / many? Кого? Кому? Who? Whom?	Do Does Did Will / Shall Can / May / Must Is / Are Was / Were	Michael this girl students they it	study live work help know	at school in Tomsk last year me in 2005
Кто? Who? Чей? Whose ...? Какой? Which...?	-----	----- book friend of you	helps studies lives	

Отрицательное предложение (the Negative Sentence)

В отличие от русского языка, где в предложении может быть несколько отрицаний, в английском языке может быть только **одно** отрицание. Сравните:

Nobody ever told me anything about it. *Мне никто никогда ничего об этом не говорил.*

Основным *средством отрицания* в английском языке является отрицательная частица **not**. Она употребляется при глаголах-сказуемых и ставится после вспомогательного, модального глагола или глагола **to be**. Например:

I do **not** (don't) study physics.

He does **not** (doesn't) learn Spanish.

She does **not** (doesn't) have many books in English.

I have **not** (haven't) finished the letter.

They will **not** (won't) come.

My friends did **not** (didn't) know about the meeting.

You must **not** tell him.

He is **not** (isn't) my friend.

We are **not** (aren't) waiting for you.

Отрицание также может выражаться другими средствами, в частности:

- 1) отрицательными местоимениями **no, nobody, no one, none (of), nothing, neither, nowhere;**
- 2) отрицательными наречиями **never, hardly, seldom, rarely;**
- 3) отрицательным союзом **neither... nor;**
- 4) отрицательным предлогом **without;**
- 5) отрицательными приставками **in-, un-.**

Например:

There are **no** problems.

Nobody can help me.

None of us could translate the text.

She heard **nothing**.

They **never** ask questions.

This job is **neither** simple **nor** difficult.

He left **without** saying good-bye.

I am **unable** to understand your question.

ГЛАГОЛЫ

VERBS

THE VERB 'to be'

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

STATEMENTS		
I	am 'm	<i>Russian. from Russia. Sergei Smirnov. 18. single. in the library. a student. fine.</i>
He She It	is 's	
We You They	are 're	

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS		
I	am not 'm not	<i>English. from Spain. John Brown. 17. married. in the laboratory. an engineer. bad.</i>
He She It	is not isn't	
We You They	are not aren't	

QUESTIONS		
Am	I	<i>20? from England? in the café? a teacher? married? hungry?</i>
Is	he she it	
Are	we you they	

SHORT ANSWERS					
+			-		
Yes,	I	am.	No,	I	'm not.
	he she it	is.		he she it	isn't.
	we you they	are.		we you they	aren't.

COMMONLY USED EXPRESSIONS	
to be bored with	скучать от, надоедать
to be busy (with)	быть занятым
to be (un)comfortable	чувствовать себя (не)удобно
to be disappointed (with)	разочароваться в
to be fond of	увлекаться, любить
to be for/against	быть за/против
to be glad	быть радостным, довольным
to be (dis)pleased (with)	быть (не)довольным
to be absent (from)	отсутствовать
to be good at	быть способным к
to be (un)happy	быть (не)счастливым
to be hungry	быть голодным
to be impressed (with)	быть под впечатлением
to be interested in	интересоваться
to be late	опаздывать
to be mistaken	ошибаться
to be proud of	гордиться
to be ready (for)	быть готовым
to be sorry	сожалеть, что опаздываете
to be sure	быть уверенным
to be surprised	удивляться
to be thirsty	хотеть пить
to be tired	уставать
to be right / wrong	быть правым / неправым
to be (un)well	быть (не)здоровым
to be ill	быть больным
PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:	
1	To be born with a silver spoon.
2	To be up to the ears in love.
3	Two heads are better than one.
4	No news is good news.

THE VERB 'to have'

Часто в разговорной речи вместо **have**, **has** употребляется сочетание **have got**, **has got** (краткие формы **'ve got** и **'s got**) с тем же значением, особенно когда речь идёт о временном владении или только что приобретённом предмете или предметах.

STATEMENTS			
I You We They	have 've	got	<i>a cat.</i>
			<i>pets</i>
He She It	has 's		<i>a dog.</i>

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS			
I You We They	have not haven't	got	<i>a dog.</i>
			<i>pets</i>
He She It	has not hasn't		<i>a cat.</i>

QUESTIONS			
Have	I you we they	got	<i>a computer ?</i>
			<i>pen friends ?</i>
Has	he she it		<i>a nice flat ?</i>

SHORT ANSWERS					
+			-		
Yes,	I you we they	have.	No,	I you we they	haven't.
		he she it		has.	

COMMONLY USED EXPRESSIONS	
to have a meal	<i>принимать пищу, есть</i>
to have breakfast	<i>завтракать</i>
to have lunch	<i>обедать</i>
to have dinner	<i>ужинать</i>
to have a drink	<i>пить</i>
to have tea	<i>пить чай</i>
to have coffee	<i>пить кофе</i>
to have a wash	<i>мыться</i>
to have a bath	<i>принимать ванну</i>
to have a shower	<i>принимать души</i>
to have a shave	<i>бриться</i>
to have a rest	<i>отдыхать</i>
to have a sleep	<i>спать</i>
to have a smoke	<i>покурить</i>
to have a dream	<i>видеть сны, сниться</i>
to have a holiday	<i>проводить, брать отпуск</i>
to have a day off	<i>брать отгул</i>
to have a good time	<i>хорошо провести время</i>
to have a bad day	<i>плохо провести день</i>
to have a hobby	<i>увлекаться</i>
to have a chat / a talk	<i>поболтать / поговорить</i>
to have a conversation	<i>беседовать</i>
to have a word with smb.	<i>поговорить с кем-либо</i>
to have a disagreement	<i>не соглашаться</i>
to have a quarrel	<i>спорить, ссориться</i>
to have a fight	<i>ссориться, драться</i>
to have a try / a go	<i>попытаться сделать ч-л.</i>
to have a look	<i>посмотреть</i>
to have a problem	<i>иметь проблему</i>
PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:	
1	To have a finger in the pie.
2	Every country has its customs.
3	He that has no head needs no hat.
4	Nothing venture, nothing have.

THE VERB 'to do'

Значение этого глагола – "делать, производить, выполнять, осуществлять".

THE VERB 'to make'

Значение этого глагола – "делать, конструировать, создавать, образовывать".

Научиться правильно использовать в речи эти глаголы можно, изучая и запоминая устойчивые выражения с каждым из них:

COMMONLY USED EXPRESSIONS	
to do research	<i>проводить исследование</i>
to do one's best	<i>сделать всё возможное</i>
to do business	<i>вести дела, заниматься коммерцией</i>
to do good / harm	<i>делать добро / навредить</i>
to do a favour	<i>сделать одолжение, оказать услугу</i>
to do an exercise	<i>выполнять упражнение</i>
to do homework	<i>делать домашнюю работу</i>
to do housework	<i>выполнять работу по дому</i>
to do English / physics	<i>заниматься английским / физикой</i>
to do a paper	<i>писать статью, работу</i>
to do right / wrong	<i>поступать правильно / неправильно</i>
to do damage	<i>причинять ущерб</i>
to do good	<i>делать добро</i>
to do something	<i>делать что-либо</i>
to do nothing	<i>ничего не делать</i>
PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:	
1 Better to do well than to say well.	
2 Good counsel does no harm.	
3 Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	
4 When at Rome, do as the Romans do.	

COMMONLY USED EXPRESSIONS	
to make a decision	<i>принимать решение</i>
to make a phone call	<i>позвонить по телефону</i>
to make an error / a mistake	<i>допустить ошибку</i>
to make calculations	<i>производить вычисления</i>
to make friends	<i>помириться, подружиться</i>
to make money	<i>зарабатывать деньги</i>
to make (one's) living	<i>зарабатывать (себе) на жизнь</i>
to make (one's) way	<i>сделать (себе) карьеру</i>
to make progress	<i>делать успехи, добиться успеха</i>
to make sense	<i>иметь смысл</i>
to make use of	<i>применять, использовать</i>
to make an offer	<i>делать предложение</i>
to make an attempt/an effort	<i>сделать попытку / усилие</i>
to make sure	<i>удостоверять(ся)</i>
to make a discovery	<i>делать открытие</i>
PROVERBS AND SAYINGS:	
1 As plain as two and two make four.	
2 Practice makes perfect.	
3 Many hands make light work.	
4 Minutes make hours.	

В современном английском языке существуют четыре формы глагола:

- 1) инфинитив (Infinitive);
- 2) форма простого прошедшего времени (Simple Past);
- 3) причастие прошедшего времени (Past Participle);
- 4) причастие настоящего времени (Present Participle).

Примеры форм приведены в таблице ниже.

ФОРМА ГЛАГОЛА			
1	2	3	4
Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
ОТВЕЧАЕТ НА ВОПРОС			
что (с)делать?	что (с)делал?	какой?	какой?
ПРИМЕР 1			
<i>to study</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studying</i>
ПЕРЕВОД			
<i>изучать (изучить)</i>	<i>изучал (изучил)</i>	<i>изученный</i>	<i>изучающий</i>
ПРИМЕР 2			
<i>to give</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>	<i>giving</i>
ПЕРЕВОД			
<i>давать (дать)</i>	<i>дал</i>	<i>данный</i>	<i>дающий</i>

Необходимо обратить внимание, что первый пример иллюстрирует образование простого прошедшего времени (Simple Past) и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) правильных глаголов (regular verbs) путем добавления суффикса **-ed** к основе соответствующего глагола. Они составляют подавляющее большинство.

Из второго примера следует, что другая группа глаголов образует эти же формы не по правилу, поэтому их называют неправильными глаголами (irregular verbs) и их формы необходимо запомнить (см. Таблица неправильных глаголов).

Действительный залог / Active Voice

	Indefinite / Simple V	Continuous / Progressive be + Ving	Perfect have + V3	Perfect Continuous / Perfect Progressive have been + Ving
PRESENT	V(s) <i>write(s)</i>	(am/is/are) + Ving <i>(am/is/are) writing</i>	(have/has) + V3 <i>(have/has) written</i>	(have/has) been + Ving <i>(have/has) been writing</i>
	<p>объективная реальность / обычные или регулярно повторяющиеся действия / привычки / традиции / usually/generally monthly always/never often/seldom/ sometimes every (day, week, ...) as a rule факты / расписания, программы / после «if» (if = «если») / после «when» (when – союз)</p>	<p>действие (как процесс), происходящее в данный момент или период / now/right now at present at the (present) moment часто повторяющиеся действия (раздражение, досада) / always/constantly планы / договорённости today/tonight/from 5 to 6</p>	<p>действие завершённое, связанное с настоящим своим результатом / already/yet ever/never lately/recently this morning/this year by now</p> <p style="text-align: center;">результат !!!</p>	<p>действие, которое началось в прошлом и всё ещё продолжается в настоящем / for a month/for a long time since 5 o'clock/since yesterday how long/since when</p> <p style="text-align: center;">процесс !!!</p>
	V2 <i>asked / wrote</i>	(was/were) + Ving <i>(was/were) writing</i>	had + V3 <i>had written</i>	had been + Ving <i>had been writing</i>
PAST	<p>действие с точным указанием времени в прошлом / yesterday / in (1992) last (week, year) (2 days ...) ago When (?) How long ago (?)</p> <p>последовательность действий в прошлом First, next, after that and then ...</p>	<p>действие (как процесс), происшедшее в прошлом в тот момент или период / at 5 yesterday from 5 to 6 yesterday for 3 days last week all day long/the whole day at that moment when he came</p> <p>два или более действий, происшедших одновременно в прошлом and / while / as</p>	<p>действие, завершённое к определённому моменту в прошлом / by 5 o'clock yesterday by that time by the time he came by the end of last year</p> <p>действие предшествует другим действиям в прошлом</p> <p>before/ after/ when/ until/ because / since / as</p>	<p>действие, которое началось в прошлом и непрерывно продолжалось вплоть до определённого момента в прошлом</p> <p>for ... when (he came, ...) since ... when (he came, ...)</p>
	will + V <i>will write</i>	will be + Ving <i>will be writing</i>	will have + V3 <i>will have written</i>	will have been + Ving <i>will have been writing</i>
FUTURE	<p>действие, которое произойдёт в будущем / спонтанное действие в будущем tomorrow next (week, month, ...) in (a day, 2 days, ...) in (2025, ...) , soon</p> <p>надежды, страхи, прогнозы, обещания / (I hope, I'm afraid, I believe, probably, I promise ...)</p> <p>после «if» (if = «если») / I don't know / I'm not sure if ...</p> <p>после «when» (when – ?слово)</p>	<p>действие (как процесс), которое будет происходить в будущем в тот момент или период</p> <p>at 5 tomorrow from 5 to 6 tomorrow for 3 days next week all day long tomorrow when he comes</p>	<p>действие, которое завершится к определённому моменту в будущем</p> <p>by 5 o'clock tomorrow by next (summer, week ...) by the time he comes when he comes by the end of next year</p>	<p>действие, которое начнётся в будущем и будет непрерывно продолжаться вплоть до определённого момента в будущем</p> <p>for ... when (he comes, ...) since ... when (he comes, ...)</p>

Действительный залог (примеры) / Active Voice (examples)

	Indefinite / Simple V	Continuous / Progressive be + Ving	Perfect have + V3	Perfect Continuous / Perfect Progressive have been + Ving
FUTURE	<p>(+) He will take his final test next week. (+) They will probably go to Italy soon. (+) I will buy a car if I become rich. (+) It's cold in here. I will close the window. (-) Sorry, I am so tired. I won't go to the cinema with you. (-) We won't answer any questions. (?) What will you do next weekend? (?) Shall we go home? (?) When will he come?</p>	<p>(+) I'll be working from 3 to 6 tomorrow. (+) We'll be working all evening on Tuesday. (+) When I come, everybody will be studying. (-) She won't be studying all next week. (?) How long will you be staying at our hotel?</p>	<p>(+) They will have bought a new house by May. (+) By the time you come I'll have finished it. (+) The population will have grown by 2020. (-) I won't have done it until next week. (?) Will you have prepared the report by Friday?</p>	<p>(+) By this time next year he will have been working here for three years. (+) By the time I graduate he will have already been working for 5 years. (+) We will have been heating the metal for five minutes when / before it starts to melt.</p>
PAST	<p>(+) I went to the cinema last Sunday. (+) They got married in April, 1998. (+) First I ate and then I called my friends. (+) Columbus discovered America. (-) I never lied to anyone. (?) When / How long ago did you see them?</p>	<p>(+) We were watching TV all day yesterday. (+) I was working at 5 o'clock yesterday. (+) I was still sleeping when he came. (+) He was reading when the phone rang. (+) I was reading while the music was playing. (-) She wasn't studying when we came. (?) What were you doing after 5 yesterday? (?) What were you doing when they called you?</p>	<p>(+) He had come back by 10 o'clock. (+) She had already left by the time he came. (+) They left after they had finished their work. (+) They'd finished their work before they left. (+) We didn't say a word until he had finished his story. (+) I didn't listen to that play on the radio, because (since/as) I had heard it before.</p>	<p>(+) She had been writing letters to her brother for months before she called him. (+) He had been saving money for years before he could go abroad.</p>
PRESENT	<p>(+) It snows in winter. (+) I usually rest on Sundays. (+) The bus leaves at 5 o'clock. (+) If it rains, we'll stay at home. (+) When he comes, tell him I am busy. (-) She doesn't live in Tomsk. (-) She never goes to the theatre. (?) Do you rest in the evenings? (?) Is she a teacher? (?) Where does she work?</p>	<p>(+) I'm still working here. (+) He is always coming late. (+) We're flying to Italy tomorrow. (-) Look. He isn't working. (-) It's late and we aren't sleeping. (?) Why are you smiling? (?) Where are you going? (?) What are you doing tomorrow?</p>	<p>(+) I've bought a car this year. (+) I've already sent an SMS. (+) She's just passed her exams. (+) I've known him for a long time. (-) We haven't done this exercise yet. (?) Have you done it yet? (?) Have you ever been to Spain? (?) How long has she been here?</p>	<p>(+) She's been working for two days. (+) I've already been waiting since 5. (-) She hasn't been working for ages. (?) What have you been doing since then? (?) How long have you been learning English?</p>

Страдательный залог / Passive Voice

Страдательный залог в английском языке имеет широкое распространение. Сравните следующие предложения:

He asks a lot of questions. He is asked a lot of questions.

The student listens to the lecture with great attention. The student is listened to with great attention.

Он употребляется:

1. Когда субъект действия не известен, неважен или понятен из контекста.

Например: The experiment has been successfully completed.

Rome wasn't built in a day.

The origin of the universe will never be explained.

This year special attention has been called to research work.

2. Для обозначения исполнителя действия с предлогами **by** и **with** (только с неодушевленными предметами):

Например: The seminar was conducted by the head of the laboratory.

The ozone layer has been damaged by aerosol sprays.

The data were collected with the precise devices.

3. Как более вежливая или официальная форма:

Например: The vase has been broken.

The participants of the conference are invited to go sightseeing.

Необходимо знать некоторые особенности употребления страдательного залога:

1. При использовании глаголов с предлогами: **agree upon** (договариваться о), **answer** (отвечать на вопрос), **deal with** (иметь дело с), **depend on** (зависеть от), **influence** (влиять на), **laugh at** (смеяться над), **look after** (ухаживать за), **refer to** (ссылаться на), **send for** (посылать за), **take care of** (заботиться о) страдательный залог переводится неопределенно-личным предложением, и перевод следует начинать с этого предлога.

Например:

The book is much spoken about. *Об этой книге много говорят.*

The doctor was sent for urgently. *За доктором срочно послали.*

The author is often referred to. *На этого автора часто ссылаются.*

2. Есть несколько способов перевода страдательного залога:
 - Кратким страдательным причастием.
 - Глаголом, заканчивающимся на -ся, -сь.
 - Кратким причастием прошедшего времени с глаголом «быть» в будущем и прошедшем времени.
 - Неопределенно-личным глаголом.
 - Глаголом в действительном залоге при наличии дополнения с предлогом **by**.

Например:

The house **is built**. *Дом построен.*

The article **was translated** into English. *Статья была переведена на английский язык.*
Статью перевели на английский язык.

The car **is being fixed**. *Машину ремонтируют. Машина ремонтируется.*

The book **was much spoken about** by the students. *Студенты много говорили об этой книге.*

3. Безличные предложения такого типа переводятся неопределенно-личным предложением:

It	is	known expected said believed considered reported	that ...
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Например:

It is expected that prices will go down. *Ожидают, что цены снизятся.*

It is known that the data are reliable. *Известно, что эти данные надежные.*

**Видоременная система английского глагола
в изъявительном наклонении
Tenses (Active Voice vs. Passive Voice)**

Aspect	Tense	Voice	
		Active	Passive
Simple Действие, как факт (обычное, постоянное, повторяющееся)	Present	<u>V, V-s</u> test, tests (я проверяю часто, обычно, всегда)	<u>(be) V-ed, V3</u> am, is, are tested (меня проверяют часто, обычно, всегда)
	Past	<u>V-ed, V2</u> tested (я проверил, проверял когда-то)	<u>(be) V-ed, V3</u> was, were tested (меня проверили когда-то)
	Future	<u>shall, will V</u> shall, will test (я проверю)	<u>shall, will be V-ed, V3</u> shall, will be tested (меня проверят)
Continuous Действие (как процесс), незаконченное, длящееся	Present	<u>(be) V-ing</u> am, is, are testing (я проверяю сейчас)	<u>(be) being V-ed, V3</u> am, is, are being tested (меня проверяют сейчас)
	Past	<u>(be) V-ing</u> was, were testing (я проверял в тот момент)	<u>(be) being V-ed, V3</u> was, were being tested (меня проверяли в тот момент)
	Future	<u>shall, will be V-ing</u> shall, will be testing (я буду проверять в тот момент)	
Perfect Действие завершённое, связанное результатом с определённым моментом	Present	<u>(have) V-ed, V3</u> have, has tested (я уже проверил)	<u>(have) been V-ed, V3</u> have, has been tested (меня уже проверили)
	Past	<u>(have) V-ed, V3</u> had tested (я уже проверил к тому моменту)	<u>(have) been V-ed, V3</u> had been tested (меня уже проверили к тому моменту)
	Future	<u>shall, will have V-ed, V3</u> shall, will have tested (я уже проверю к тому моменту)	<u>shall, will have been V-ed, V3</u> shall, will have been tested (меня уже проверят к тому моменту)
Perfect Continuous Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и непрерывно продолжающееся вплоть до определённого момента	Present	<u>(have) been V-ing</u> have, has been testing (я уже проверяю в течение...)	
	Past	<u>(have) been V-ing</u> had been testing (к тому моменту я уже проверял в течение...)	
	Future	<u>shall, will have been V-ing</u> shall, will have been testing (к тому моменту я уже буду проверять в течение...)	

Модальные глаголы / Modal Verbs

Основными модальными глаголами являются **can**, **may**, **must**. Они не обозначают действие, а выражают **отношение** к нему. Само действие выражается инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы **to**. Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются без вспомогательного глагола.

Глагол	Значение	Пример
can (could)	1. Способность, возможность, разрешение, просьба совершить действие; запрет; 2. Сомнение	The child can walk , but cannot (can't) talk. We can stay here for a night. You can use my mobile. Can/Could you spell your name? You can't smoke here. It can't be true. She can't have failed
may (might)	1. Просьба, разрешение, запрет совершить действие; 2. Предположение с оттенком неуверенности о возможности действия; 3. Упрек, укор	May I come in/leave? – Yes, you may . No, you may not . You may not use your mobiles in class. He may be coming . They may have already landed . It might/may rain soon. You might have called me back. They might have warned us on time
must	1. Долженствование, обязанность; Запрет; 2. Предположение с большой степенью уверенности	All citizens must follow the rules and laws. I must return this book to the library. You must not smoke in the building. He must be very tired . My friends must be working hard in the library now. They must have already completed the first chapter

Широко используются выражения, эквивалентные модальным глаголам, которые могут передавать оттенки их значений.

be able to (can/could)

Например: My friend is able to make people laugh.

We were able to translate that difficult manuscript.

The tourists will be able to reach the camp in three days.

I'll be able to drive a car by the end of the month.

be allowed to (may/might)

Например: Children aren't allowed to use the computer endlessly.

The children were allowed to stay home from school yesterday because of the weather.

have to (must)

Например: She has to find another job to pay the bills.

I had to return the books to the library.

He'll have to find the evidence.

I don't have to come early on Fridays.

be to (must)

Например: The plenary meeting is to start in 5 minutes.
He was to get his B.Sc. last year.

Другими глаголами, выступающими в роли модальных в английском языке, являются **ought to, shall/should, will/would, need, used to, dare**.

ought to (настоятельный совет, моральный долг, упрек)

Например: You ought to visit your grandmother.
You oughtn't (ought not) to go there.
Ought you to go there?
You ought to have done it better.

shall (обещание, предостережение, ожидание инструкции)

Например: You shall get there.
You shall be ill.
Shall I read the text?
We shan't (shall not) go to the cinema.

should (совет, рекомендация; упрек, сожаление)

Например: You should study regularly.
You shouldn't smoke so much.
You shouldn't have said that.

will (желание/нежелание; приказ, просьба; сильная уверенность)

Например: We won't do it.
You will do it right away.
Will you do it?
You will have noticed.

would (желание/нежелание; просьба; сильная уверенность; привычка в прошлом)

Например: I would like some coffee.
He wouldn't answer.
Would/Wouldn't you do it?
You would have noticed.
We would often go to the theater.

need (необходимость/отсутствие необходимости = have to; критика действия в прошлом в отрицательных предложениях)

Например: Need you go there so soon?
You needn't do it. = You don't have to do it.
He needn't have called her. = He didn't have to call her.

used to (повтор действия в прошлом)

Например: He used to drive a sport car.

dare (посметь, дерзнуть, как правило, в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях)

Например: How dare you speak to me after all?

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ / GRAMMAR PRACTICE

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

PRONOUNS

1. Use personal pronouns instead of the nouns in bold.

1. Read the **book**.
2. I'm fond of reading **books**.
3. **J. Grisham** is my favourite author.
4. **His novels** are world-famous.
5. **The girl** can speak English very well.
6. **These languages** are international.
7. **Mike and I** go to the same university.
8. **His brothers** are good footballers.
9. Show me **your passport**, please!
10. **The baby** is hungry!
11. **The ship** is at sea.

2. Complete the sentences using the personal pronouns in brackets in the objective case.

1. Do you know _____ (he)?
2. – Who is there?
– It's _____ (I).
3. They always invite (we) to their parties.
4. Do you remember (they)?
5. Ask (she) to come to our club.
6. Call (I) as soon as you arrive.
7. These are new words. Learnt (they) by heart.
8. See (you) tomorrow!
9. Check (it)!
10. I'm sure you'll visit (they).

3. Complete the sentences using **my / mine, your / yours** etc.

1. This is (my, mine) bag.
2. This bag is (my, mine).
3. Is (her, hers) family large or small?
4. Whose hat is that? – It's (my, mine).
5. Is he a friend of (your, yours)?
6. (Their, theirs) skates are better than (our, ours).
7. Is the dictionary (my, mine) or (your, yours)?
8. (Her, hers) is the best composition.
9. Mind (your, yours) own business.
10. (Our, ours) is the oldest house here.

4. Complete the sentences using possessive pronouns.

'Stop', I said with emotion. This face is 1 face. It's not 2, it's 3. I know it wasn't made for me, but it's 4 face, the only one I have. And this is 5 mouth, not 6. The ears are 7, and if 8 machine is too narrow – 'Here I started to rise from 9 seat.

5. Give English equivalents to the following Russian sentences.

1. Вы знаете **своё** задание?
2. Он часто звонит **своим** друзьям.
3. Она долго учит **свои** роли.
4. Мы часто разговариваем по-английски со **своими** английскими друзьями.
5. Они много говорят о новых фильмах со **своими** друзьями.
6. Мой друг часто даёт мне **свои** книги.
7. Расскажите мне о **своём** городе.
8. Я никогда не забуду **свой** университет и **своих** друзей.

6. Complete the sentences filling in **much** or **many**.

1. Have you _____ friends in Tomsk?
2. Have you _____ time for reading now?
3. He hasn't _____ mistakes in his exercises.
4. How _____ time does it take you to get to the University?
5. Did she write you _____ letters when she was in the Crimea?
6. Does he spend _____ money on books?
7. Are there _____ apple trees in your garden?
8. There is very _____ smoke in this room.

7. Complete the sentences filling in **little** or **few**.

1. We found very _____ flowers in the forest.
2. There are _____ French books in our library.
3. I have so _____ water left.
4. There are _____ people in the hall.
5. She eats very _____ now.
6. I'm afraid I can't help you, as I have very _____ time now.
7. We spent so _____ time on our trip.
8. There are rather _____ interesting films on TV now.

8. Give English equivalents to the following Russian sentences.

1. Мы читали много статей по этой проблеме.
2. В этом журнале много иллюстраций.
3. У меня очень мало времени, чтобы закончить эту работу вовремя.
4. Вчера в парке было очень мало детей, так как погода была плохая.
5. У него здесь очень мало друзей.
6. В вашей квартире много света?
7. В этой работе мало ссылок.
8. Вы много работаете и очень мало отдыхаете.
9. Для этой поездки у меня слишком мало времени.
10. Он немногословен, но его слова много значат.

9. Complete the sentences using **a) some; b) any; c) no**.

1. Is there _____ milk left?
2. There are _____ books in the bookcase.
3. There is _____ sugar in the sugar bowl. It's empty.
4. There isn't _____ interesting film on T.V. today.
5. We've got _____ tomatoes but _____ cucumbers in here.
6. _____ people like coffee, but they prefer tea.
7. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.

8. I was too tired to do ___ work.
9. Can you give me ___ information about this automobile?
10. It was a public holiday, so there were ___ shops open.
11. I'll try to answer ___ questions you ask me.
12. I haven't got ___ money. Can you lend me ___ ?
13. Have you got ___ luggage?

10. Complete the sentences with the following pronouns:

some, any, something, nothing, nobody, anybody, somebody, everywhere, a little.

1. Is 1 at home?
2. There must be 2 there because 3 must have said '4'.
3. I doubt if there are 5 sweets left.
4. We have 6 new shirts in today. Do you want to buy 7 ?
5. There's 8 wrong with my pen.
6. The fog is so thick, I can see 9 at all.
7. Can you bring me 10 white bread?
8. At her address 11 told him that Mary had moved away longer than a month ago. 12 could tell him her new address.
9. One day a tired crow tried to find 13 water to drink. He looked 14 and at last found an old jar which had 15 water at the bottom.

11. Complete the sentences using: **who, how, where, what, why, when.**

1. ___ good books have you read during the last few months?
2. ___ have you put your pencil?
3. ___ has taken my pen?
4. ___ is Jack late?
5. ___ far from here does your friend live?

12. Change the nouns and pronouns for the plural form.

1. This is a student.
2. That is an industrial city.
3. This is an important phenomenon.
4. This is a man.
5. That is an analysis.
6. This text is difficult.
7. The speech is interesting.
8. That box is small.
9. That new house is beautiful.
10. This child is asleep.

13. Change the nouns and pronouns for the singular form.

1. These are scientific research laboratories.
2. The libraries are good.
3. These are our children.
4. Those data are very important.
5. These are nuclei.
6. Those are formulae.

NOUNS

1. Find nouns among other words. Which of them can be verbs?

Write, world, far, new, nature, name, good, find, kind, student, sound, language, brotherhood, organize, beautiful, datum, phenomenon, take, bring, competition, kingdom.

2. Make 'noun + noun' combinations and give their Russian equivalents.

Wave, radiation, state, motion, light, solid, student, laboratory, university, research

3. Match the singular nouns to their plural forms.

A man, B woman, C child, D house, E mouse, F foot, G tooth, H life, I university
1 feet, 2 children, 3 mice, 4 men, 5 universities, 6 women, 7 lives, 8 houses, 9 teeth

4. Complete these sentences by choosing the correct plural noun from Exercise 3.

1. Mothers teach their children to brush their ____ twice a day.
2. We caught these ____ eating our cheese.
3. His mother and two other ____ found the ____ in the garden.
4. Are the new shoes hurting your ____?
5. Their ____ and ____ were quite different.
6. There are 6 ____ in Tomsk.
7. This club is only for ____.

5. Form the plural of the nouns. Use them in sentences of your own.

Family, freshman, hero, theory, language, way, speech, path, mass, power.

6. Use the plural form of the nouns in the following sentences. Make necessary changes.

1. This chair is wooden.
2. This is a black pen.
3. What colour is the coat?
4. Where is my glove?
5. The flat is spacious.
6. A man is waiting for you.
7. The sportsman showed a good result.
8. The book is on the table.
9. Give her that box.
10. Take the girl to the theatre.

7. Use the plural or singular form of the verbs in the following sentences.

1. This team always (win / wins).
2. The team (has / have) come to the meeting.
3. The army (defends / defend) the borders of the country.
4. The army (is / are) training now.
5. The family (has / have) left the country.
6. The family (is / are) sitting around the table.

8. Find in the box a collective noun for a number of:

1. sheep
2. cows or bulls

3. dogs or wolves
4. flies or other insects
5. flowers or keys
6. footballers
7. men who work on a boat or ship
8. people chosen to direct some work
9. people at a concert or at a lecture
10. teachers at a school or officials

	staff	team	flock	crew	committee
pack	bunch	herd	audience		swarm

9. Put these nouns in the Possessive Case.

the Sun, specialists, researcher, engineer, object, matter, galaxy

10. Give Russian equivalents to the following set-phrases.

1. She was **at her wit's end** what to say.
2. There at last we could talk **to our hearts' content**.
3. **For God's sake**, try to keep out of harm's way.
4. The lion was now (within) **a stone's throw from us**.
5. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
6. To make the cat's paw of somebody.

ARTICLES

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. **Noise** / **The noise** is a form of pollution.
2. I'm worried about **noise** / **the noise** coming from my car.
3. Don't go swimming in this river. **Water** / **The water** here is polluted.
4. The man gave **money** / **the money** to charity throughout his life.
5. Have you already spent **money** / **the money** I gave you yesterday?

2. Add 'the' where necessary.

Example: I find __ **history** an interesting subject. We studied **the history** of Russia at school.

1. Andrew hates __ examinations.
2. How did you get on in __ examinations yesterday?
3. Do you take __ sugar in __ coffee?
4. 'Where is __ coffee I bought?' 'It's in __ kitchen'.
5. I'm a vegetarian, I don't eat __ meat or __ fish.
6. I'll put __ shopping away. Shall I put __ meat into __ freezer?
7. Do you like __ German beer?
8. Do you think __ love is the most important thing in __ life?

3. Put the words from the box in the correct column: **A** or **B**.

A
a [ə] and the [ðə]
student

B
an [ən] and the [ðr:]
article

author	sandwich	old park	draft	university
grant	hostel	element	autumn	issue
examination	hour	scholar	institute	building

4. Add 'a' or 'an' where necessary.

Examples: I'd like **a** hamburger, please. Masha and Sergei are __ students.

1. There's __ post office in this street.
2. I've got __ envelope, but I haven't got __ stamp.
3. We ate __ cheese and drank __ apple juice.
4. Can you see those two men? They're __ firemen.
5. Would you like __ cup of tea?
6. I saw __ very good film on TV last night.
7. There isn't __ bus stop near here.
8. I'm working as __ secretary in __ office in Novosibirsk.
9. Do you always drink __ coffee with milk?
10. I asked my father for __ advice about finding __ job.

5. Complete the sentences using 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

Example: **The** Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace in __ London.

1. Who is __ best footballer in __ world?
2. My brother works in __ large computer company. He's __ engineer.
3. Did you enjoy __ party you went to on Saturday?

4. ___ Earth moves round ___ Sun.
5. I had ___ cup of coffee and some toasts for breakfast this morning. ___ coffee was delicious.
6. Could you switch off ___ TV? Nobody is watching it.
7. 'What's ___ capital of India?' 'Delhi'.
8. 'What do you think of Nikita?' 'He's ___ extremely nice person'.

6. Complete the story. Put in 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

Last Saturday I decided to have 1 quite evening at home. At around 7 o'clock I was in 2 kitchen cooking 3 omelette for my dinner. 4 omelette was almost ready when 5 telephone rang. I went into 6 hall to answer it. It was 7 friend of mine, 8 girl called Lida. Lida is 9 student at 10 Department of History. She told me she was taking 11 important exam 12 following day. She said she was sure she would fail 13 exam. She sounded very worried. We talked for about 14 quarter of 15 hour. Then I suddenly remembered 16 omelette on 17 cooker! I put down 18 phone and rushed into 19 kitchen. It was terrible! 20 room was full of smoke and 21 omelette was completely black. It took me more than 22 hour to clean up all 23 mess.

7. Add 'a', 'an' or 'the' where necessary.

1. ___ Russian Federation is one of ___ biggest countries in ___ world.
2. Have you ever been to ___ Red Square in ___ Moscow?
3. ___ weather was lovely when I woke up yesterday morning; ___ sun was shining and there was ___ beautiful blue sky.
4. My sister works in ___ large hospital in ___ Kiev. She's ___ doctor.
5. Who was ___ woman you were talking to just now?
6. 'Where's Kate?' 'She's in ___ library'.
7. What time do you usually have ___ lunch?
8. Do you prefer cooking with ___ gas or ___ electricity?
9. We visited ___ Pushkin Museum when we were in ___ Moscow.
10. There are 20 classrooms in ___ school.
11. Who invented ___ radio?
12. How long have you been looking for ___ work?
13. Did you go to ___ Kemerovo by ___ car or by ___ train?
14. ___ Japanese export a lot of cars.
15. Ann and Victor have got two children: ___ girl and ___ boy. ___ girl is ___ student and ___ boy is ___ engineer.
16. ___ Parmesan restaurant is next to ___ PromstroiBank in ___ Lenin Square.
17. Are you interested in ___ politics?
18. ___ Atlantic Ocean is larger than ___ Indian Ocean.
19. ___ Mount Elbrus (4, 642 m) is higher than ___ Mount Belukha (4, 506 m).
20. The government plan to help ___ poor and ___ unemployed.

8. Choose the correct variant.

1. They were ___ immigrant family and ___ very poor.
a) -;-; b) an, -; c) the, -; d) a, a.
2. Then I would walk around ___ city trying to read ___ signs.
a) a, the; b) the, a; c) the, the; d) the, -.
3. Then one day I received my first acceptance - ___ \$100 check for ___ scientific article.
a) a, a; b) the, the; c) -;-; d) a, -.

4. ___ science fiction, my first love, had ___ very few readers.
 a) a, the; b) the, a; c) -; -; d) a, a.
5. We came to ___ New York from ___ Russia when I was three.
 a) the, a; b) -; -; c) -; the; d) the, the.

9. Use the correct article.

1 Englishman who could not speak

2 Englishman was once traveling in 3 Italy. One day he entered 4 restaurant and sat down at 5 table. When 6 waiter came 7 Englishman opened his mouth, put his fingers in it, took them out again and moved his lips, trying to explain that he wanted to eat. 8 waiter soon brought him 9 cup of 10 tea.

10. Choose the correct variant:

1. By ___ way, Olga entered ___ Moscow University ___ last year.
 a) -; the, -; b) the, -; -; c) he, the, the; d) the, -; the.
2. ___ President is going to open ___ new hospital in ___ capital ___ next month.
 a) the, a, the, -; b) -; a, the, -; c) the, the, the, the; d) the, a, -; -.
3. ___ English Channel is between ___ Great Britain and ___ France.
 a) -; the, -; b) -; -; -; c) the, -; the; d) the, -; -.
4. When ___ police arrive ___ thieves will have escaped.
 a) -; -; b) the, the; c) the, -; d) -; the
5. Exactly ___ year ago, I took ___ same exam, I hope I will succeed this year.
 a) the, the; b) a, -; c) a, the; d) a, a.

NUMERALS

1. Say the numbers.

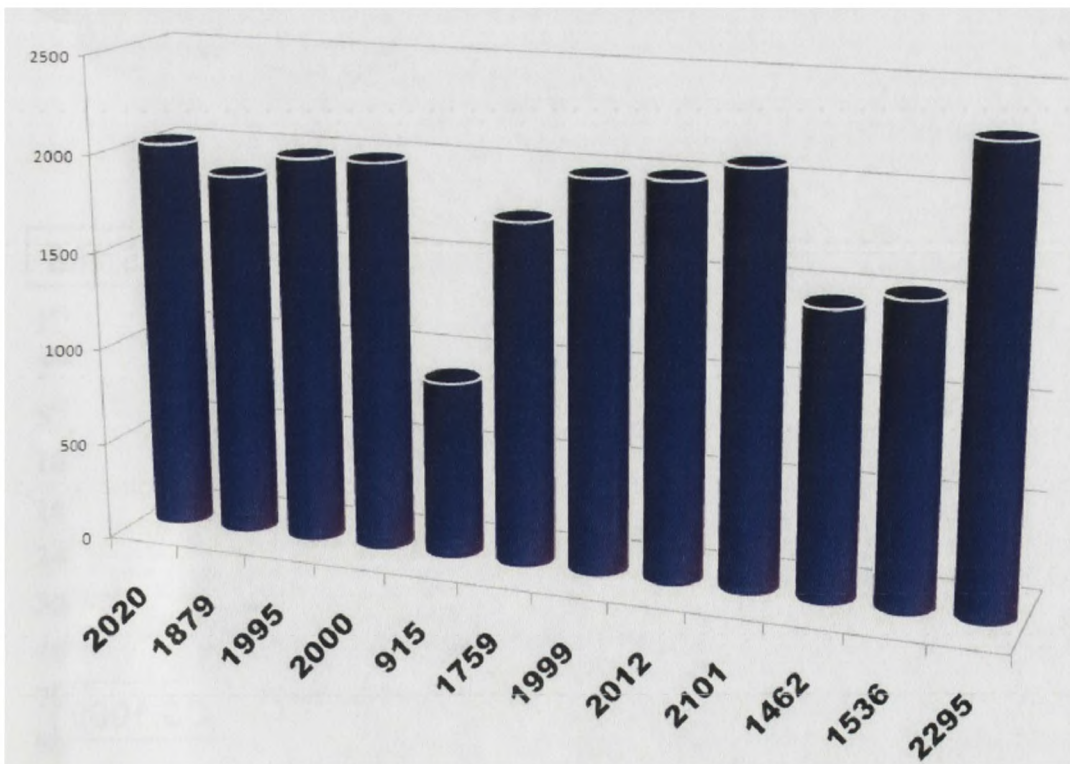
PHONE NUMBERS

1 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">800 451-7545</div>	2 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">919 677-1303</div>	3 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">355 4 225 7274</div>
4 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">01865 556890</div>	5 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">499 972-04-65</div>	6 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">213 0 770-083-000</div>
7 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">8 495 978-87-55</div>	8 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">09065 540 700</div>	9 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">011 355 42 58345</div>
10 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">410 761-6050</div>	11 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">3822 52-95-85</div>	12 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">58 212 267 95 85</div>

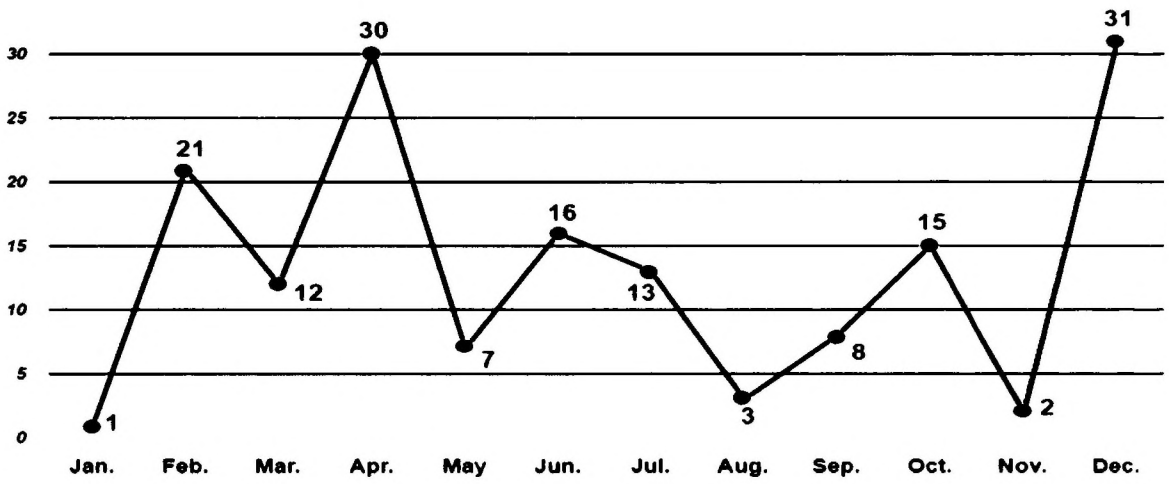
CARDINAL NUMBERS

2,000,000	31	16	5,000	406
100,000	19	50	1,520	128
850	20	36	90	35,569
247	15	72	17	573

DATES (YEARS)



DATES (DAYS / MONTHS)

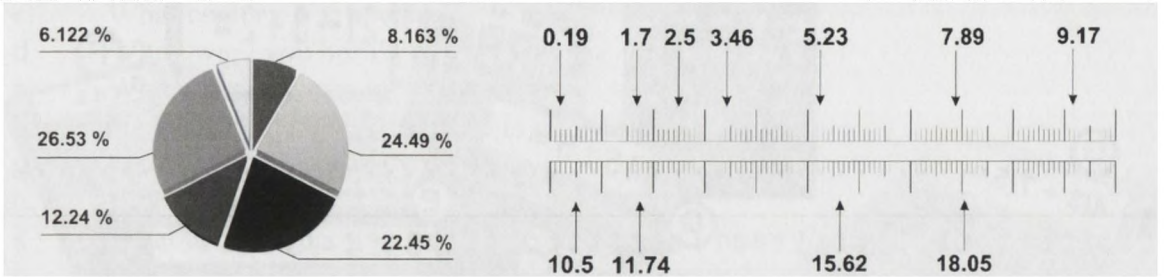


MONEY



DECIMALS & PERCENTAGES

75.7% 13.27	100% 0.268	50% 42.84	34.5% 68.43	44.07% 1.058
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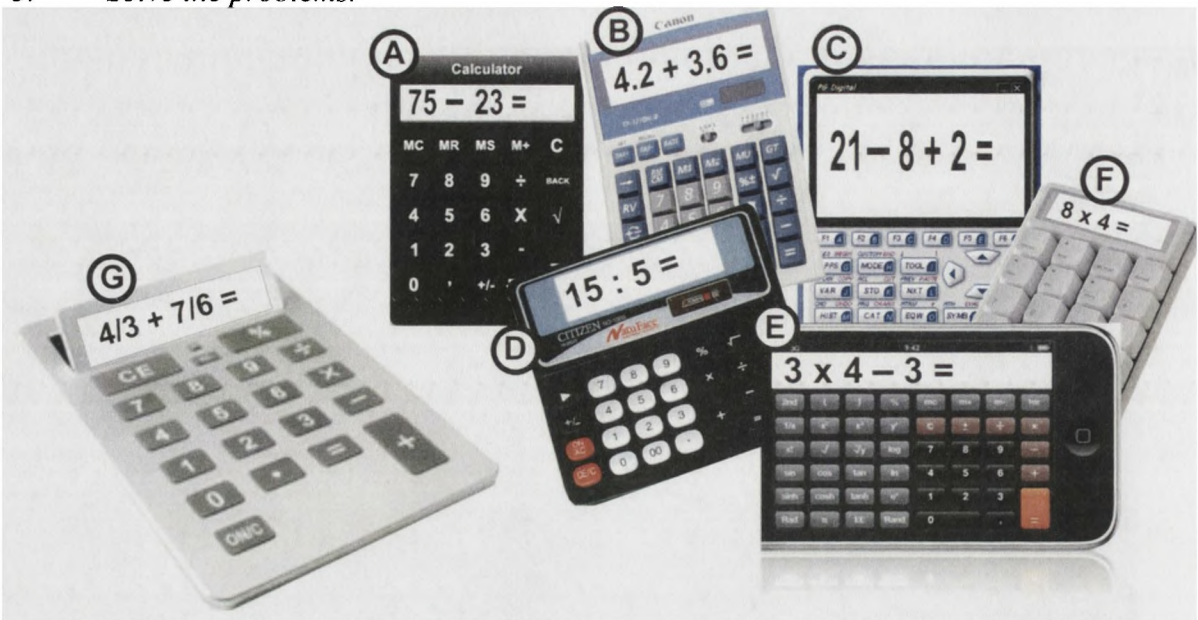
FRACTIONS

1/1	2/2	3/3	4/4	5/5	6/6	7/7	8/8	9/9	10/10
1/2	2/4	3/6	4/8	5/10	6/12	7/14	8/16	9/18	10/20
1/3	2/6	3/9	4/12	5/15	6/18	7/21	8/24	9/27	10/30
1/4	2/8	3/12	4/16	5/20	6/24	7/28	8/32	9/36	10/40
1/5	2/10	3/15	4/20	5/25	6/30	7/35	8/40	9/45	10/50
1/6	2/12	3/18	4/24	5/30	6/36	7/42	8/48	9/54	10/60
1/7	2/14	3/21	4/28	5/35	6/42	7/49	8/56	9/63	10/70
1/8	2/16	3/24	4/32	5/40	6/48	7/56	8/64	9/72	10/80
1/9	2/18	3/27	4/36	5/45	6/54	7/63	8/72	9/81	10/90
1/10	2/20	3/30	4/40	5/50	6/60	7/70	8/80	9/90	10/100

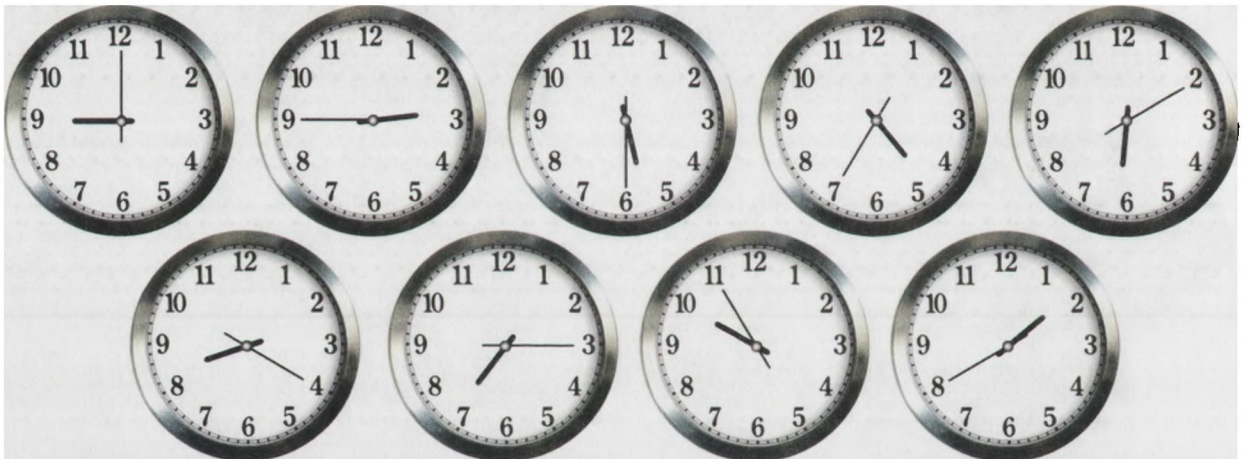
2. Complete these ordinal numbers and words.

1st	<i>first</i>	third	<i>3rd</i>
2nd	_____	ninth	_____
5th	_____	twelfth	_____
10th	_____	thirteenth	_____
16th	_____	twentieth	_____
24th	_____	fifty-seventh	_____
30th	_____	sixtieth	_____
40th	_____	eighty-eighth	_____
78th	_____	zero	_____
90th	_____	hundredth	_____

3. Solve the problems.



4. What time is it?



5. Write the next word.

	one	two	three
2	twenty	thirty	
3	Sunday	Monday	
4	first	second	
5	tenth	twentieth	
6	morning	afternoon	
7	once	twice	
8	second	minute	
9	summer	autumn	
10	April	May	
11	last year	this year	

6. *Answer these questions in a chain-like-way.*

- a. What's the date today?
- b. What time is it now?
- c. What century is it now?
- d. When were you born?
- e. When's your birthday?
- f. How many members are there in your family?
- g. What year student are you?
- h. When's Valentine's Day?
- i. What are the important years in your country's history?
- j. How long does it take you to get to the university?
- k. How many pages are there in your English text book?
- l. How many seconds are there in one hour?
- m. How much money do you want to make per month?
- n. What is the number of universities in your town?
- o. What's your telephone number?
- p. What is the percentage of 1/2 from 100?

7. *What does the following mean? Choose the correct metric or numerical equivalent from the list below.*

1 Can I have half a dozen eggs, please?

a) **just over 20 metres**

2 She weighs ten stones.

b) **about 63 kilograms**

3 He's six feet tall.

c) **six**

4 I bought two pounds of apples.

d) **just over half a litre**

5 A cricket pitch is 22 yards long.

e) **nearly two metres**

6 I drink a pint of milk a day.

f) **just less than one kilogram**

7 My car's very economical – it only uses one gallon of petrol every forty miles.

g) **about 4.5 litres**

8. *Math jokes.*



A: Why is the number 10 afraid of seven?
B: Because seven ate nine, and 10 is next.



A visitor at the Royal Tyrrell Museum asks a museum employee:
"Can you tell me how old the skeleton of that T-Rex is?"
"It is precisely 60 million and three years, two months, and eighteen days old."
"How can you know that with such precision?!"
"Well, when I started working here, one of the scientists told me that the skeleton was 60 million years old - and that was precisely three years, two months, and eighteen days ago..."

* *The Royal Tyrrell Museum is a popular Canadian tourist attraction and a leading centre of palaeontological research noted for its collection of more than 120,000 dinosaur fossils.*



C: What is the most erotic number?
D: 2110593!
C: Why?
D: When 2 are 1 and don't pay at 10tion, they'll know within 5 weeks whether or not, after 9 months, they'll be 3...

(from the Internet)

ADJECTIVES

1. Write degrees of comparison of the following adjectives.

positive degree	comparative degree	superlative degree
ugly		
fat		
sad		
dry		
heavy		
nice		
bad		
little		
high		
simple.		

2. Open the brackets, using the comparative or the superlative degree wherever necessary.

1. It is autumn, every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow).
2. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life.
3. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year but still it is not so good as Oleg's handwriting. He has the (good) handwriting of all.
4. Are there (many) than two rooms in your new flat?
5. The weather got (bad) and (bad) every day.

3. Translate these sentences into English. Use the correct form of the adjectives.

1. Моя старшая сестра учится в этом университете.
2. Кто самый старший в вашей группе?
3. Где последний номер FINANCIAL TIMES?
4. Кто видел г-на Брауна последним?
5. Диана и её подруга были встревожены, но последняя не проронила ни слова.
6. Это самый дальний населённый пункт нашей области.
7. Их дальнейшие действия не увенчались успехом.
8. Меня устроит более поздний поезд.
9. Больше всего мне понравился самый старый замок.

4. Translate these chains of words. Choose some 3 – 5 of them to use in your own sentences or situations.

1. an antique cherry conference table
2. thick leather law books
3. the modern steel-and-glass towers
4. blue lizard-skin boots
5. bushy-headed dark-eyed singers
6. small dusty European cars
7. three-story white frame buildings
8. a large open-air thatched-roof bar
9. a long brightly-coloured skirt
10. soft gentle precise confident English
11. do-it-yourself hardware stores

5. Arrange the adjectives in the correct order.

1. She has a ... jacket. (leather, brown, beautiful)

2. He has a ... car. (American, long, red)
3. They live in a ... house. (new, beautiful)
4. We have a ... table. (antique, small, wooden)
5. He has a ... jumper. (woolen, lovely, red)
6. He to read ... books. (English, interesting, old)
7. My friend is a ... girl. (young, Russian, tall)
8. Physics is an ... science. (old, interesting)
9. I like this ... bag. (plastic, green, small)
10. It's a ... day. (sunny, warm, lovely, summer)

6. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the shortest month of the year?
2. What is the longest day of the year?
3. What is the shortest day of the year?
4. When are the days longer: in winter or in summer?
5. When is it warmer: in spring or in summer?
6. Does it rain more in summer or in autumn?
7. Are the days as long in winter as in spring?
8. When are the nights shorter: in autumn or in summer?

7. Make sentences according to the pattern.

Japan / India (large / industrialized)

Japan isn't **as large as** India.

India isn't **as industrialized as** Japan.

1. an ostrich / an elephant (small / strong / fast)
2. iron / gold (strong / valuable)
3. a gorilla / a human (intelligent / strong)
4. a car / a bicycle (expensive / fast / easy to park)

8. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. Add **than**, **the** or **as** where necessary.

Examples:

A mile is **longer than** a kilometer. (long)

Today isn't **as sunny as** yesterday. (sunny)

What's **the best** holiday you've ever had? (good)

1. Football is ____ sport in the Russia. (popular)
2. She's much ____ her brother. (serious)
3. He wasn't as ____ he usually is. (friendly)
4. That was ____ film I've ever seen. (good)
5. He's much ____ any of his brothers. (generous)
6. You aren't as ____ you think you are. (clever)
7. Where's ____ place in the world. (hot)
8. Tania is far ____ she used to be. (self-confident)
9. My brother is one of ____ people I know. (strange)
10. Which is ____ building in the world? (tall)
11. Our holiday was much ____ we'd expected. (cheap)
12. That was one of ____ times of my life. (enjoyable)

9. Make one sentence out of the two given below. Follow the pattern.

- 1) This book is thin. That book is thin too.

This book is **as thin as** that one.

- 2) My book is interesting. Bob's book is not very interesting.
Bob's book is not **as / so** interesting **as** mine.

a)

1. This task is easy. That task is easy too.
2. The factory is big. That factory is big too.
3. This city is 400 years old. That city is 400 years old too.
4. This house is new. That house is new too
5. This story is exciting. That story is exciting too.
6. This way is long. That way is long too.

b)

1. Our house is small. Their house is not very small.
2. Mary is young. John is not so young.
3. This way is long. That way is not very long.
4. Her exercise is easy. His exercise is not so easy.
5. My doctor is good. Her doctor is not so good.
6. This theory is old. That theory is not so old.

10. Read the following sentences and point out which of them are wrong. Correct the mistakes.

1. I'm busier than my sister.
2. Moscow is more old than Tomsk.
3. It's the most deep lake in the region.
4. Could you show me the way to the nearest post office?
5. This book is more interesting than that one, isn't it?
6. Ann is the pretty girl I've ever met.
7. Do you feel more bad?
8. Honesty is a better policy.
9. Actions speak louder than words.
10. What's the latest news today?
11. Of two evils choose the little.
12. This essay is correcter than the previous one.

11. Complete the proverbs, using the comparative degree. Use one word more than once. Learn them and illustrate with your own situations.

sooner	louder	more	less	worse	better
--------	--------	------	------	-------	--------

1. _____ late than never.
2. Deeds speak _____ than words.
3. Prevention is _____ than cure.
4. Two heads are _____ than one.
5. The _____ haste, the _____ speed.
6. From bad to _____ .
7. False friends are _____ than open enemies.
8. A good name is _____ lost than won.

ADVERBS

1. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- I ___ early on Saturdays.
a) get up usually b) usually get up c) get usually up
- She ___ late for work.
a) never b) is never c) isn't never
- Maria ___ work so late.
a) usually doesn't b) doesn't usually c) doesn't never
- He ___ late for his English class.
a) often is b) are often c) is often
- My friend Sergei ___ to concerts on Saturday evenings.
a) goes sometimes b) do sometimes go c) sometimes goes
- I ___ in the city on Sundays.
a) am rarely b) rarely am c) rarely are

2. Restore a famous wise old English saying:

The ___ you learn, the more you know.
The more you know, the ___ you forget.
The ___ you forget, the ___ you know.
The less you know, the ___ you forget.
So ... why learn?

3. Choose between adjective and adverb.

- My friend is a ___ driver.
a. careful b. carefully
- She plays the guitar very ____ .
a. good b. well
- He works very ____ .
a. hard b. hardly
- I read the text ___ to understand every line.
a. slow b. slowly
- The teacher spoke ___ to the students.
a. softly b. soft
- Our friends want to buy a ___ car.
a. cheaply b. cheap

4. Find sentences that describe each occupation. Write the letters next to each occupation.

- I am a teacher. _____ a. I respond to medical emergencies very quickly.
- I am a lawyer. _____ b. I draw beautifully.
- I am an artist. _____ c. I speak clearly.
- I am a spokesman. _____ d. I defend my clients successfully.
- I am an emergency doctor. _____ e. I talk to my students politely.

5. Read each statement. Use the adjective to make another statement with an adverb.

Example: My friend is a safe driver. (careful).

My friend drives **carefully**.

- Plisetskaya is an excellent dancer. (graceful)
- My father is a good teacher. (patient)
- The President is a good speaker. (effective)

4. Pavarotti is a wonderful singer. (beautiful)
5. Teachers are hard workers. (diligent)
6. He is a well-behaved child. (polite)
7. Some students are fast learners. (quick)
8. She is a good thinker. (clear)

PREPOSITIONS

1. Fill in prepositions.

1. Look ____ the picture ____ the wall.
2. We are ____ the lesson now.
3. Give the book ____ your friend.
4. We are ____ home.
5. It is not very far ____ the university.
6. Take the book ____ the library.
7. The bird is ____ the tree.
8. There are many cars ____ the street.
9. Every morning I walk ____ the university.
10. Wake ____ ! We are late ____ the lecture.
11. Look ____ ! There's a thief ____ !
12. Come ____ ! It's easy enough.
13. Come ____ . We are waiting ____ you.
14. Speak ____ ! It's too noisy here.

2. Complete the following sentences with the prepositions:

a) **before**, b) **up**, c) **on**, d) **in**, e) **of**, f) **to**, g) **from**, h) **down**, i) **with**.

1. We sometimes move our heads 1 and 2 when we want to say "yes", and we move our heads 3 side 4 side when we want to say "no".
2. People who can neither speak nor hear talk 5 each other 6 the help 7 their fingers.
3. When this man saw the waiter, he put his hands 8 his stomach. 9 a few minutes there was a large plate of macaroni and meat on the table 10 him.

3. Complete the following sentences with the prepositions:

a) **on**, b) **down**, c) **off**, d) **up**, e) **for**, f) **of**, g) **at**, h) **from**, i) **to**, j) **after**, k) **in**.

1. Never put ... till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. How are you getting ... with this exercise?
3. I've been asked to stand
4. He is proud ... himself.
5. When she got the news she just sat ... and cried.
6. We are looking ... Jack, but we can't find him anywhere.
7. Turn the T.V. ... , it's been 3 hours now.
8. We arrived ... London ... the 13th ... April and left ... Oxford only ... June.
9. The train starts ... 8.50, so you'd better be ... the station ... time.
10. The newspaper is ... front ... you ... the window-sill.
11. Is it far ... here ... the market?
12. I've never been ... Paris.
13. I can look ... your baby while you are away.
14. He is a man you can rely ...
15. She took some medicine ____ -her headache.
16. Why don't you call the company back and ask _____ that information?
17. Because of the accident, our meeting was put _____ until one o'clock _____ Monday of next week

4. Put a preposition from the box into each gap.

about	in	out of	by	on	for	to	from
-------	----	--------	----	----	-----	----	------

- I'm looking for a book ___ the history of Russia.
- 'War and Piece' is a book ___ Leo Tolstoy.
- Is it far ___ your house to the station?
- Is Tokio the biggest city ___ the world?
- Jane's worried ___ her exam.
- What's ___ television tonight?
- Are you interested ___ foreign languages?
- She works ___ a big company.
- Can I speak ___ you for a moment?
- He drove ___ the garage and down the street.

5. Look at these time words. Some use 'in', some use 'on' or 'at'. Put them in the correct column.

March	Saturday	1914	March 8th	4 o'clock	Christmas	autumn	half past ten
night	Tuesday morning		Wednesday evening		the morning	a quarter past twelve	

in	on	at
March	Saturday	4 o'clock

6. Put a preposition from the box into each gap.

with	of	into	at	in	to	for	after	on
------	----	------	----	----	----	-----	-------	----

- The banks close ___ 6 o'clock ___ the evening.
- He became famous only ___ his death.
- I'm going to visit my friends ___ the end ___ November.
- Gleb lived in Moscow ___ three years.
- Let's go ___ the cinema.
- Pour some water ___ the kettle.
- Are you good ___ foreign languages?
- My friend is bored ___ the book.
- Nina is fond ___ ballet.
- I'm not interested ___ football at all.
- I went home ___ the end of the party.
- I knew everything will be okay ___ the end.
- What can you see ___ the picture?
- People were lying ___ the sun.
- He did it ___ hurry and left.

7. Most of the sentences below contain errors. Correct the errors.

- She is very good in playing the piano.
- They listened classical music with pleasure.

3. I'm busy to the text.
4. The flight was delayed as a result of fog.
5. We are proud with our university
6. There is an old building in the left.

8. *Fill in prepositions.*

- a. He began his musical education __ the age __ five.
- b. My sister doesn't usually go out __ the evening, except __ Monday evening, when she goes to play tennis.
- c. Generations of my family have lived in the same house __ 1800.
- d. Don't forget your library books. You must take them back __ the 24th.
- e. If anyone rings, tell them I'll be back __ a few minutes.
- f. I met my wife in London. At the time I was working __ a bank.
- g. Bill is jealous __ anyone who has something he hasn't.
- h. I'm very disappointed __ you. I thought I could trust you.
- i. You are very different __ your husband. I thought you'd be quite similar __ each other.
- j. Are you good __ tennis.
- k. You are responsible __ your own actions.

Construction “there is” / “there are”

1. Give Russian equivalents to the following pairs of sentences.

1. There is a bus stop in our street.
The bus stop is near our street.
2. There is a teacher and ten students in the classroom.
The teacher and ten students are in the classroom.
3. There will be a lecture on international affairs at the university.
The lecture on international affairs will be on Monday.
4. There is no bookshop in our street.
The bookshop that you are looking for is downtown.

2. Give English equivalents to the following sentences.

1. В нашем университете более 20 факультетов.
2. В моей работе было несколько ошибок.
3. Есть возможность поехать в Санкт-Петербург.
4. В нашем городе нет метро.
5. После собрания состоится концерт.
6. В этом городе один университет и 5 колледжей.
7. Завтра в лаборатории будет много студентов?
8. В феврале 28 или 29 дней.
9. В этом тексте много новых слов.
10. В списке не было вашей фамилии.
11. В комнате нет цветов.
12. На этой улице есть кинотеатр?

3. Transform each sentence following the pattern.

<p><u>Pattern:</u> I had some mistakes in my test. There were some mistakes in my test.</p>
--

1. This exercise has ten questions.
2. The meeting will take place on Tuesday.
3. These magazines have many good illustrations.
4. We have lots of cities and towns in Russia.
5. I changed nothing in my plans.
6. We could see very few people in the street as it was already late.
7. Many trees grew in the park.
8. November consists of 30 days.
9. Tennis Competitions take place at the All England Club in the London suburb of Wimbledon every year.

4. Complete the sentences using **'there'**, **'it'** or **'they'** with a suitable form of **'be'**.

Example: _____ an old fortress on the hill. _____ over 400 years old.
There's an old fortress on the hill. It's over 400 years old.


1. _____ a film on TV tonight. _____ called Twelve Chairs.
2. _____ five senses. _____ sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch.
3. '_____ a computer shop in the town centre?'
'Yes, _____ . _____ in Pushkin Street.'
4. '_____ any articles about Eldar Ryazanov in the library?'
'Yes, _____ . _____ in the film section.'
5. _____ a closing-down sale at our Department Store last month. _____ from 1st to the 31st of August.
6. _____ another Olympic Games in the year 2020. _____ probably _____ held in Greece.

5. Describe the picture using "there is" and "there are".



Vincent's Bedroom at Arles by Vincent Van Gogh

6. Look at the plan of a house. What is there upstairs and downstairs?
Write about the house using "there is" and "there are".

 <p>A</p>	 <p>C</p>	A) dining room
 <p>B</p>	 <p>D</p>	B) living room
 <p>E</p>		C) kitchen
 <p>F</p>		D) hall
<p style="text-align: center;">↓ DOWNSTAIR</p>		E) stairs
		F) cloakroom

 <p>G</p>	 <p>I</p>	G) bedroom 2
 <p>H</p>	 <p>J</p>	H) bedroom 1
 <p>K</p>		I) bedroom 3
 <p>L</p>		J) reading room
<p style="text-align: center;">UPSTAIR</p>		K) stairs
		L) bathroom

7. Choose the correct translation from a number of possible ones.

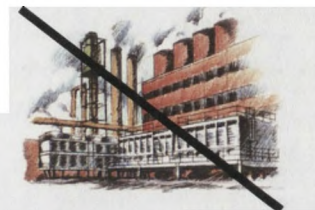
1 В книжном шкафу много книг на английском.

- a) There are few English books in the bookcase.
- b) The English books are in the bookcase.
- c) There are a lot of English books in the bookcase.



2 В нашем городе нет заводов.

- a) There are some plants in our town.
- b) There are not any plants in our town.
- c) Those plants are not in our town.



3 На столе лежит какая-то ручка.

- a) The pen is on the table.
- b) There is a pen on the table.
- c) There are some pens on the table.



4 Памятник находится в центре города.

- a) There is a monument in the centre of the town.
- b) The monument is in the centre of the town.
- c) There are some monuments in the centre of the town.



8. Write an E-mail letter to your friend describing the room you live in.

WORD ORDER

1. Look at the answers and complete the questions using the question words from the box.

Example: 'How old are you?' 'I'm 20'.

What	Who	Which	Whose	Where	When	Why	How
How much	How often	How many	How old	How long			

1. ' ___ do you do?' 'I'm a student'
2. ' ___ do you live?' 'In Russia'.
3. ' ___ have you lived there?' 'For two years'.
4. ' ___ brothers and sisters have you got?' 'Two brothers and two sisters'.
5. ' ___ is your favourite singer?' 'Elvis Presley'.
6. ' ___ is your birthday?' 'November the 3d'.
7. ' ___ do you play tennis?' 'About once a week'.
8. ' ___ does it cost to study abroad?' 'It's very expensive'.
9. ' ___ bag is this?' 'I think it's Tanya's'.
10. ' ___ do you usually get to work?' 'By car'.
11. ' ___ of those girls is your sister?' 'She's the one in the black skirt'.
12. ' ___ are you smiling?' 'Oh, I've just thought of something funny'.

2. Fit in the correct **Wh-** words into the gaps in these sentences.

1. ___ were you talking to last night? And ___ were you talking about?
2. ___ way do I get to the cinema?
3. ___ pen is this?
4. That's the girl ___ mother I introduced you to last night.
5. ___ time does the film start?
6. He told me not to phone him today, but I don't know ___ I never know ___ to say to people ___ I first meet them.
7. 'Hello, this is Anne. ' ___ 's that speaking?

3. Complete the sentences. Use one word in each sentence (**long, much, quickly/far, fast, often, hot, many**).

1. How ___ people live in Moscow?
2. How ___ sugar do you take in your coffee?
3. How ___ does it take to drive from Moscow to St. Petersburg?
4. How ___ do you go to the cinema?
5. How ___ is it from Tomsk to Moscow?
6. How ___ does a packet of cigarettes cost?
7. How ___ does it get in Greece in summer?
8. How ___ can you run 100 metres?

4. Put the words in the correct order.

Example: letter, you, yet, have, written, the? Have you written the letter yet?

1. many, got, you, how, cousins, have?
2. Rome, they, just, have, in, arrived.
3. smoking, Jane, up, ago, gave, years, three.

4. quickly, road, along, man, the, walked, the.
5. by, play, a, have, Shakespeare, seen, ever, you?
6. has, Mary, party, to, to, the, go?
7. says, English, learn, easy, is, teacher, my, that, to.
8. meeting, did parents, Bob's you, enjoy?
9. people, going, many, invite, party, how, are, to, to, your, you?
10. us, they, their, car, told, about, new.

5. a) *Put the questions to the following sentences.*

1. He is studying English and Spanish this year.
2. There is an interesting picture on the wall.
3. All students do a lot of exercises to master a foreign language.
4. A friend is someone who accepts me as I am.
5. Fashion (clothes) is one of the opportunities that people have for individual expression.

b) *Make the sentences negative.*

6. *Make as many sentences as possible using all the words in the following sentence. Don't change the form of the words.*

No-one knows the woman I love.

VERBS

1. Complete the conversations using the words in the box.

am ('m)	am not ('m not)
are ('re)	are not (aren't)
is ('s)	is not (isn't)

(a) Nick is at a party. He has just seen his friend Ann.

Nick: Hello, Ann. How are you?

Ann: Oh, hello, Nick. I 1 fine, thanks. How 2 you?

Nick: I 3 too bad, thank you.

(a few moments later)

Nick: Who 4 that girl over there? Do you know her?

Ann: Yes, her name 5 Cheinesh. She 6 Buryat.

Nick: 7 she a student at the college?

Ann: No, she 8.

(b) Martha is waiting outside the bus station. Her friend Peter is late.

Peter: Hello, Martha. Sorry. 1 I very late?

Martha: Yes, you 2.

Peter: What 3 the time?

Martha: It 4 almost half past eight.

Peter: Really? Oh, I 5 sorry, Martha. 6 you angry?

Martha: No, I 7 angry, but I 8 very hungry. Let's go for something to eat.

(c) Mr. and Mrs. Lee are from Finland. They have just arrived in England. They are speaking to a customs officer at Heathrow Airport in London.

Officer: Where 1 you from?

Mrs. Lee: We 2 from Finland.

Officer: 3 you here on holiday?

Mrs. Lee: Yes, we 4.

Officer: 5 this your first visit to England?

Mrs. Lee: Well, it 6 my husband's first visit, but I've been here before.

Officer: I see. 7 these your suitcases?

Mrs. Lee: Yes, they 8.

Officer: And what about this bag? 9 this yours, too?

Mrs. Lee: No, it 10.

2. Complete the sentences.

a) Complete the sentences using the present or past forms of **BE**.

Hello. My name 1 John Wilson and my sister's name 2 Mary. We 3 from Leeds. That 4 in the north-east of England. I 5 20 years old and Mary 6 17. Mary 7 born in Leeds, but I 8 n't. I 9 born in Liverpool. What about you? What 10 your name? You 11 n't English. Where 12 you from? 13 that where you 14 born?

b) Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

is ('s) isn't	are('re)	aren't
was	wasn't	were weren't

1. ' ___ Fiodor Bondarchuk a film maker?' 'Yes, he ___.'
2. ' ___ Telavi in Turkey?' 'No, it ___. It ___ in Izrael.'
3. ' ___ Madonna English?' ' No, she ___ American.'
4. The Rocky Mountains ___ in Mexico. They ___ in the United States and Canada.
5. ' ___ Pablo Picasso French?' 'No, he ___. He ___ Spanish.'
6. 'Where ___ the first Olympic Games?' 'They ___ in Greece.'
7. ' ___ Marie and Pierre Curie Italian?' 'No, they ___.'

3. Complete the sentences using commonly used expressions with "to be".

1. Lora wasn't at the university last week because she was _____. She is better now.
2. – Why were you _____ this morning?
– The traffic was bad.
3. John isn't _____ in politics. He is _____ of jazz.
4. I'm _____. I'm going to have luck.
5. My friend is very _____ of his son who was _____ with a silver spoon in his mouth.
6. His sister is _____ at English and is _____ to help me.
7. I'm _____. I want to have a drink.
8. It is my birthday today. I'm very _____.
9. The lessons are over. I'm not hungry but I'm so _____.

4. Complete the sentences using commonly used expressions with "to have".

1. If you don't like coffee, you can have _____.
2. Do you want to have a _____? The bathroom is here.
3. Why don't you have a _____ if you are thirsty?
4. Have a _____ at the party!
5. I always have _____ or _____ for breakfast.
6. Every country has its _____.
7. Very often my English teacher has a _____ with me because I have a lot of _____.
The teacher has a _____ to help me.
8. Excuse me; can I have a _____ at your newspaper, please?
9. I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and had a _____.

5. Use DO or MAKE. Take care of correct tenses.

Mind that **DO** tends to relate to actions or performing, **MAKE** to causing, creating or constructing.

Example: **MAKE** dinner / a cake / spaghetti / something / a dress

DO the shopping / the cooking / the dishes / the cleaning / the housework

NOTE: **DO** business / a job, but **MAKE** money / a profit

1. Lucy ___ them an offer to ___ their laundry this Thursday.
2. Some students ___ their homework and ___ their best to answer the instructor's questions.
3. They shouldn't be afraid of ___ mistakes.
4. The man didn't ___ a move, someone must have ___ him harm.
5. Don't ___ fools of your friends otherwise you can't ask them to ___ you a favor.

6. If you can't have the best, _____ the best of what you have.
7. It's no use _____ excuses for not _____ the repairs on time.
8. _____ sure the door is locked.
9. Mr. Black is very sociable and he _____ new friends in no time.
10. We admit that it's not easy to _____ the decision.
11. Don't _____ us laugh! It's very serious.
12. She _____ her way through the crowded hall, but still couldn't _____ up her mind.
13. They _____ research into semiconductors.
14. Where did you _____ the injury?
15. Don't worry. I can _____ with a shower.

6. Here is a list of 36 words or phrases. Decide whether they are used with **do** or **make** and write the answers in the correct column below.

a suggestion, an offer, an examination, a profit, (someone) a favour, homework, an excuse, an attempt, damage, money, fun of, one's best, sure, a choice, harm, an exercise, a decision, room for (somebody/something), one's duty, a course, the best of, use of, a complaint, business, good, a mistake, certain, a journey, an effort, an arrangement, housework, an inquiry, the most of, a discovery, work, war.

MAKE

DO

7. Find mistakes in the sentences below and correct them.

1. Although he makes his homework regularly, he makes a lot of mistakes.
2. Every morning before I go to the office, I do the housework and do the beds.
3. Daily exercise does you good and makes you healthy.
4. I've made an appointment to see the doctor.
5. We always make the cooking together. Olga can cook anything, but I'm good at doing cakes.
6. Excuse me, I must just do a phone call.
7. I've told you to stop making such an awful noise. Please! Don't make it again.
8. I've been doing the same job since I left school.

Tenses (Active)

8. Many scientific and technical words are used in everyday English. Choose the most suitable verb from the list below and fill the gaps.

radiate	absorb	contract	conduct
reflect	expand	corrode	

1. White colours _____ light. Dark colours _____ it.
2. The sun _____ heat.
3. Copper wire _____ electricity.
4. Metal will _____ if it remains in winter for a long time.
5. Metals _____ as they become warmer and _____ as they cool down.

9. Choose the correct present tense to complete these sentences.

Example: Every day he (*have*) a cup of tea with breakfast.
Every day he **has** a cup of tea with breakfast.

1. On Saturdays I (*visit*) my grandmother.
2. Sh! I (*listen*) to the lecturer.

3. Andrew (*play*) football at the moment.
4. In England they (*play*) cricket in the summer.
5. Maria (*dislike*) foreign food.
6. I'm sorry, I (*not / understand*) you.
7. "What (*Peter / do*) for a living?" "Oh, he (*work*) in a bank."
8. "(*you / study*) hard at the moment, Helen?" "Yes and I (*study*) even harder at weekends."
9. Peter (*smoke*) twenty cigarettes a day but he (*not / smoke*) now because he's in class.
10. Alice and Peter (*look*) for a new house. They (*not / like*) living in Ufa.
11. I always (*wear*) nice clothes for work. Today I (*wear*) a blue jacket and skirt.
12. "Why (*you / go*) to bed? It's only 10.00." "I always (*go*) to bed early."
13. Jane (*work*) in a bank but today she's at home. She (*write*) letters.

10. Read the following regular verbs and pay special attention to the pronunciation of *-ed*.

[d]

studied
organized
solved
verified
disproved
called
behaved
moved
applied

[t]

helped
developed
fixed
worked
finished
liked
talked
cooked
switched

[ɪd]

consisted
collected
predicted
acted
included
decided
visited
invented
provided

11. Write the phonetic symbol for each *-ed* verb ending: [d], [t] or [ɪd].

1 landed
2 expected
3 asked
4 regarded
5 explored

6 packed
7 locked
8 answered
9 stopped
10 requested

11 added
12 wished
13 divided
14 multiplied
15 listed

12. Complete the irregular verb chart.

	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
1	go		
2		grew	
3			taken
4	become		
5		met	
6			felt
7	begin		
8		came	
9			thought
10	see		
11		read	
12			known
13	speak		
14		got	
15			given

13. Complete the following sentences using each verb twice:
once in the Present Simple, and once in the Present Continuous.

1. have

- a. He _____ four cars, all of them new.
- b. I _____ lunch with my mother tomorrow.

2. think

- a. What _____ you _____ of Stephen Spielberg's new film?
- b. You are not listening to me. What _____ you _____ about?

3. smell

- a. Something _____ good in the kitchen. What is it?
- b. Why _____ you _____ the chicken? Do you think it's bad?

4. weigh

- a. How much does the meat _____?
- b. Why _____ you _____ yourself? Do you think you weigh more?

5. see

- a. I _____ what you are saying, but I don't agree.
- b. She _____ her manager in the evening.

14. Rewrite each sentence, replacing the underlined words by using one of the verbs from the list.
be / feel / have / see / smell / taste / have / think of / have

- 1. This flower has a wonderful perfume. *This flower smells wonderful.*
- 2. I think you are behaving in a very silly way. _____
- 3. She is expecting a baby in the summer. _____
- 4. Nina is considering going to Lake Baikal. _____
- 5. Don't go in. They are holding a meeting. _____
- 6. I am meeting Jane this evening. _____
- 7. I am trying the soup to see if it needs more salt. _____
- 8. Helen is taking a bath at the moment. _____
- 9. I think that you will pass your exam. _____

15. Fill in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1	A: I 1) ... <u>see</u> ... (<i>see</i>) there's a football match on at the cinema tonight. Would you like to go?	
	B: No, I 2)..... (<i>see</i>) the dentist about my toothache.	
2	A: I 1) (<i>think</i>) about him.	
	B: Don't worry. I 2) (<i>think</i>) he will pass his exams.	
3	A: John 1) (<i>look</i>) very red in the face.	
	B: Yes, I know. I 2) (<i>look</i>) for the doctor's telephone number now.	
4	A: Why 1) (<i>you / taste</i>) the tomato soup?	
	B: I think you need to add some salt; it 2) (<i>taste</i>) a bit sweet.	
5	A: Why 1) (<i>you / feel</i>) the radiator, Dad?	
	B: I don't think it's working; it 2) (<i>feel</i>) very cold in here.	
6	A: Dan 1) (<i>be</i>) usually a very quiet boy.	
	B: Yes, but he 2) (<i>be</i>) very noisy today.	
7	A: 1) (<i>you / have</i>) a car?	
	B: Yes, but I 2) (<i>have</i>) some problems with it, so it's at the garage.	
8	A: Why 1) (<i>you / smell</i>) the roses?	
	B: They always 2) (<i>smell</i>) so wonderful at this time of year.	

19. Make sentences like in this example.

<i>I saw Pavel in the morning.</i>	today
<i>I saw him again at 12 o'clock.</i>	
<i>I have seen Pavel two times today.</i>	
1. We did two exercises on Monday. We did another exercise yesterday.	this week
2. He had a cup of tea at breakfast. He had another cup of tea at lunch.	today
3. We heard a good joke two weeks ago. We heard two more jokes last week.	this month
4. They went to the cinema in September. They went to the cinema again last month.	this year
5. He wrote a letter in the morning. He wrote another letter in the evening.	today
6. He visited his friends about two weeks ago. He visited them again last week.	this month
7. I was here on Tuesday. I was here yesterday.	this week
8. Mary spent 5 days in Paris in January. Mary spent a week in Paris last month.	this year

20. Open the brackets.

1. I'd like to read another book, I (*read*) this one.
2. He wants to eat, he (*not / eat*) anything today.
3. We can not send this letter. We (*not / finish*) it yet.
4. (*you / hear*) the news about Jack?
5. I'd like to stay at home, I (*already / see*) this film.

21. Give full answers to these questions.

1. Have you ever been to Turkey?
2. Have you ever cooked a meal yourself?
3. Where have you been?
4. Where has she gone?

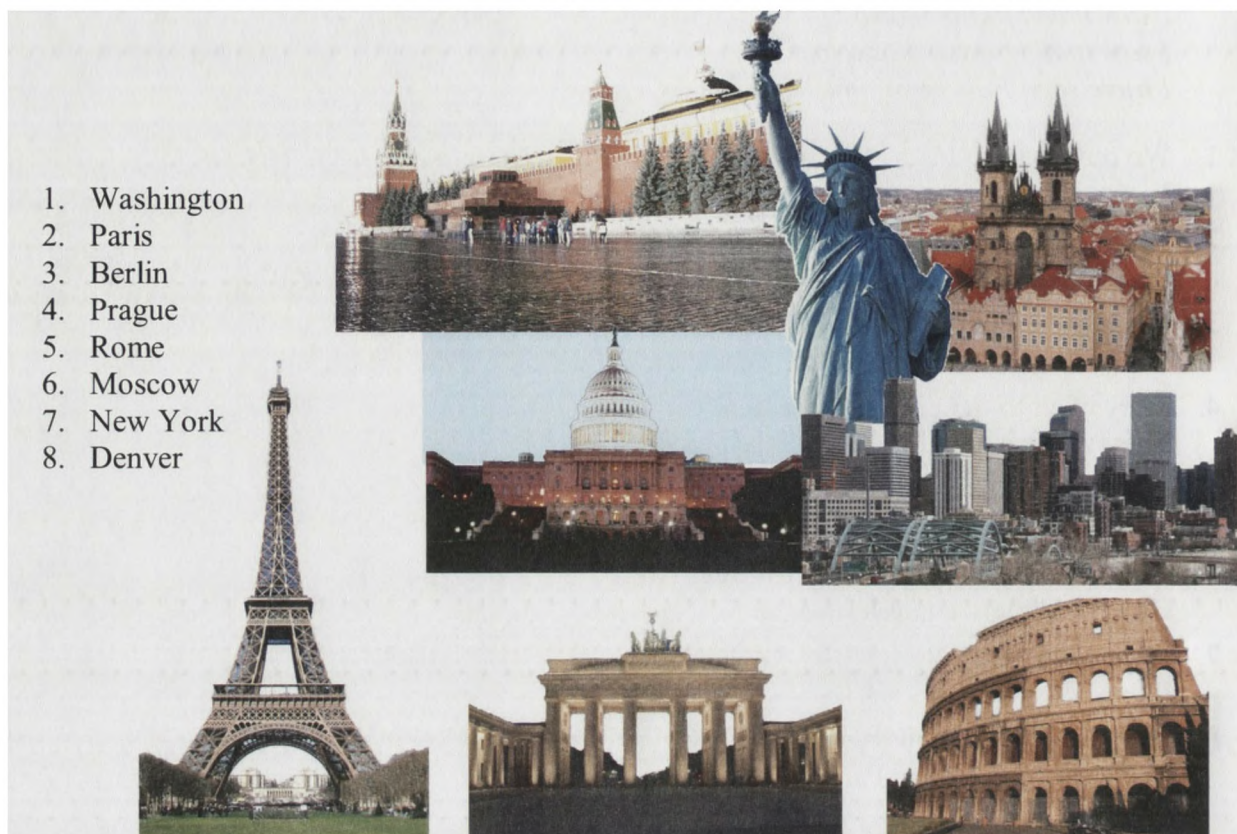
22. Complete the sentences with **for** or **since**.

Example: They have been very busy **for** a week.
They have been very busy **since** last week.

1. She has been sick _____ Monday.
2. He has been here _____ early morning.
3. I've known him _____ he was seven years old.
4. I've had this car _____ two years.
5. We've known them _____ many years.
6. I haven't seen you _____ a long time.
7. She's been very angry _____ yesterday.

23. Make sentences like in the example.

Example: I have been to London, but I haven't been to Stockholm yet.



1. Washington
2. Paris
3. Berlin
4. Prague
5. Rome
6. Moscow
7. New York
8. Denver

24. Write down three things you have done recently and five things you haven't done yet.

25. Complete the sentences using a suitable present or past form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) Cheinesh Kundiyanova is Buryat. She lives (*live*) in Tomsk now, where she 1 (*work*) for an export company. She 2 (*be*) with this company for two years now. At the moment she 3 (*study*) English on a one-month intensive course in London. She 4 (*be*) in London for one week now. She 5 (*arrive*) there last Saturday. This is not Cheinesh's first time in Britain. She 6 (*be*) there once before.
- b) I woke up when I 1 (*hear*) a noise downstairs. I 2 (*get*) out of bed quietly because my daughter 3 (*still / sleep*) and 4 (*go*) to the top of the stairs. It was dark but I could see a man downstairs in the living room. He 5 (*try*) to open the safe. When I 6 (*switch*) on the light, the man 7 (*cry*) and I 8 (*recognize*) my husband. He 9 (*say*) that he 10 (*look for*) his passport.

26. Complete the sentences.

1. I _____ a very good telephone. **buy**
I _____ it last Saturday.
2. She _____ never _____ to this restaurant. **be**
But I _____ there last week.
3. I _____ all the work two hours ago. **do**
What _____ you _____?
4. We _____ to learn English three years ago. **begin**
We _____ just _____ a new lesson.
5. She _____ her bag somewhere yesterday. **leave**
I _____ never _____ my passport at home.
6. Nobody _____ yet. **come**
Everybody _____ to see the game yesterday.
7. _____ you _____ your lunch yet? **have**
I _____ lunch an hour ago.

27. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets using Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I (*read*) all day. I (*read*) ten chapters.
2. They (*work*) in the garden. They (*cut*) the grass but (*not / water*) the flowers yet.
3. We (*shop*) all morning but we (*not / buy*) anything.
4. My son (*brake*) a window. He is awfully sorry.
5. My sister (*try*) to lose weight for ages. She (*lose*) six kilos so far.
6. His eyes are red! He is exhausted. He (*revise*) for his exams. He (*do*) his physics and math but he (*not / do*) his English yet.
7. I (*listen*) to you for the past half an hour but I'm afraid I (*not / understand*) a word.
8. My friend lives in London. He (*live*) there all his life.
9. You look tired. (*you / work*) hard?
10. "Is it still raining?" "Yes, it (*rain*) all day long."
11. My husband's car was grey, now it is white. He (*paint*) it.

28. Give English equivalents to the following sentences.

1. Дождь всё ещё идёт.
2. Поезд прибывал на станцию; люди стояли у окон и махали шляпами.
(прибывать на – to arrive at / махать – to wave)
3. Он никогда не звонил мне так рано.
4. Эти люди смотрят на вас. Вы их знаете?
5. Она дала мне письмо только после того, как я представился. (представляться – to introduce (one)self)
6. Почему вы стоите в дверях? (в дверях – in the doorway)
7. Он показал им дом, который он построил в 1967 году.
8. Почему вы постоянно переключаете телевизор с одного канала на другой?
(переключать – to switch)
9. Я не помню, что я сказал.
10. Они путешествуют с 2000 года.
11. Я только что купил последнюю книгу.

29. Tense jokes.

The teacher says:

Today, we're going to talk about the tenses. Now, if I say "I am beautiful," which tense is it?

The student says:

Obviously it's the past tense.

B

Two factory workers are talking.

The woman says, "I can make the boss give me a day off."

The man replies, "And how would you do that?"

The woman says, "Just wait and see."

She then hangs upside-down from the ceiling.

The boss comes in and says, "What are you doing?"

The woman replies, "I'm a light bulb."

The boss then says, "You've been working so much that you've gone crazy. I think you need to take a day off."

The man starts to follow her and the boss says, "Where are you going?"

The man says, "I'm going home, too. I can't work in the dark."

In an English class for foreign students, the teacher wanted a sentence to be changed into past tense. 'He gives her a present,' he said.

A student answered, 'He gave her a past.'

C

Tenses (Passive)

30. Look through the passage and divide it into sentences. Point out the passive predicates.

Hurricanes begin at sea they are created mainly in warm seas the temperature of the water has to be at least 27 degrees Celsius the warm seawater creates a funnel that may rise as high as 10 kilometres air currents are formed as more air from below is drawn into the funnel as the earth turns so do the currents of the funnel, and a hurricane is born.

31. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple Passive of the verbs in the box.

use	play	destroy	speak	export	make
-----	------	---------	-------	--------	------

Example: Bread *is made* from wheat.

1. Football _____ all over the world.
2. Millions of cars _____ from Japan every year.
3. A compass _____ for showing direction.
4. How many languages _____ in Poland?
5. Millions of trees _____ by pollution every year.

32. Use the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in the box.

discover	invent	play	assassinate	paint	build
----------	--------	------	-------------	-------	-------

Example: President John F. Kennedy *was assassinated* in Dallas in 1963.

1. The 2006 FIFA World Cup for football _____ in Germany.
2. When _____ television _____?
3. The first pyramids of Egypt _____ around 3000BC.
4. Penicillin _____ by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
5. The Mona Lisa (La Gioconda) _____ by Leonardo da Vinci.

33. Use the Past Continuous or Past Perfect Passive of the verbs in the box.

not invite	clean	sell	repair	interview	steal
------------	-------	------	--------	-----------	-------

Example: I couldn't wear my suit last Saturday. It *was being cleaned*.

1. When I got back to the car park, my car wasn't there. It _____.
2. We couldn't use the photocopier this morning. It _____.
3. By the time I arrived at the concert hall, there were no tickets left. They _____.
4. We didn't go to the party on Saturday because we _____.
5. The man admitted stealing the money while he _____ by the police.

34. Choose the correct form: Active or Passive.

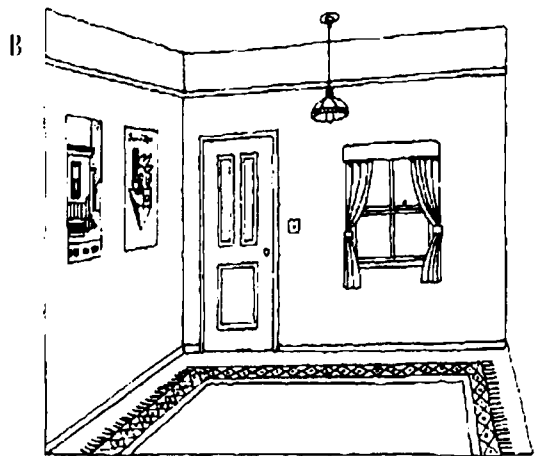
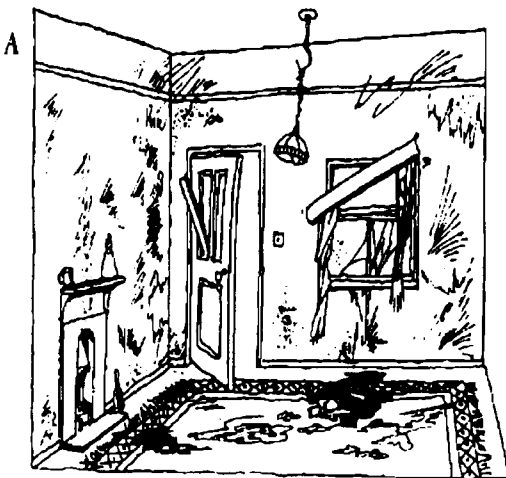
Example:

A valuable painting **stole** / **was stolen** from the Central Art Gallery late last night. The thieves **entered** / **were entered** the gallery through a small upstairs window.

1. Walt Disney *created* / *was created* the cartoon character Mickey Mouse.
2. This problem *discussed* / *was discussed* at the last meeting.
3. Martin Luther King *won* / *was won* the Nobel Prize in 1964. He *assassinated* / *was assassinated* in 1968.
4. The president *arrived* / *was arrived* in Moscow yesterday afternoon. Later he *interviewed*/*was interviewed* on Russian TV.
5. Teachers *have given* / *have been given* a new pay rise by the government. The news *announced*/*was announced* earlier today.

35. Compare the two pictures. Picture A shows a room some time ago in the past. Picture B shows the same room as it is now. What is different? Complete the sentences using the Present Simple Passive of these verbs: **repair**, **paint**, **take out**, **put up**, **clean**. Use some verbs more than once.

Example: In picture B ... The door *is repaired*. Some new curtains *are put up*.



1. The window _____.
2. The carpet _____.
3. The walls _____.

4. The old fireplace _____ .
5. The light _____ .
6. Some posters _____ .

36. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form.

cause / damage / hold / include / invite / make / overtake / show / translate / write

1. Many accidents **are caused** by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese _____ from milk.
3. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
5. You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
6. A cinema is a place where films _____.
7. In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
8. Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it _____.
9. We were driving along quite fast but we _____ by lots of other cars.

37. Write questions using the Passive. Some are Present and some are Past.

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?) When was the telephone invented?
2. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How _____ ?
3. Ask about Australia. (when/discover?) _____ ?
4. Ask about silver. (what/use for?) _____ ?
5. Ask about television. (when/invent?) _____ ?

38. Rewrite these sentences using Passive.

1. Somebody cleans the room every day. **The room is cleaned every day.**
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog. All _____
3. People don't use this road very often. _____
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money. I _____
5. How do people learn languages? How _____ ?
6. People advised us not to go out alone. _____

39. Fill in "by" or "with".

1. This suit was designed by Armani.
2. This cake is filled _____ fresh cream.
3. Who was Australia discovered _____ ?
4. The baby was covered _____ a blanket.
5. The Royal Wedding was watched _____ millions.
6. Who was the radio invented _____ ?
7. Soup is eaten _____ a spoon.
8. The glass was cut _____ a special tool.
9. The roast was flavoured _____ wine.
10. Music will be played _____ the local band.

40. Put the verb into the correct form, Present Simple or Past simple, Active or Passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people **are employed** (employ) there.
2. Water (cover) most of the Earth's surface.
3. Most of the Earth's surface (cover) by water.
4. The park gates (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
5. The letter (post) a week ago and it (arrive) yesterday.

6. Ron's parents (*die*) when he was very young. He and his sister (*bring*) up by their grandparents.
7. I was born in London but I (*grow*) up in the north of England.
8. While I was on holiday, my camera (*steal*) from my hotel room.
9. Why (*Sue/resign*) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
10. The company is not independent. It (*own*) by a much larger company.
11. I saw an accident last night. Somebody (*call*) an ambulance but nobody (*injure*) so the ambulance (*not/need*).
12. Where (*these photographs/take*)? In London? (*you/take*) them?

41. Use the correct auxiliary verb.

1. President Kennedy ___ not killed in L.A.
a) *has*, b) *was*, c) *is*, d) *had*
2. ___ your house been repaired recently?
a) *has*, b) *did*, c) *was*, d) *are*
3. ___ you hear a crash last night?
a) *were*, b) *had*, c) *will*, d) *did*
4. I ___ never been to New York.
a) *has*, b) *had*, c) *have*, d) *was*
5. He ___ worked here for many years.
a) *is*, b) *has*, c) *shall*, d) *was*

42. Choose the correct variant: **Active** or **Passive**.

- 1) If the visitor ___ a stranger, he ___ probably ___ someone to direct him to the University.
a) *is, asks*; b) *will be, will ask*; c) *is, asks*; d) *are, will ask*
- 2) Students ___ on the basis of their results in the national examinations.
a) *select*; b) *selected*; c) *are selected*; d) *were selected*
- 3) Pop music ___ always ___ by other forms of music.
a) *was influenced*; b) *has been influenced*; c) *is influenced*; d) *had been influenced*
- 4) Traditional folk song, in the style it ___ over one hundred years ago, ___ still popular with a lot of people.
a) *was sung, is*; b) *is sung, was*; c) *have sung, are*; d) *did sing, were*
- 5) The nicest thing about folk music ___ that it ___, unlike a lot of pop music which ___ out-of-date after a few years.
a) *was, last, sound*; b) *is, lasts, sounded*; c) *is, lasts, sounds*; d) *was, lasted, sounded*

43. Choose the correct tense form:

1. I knew that he ... waiting for somebody.
a) *is*; b) *was*; c) *would*; d) *be*.
2. We met when we ... in France.
a) *studied*; b) *were studying*; c) *had studied*; d) *had been studying*.
3. My mother ... my birthday.
a) *always forgets*; b) *always is forgetting*; c) *forgets always*; d) *has always forgot*.
4. She's an old friend – I ... her ... years.
a) *'ve known, for*; b) *know, for*; c) *'ve known, since*; d) *'d known, in years*.
5. This picture ... by my mother.
a) *is painting*; b) *is painted*; c) *was painting*; d) *will be painted*.
6. Fleur ... why they ... the information secret for years.
a) *puzzled, were keeping*; b) *was puzzled, c) had been keeping*; d) *puzzled, kept*.
7. Pete ... his leg while he ... football.
a) *hurt, was playing*; b) *hurted, played*; c) *hurting, playing*; d) *has hurt, played*

8. He to the party too.
 a) will is invited; b) will be invite; c) will be invited; d) will have invited
9. After what I couldn't trust him any more.
 a) would happen; b) has happened; c) was happened; d) had happened
10. My friend English for three years before he entered the university.
 a) has was studying; b) was been studying; c) had been studying; d) had been studied

44. Read the text and use the verbs in the brackets in the correct passive tense form.

THE AGE OF ADVERTISING

We live in the age of advertising. In most countries the public (1 *expose*) daily to advertisements. From the minute they wake up people (2 *influence*) by publicity – in newspapers, on the train, on boards on the way to work. When they relax after work they watch television, or perhaps go to a football match where there are advertisements, or a cricket or tennis match which (3 *organize*) by a large company.

The housewife is perhaps the most influenced by advertising. While she is shopping she (4 *attract*) by colourful packets, and by signs of reductions and free gifts.

Most companies say that advertising is necessary to give the public information and create competition. But advertng, which is very expensive, does not always inform. Instead it persuades. A man (5 *persuade*) that if he buys “Koolman” after-shave lotion he will immediately become attractive to all the pretty girls. In the same way a mother (6 *persuade*) that if she doesn't give her baby “Happibaby” food the baby will suffer. Recently a new angle (7 *add*) – science. In our technological age science is fashionable and many companies try to make us buy their goods by telling us how important science is in their production.

In general housewives will not understand much about science, but they feel that scientists know best. Scientists (8 *look*) upon as magicians, who can perform tricks. For example, before colour television (9 *introduce*) the white clothes which (10 *show*) in washing powder advertisements were in fact bright yellow. Yellow looks whiter than white on black and white television. Let's hope that scientists will concentrate on improving the product they help to advertise, rather than improving the advertisements.

(from newspaper September, 1)

The Modal Verbs

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

may	must	can	are able	were
-----	------	-----	----------	------

- ... sun power make cars go?
- Edison's prophecy concerning the petrol car ... come true.
- You ... (not) worry about it.
- One researcher says that when people ... to laugh they feel better.
- Laughter and other good feelings ... help fight disease.
- According to our plan we ... to start off at dawn. ... you help me?

46. Use the modal verbs or their equivalents:

- a) **must**, b) **could**, c) **should**, d) **have to**, e) **had to**, f) **be able to**, g) **dare**.

a) '1 you really work so much?' asked Peter when he saw John in the street. 'You 2 think of what the doctor told you. If you don't take care of yourself you won't 3 work for a long time'. 'Oh, I'm quite all right. I just 4 finish the book, I shall 5 work hard to hand it in by next week. I shall then go to the country and have rest'.

b) I did not 6 to sleep that night. I did not understand dogs and felt that I 7 watch him. I 8 see that his eyes were open. ...I 9 have fallen asleep towards morning, for when I woke up, the sun was already high in the sky. As I was having my breakfast, I 10 see that the eyes of the dog were fixed on the bread I was eating.

47. Choose the correct variant.

1. You _____ sent the fax yesterday. Today it's too late.
a) should have; b) must to have; c) could have.
2. No problem! You _____ apologize.
a) shouldn't; b) ought not; c) needn't.
3. Gena _____ told you about that. He didn't expect you to be so upset.
a) shouldn't have; b) oughtn't have; c) mustn't have.
4. When you go abroad you _____ get a visa.
a) have to; b) must; c) may.
5. Everyone _____ work hard to pass the exams.
a) have to; b) must; c) has to.
6. I often _____ go on business to different places. I'm tired of travelling.
a) have to; b) must; c) ought to.
7. In the Middle East you _____ never use your left hand for greeting, eating or drinking. It's offensive.
a) have to; b) must; c) can.
8. _____ work overtime last month?
a) Did you have to; b) Must you; c) Have you had.
9. Aleksandra _____ the children. They were not hungry.
a) didn't have to feed; b) needn't have fed; c) won't have to.
10. The police _____ the bell. The door turned out to be open.
a) didn't have to ring; b) needn't have rung; c) mustn't have rung.

48. Use the **modal verbs** or their equivalents.

1. If I wanted to go to college and graduate school I ___ pay myself.
a) can; b) may; c) had to; d) must to
2. There are many applicants, and nobody ___ get a place by paying a fee.
a) can; b) must; c) has to; d) may to
3. I'm afraid I ___ not keep your company today. I have a lot of work to do.
a) must; b) should; c) can; d) may
4. Folk songs ___ be hundreds of years old, so nobody knows who originally composed them.
a) can; b) must; c) should; d) may
5. You ___ worry about it.
a) must to; b) don't must; c) mustn't; d) not must
6. ___ you help me?
a) can to; b) can; c) do can; d) may

TESTS

PROGRESS TESTS

Pre-test

I. Вместо пропусков употребите глагол **to be** в соответствующей форме:

1. Ann ... a physicist. 2. John and Jack... students. 3. I ...a student. 4. Ted ... in Tomsk.

II. Замените подлежащее соответствующим местоимением:

1. Mary and I have many English books. 2. Alice has a good hat. 3. The Kremlin is in Red Square. 4. Pete has a ball point pen. 5. Ann and Bob can read English books.

III. Сделайте предложение вопросительным и дайте краткий ответ:

1. This is a room in a hotel. 2. John has some books and magazines. 3. Moscow university is on Vorobiovy Hills. 4. There are few students in the class. 5. The books are on the table.

IV. Вместо точек вставьте соответствующую форму притяжательного местоимения:

1. These are Bob's shoes and where are Ted's and John's? ... are near the wardrobe. 2. That is Ann's English textbook and where is Bob's ? ... textbook is at home. 3. This is my pen and where is Alice's? ... pen is in the bag.

V. Переведите на английский язык слова в скобках:

1. There are (много) students in the laboratory. 2. I have (мало) time. 3. There are (мало) books in the bookcase. 4. She has (много) work to do.

VI. Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам:

1. Tom is in the hotel. 2. There are four beds in the room. 3. The students have many books.

VII. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There are two beds in the room. 2. Bob must ask this question. 3. You may read the book in the library. 4. Mary can speak English. 5. Anna can't read this book. 6. You must follow the patterns.

Progress Test 1

I. Вместо пропусков употребите глагол **to be** в соответствующей форме:

1. Alice ... a student. 2. Bob ... a scientist. 3. Mary and Tom ... biologists. 4. I ... a teacher. 5. Clifton ... a nice place to live in. 6. It ... simple to get to the school. 7. The bus-stop ... next to the post-office. 8. This ... a simple question. 9. These ... nice faces.

II. Замените подлежащее соответствующим местоимением:

1. Bob has interesting books. 2. Ann has interesting books too. 3. Lena and I have five English books. 4. Bob and Tom read the text. 5. Moscow is a very large city. 6. My friends live in Tomsk. 7. The book is interesting. 8. The books are on the table. 9. My bus stops here.

III. Сделайте предложение вопросительным и дайте краткий ответ:

1. The students are in the classroom. 2. This is a notebook. 3. Moscow is the capital of Russia. 4. There are some pictures on the wall. 5. My friend has blue jeans. 6. Ann likes to read English books. 7. Pupils like to ask questions.

IV. Вместо точек вставьте соответствующую форму притяжательного местоимения:

1. This is Tom's hat and where is Alice's? ... hat is in the wardrobe. 2. These are Peter's books and where are Tom's and Ann's ? ... are in the bookcase. 3. This is Lena's notebook and where is Peter's ? ... is on the table. 4. Whose is this pen? (my) This pen is...

V. Переведите на английский язык слова в скобках:

1. I have (несколько) questions. 2. They have (мало) theatres. 3. Bob has (много) friends. 4. She has (много) to do. 4. He has (немного) work.

VI. Задайте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам:

1. Ann is in the lab. 2. There are seven books on the table. 3. My classes at the university begin at nine o'clock. 4. My boss lives in New York.

VII. Переведите на русский язык:

1. It takes me some minutes to get to my college on foot. 2. I must begin. 3. He can't help you. 4. May I ask you a question? 5. We haven't got many computer classes this week. 6. She may go to the cinema with you. 7. She does not like big cities. 8 This is not your problem. 9. There are some interesting texts in the book.

Progress Test 2

- Where __ you from?
a) is; b) am; c) are; d) were.
- Tom's parents __ travel agents.
a) are; b) were; c) is; d) will be.
- Moscow __ the capital of Russia.
a) was; b) is; c) are; d) will be.
- I __ hot. Open the window.
a) was; b) is; c) are; d) am.
- The news __ not very bad today.
a) are; b) were; c) is; d) will be.
- Your money __ in your handbag.
a) will be; b) are; c) was; d) is.
- It often __ in this part of the world.
a) is raining; b) rains; c) was raining; d) will be raining.
- Mom is in the kitchen. She __ a cake.
a) makes; b) was making; c) is making; d) will be making.
- We sometimes __ to the cinema.
a) will go b) goes c) went d) go
- Our next lesson __ on Monday.
a) will be; b) is; c) was; d) are.
- My Dad always goes to work by car, but last week he __ to work on foot.
a) goes; b) will go; c) was going; d) went.
- The weather is nice today, but it __ bad yesterday.
a) were; b) was; c) will be; d) being.
- My teacher __ to my parents last week.
a) was speaking; b) speaking; c) spoke; d) spoken.
- When you rang me yesterday, I __ a bath.
a) had; b) is having; c) has; d) was having.
- When I got up that morning, the sun __ brightly.
a) was shining; b) shines; c) shine; d) shone.

16. Will you be here next weekend?
 a) No, I won't. b) No, I don't. c) No, I'm not.
17. Did he phone you earlier?
 a) Yes, he had. b) Yes, he is. c) Yes, he was. d) Yes, he did.
18. Are you married?
 a) No, I don't. b) No, I am. c) No, I'm not. d) No, I was not.
19. Do you know Mary?
 a) Yes, I know. b) Yes, I do. c) Yes, I knew. d) Yes, I did.
20. Can you speak English?
 a) Yes, I do. b) Yes, I speak. c) Yes, I can. d) Yes, I will.

Progress Test 3

Choose the correct tense form:

- I knew that he ... waiting for somebody.
 a) is; b) was; c) would; d) be.
- We met when we ... in France.
 a) studied; b) were studying; c) had studied; d) had been studying.
- Mary... my birthday.
 a) always forgets; b) always is forgetting; c) forgets always; d) has always forgot.
- She's an old friend, I ... her ... years.
 a) 've known, for; b) know , for; c) 've known, since; d) 'd known, in years.
- This picture ... by my mother.
 a) is painting; b) is painted; c) was painting; d) will be painted.
- Fleur ... why they ... the information secret for years.
 a) puzzled, were keeping; b) was puzzled, had been keeping; c) puzzled, kept.
- Pete ... his leg while he football.
 a) hurt, was playing; b) hurted, played; c) hurting, playing; d) has hurt, played.
- He ... to the party too.
 a) will is invited; b) will be invite; c) will be invited; d) will have invited.
- After what ... I couldn't trust him any more.
 a) would happen; b) has happened; c) was happened; d) had happened.
- My friend ... English for three years before he entered the university.
 a) has was studying; b) was been studying; c) had been studying; d) had been studied.

Progress Test 4

- When Vera was cleaning the house she ____ some old letters.
 1. find 3. to find
 2. found 4. finding
- Ann is interested ____ English.
 1. for 3. in
 2. about 4. on
- The office is not far from here. She usually ____ there.
 1. walk 3. walks
 2. walked 4. is walking
- The railway station and a number of buildings ____ by hurricane last week.
 1. damaged 3. are damaged
 2. were damaged 4. will be damaged
- Ben Nevis is ____ mountain in Britain.
 1. high 3. the higher
 2. highest 4. the highest

6. She ___ in a week.
 1. will come back 3. would come back
 2. comes back 4. had come back
7. Her dress is made ___ white silk.
 1. from 3. out of
 2. of 4. for
8. You have never been to London, ___?
 1. isn't it 3. have you
 2. haven't you 4. didn't you
9. I haven't got ___ money to buy this book.
 1. many 3. no
 2. some 4. enough
10. This is ___ story I've ever read.
 1. much interesting 3. interesting
 2. the interesting 4. the most interesting
11. Where are you ___?
 1. of 3. from
 2. out of 4. to
12. I usually go to school ___ foot.
 1. in 3. on
 2. with 4. by
13. He ___ go to the doctor because he has a toothache.
 1. must 3. needn't
 2. may 4. can
14. I'd like you to meet a very good friend of ___, Boris Petrov.
 1. us 3. our
 2. we 4. ours
15. I have worked as a teacher ___ 16 years.
 1. for 3. since
 2. in 4. by
16. Her first novel is much more interesting ___ her second one.
 1. than 3. as
 2. then 4. before
17. ___ is known of Julius Caesar's education except that he studied Greek and Latin literature with a tutor.
 1. something 3. nothing
 2. anything 4. no
18. You don't know the word, look it ___ in the dictionary, please.
 1. at 3. up
 2. in 4. for
19. They ___ English now.
 1. have 3. had
 2. are having 4. will have
20. I ___ in Moscow before I moved to St. Petersburg.
 1. lived 3. had lived
 2. live 4. had been living

Progress Test 5 (Tenses in Active Voice)

Choose A, B, C or D

1. At the travel bureau they will tell you exactly when the train _____.
A leaves
B is leaving
C will leave
D will be leaving
2. When I _____ into the room they _____ the same problem.
A came / were discussing
B was coming / discussed
C have come / were discussing
D had come / discussed
3. The woman who _____ with my sister in the yard is our neighbour who _____ across the street.
A speaks / lives
B is speaking / is living
C is speaking / lives
D speaks / is living
4. You _____ at your hotel this time tomorrow.
A will sleep
B will have slept
C are sleeping
D will be sleeping
5. Once a week I _____ letters home, but I _____ one this week.
A write / haven't written
B am writing / didn't write
C write / wasn't writing
D write / hadn't written
6. At 5 o'clock astronomers _____ the solar eclipse.
A will be observing
B will observe
C observe
D will have observed
7. They _____ the contract by tomorrow.
A are signing
B will be signing
C will have signed
D will sign
8. I visited this gallery when I was 10. Since then I _____ here.
A wasn't
B haven't been
C didn't go
D don't go
9. This is the house where I live. I _____ here since childhood.
A had lived
B have been living
C am living
D live
10. Don't phone me from three to five: I _____ at the laboratory.
A work
B am working

- C will work
 D will be working
11. What time _____ in Tomsk?
 A have you arrived
 B did you arrive
 C were you arriving
 D you arrived
12. First she _____ the present and then she _____ me.
 A has opened / has kissed
 B opened / kissed
 C had opened / kissed
 D has opened / kissed
13. _____ the Crimea?
 A Did you ever be in
 B Have you ever been in
 C Did you ever go in
 D Have you ever been to
14. We _____ TV the whole evening yesterday.
 A watched
 B have watched
 C had watched
 D were watching
15. Where _____? She _____ for you for four hours.
 A were you / is waiting
 B were you / has been waiting
 C have you been / has been waiting
 D have you been / is waiting
16. Let's go cycling this afternoon. I _____ some really nice places in the countryside.
 A have found
 B had found
 C will be finding
 D find

Progress Test 6 (Tenses in Passive Voice)

Choose A, B, or C

- Yesterday we _____ to the restaurant by our best friends.
 A are invited
 B were invited
 C invite
- Look! The road _____.
 A is being repaired
 B is been repaired
 C repairs
- Your letter _____ tomorrow.
 A will be post
 B will post
 C will be posted
- Tolstoy _____ to be a classical Russian writer.
 A has been known
 B is known
 C is been known

5. In Greece the Olympic Games _____ once in four years.
 A were held
 B were hold
 C are held
6. The problem _____ for two years, but they haven't got any results.
 A has been studied
 B has being studied
 C was studied

Progress Test 7

Choose the right Passive Voice sentences.

1. *Someone will speak to the manager.*
 A The manager will be spoken to.
 B The manager will to be spoken to.
 C The manager will be spoken.
2. *He didn't show them the right place.*
 A He didn't show the right place to them.
 B The right place was not shown to them.
 C They weren't shown the right place.
3. *Someone taught them the passive voice.*
 A They were taught the passive voice.
 B The passive voice was taught to them.
 C They had been taught the passive voice.
4. *Nobody drank coffee.*
 A Coffee was drunk by everybody.
 B Coffee was not drunk.
 C Coffee was not drunk by nobody.
5. *In this country they use hands to eat chicken.*
 A In this country chicken is eaten with hands.
 B In this country chicken is eaten by hands.
 C In this country chicken is eaten by them.

Progress Test 8

Choose the best way to complete these Passive Voice sentences.

1. *The stolen car _____ in the forest.*
 A had be left
 B was left
 C were leaved
 D were left
 E will been left
2. *The money _____ to me.*
 A has not be given
 B has not been gaven
 C has not been given
 D have not be given
 E have not been given
3. *The best way _____.*
 A will be finded
 B will be found
 C will been found
 D will found
 E will had been found

4. *It _____ that learning English is easy.*
A are said
B is sad
C is sayed
D said
E is said
5. *This test _____.*
A is well done
B are well done
C is well did
D have well been done
E well done

Progress Test 9

Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

1. *Many species of animals _____ hunting and fishing.*
A have been endangered by
B have endangered
C have been endangered with
2. *Pollution _____ buildings and trees in the cities.*
A is being harmed by
B is being harmed with
C is harming
3. *People's health _____ due to overeating junk food.*
A has affected
B has been affected
C had been affected
4. *Over the years our University _____ many prizes for its research.*
A is awarded
B was being awarded
C has been awarded
5. *New types of cars that don't pollute as much _____ major car companies.*
A are developing
B are being developed by
C are being developed with

MIDTERM TEST

Date: _____ Group: _____ Name: _____

1. *Phonetic Dictation. Transcribe the words.*

2. *Open the brackets using the right form of the verb and continue the sentences:*
 I (to have got)...
 My friend (to have got) ...
 Students and professors (to have)...
3. *Complete the sentences:*
 My friend...
 Physics...
 Students...
 There is a little...
 There is much...
 There are lots of...
 There are few...

4. Turn these statements into questions.

Physics is a science about nature.

Mathematics and history are subjects of the university course.

I am interested in the English culture.

FINAL TERM TEST

1. Complete this information about yourself.

Name:

Group:

From:

Faculty:

Age:

Date:

Now write three sentences about yourself. Start:

Hello, My name

2. Write about your friend. Write six sentences.

Include: your friend's name, age, address and your friends likes.

3. What is there on the table?

(a pen, few books, two bags, some pencils, a lot of paper, a lamp, an English dictionary)

a..... e.....

b..... f.....

c..... g.....

d.....

4. Make up as many questions to the sentence as you can.

In the universe all physical objects consist of molecules and atoms.

5. Put these words in the right order to make sentences.

1. the, I, world, that, science, is, the, think, physics, best, in.

2. garden, were, all, the, two, daughters, very, of, the, man, fond, who, sons, three, had, and.

3. look, airplane, when, the, and, brighter, the, much, sun, we, moon, the, stars, go up, an, and, in.

4. school, sixteen, people, at, few, leave, the, of, age.

5. like, there, no, is, home, place.

6. Match questions in List A with answers in List B.

Example: a) Excuse me, what's that called in English? (3)

List A

a) Excuse me, what's that called in English? ()

b) Would you like to dance? ()

c) Excuse me. Can you speak English? ()

d) Excuse me. Have you got change for 5 dollars? ()

e) Would you like to listen to my new CD by Jackson? ()

f) Excuse me. Is there a cafe near here? ()

g) Excuse me. Can you tell me the time please? ()

List B

1. I'm sorry I can't. My boyfriend is here.

2. Yes, I think so. There's one in Gorki Street.

3. It's an ice-cream.

4. No, I'm sorry, I can't. I haven't got a watch.

5. No, I'm sorry, I haven't.

6. Yes, I can. Can you help me?

7. Yes, please. I'm a Jackson fan.

7. Do you think English is important for you? Why? (50 words)

Basic English Proficiency Test I

1. В каких из следующих слов буква "w" не произносится?

- a) what b) write c) wrong d) wise e) was f) answer g) worry
h) where i) who j) why

2. В каком из следующих слов суффикс -ed читается иначе, чем в других?

- a) worked b) stopped c) smoked d) liked e) decided
f) walked g) passed h) washed i) watched j) pushed

3. Заполните пропуски артиклями. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1) What ... country has ... biggest population in ... world?
a) o, the, the b) the, the, the c) o, a, the d) a, a, the
2) ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Russia
a) o, the, o b) the, a, the c) the, the, o d) the, the, the
3) There are ... lot of students and ... teacher in ... room.
a) o, a, a b) a, the, the c) a, a, the d) a, the, a

4. Вставьте предлоги. Один предлог может использоваться дважды.

I shall never forget that day. I woke ... as usual ... half past six... the morning, washed my face, had my breakfast and went ... school. Everything was O.K. except ... a strange feeling. Suddenly, the earth started to shake ... my feet. ... the evening, everything returned ... normal. I went to sleep ... midnight, thinking ... Jon.

- a) in b) after c) at d) up e) to f) under g) for h) of

5. Вставьте a) some, b) any, c) no, d) few.

- 1) In the past ... years, ... of the world records for sport have been broken by women.
2) Can you name' ... of the forbidden sports?
3) Probably in ... other country are there such great differences between the various national daily papers.
4) Would you like ... more ice-cream?

6. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1) Stepan has found your paper. - When (he/find) ... ?
a) has he found it b) had he lost it
c) he found it d) did he find it
2) Irene asked
a) whether I was there before b) had I been there before
c) if I had been there before d) if had I been there before
3) I saw you buy a bunch of flowers this morning. Who (you/buy) ... it for?
a) did you buy it for b) bought you it
c) bought it for you d) did buy you it for
4) I (be) ...here since September.
a) have being b) am c) have been d) had to
5) Bad news (travel) ...fast.
a) travel b) travels c) are travelling d) don't travel
6) My granny rose from the sofa on which she (sit)....
a) had been sitting b) sat c) had sat d) had been sat

7. Выберите модальный глагол.

- 1) He looks worn out. He... a sleepless night.
a) must have b) can have c) must have had d) can have had
2) She... (not carry) all these suitcases by herself. Somebody... (help) her.
a) had / can b) might / must c) can / should d) ought to / is able to
3) George has asked me to marry him. Do you think I... (say) yes?
a) must b) can c) should d) may

- 4) Thanks for a lovely evening! We (go)... now or we'll miss our bus.
 a) have to b) can c) ought to d) may
- 5) You... use your knowledge more effectively.
 a) are to b) must to c) may d) should
- 6) If you... not hold a job, you... not pay your rent.
 a) may/can b) can/will be able to c) must/have to d) could/should

8. Подберите соответствие в русском языке.

- 1) The more we learn the more we know.
 a) Мы много учим, много знаем.
 b) Мы больше изучаем, чем знаем.
 c) Чем больше мы учим, тем больше мы знаем.
- 2) The film is less interesting than the novel.
 a) Фильм такой же интересный, как роман.
 b) Фильм менее интересный, чем роман.
 c) Роман менее интересный, чем фильм.
- 3) She is going to spend her holidays at the seaside.
 a) Она хочет провести свой отпуск у моря.
 b) Она собирается провести свой отпуск у моря.
 c) Она провела свой отпуск у моря.

9. Выберите вспомогательный глагол.

- 1) ...the shops always open at 8 o'clock?
 a) does b) are c) do d) will
- 2) What... you bought?
 a) is b) have c) shall d) do
- 3) ... she enjoying the party?
 a) are b) has c) is d) does
- 4) ...I read?
 a) Do b) Has c) shall d) am

10. Добавьте вопросительное окончание.

- 1) You can't sit around reading books,... ?
 a) don't you b) are you c) can you d) will they
- 2) This competition is sometimes called the rat race,... ?
 a) isn't it b) is it c) doesn't it d) has it
- 3) Some people drink and smoke a lot,... ?
 a) does they b) don't you c) isn't it d) don't they
- 4) There are few easy jobs,... ?
 a) aren't b) don't there c) aren't there d) isn't it

11. Закончите предложения

- 1) I come from...
 2) My native place is famous for...
 3) I'm proud of...
 4) I'm fond of...
 5) I've always been interested in...
 6) I'm going to...

12. Расставьте абзацы в логической последовательности.

A Montague House, a seventeenth century building, standing on the present site of the museum, was bought, and in 1759 it was opened as the British Museum. It stood until 1845, but the present King's library, the first part of a new building on the site, was finished in 1826, and the new south wing, with the entrance portico in its present form, was completed in 1847. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke and the sculptured tympanum was designed by Sir Richard Westmacott.

- B** In 1973 the library departments were detached from the Museum and joined with other libraries to form the British Library.
- C** The British Museum was founded by Act of Parliament in 1753 to bring together the collections of Sir Robert Cotton, which were already national property, and those formed by the two Harleys, first and second Earls of Oxford, and by Sir Hans Sloane; both collections were on offer to the nation for sale on favourable terms. Under the terms of the Act, which closely followed lines laid down in the will of Sir Sloane, a government lottery was held to provide a building to house all these collections and future additions to them, and to pay for the Sloane and Harley collections.
- D** The Royal Library, containing the books of the kings of England from Edward IV onwards, was presented to the nation by George II in 1757 and added to the collection. The library of George III, presented to the nation by his son in 1823, was transferred to the Museum and housed in the King's Library, mentioned above, which had been designed to hold it.

13. a) Прочитайте текст "How did it all begin?"

Imagine riding a horse while wearing a toga or a long, flowing robe – seems awkward, doesn't it? Or think of fighting an enemy and having to worry about getting your legs caught in your clothes when you should be free to worry about using your sword.

Trousers were probably invented by the Scythian nomads of Central Asia almost three thousand years ago. These warriors found that it wasn't very comfortable riding horseback with a loose piece of animal skin draped around their bodies, and so they began wearing fitted leather riding pants tucked into their boots. Therefore, when the nomads went out to battle, they were more agile than their enemies. They could get on and off their horses quickly and easily. Their enemies took note and began wearing trousers, too.

By the sixth century B.C. the Persians began wearing trousers. Darius, an early Persian ruler, wore brightly colored, embroidered silk trousers tucked into his riding boots. Soon trousers were worn by the Chinese, the Indians, and, finally, by northern Europeans. These first trousers were wide and puffy and often embroidered.

b) Выберите правильные утверждения.

- 1) No one knows for sure who invented trousers.
- 2) Trousers are 300 years old.
- 3) First trousers were made of leather.
- 4) Warriors started wearing trousers for comfort.
- 5) The Chinese were the first who put on trousers.
- 6) The ruler of Persia wore denim trousers.
- 7) It was fashionable to embroider silk trousers in old times.

14. Выберите заголовок для следующего текста.

The origins of pantomime are very old, going right back to the Italian folk comedy of the 16th century called commedia dell'arte. This form of theatre with its visual humour, practical jokes and great freedom for the actors to improvise within the script affected the theatre of several countries and some of its original characters, like Harlequin and Pantalone became international. However, until the late 17th century in England, it was thought to be immoral for a woman to act in the theatre. So when Shakespeare was alive all the women's parts were played by men and for this reason the story of a play often included some reason for having the young heroines dressing as men to disguise themselves (which would certainly help the boy actor). This explains the strange custom of having men as women and women as men in pantomime, although there is certainly no reason for it now and few people know why it began.

Other aspects of old folk comedy still exist in pantomime like dancing, singing, acrobatic and 'slapstick' comedy. «Slapstick» comedy is the type of humour used by clowns in the circus and sometimes by actors like Charlie Chaplin or Laurel and Hardy in silent films. It is a friendly type of violence where actors attack each other with buckets of water or cream cakes and it is probably the only left which does not need many words.

- a) The stage custom
- b) Pantomime
- c) The history of theatre

15. Разделите текст на предложения. Напишите каждое предложение с новой строки, поставив в конце точку.

"Polite" stamps

In 1893 new stamps were issued in Belgium they were "polite" stamps they had a counterfoil with the words "No Delivery on Sunday" on it sometimes, however, the letters were delivered on Sundays, if the one who sent the letter wanted it in which case he had to cut off the counterfoil.

Basic English Proficiency Test II

1. Зачеркните произносимые буквы.

Doubt, when, night, knee, could, walk, whole, wrong, mine.

2. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой "i", отличается от остальных?

Mind, five, right, write, I'm, mine, bind, president, preside. high, child.

3. Заполните пропуски артиклями. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. By _____ way, Tim entered _____ Oxford University _____ last year.

a) o, the, o; b) the, o, o; c) he, the, the; d) the, o, the.

2. _____ President is going to open _____ new hospital in _____ capital _____ next month.

a) the, a, the, o; b) o, a, the, o; c) the, the, the, the; d) the, a, o, o.

3. _____ English Channel is between _____ Great Britain and _____ France.

a) o, the, o; b) o, o, o; c) the, o, the; d) the, o, o.

4. When _____ police arrive _____ thieves will have escaped.

a) o, o, b) the, the, c) the, o, d) o, the.

5. Exactly _____ year ago, I took _____ same exam, I hope I will succeed this year.

a) the, the, b) a, o, c) a, the, d) a, a.

4. Вставьте предлоги:

a) in, b) at, c) on, d) for, e) of, f) from, g) to, h) after, i) off.

1. We arrived _____ London _____ the 13th _____ April and left _____ Oxford only _____ June.

2. The train starts _____ 8.50, so you'd better be _____ the station _____ time.

3. The newspaper is _____ front _____ you _____ the window-sill.

4. Is it far _____ here _____ the market?

5. I've never been _____ Rome.

6. I can look _____ your cat while you are away.

7. He is a man you can rely _____

8. She took some medicine _____ her headache.

9. Why don't you call the company back and ask _____ that information?

10. Because of the accident, our meeting was put _____ until one o'clock _____ Monday of next week.

5. Заполните пропуски, вставляя:

a) some; b) any; c) no; d) something; e) someone.

1. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.
2. I was too tired to do _____ work.
3. Can you give me _____ information about this automobile?
4. It was a public holiday, so there were _____ shops open.
5. I'll try to answer _____ questions you ask me.
6. I haven't got _____ money. Can you lend me _____ ?
7. Have you got _____ luggage?
8. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.
9. _____ has forgotten their umbrella.
10. Would you like _____ to eat?

6. Выберите модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

a) may; b) must; c) can; d) are able; e) were.

1. _____ you help me?
2. It _____ rain soon. Take an umbrella!
3. You _____ not shout like that. You will frighten the baby.
4. I _____ not believe he said it!

7. Закончите предложение так, чтобы оно имело одинаковый смысл с предыдущим.

1. The Pilgrims didn't want the Indians to know how many of them died.

- The Pilgrims
- a) didn't want to die.
 - b) wanted to show there were many of them alive.
 - c) wanted the Indians to die.

2. They did not expect him to survive the disease.

- They
- a) thought he would die.
 - b) wanted their patient to overcome the disease.
 - c) expected him to survive.

3. He comes from Brazil.

- He
- a) arrives from Brazil.
 - b) goes from Brazil.
 - c) was born in Brazil.

8. Закончите предложения.

1. I come from ...
2. I'm going to study here because ...
3. I'm proud of my native place ...
4. It's interesting to know that ...
5. Tomsk is remarkable for ...
6. My friends and I are fond of ...
7. My mother is interested in ...
8. To study foreign languages ...

Text 1

9. Расставьте абзацы в логической последовательности.

s) The islanders were short, strong people, with a very well-organized social system. The men fished and raised crops, including taro, coconuts, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane. The

women cared for the children and made clothing that consisted of loin cloths for the men and short skirts for the women.

i) When Cook sailed into a protected bay of one of the larger islands, the natives greeted him with curiosity and respect. Some historians contend that the islanders welcomed him, believing that he was the god Launo, protector of peace and agriculture.

r) Today we will begin a discussion of the kingdom of Hawaii in the nineteenth century and of its eventual annexation to the United States.

d) On his third exploratory voyage, as captain in charge of two ships, the Resolution and the Discovery, he came upon a group of uncharted islands which he named the Sandwich Islands as a tribute to his good friend, the Earl of Sandwich. Today the islands are known as the Hawaiian Islands.

v) Because of a severe storm in which the Resolution was damaged, it was necessary to return to Hawaii. Now sure that Cook and his crew were men and not gods, the natives welcomed them less hospitably. Besides, diseases brought by the English had reached epidemic proportions. When a small boat was stolen from the Discovery, Cook demanded that the king be taken as a hostage until the boat was returned.

e) In the fighting that followed, Cook and four other crewmen were killed. Within a week, the ship had been repaired, and on February 22, 1779, both ships departed again.

o) The natives were especially eager to exchange food and supplies for iron nails and tools, and Captain Cook was easily able to restock his ship before he sailed.

c) Poi was the staple food, made from taro root. It has been suggested that the seeds of taro and other crops had been brought from Polynesia centuries before.

Text 2

10. Прочтите текст и выполните задания после текста.

Pleasing Everyone

Since an old man and his son wanted to sell their donkey at the village market far away from their home, they had to take the animal along a dusty country road to the town. They had just left their home when a neighbor called to them. "Why are both of you walking, when you have a donkey?" the neighbor asked. "One of you ride, and the other can lead him." "That's a good idea," the old man said, and put his son on the donkey while he continued to lead. They were about halfway to town when three women standing by the side of the road scolded the boy. "You should be ashamed of yourself, riding while your father has to walk," one of the women said. "Is the donkey so weak that he can't carry both of you?"

"You're right, I guess," the old man said. "Let me get on behind you, son." The donkey, carrying the old man and his son, had almost reached the town when a group of villagers began laughing at them. "You should be carrying that poor beast, instead of making him carry both of you," one of the villagers said. "I suppose so," the old man said reluctantly as he and his son got down. With the help of the still-laughing villagers, they tied the animal to a pole so that they could carry it the rest of the way to the market. But as they were crossing the bridge just before the marketplace, the donkey kicked loose from the pole and fell into the stream and drowned. "Our donkey is dead now, and it should teach us," the old man said sadly to his son. "Whenever we try to please everyone, we lose."

Какие утверждения верны?

The old man and his son went to the market by a carriage.

They didn't want to buy a donkey.

The old man liked his neighbor's advice.

The donkey was able to carry both of them some part of the distance.

Three women standing by the side of the road attacked the boy and his father.

One of the villagers recommended the two strangers to carry the donkey.

They had to cross a bridge on their way to the market.

When they were crossing the bridge just before the marketplace the donkey died.

Whenever we try to please everyone, we never lose.

Text 3

12. Выберите наиболее подходящий заголовок.

Look at the map of Great Britain. What separates the British Isles from the continent?

The English Channel. Frenchmen call it "La Manche", but to the English, it is the English Channel, one of the world's most unusual pieces of water. The Channel, as it is usually called is always full of ships.

Sailors know it as probably the most dangerous sea channel in Europe. Half of all the world's catastrophes at sea take place between the Western end of the Channel and the Baltic Sea.

The Channel stretches for 350 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea, separating England's south coast from France's north coast. At its widest point it is 120 miles; at its narrowest - only 21 miles. On a clear day, you can see the white cliffs of Dover from the French coast.

a) La Manche.

b) Swimming the English Channel.

c) The most dangerous channel.

Text 4

13. Разделите текст на предложения и расставьте точки там, где это необходимо.

an old gentleman was walking along the street one day he saw a little boy near the door of a house the boy was standing at the door and trying to reach the door-bell which was too high for him the old gentleman was a kind-hearted man so he stopped to help the boy he pulled the bell very hard it could be heard all over the house the boy laughed and ran away the old gentleman had to apologize to the owner of the house for the boy's practical joke.

KEYS TO COMMUNICATION

I. Conversation Building Expressions

GREETINGS

How do you do?	Morning.	Hello! Hallo!
Good morning.	Afternoon.	
Good afternoon.	Evening.	Hi!
Good evening.		

Nice to see you. Welcome! Allow me to welcome you. I'm happy to welcome you.

LEAVETAKING

(Well), I must go (now).	Bye then.	Good night. Sleep tight.
I must be going.	Bye now.	Good luck.
I'm afraid, I must be going.	Bye-bye.	Keep well!
Good - bye (now).	Cheerio.	Keep in touch.
Good - bye for now.	See you later/soon/tonight!	
All the best. I'll be seeing you. We're not saying good bye (yet).		

INTRODUCTIONS

May I introduce	(I'm) glad to meet you.
Let me introduce you to	(I'm) pleased to meet you.
Let me introduce myself/my friend.	It's nice to meet you.
I'd like you to meet	I've heard so much about you.
This is	Haven't we met before?

FORMS OF ADDRESS

Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Ms. Brown, Sir, Madam, Doctor, Dr. Brown, Professor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr./Madam Chairman, Officer, Excuse me, please.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

What's your name, please?	How old are you?
What's your surname?	I'm ... (years old).
What's your first/last name?	Where do you live?
My name is ...	I live in ...
I'm ...	What's your marital status? Are you married?
Just call me ...	I'm married/ divorced/ single.
Where are you from?	I'm a bachelor/ widow(er).
I'm from ...	What's your nationality?
What's your hobby?	I'm ...
My hobby is reading books	What language do you speak?
collecting badges/ coins/ books.	I speak ...
I'm keen on Ving .	What's your mother tongue?
I'm crazy about Ving .	

INQUIRIES ABOUT HEALTH

How are you?	I'm/It's/They're very/fairly/quite well, thank you.
How are you keeping?	Fine, thanks. All right, thanks. OK, thanks.
How are you getting on?	Not too / so bad, (thank you). So-so, I'm afraid.
How's life / family?	A bit tired, otherwise all right.
How are things / your children?	I'm afraid, I'm not feeling very well (today).

INQUIRIES ABOUT JOB, OCCUPATION, PROFESSION

What do you do?	I'm a student
What do you do for a living?	I'm an engineer / architect
What's your job/occupation/profession?	I'm a scientist / biologist / physicist

LIKES AND DISLIKES

I like ... (very much) / I love ...	I dislike ...
I enjoy ...	I don't (much) like ...
I prefer ...	I don't like ... at all.
I'm rather / very fond of ...	I'm not very/too/particularly fond of ...
I'm quite / rather/ very keen on ...	I'm not very/too/particularly keen on ...
I'm mad about / on ...	I hate / detest ...
I'm crazy about ...	I can't bear / stand ...

APOLOGIES

I'm very/so/terribly/awfully/really sorry.	That's / It's all right
I'm sorry, I'm late.	That's / It's quite all right.
Sorry for ... Ving .	That's / It's OK.
Excuse me please. Pardon (me).	Never mind.
I must / do apologize for ...	That / It does not matter.
Please, forgive me.	No trouble at all.
I beg your pardon.	Don't worry about it.
It's all my fault.	No problem.

POLITE REQUESTS

Will you do me a favour?	(Yes), certainly. (Yes), of course.
Would you be so kind as to ...?	All right. OK.
Would/ Will/ Could you.....(please)?	I'm afraid, I can't. (I'm) sorry, I can't.
Do you think you could ...?	No, I can't/won't.
Would you mind ... Ving ?	Don't worry, I'll .../do my best.

AGREEMENT

I quite/fully agree (with you).
I think so too.
You're (quite) right there.
I think it's quite true.
That's just what I think.
I'm completely in agreement with ...
I was just going to say the same thing.
I'm of the same opinion.
I fully support this.
It's very well put.
I accept this.
On the whole you're right but ...
There's something in what you say.
I'm afraid it's so.
It really looks like that.
I won't deny that ...
That's a fine way of putting it.

Strong Agreement / Disagreement

You're a hundred percent / absolutely right. / What? You must be joking / kidding!
I couldn't agree with you more. / You're not serious suggesting that ..., are you?
I'm totally with you on this one. / I'm sorry, I think you've got the wrong end of the stick. /
Excuse me, but what you are saying amounts to nonsense.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION

I'd like to know ...
I'm interested in ...
Could you tell me ...?
Do you know ...?
Could you find out ...?
Could I ask ...?

DISAGREEMENT

I (absolutely) disagree (with you).
I don't think so.
Too good to be true.
You can't mean that!
Well, you wouldn't say that!
You're completely wrong.
You're not right there.
I'm afraid / I think you're mistaken.
Nothing of the kind.
On the contrary.
Nonsense.
I'm not sure I agree with ...
I can't accept this point.
Far from it.
It doesn't make sense.
Here I differ from you.
I doubt it.

Sorry, I did not catch what you said.
Pardon?
(Sorry), What did you say?
Could I ask you a little more about ...?
Do you happen to know ...?

EXPRESSING PERSONAL OPINION

To my mind, ...
It seems ... to me.
As far as ... is concerned, ...
I consider that ...
I insist that ...
I (personally) think/ believe/ feel (that) ...
From my point of view ...
As I see it ...
I hope (that) ...

In my view / in my opinion, ...
If you ask me, ...
I strongly approve of Ving
I don't mind much about ...
I share one's viewpoint ...
As far as I understand/ know ...
As far as I'm concerned ...
I'm a passionate believer in ...
As far as I'm able to judge ...

FILLERS AND TURN-TAKING

Fillers

Where was I? / Where were you?
What was I / were we saying?
Right, ... / Let me think. / OK, so ...
Hmm ... it's not an easy question to answer.
Interesting question... / Well ...

Inviting a response

What's your feeling about this?
Don't you think?
Don't you agree?
How do you feel about that?

Interrupting

If I can just make a point here please ...
Excuse me, but that isn't quite right ...
Hold on a second, ...
Wait a minute, ...
Sorry, can/may I just say something?

Returning to the topic

As I was saying...
Anyway, going back to...
Anyway, what I was going to say was ...
To return to my earlier point ...

Challenging someone to express their opinion

You have a better idea?
Let's hear a suggestion from you, then.
OK, then. Put something on the table.
Why don't you tell us what you have in mind, then?

Giving Advice

If I were you... / Have your tries ... / Try ...ing instead of ...
If I were in your shoes, I'd ... / You are strongly recommended (not) to ...
It's a good idea to ... / It might be an idea to ...
The (best) thing to do is ... / It might be advisable (not) to ...

Reacting to advice positively

Sounds fine!
That would be very helpful, thanks.

Reacting to advice negatively

That's easier said than done ...
That sounds like a good idea, but ...
That's all very well, but ...
I'm sure that would work ...

II. SIGNAL WORDS

These words or phrases signal relationships between ideas.

TIME / ORDER

These words tell when things occurred. They also tell in what order the events happened:

after, at last, at that time, at the present time, at the same time, at this point, before, during, earlier, eventually, finally, frequently;

later, the former ... the latter, meanwhile, next, now, previously, second, since, then, until, up to this point, when, while.

ADDITION / COMPARISON

These words add information to or express agreement with what has already been said:

**additionally, also, and, furthermore, in addition;
in the same way, likewise, moreover, similarly, too.**

CONTRAST / CHANGE

These words give information that is either different from what has already been said or opposite to what the reader expects:

**although, but, even so, even though, however, in contrast;
nevertheless, on the one hand, on the other hand, whereas, yet.**

CAUSE

These words show why something has happened:

because, since.

EFFECT

These words show the effect or result of something that has happened:

and so, as a result, consequently, for these reasons, so, therefore, thus.

PURPOSE

These words show why something is being done:

in order to, to V ...

EXAMPLE

These words give specific examples to support what has been said earlier:

for example, for instance, such as.

REPETITION / EMPHASIS

These words emphasize important ideas that have already been stated:

**above all, in other words;
more importantly, most importantly.**

ALTERNATIVE

These words tell the reader that a choice is possible:

either / or, neither / nor, or.

CONDITION

These words state the conditions that exist and tell the reader what to expect:

although, if, unless.

SUMMARY

These words summarize everything that has been said:

In conclusion, in summary, to summarize.

The following words are summary words, but they also appear as TIME/ORDER and EFFECT words: **and so, as a result, consequently, finally, for these reasons, so, therefore, thus.**

Use them effectively to organize, comment or frame what you are saying or writing.

COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITIES AND GAMES

1. You are on board a plane on the way to a conference. Get acquainted with the passengers sitting next to you.
2. You are (standing) in the lobby. You are anxious to meet other participants of the conference. Introduce yourself to them and exchange your visiting cards.
3. There are people of various nationalities in your group. Find on the map the countries they have come from. Tell your friend what peoples live there and what languages are spoken there.
4. You are a journalist. Interview 2-3 participants of the Conference.
5. You are late for a seminar. Apologize for that and give your reason.
6. You are a famous scientist. You are to give a talk on TV. Tell the TV-viewers your life story within 3 minutes.
7. A foreign scientist has come to your University. Receive him. Introduce yourself as his guide and interpreter. Ask him about the purpose of his visit. Wish him a wonderful stay.
8. What do you generally say if:
 - ✓ you meet somebody for the first time?
 - ✓ somebody says to you "How are you?"
 - ✓ you meet somebody whom you have not seen for some time?
 - ✓ you want to address an American tourist (Mrs. Jane Hardy) whom you have known for a few days?
 - ✓ you introduce a new friend to your mother.
 - ✓ you leave a group of fellow-students after classes?
 - ✓ you are late for a class?
 - ✓ you didn't hear what your had neighbour said?
 - ✓ you express your personal opinion about the importance of the English language?
 - ✓ you like to read historical novels very much.
 - ✓ you dislike writing letters.
9. Ask your teacher / partner:
 - ❖ to repeat the question.
 - ❖ to give you that book / newspaper / material for a day or two.
10. Are you ...? Consider how many of these words apply to you, and in what situations: *a philosopher, a radical thinker, open-minded, narrow-minded, a moralist, fanatical, odd, conservative, traditional, firm, strong.*
11. What do you usually call a person who *plays football / edits a magazine / drives a taxi / acts in films / teaches children.*

Match the people with the places where they usually work. Describe their job.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Teacher | a) University |
| 2. Accountant | b) School |
| 3. Waitress | c) Theatre |
| 4. Student | d) Office |
| 5. Nurse | e) Cafe |
| 6. Secretary | f) Hospital |
| 7. Actor | |

12. Which of the job-titles given below would best describe the following?

- A person who has a high (but not the highest) position in a company and whose job is to make important decisions.
- An important person in a company who sits on the Board.
- A person generally in charge of the day-to-day administration in a company.
- A person whose job is to keep an eye on the day-to-day work of other workers

1 **union official**; 2 **executive manager**; 3 **director**; 4 **unskilled worker**; 5 **administrator**; 6 **safety officer**; 7 **supervisor**; 8 **personnel officer**; 9 **public relations officer**.

13. Can you name ten people's jobs in English?

14. Whose job do these things belong to?

- board, chalk
- scalpel, mask
- make-up, microphone
- tractor, plough
- sewing machine, scissors

15. Fill in the collocations with the following words: *offered, work, get / have, living, take ... on*.

I'd love to ... (1) a job in journalism, but it's not easy without qualifications. Since I have to earn a ... (2) somehow, I'll have to get ... (3) wherever I can find it. I've been ... (4) some part time work editing a typescript for a book, but I'm not sure I want to ... it ... (5).

16. Choose from the list and say what personal qualities and skills these people should have. Say whether they need **some, a lot or a bit of the quality**. Use a dictionary for any difficult words.

Jobs: soldier, nurse, teacher, explorer, actor, athlete, writer, surgeon, receptionist.

Qualities: patience, courage, determination, goodwill, charm, stamina, reliability, loyalty, energy, experience, commitment, talent, creativity, intelligence, training.

17. List six jobs you would like to do in order of preference.

18. A curriculum vitae (CV). Talk to the partner and complete the curriculum vitae.

A curriculum vitae

Sheet A

This CV is not complete: you have only half the information. The other half is on sheet **B**. Work with a partner who has sheet **B** and complete the CV by asking questions. Your partner will also ask you questions. Follow these rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't show your CV to your partner until you have finished.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Robert J. Russel

Address: _____

Telephone: Home: (032) 321 7895
Office: (____) _____

Date of birth: 10th January 1978

Nationality: _____

Family: Married, three children

Education: 4 "A" Levels: Spanish, French and Italian 2001;
Computer Studies 2005
BA (Com) University of _____ 200_____

Work Experience: 2006-200_____
A_____ S_____ Manager
J.B. _____ C _____ Ltd
_____ Road

2009-present
Purchasing Manager
Bell & Gor Ltd
21 London Rd
Rugby RG2 3QY

Other qualifications: _____ in _____

Languages: Spanish (good)
German (basic)

This CV is not complete: you have only half the information. The other half is on sheet A. Work with a partner who has sheet A and complete the CV by asking questions. Your partner will also ask you questions. Follow these rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't show your CV to your partner until you have finished.

CURRICULUM VITAE	
Name:	Robert J. Russel
Address:	8 Baker St Manchester MC1 0XB
Telephone:	Home: (____) ____ ____ Office: (032) 987 6543
Date of birth:	____th ____ 19____
Nationality:	British
Family:	Married, ____ children
Education:	4 "A" Levels _____ , _____ and _____ 200 _____; _____ 200 ____ BA (Com) University of Rugby 2000
Work Experience:	2006-2008 Assistant Stock Manager J. Brown Construction Ltd 123 Cambridge Rd Oxford OX1 2XY 2009-present P _____ Manager B _____ & G _____ Ltd _____ Road _____
Other qualifications:	Diploma in IBM word processing Clean driving licence
Languages:	_____ (good) _____ (_____)

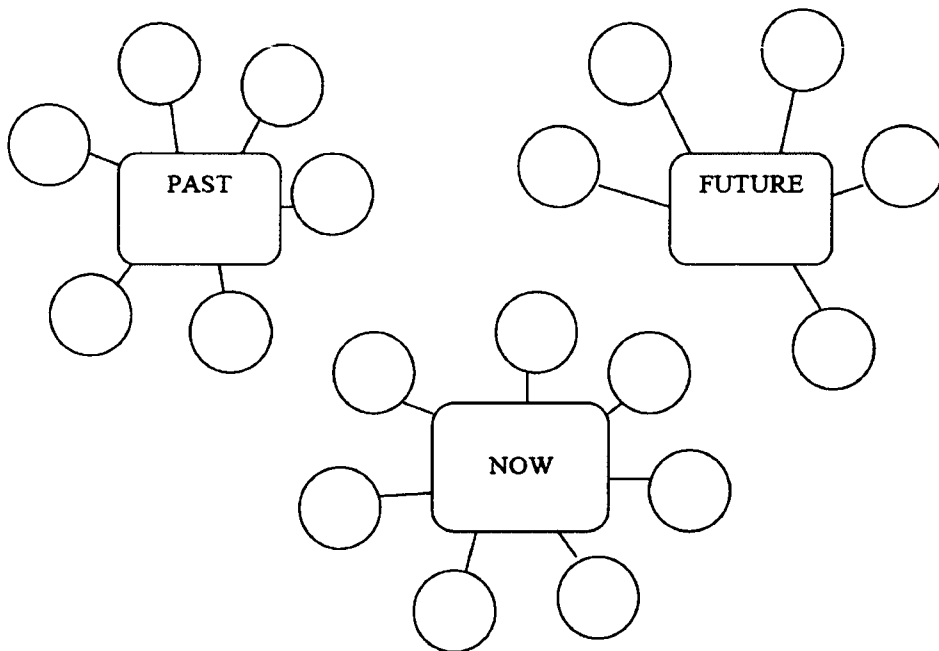
19. Speak about **your Monday / your friend's Monday**, using your active topical vocabulary.

20. Ask your partner about these people's routines.

Activity	Peter	Nick	Olga
gets up at	7 : 00	7 : 30	8 : 00
starts work at	8 : 30	9 : 00	9 : 30
has lunch	at a fast food restaurant	in the canteen	at a cafe
in the evening	reads, watches TV, goes jogging, attends sport club	spends at home, talks with his room mates, cooks supper, listens to music	goes out with friends, watches films, attends exhibitions, visits friends
goes to bed at	12 : 00	12 : 30	11 : 30

21. Use this diagram to prepare a talk about your life. Use the key words:

childhood ambitions, significant recent events, memorable journeys / holidays



22. Role-Play "Choosing a Hotel". **Student A:** You want to stay at a hotel in London / Paris / Madrid. Ask your partner questions about the number of rooms, facilities, restaurant and buffet in the hotel he / she recommends. **Student B:** Answer your partner's questions about the hotel and try to persuade him / her to stay there.

23. Communicative Game "Sentence Strips" (Personal Information).
Talk to different people and find your pair.

What is your name?	I'm Jack/Mary Gross.
---------------------------	----------------------

What is your first name?	Jack/Mary.
---------------------------------	------------

What is your surname?	Gross.
Where do you live now?	I live in Tomsk.
What's your address?	Pushkin Street, 7, flat 4.
What's your e-mail address?	It's O.Ivanov@mail.ru /Ou dot ivanov <u>at</u> mail ru/
Where are you from?	I'm from Atlanta.
What country are you from?	I'm from the U.S.A.
Are you from the south of America?	I'm from the north.
What's your marital status?	I'm married.
Are you married?	No, I'm not. I'm single.
Have you got any children?	I have one daughter and two sons.
Are you a student?	No, I'm not. I'm a teacher.
How old are you?	I'm 35 (years old).
When is your birthday?	It's on the third of March.
What do you do?	I'm a university student/ professor.
Where do you study/ work?	Tomsk State University, the Faculty of Geography/ Biology/ Philology /Applied Mathematics/ Psychology.

24. Communicative Game “**Identical Twins**”. Talk to different people and find your “twin” brother or sister.

<p>My name is Mary. I live in London. I am married. I'm happy. I speak Russian a little. My phone number is 903-913-70-96. I come from England.</p>	<p>My mane is Peter. I live in Paris. I'm divorced. I'm very well. I speak English very well. My phone number is 903-913-79-69. I come from America.</p>
---	--

<p>My name's Ann. My phone number is 903-913-50-27. I live in Paris. I'm single. I'm very happy. I speak English natively. I come from England.</p>	<p>My name's David. My phone number is 903-913-38-88. I live in London. I'm divorced, but I'm happy. I speak no foreign languages at all. I come from America.</p>
--	---

<p>My e-mail is olga@mail.ru I live in Moscow now. I'm single, but I have a daughter. I speak English fluently. I come from Russia.</p>	<p>My e-mail is katya@mail.ru I live in Tomsk. I'm married and have a son. I speak French a little. I come from Russia.</p>
---	---

<p>My name's Nickola. My e-mail is n.davies@uk.com I live in the village, near Oxford. I'm married and have 3 children. I speak only English. I'm from Britain.</p>	<p>My name's Ronald. Just call me Ron. My e-mail is ron.davies@uk.com I live in London. I'm married and have 2 children. I speak English and a little French. I come from England.</p>
--	---

<p>My last name's Eccles. My address is 27, Whitehall Gardens. Now I live in Birmingham. I'm married to a nice man. I speak Italian and German. I come from Ireland.</p>	<p>My surname is Éccles. My address is 4, Prince Road. I live in America now. I'm happily married. I speak Spanish. I come from Ireland.</p>
---	---

25. Communicative game “At a Party”.

A. Prepare to talk about yourself following the model:

YOU	
smoke?	Yes / No
have a pet?	Yes / No
play sport?	Yes / No
I like _____	food (e.g. tasty, fresh, Italian)
I listen to _____	(music, MP3 Player)
I watch _____	(TV programmes about art, history, adventure)
I read _____	(detective books, historical novels, love stories)

B. Imagine you're at a party. Talk to OTHER PEOPLE to find somebody like you.

OTHER PEOPLE

- / smoke?
- / have a pet? What pet / have?
- / play sport? What sport / play?
- What food / like?
- What music / listen to?
- What TV programme / watch?
- What book / read?

26. Communicative Game "Past Tense Question Time".

<p><u>This morning</u> What time / wake up? What time / get up? / have breakfast? What / have? What time / leave house? How / get to work / uni?</p>	<p><u>When you were 12 years old</u> Where / live? What school / go to? / like school? Which teachers / like? What / do after school? What TV programmes / you watch?</p>
<p><u>Last Saturday</u> / go shopping? What / buy? / go out in the evening? Where / go? What / have to eat and drink? / have good time? What time / go to bed?</p>	<p><u>Yesterday</u> What / have for breakfast? Where / have lunch? Who / have lunch with? Where / be / 7 p.m.? What / do / evening? / go to bed late? What time / go to bed?</p>
<p><u>Your last holiday</u> Where / go? Who / go with? How / get there? / stay in a hotel? What / do?</p>	<p><u>2 weeks ago</u> What / do? How / spend free time? / talk to parents? / work hard in the library? / work on the project paper?</p>

27. Communicative Game “Lifestyle”.

1. Read the questions and answer them in the YOU column.
2. Ask your partner questions and write his/her answers in the YOUR PARTNER column.

	YOU	Your Partner
When's your birthday?	_____	_____
What time do you usually have meals?	_____	_____
What time do you start/finish your work?	_____	_____
How often do you go shopping?	_____	_____
Where do you spend your summer vacation?	_____	_____
How did you spend your last vacation?	_____	_____
Why did you go there?	_____	_____
What do you like to read?	_____	_____
What are your hobbies?	_____	_____
What do you do about the house?	_____	_____
What's your favourite day of the week? Why?	_____	_____
What do you do for keeping fit?	_____	_____
What is your diet?	_____	_____
What is your life style?	_____	_____
What do you usually do at weekends?	_____	_____
Do you know any poems in English?	_____	_____
What is special for you and why?	_____	_____
What's your marital status?	_____	_____
What languages do you speak?	_____	_____
What countries did you visit?	_____	_____
What kind of person are you?	_____	_____
What is your New Year resolution?	_____	_____
What will you do this summer?	_____	_____
How will you improve your English?	_____	_____

Exchange information about the research grant activity at Tomsk State University with your partner and decide whether you could take part in these competitions. For more information about the grant competitions consult the Youth Center of TSU and their site:

www.tsu.ru/webdesign/tsu/core.nsf/structurlprn/science_sciactivity_cent

Student A Information File

- 19 young TSU scientists were awarded Prizes of Tomsk Oblast in science, education, healthcare and culture.
- Scientific Boards of TSU departments have established nominal grants (B.I. Maryanov, N.A. Gezehus, V.V. Sapozhnikov, A.V. Polozhyi) for students on the competitive basis.
- Since 2002 up to present Tomsk State University together with other 2 universities is leading in the competition winners of the All Russia Competition “For the Best Student Research Work”.
- Since 2002 – present TSU students were given 18 highest awards of the Russian Academy of Sciences and it ranks 3d after Moscow State University (60 awards) and Moscow University of Physics and Technology (19).

Student B Information File

- TSU Scientific Board has established 11 nominal grants, 2 personal grants for students and Tomsk Imperial University founder V.M. Florinsky grant in humanities and D.I. Mendeleev grant for post graduate science students.
- In 2009 – 2010 265 students and post graduates were given 3250 rouble monthly grants of Oxford Russian Fund for significant achievements in science, studies, volunteer work for humanity students.
- Tomsk State University students were awarded 46 medals “For the Best Student Research Work” in the All Russia Competition in sciences, technology and humanities in 2006 – 8. Apart from that they received 98 Diplomas of the Ministry of Education.

29. **Communicative game “Question Time”.** Play this game with a partner. Worksheet 1 and Worksheet 2 will help you to practice asking and answering different questions.

Worksheet 1. Can you answer all these questions? Use this paper with a partner to practise.

What's
your
name?

Can you
spell your
name?

Where
are you
from?

Where
do you
live?

What's
your
address?

What's
your phone
number?

What
do you
do?

Are you
married?

Have you got
any brothers
or sisters?

Tell me
about your
family.

Do you live
in a hostel
or flat?

What
time is
it?

What is
the date
today?

Can you
drive
(well)?

What tech
can you
use?

What
languages
can you
speak?

What are you
going to do
tonight?

Describe
what I am
wearing?

...?

...?

Worksheet 2. Can you ask all these questions? Use this paper with a partner to practise.

name?

spell
name?

Where /
from?

Where /
live?

What /
address?

What /
phone
number?

What /
do?

married?

brothers
or sisters?
How many?

Tell me
about your
uni.

hostel or
flat? Can /
describe?

time?

date
today?

you drive
(well)?

use tech?

languages
speak?

What / do
tonight?

Describe
your
classroom.

...?

...?

READER I. READING FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

Humans have never been limited by their curiosity of the world around them. Rather, they have only been constrained by the technology enabling them to extend their explorations further and further.

UNIT I

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts explain and discuss the following:

- What is the etymology of the word “universe”?
 - Is there “the multiverse”, in your opinion?
 - What is our Universe? Which of the definitions of the “universe” do you like best and why?
1. The sum of everything that exists in cosmos, including time and space itself.
 2. One component of a large entity known as the universe.
 3. Everything under consideration.
 4. Our Universe is a large and unimaginable expanse of dust, gas, stars, clouds, galaxies, and life. It looks like a giant spider web, made up of billions of galaxies and trillions of stars.

2. Do you know the difference between stars, planets and satellites? Match the definitions, marked by A, B, and C with the notions:

Planet	A) a massive luminous ball of plasma that is held together by gravity; a celestial body of hot gases that radiates energy derived from the thermonuclear reactions in the interior; any celestial body visible from the Earth at night. Such bodies are grouped together into a constellation, for example: Andromeda, Aries, Cancer, Virgo. Ursa Major (Minor) is visible throughout the year in most of the northern hemisphere. Its name means the Great Bear in Latin.
Satellite	B) any celestial body that revolves around a star. Such objects orbit around the Sun and are officially classed into 3 categories: big celestial bodies, dwarf objects and small Solar System bodies. Some of them are called terrestrial, because they are composed of rock and metal; and others are called gas giants, because they are composed of hydrogen and helium gases.
Star	C) any celestial body orbiting around a planet. For example, Mars has two of them: Phobos and Deimos; artificial bodies in space placed into orbit by human endeavor.

3. Discuss with your partner what you know about the Sun.

READING

4. Read carefully the texts about the Sun and answer the following questions:

Why do people explore the Sun?

What is the Sun's structure?

What is the relationship between the Sun and the Earth?

THE SUN

The Sun looks like a big bright ball. It shines on our world and helps us to see everything around us. In the morning the Sun is in the east. At first it is low in the sky and then it rises higher and higher. At noon the Sun is in the south. In the evening it is in the west.

The Sun shines all the time, but it can shine only on one side of the earth. When the Sun shines on one side of the Earth, it is day there. When it shines on the other side of the Earth, it is night where you are. At night we do not see the Sun, but in the morning it rises again and lights us and warms us.

The Earth turns round the Sun in twelve months, or three hundred and sixty-five days. Three hundred and sixty-five days make a year.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE SUN

Our Sun is not the largest star in our universe. If we make a non-stop flight around it in an airplane at a speed of about 300 km per hour it will take 365 days to go around it at the equator.

The Sun consists of almost natural hydrogen gas, together with a small amount of helium gas. The Sun is a ball made up of the gases at a very high temperature. At the surface the temperature is about six thousand degrees and deep down in the Sun it rises to fifteen million degrees and there the gas weighs ten times as much as water.

Only recently scientists understood that it is the fusion reaction that produces the Sun's energy.

WHAT'S THE SUN LIKE?

Some scientists compare it to a large hydrogen bomb burning slowly. Every second four million tons of hydrogen are destroyed in explosions on the sun's surface. Flames of hydrogen rise from the Sun's surface with tremendous force. They are forced up to the surface by the thermonuclear explosions at the core of the Sun. These explosions have the force of millions of hydrogen bombs because the sun is in a permanent state of nuclear activity. Scientists estimate that the temperature near the Sun's core or center is about 25 million degrees Fahrenheit.

Every year the Sun sends to the Earth a stream of energy 10 times larger than the energy of all the fuel hidden inside the Earth. If we could manage to make use of only 5 per cent of Solar energy, falling on a tenth of all the deserts in our country, then we would obtain some four billion kilowatts.

FOLLOW-UP

5. Vocabulary Study

- a) Circle any words you do not understand. Working in pairs, use dictionaries to find their meanings.
- b) The italicized words in the sentences below are found in this reading. Study the sentences. Then identify the part of speech and the meaning of the word.
 - The Sun looks *like* a big bright ball.
 - The Earth turns *round* the sun in twelve months.
 - Scientists *estimate* that the temperature near the sun's core is very high.

- c) *In each set of words, cross out the word that does not relate to the group. Compare your answers with another student.*

planet	Mercury	Mars	Moon	Saturn
body	star	planet	Sun	surface
speed	velocity	force	race	pace
destroy	create	crush	ruin	destruct
core	nucleus	center	corner	kernel
obtain	get	achieve	lose	attain
stream	side	flow	current	torrent

- d) *Match these words and phrases with their definitions:*

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 planet | a) a union of atomic nuclei to form a heavier nucleus, usually with energy being released; |
| 2 star | b) a large body in space that moves round a star; |
| 3 hydrogen bomb | c) a very large mass of burning gas in space; |
| 4 fusion reaction | d) a large area of land with little water and vegetation; |
| 5 desert | e) an immensely powerful type of nuclear weapon which explodes when the nuclei of hydrogen fuse. |

6. Grammar Focus

- a) **Look at this example from the text and translate it:**

The Sun shines all the time.

- b) **Notice that Present Simple is often used when facts are stated. Make similar sentences using the words:**

1. The Sun / look like / a big bright ball
2. It / shine / on our world
3. Three hundred and sixty-five days / make / a year
4. The Sun / consist of / almost natural hydrogen gas
5. Flames of hydrogen / rise from / the Sun's surface

- c) **Find in the texts the sentences in which the main verb is in the Passive.**

7. Comprehension Check:

1. *Explain the significance of the Sun for the life on the Earth.*
2. *Summarize the views expressed by scientists about the Sun.*
3. *Explain the statement "Our Sun is not the largest star in our universe."*

8. Read carefully the texts about the Sun again.

- a) *Recall how the figures were used in the texts: 565; 25, 000, 000; 365; 300; 6, 000; 15 million; 1/10; 4 billion; 5 %; 10.*
- b) *Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask a partner / group your questions.*

- c) Make a list of new words and compare it with your partner's.
- d) Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.
- e) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (*Keys to Communication – Signal Words*).

UNIT II

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts respond to the following:

1. Read the joke and comment on it.

Parent: Which is better the Sun or the Moon?

Child: Certainly the Moon.

Parent: Why?

Child: It gives us light at night when it is dark, but the Sun gives us light in the day-time when it is light.

2. What do you know about the Moon?

READING

2. Read the texts about the Moon and answer the questions:

What is the Moon like?

What is the relationship between the Sun, the Earth, and the Moon?

PHASES OF THE MOON

The Sun does not shine at night, and then we have the moon. But on some nights we do not see the moon at all. When it first shows itself, it is like a fine sickle. This sickle becomes larger and larger every evening till it is in the form of a bow. Then the Moon is seven days or a week old.

The next seven days it becomes larger and then it becomes half moon. Half moon is the appearance of the Moon when about half of its apparent disk is illuminated. Then we say it is full moon when its whole apparent disk is illuminated, and it is fourteen days old. The next seven days the Moon becomes smaller and smaller till it takes the form of a bow again. It is then three weeks old.

For the next seven days the Moon becomes smaller and smaller again till we do not see it at all. So the Moon moves round the Earth in twenty-eight days.

THE MOON

The Earth's gravity pulls everything, all the time. It pulls tiny grains of sand; it pulls you; it pulls huge, heavy buildings, and it pulls something much bigger and heavier, the Moon.

The Moon is a huge, heavy ball of rock. On the Moon there are mountains and valleys, and wide, rocky deserts. There is no water or air on the Moon and there are no living things.

The Earth's gravity pulls the heavy moon. It helps to keep the Moon circling around the Earth. The Moon takes about four weeks to travel all the way around the Earth. As the moon travels, sunlight shines upon it. That is why we can see the moon. Sunlight on the earth makes daylight. Sunlight on the Moon makes moonlight.

(From "Science in your life" YL. American English)

MOON METEORITES

A phenomenal amount of information about the origins and histories of lunar meteorites has been obtained and inferred from analyses of noble gas isotopes trapped in such meteorites. Eugster describes five lunar meteorites that are estimated to have landed on the Antarctic ice sheet some 70,000 to 170,000 years ago. **The meteorites range in size from less than 50 to more than 600 grams; they were propelled into space by large comets or asteroids that hit the moon.** For the meteorites to escape from the Moon's gravitational field, the asteroids should have had diameters greater than 100 meters. **Three of the lunar meteorites spent over 5 million years traveling to the earth and may be pieces of the same falling rock; the other two traveled much faster and arrived at the earth in less than 300,000 years.** Studies of these lunar meteorites and of the rocks that were brought back to the Earth during the Apollo and Luna missions have led to a richer understanding of the chemical composition of the lunar crust. (from "Science")

FOLLOW-UP

3. Vocabulary Study

a) Put the words and phrases **full moon / sickle / bow / half moon** into the gaps in the sentences:

1. When it shows itself, it is like a fine _____ .
2. This sickle becomes larger and larger every evening till it is in the form of a _____ .
3. The next seven days it becomes larger and then it becomes _____ .
4. Then we say it is _____ when its whole apparent disk is illuminated.

b) Find compound words with **-light**.

4. Grammar Focus

a) Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word:

1. The _____ (Earth / Earth's) gravity pulls everything.
2. For the meteorites to escape from the _____ (Moon's / Moons) gravitational field, the asteroids should have had diameters greater than 100 meters.
3. On the Moon there _____ (is / are) mountains and valleys, and wide, rocky deserts.
4. There _____ (is / are) no water or air on the Moon.
5. There _____ (is / are) no living things there.

b) Find in the texts the sentences in which the main verbs are in the Passive.

5. Comprehension Check:

1. *Why is the Moon visible?*
2. *How does the Moon grow?*
3. *How long is the full cycle?*
4. *Why do people explore the Moon?*
5. *Summarize the views expressed by scientists about the Moon.*
6. *Explain the statement "The Moon is a huge heavy ball of rock."*

6. Read carefully the texts about the Moon again.

- a) Look at the figures and recall how they were used in the texts: 3; 4; 7; 14; 28.
- b) Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask your partner / group these questions.
- c) Make a list of new words and compare it with your partner's.
- d) Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.
- e) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (Keys to Communication – Signal Words).

7. Read the following text and find the bold type words in it. Guess their meanings without using a dictionary. Share your ideas with a partner. Answer the question: What are the main ideas of the text?

PLANETS

From the earliest time man has studied the Sun, the planets, the moons, the comets, the stars and other heavenly bodies. Man has observed these bodies for centuries. He has noticed that some stars move. The other stars have been seen by him as fixed, that is **unmoving**. But there is the **unthinkable** distance to stars. Then he invented a telescope – a device that has increased the number of visible stars very much.

Through **powerful** telescopes and with the aid of other **optical** instruments, especially the spectroscope man has learned more and more about cosmos. Aided by the exact science of mathematics, and by laws of physics, astronomers have measured the heavenly bodies - their size and mass, their relation to one another, as well as their nature and the like. Then science of astronomy has become of vital **importance** for man. It has told him many important things about his own Earth and about the **measurement** of time. It has brought him **knowledge** about the Sun's influence upon life, has given a lot of information about the nature of the Universe, of which our Solar System is only a tiny part. With the help of modern common and **electronic** telescopes and other recently developed **astronomical** equipment, of all the heavenly bodies most closely man has studied and explored "**movable** stars", at least nine of them. He has found out that "movable stars" really are not stars at all. They are planets, and there is **weightlessness** in cosmos.

The six planets nearest to the Sun - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn - are the brightest ones. They have been known since earliest times. Because of their great distance from the Sun the three other planets are not as bright as others are and due to the fact were **undiscovered** until recent time (Uranus in 1781, Neptune in 1846, and Pluto in 1930).

By its gravitational pull, the Sun keeps the planets of its system in their orbits and pulls them with it through space, for the Sun, and the Solar system with it, as the scientists have determined, are moving through space at the speed of about 12 miles per second. The Sun is rotating on its axis with the period of rotation of 26 days.

FOLLOW-UP

8. Vocabulary Study

a) Match the synonyms:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A compute | 1 celestial |
| B aid | 2 compose |
| C find out | 3 rotation |

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| D circular round | 4 the whole |
| E plane | 5 learn |
| F entire | 6 orbit |
| G make up | 7 help |
| H gravitational force | 8 calculate |
| I revolution | 9 surface |
| J heavenly | 10 gravitational pull |

b) Find the equivalents to the following:

при помощи, большое расстояние, ось, с незапамятных времен, измерение времени, астрономическое оборудование, как установили ученые;

of all the heavenly bodies, the number of visible stars, through powerful telescopes, with the aid of, the exact science of mathematics, to become of vital importance, and the like.

c) Give the derivatives of the following words and define their meanings:

Base	Derivatives
1. rotate	
2. cover	
3. close	
4. gravity	
5. relate	
6. equip	
7. vision	
8. move	
9. science	
10. inform	

9. Grammar Focus

a) Find in the text the verbs in the Present Perfect. Group them according to the Voice (Active / Passive).

10. Comprehension Check:

1. Match the planets with their characteristics. Check your answers with a partner.

1	Earth	a) It is the largest planet – 318 times the size of the Earth and twice the size of all the other planets put together. One of the large moons there is Io.
2	Neptune	b) At the time of its discovery, in 1930, this dark, cold planet was the smallest one. Many suggest it is an asteroid or comet rather than a planet.
3	Mercury	c) It appears to be very similar to the Earth. This is the second closest planet to the Sun and is named after the goddess of love and beauty.
4	Mars	d) This is the second largest planet. It is the least dense of all the planets. It is the sixth closest planet to the Sun. It is most famous for its rings.
5	Pluto	e) Its year is equal to 88 our days. The only planet denser than this one is the Earth. It is the closest planet to the Sun.
6	Venus	f) It is the third planet from the Sun and the fifth largest and densest planet in the Solar System. 71% of the surface of this planet is covered with water.
7	Jupiter	g) This is the third largest planet and the seventh from the Sun. It has more than 20 moons, the two largest are Titania and Oberon.
8	Saturn	h) It is named after the Roman God of the Sea because of its blue colour. It orbits the Sun every 165 years. This is the eighth planet from the Sun and the fourth largest one.
9	Uranus	i) It has two satellites, named Phobos and Deimos. It is sometimes called the Red Planet because of the red dust storms. This is the fourth planet from the Sun.

2. Summarize the views expressed by scientists about the Solar System planets.

3. Explain the statement “A year is, of course, different for each planet.”

11. Read carefully the texts again.

- a) Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask your partner / group your questions.
- b) Make a list of new words and compare it with your partner’s.
- c) Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.
- d) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (*Keys to Communication – Signal Words*).
- e) Write a short essay “The Solar System is our Immense Home” or choose your own subject for the essay. Use the suggested **format** and reflect on the problems experienced while writing.

Topic introduction	Topic development	Topic restatement Conclusion
Comments on the problems while writing		

UNIT III

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts respond to the question:

What do you know about the Earth?

READING

2. Read the texts about the Earth and answer the following questions:

What sciences study the Earth?

What is the Earth's composition?

THE EARTH

The science of the study of the Earth has made particular progress in recent years. It has developed into a large group of individual sciences, closely related and oriented towards the study of the Earth's crust and its upper mantle, and their composition – particularly that of the Earth's crust which is a source of minerals.

The study of the world's oceans and the geology of their beds, their biological resources, the physics of the sea and the physics of the atmosphere, the study of natural resources, their conservation and rational use has developed on a vast scale. The Earth is the fifth largest planet of the Solar System, the third in order from the Sun, and the only one positively known to support life, consists essentially of a nearly spherical mass of more or less solid rock. It has sufficient gravitational attraction (because of its mass) to hold a substantial atmosphere; because of its distance from the Sun, its rotation, and the nature of the atmosphere, its temperatures are moderate, with relatively minor fluctuations. **Solar heat, without which the Earth would be a frozen and lifeless world, powers the Hydrologic Cycle, which makes water continuously available to living things over most of the planet's surface and, through the processes of erosion, keeps working changes constantly on and in the crust.** This crust, with its broad variety of topographical forms and chemical composition, is being altered further by thrusting, folding, faulting, and uplift or subsidence of its parts, as well as by volcanic action resulting from the planet's internal heat. Although little is precisely known about the Earth's interior, seismic evidence indicates that here, too, physical activity is continuous. The Earth seems unique among the planets in the variety of its characteristics and of the processes occurring over, on, and beneath its surface.

THE EARTH'S COMPOSITION

The planet Earth seems to us a very stable and unmoving place – continents of solid rock surrounded by the oceans. In one sense, of course, it is stable, or our kind of life would be impossible. But when we experience or hear about violent natural events like earthquakes and volcanoes, we also get some idea of the great forces at work under its surface.

In fact the Earth is a very complex object, made up of many layers. What we are familiar with is only the upper surface of the 'skin', or crust. This crust is altogether rather more than 100 km deep. The outer crust, of a depth of approximately 8 km. is made mostly of very hard rock, a kind of granite. This makes up the continents or major land masses. Below it is a much thicker layer, the inner crust, also made of a hard but different kind of rock, basalt. Beneath this lies the upper mantle, a semi-fluid layer about 600 km deep, where temperatures reach 1,500 degrees Centigrade. The lower mantle is more rigid, because of the great pressures at those depths. It

extends a further 2,900 km towards the center of the earth and has a temperature twice that of the layer immediately above it.

Within the mantle is the core. This again is divided into two layers, the outer and the inner. **The former consists of molten iron and has a temperature of 3,900 degrees Centigrade. The latter, of the same constituents, is, however, relatively solid, again because of the great pressure at those depths.** The temperature of the inner core is about 900 degrees C higher than of the outer core and its diameter is approximately 4,300 km.

FOLLOW-UP

3. Vocabulary Study

Find international words in the text "The Earth", analyze them and give Russian equivalents.

4. Grammar Focus

a) Fill the gaps with the suitable prepositions given below:

into	in	of	under	among	on	about	with	during
------	----	----	-------	-------	----	-------	------	--------

1. Our science has made particular progress ___ recent years.
2. The study of the Earth has developed ___ a vast scale.
3. ___ fact, the Earth is unique ___ the planets.
4. Little is known ___ the Earth's interior.
5. Solar heat keeps changes ___ and ___ the crust.
6. We are familiar ___ great forces working ___ the Earth's surface ___ volcanoes eruptions and earthquakes.
7. The Earth holds a substantial atmosphere because ___ sufficient gravitational attraction.
8. The Earth's core is divided ___ two layers.
9. Our continents are mostly made up ___ very hard rock.

b) Study the bold type sentences from the texts, define the predicates and translate the sentences.

5. Comprehension Check:

1. *What is the Earth's place in the Solar System?*
2. *Summarize the views expressed by scientists about the Earth.*
3. *Draw a scheme of the Earth's composition. Describe it to your partner.*
4. *Explain the statement "The Earth seems unique among the planets." and write balanced arguments on the statement.*

6. Read carefully the texts about the Earth again.

- a) *Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask a partner / group your questions.*
- b) *Make a list of new words from the Unit. Compare it with your partner's.*
- c) *Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.*
- d) *Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (Keys to Communication – Signal Words).*

UNIT IV

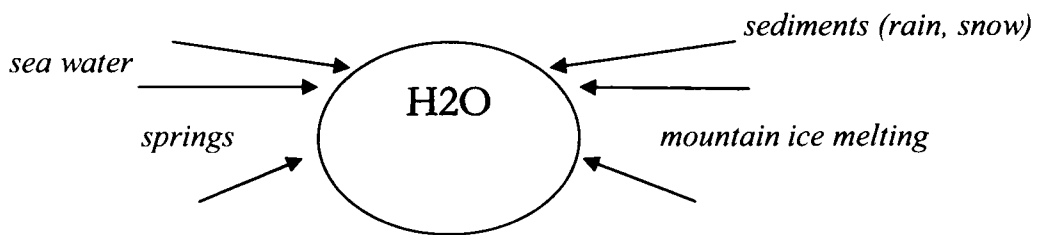
LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts respond to the following:

1. What does water mean for sustaining life on the Earth?
2. How long can a living creature live without water?

	human	camel	rat
hours			
days			

3. What are the sources of water on the Earth? Complete the scheme and discuss it with your partner.



READING

2. Read the following texts about MAN and his ENVIRONMENT.

- **Explore different types of texts:** description / a magazine article / a newspaper article / a media article / a popular science article / a personal story / an opinion story / an advert / a home page on the Internet / factual information, etc.
- **Learn to read to achieve different communicative purposes.** Mind that for quick reading (**skimming and scanning**) it is not important to know all the words. You need just to get informed and understand the main idea or find a specific piece of information in the reading.
- **Learn to express your opinion on the issues raised in the reading.** Support your view with the suitable sentences / facts from the texts and your own notes.

3. Now scan the texts about water and answer the questions:

What kind of substance is water?

Where is water found?

How does nanotechnology help purify drinking water?

WATER, WATER

The planet Earth is mostly water. Oceans cover the biggest part of it – and there are lakes, rivers, streams, and even water underground. All life on Earth – from the smallest bug to the biggest whale – depends on this water. It's precious.

Water is an incredibly important aspect of our daily lives. Every day we drink water, cook with water, bathe in water, and participate in many other activities involving water.

However, even with all of the importance water holds in our lives, many of us know very little about the water we use each day. We drink tap water, enjoying the convenience and cost-effectiveness of this practice, yet, we fail to recognize the serious threat this water may pose to

our health. Those who are willing to forgo the convenience of tap water and indulge in bottled water often know very little about the contents of that water and simply trust that bottled water must be better than tap water. Even conscientious consumers, who wisely attempt to treat their own water in an effort to ensure the healthfulness of that water, often know little about the many home water treatment options now available.

In this age of information, with so many resources immediately available, it is vitally important for us to have comprehensive yet accessible information about the water with which we live and work every day. (From: <http://www.allaboutwater.org/filtered-water.html>)

WHAT IS NANOTECHNOLOGY?

Nanotechnology is a research technology. It uses materials and devices sized a few nanometres. Such technology is capable of imposing effect on molecules and atoms.

Tomsk researchers at the Institute of Strength Physics and Material Sciences of Tomsk Scientific Center SB RAS have developed a really unique technology of water purification. They created nano-filters for water, which are built with nanotechnology.

Filtering materials AquaVallis guarantee microbiological safety of water you drink. Filtering material is nonwoven fabric in which nanofibers are deposited on ultrafine polymer microfibers using a special technology. When water runs through the filter, the material traps



microbial contaminants (bacteria, viruses, parasites, protozoa as well as microscopic algae and fungi). The filter AquaVallis uses a combination of two purification mechanisms - filtration and adsorption. The particles and microorganisms whose size exceeds the material pore size (1 micron) are removed from water via filtration. Smaller-sized microbiological contaminants are removed owing to adsorption on nanosized active centers. In aqueous medium the nanosized active centers produce high positive zeta potential that allows trapping negatively charged microparticles, including microorganisms, whose size is smaller than the material pore size. The material AquaVallis is able to trap 100 % of viruses, bacteria and parasites in the course of contaminated water filtration.

(From: http://www.aquavallis.com/eng/product/filtering_sorption_material.php)

4. *Now you are going to deal with **factual information**.
Work in a group of 3. Each student should look through only one block of facts **A**, **B** or **C**. Then exchange information within your group.*

INTERESTING AND USEFUL FACTS

A

1. Water consists of three atoms, 2 Hydrogen atoms and an Oxygen atom, that are bond together due to electrical charges.
2. Pure water (solely hydrogen and oxygen atoms) has a neutral pH of 7, which is neither acidic nor basic.
3. Water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. Wherever it travels, water carries chemicals, minerals, and nutrients with it.
4. Somewhere between 70 and 75 percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. The total amount of water on the Earth is about 326 million cubic miles of water.
5. The earth is a closed system, similar to a terrarium, meaning that it rarely loses or gains extra matter. The same water that existed on the earth millions of years ago is still present today.

B

1. The oceans cover 71 percent of the Earth's surface and contain 97 percent of the Earth's water. Less than 1 percent is fresh water, and 2-3 percent is contained in glaciers and ice caps.
2. The average depth of the oceans is 4 km. The deepest point on the Earth's surface lies in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, 11 km down.
3. Of all the water on the Earth, humans can use only about three tenths of a percent of this water. Such usable water is found in groundwater aquifers, rivers, and freshwater lakes.
4. Of all the water on Earth, only 2,5% is fresh water. Fresh water is either groundwater (0,5%), or readily accessible water in lakes, streams, rivers, etc. (0,01%).
5. The total amount of water in the body of an average adult is 37 litres. Human brains are 75% water. Human bones are 25% water. Human blood is 83% water.

C

1. 70% of an elephant is water. 75% of a chicken is water. 80% of a pineapple is water. 95% of a tomato is water. 95% of a jellyfish is water.
2. Water moves around the Earth in a water cycle. The water cycle has five parts: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration and surface run-off.
3. Water is the only substance that is found naturally on Earth in three forms: liquid, gas, solid.
4. A person can live about a month without food, but only about a week without water.
5. In a five-minute shower we use 95 to 190 litres (25 to 50 gallons) of water. To flush a toilet we use 7.5 to 26.5 litres (2 to 7 gallons) of water.
6. Less than 1% of the water supply on Earth can be used as drinking water.

Read more: <http://www.lenntech.com/water-trivia-facts.htm#ixzz0dFoB6YxD>

5. Scan the **Fact File** compiled by the World Health Organization (WHO). What do you know about the subject you are going to read about? Predict if the problem is getting better or worse on the global scale? What are the reasons for that?

10 FACTS ABOUT THE WATER SCARCITY (March 2009)

A lack of water to meet daily needs is a reality today for one in three people around the world.

Globally, the problem is getting worse as cities and population grow, and the needs for water increase in agriculture, industry and households.

This fact file highlights the health consequences of water scarcity, its impact on daily life and how it could impede international development. It urges everyone to be part of efforts to conserve and protect the resource.



WHO/Marko Kocio

Fact 1 ~ Water scarcity occurs even in areas where there is plenty of rainfall or freshwater because of its wrong or uneven consumption and distribution in communities.

Fact 2 ~ The situation is getting worse as needs for water rise along with population growth, urbanization and increases in household and industrial uses.

Fact 3 ~ Almost one fifth of the world's population (about 1.2 billion people) live in areas where the water is physically scarce. One quarter of the global population also live in developing countries that face water shortages due to a lack of infrastructure to fetch water from rivers and aquifers.

Fact 4 ~ Water scarcity forces people to rely on unsafe sources of drinking water. It also means they cannot bathe or clean their clothes or homes properly.

Fact 5 ~ Poor water quality increases the risk of water-borne infections (plague and typhus).

Fact 6 ~ Water scarcity encourages people to store water in their homes which can increase the risk of household water contamination and provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes - which are carriers of different diseases.

Fact 7 ~ Water scarcity underscores the need for better water management. Good water management prevents the spread of water-borne infections.

Fact 8 ~ A lack of water has driven up the use of wastewater for agricultural production in poor urban and rural communities. More than 10% of people worldwide consume foods irrigated by wastewater that can contain chemicals or disease-causing organisms.

Fact 9 ~ Millennium Development Goal number 7, target 10 aims to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Water scarcity could threaten progress to reach this target.

Fact 10 ~ Water is an essential resource to sustain life. As governments and community organizations make it a priority to deliver adequate supplies of quality water to people, individuals can help by learning how to conserve and protect the resource in their lives.

(<http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/water/en/index.html>)

FOLLOW-UP

6. Vocabulary Study

a) Circle any words you do not understand. Working in pairs, use dictionaries to find their meanings.

b) Find the words in the reading relating to different fields of knowledge and match them with the following categories (the example is given):

Mathematics	Physics	Biology	Chemistry	Geography
per cent	cycle	bug	Oxygen atom	glacier

c) Find nouns in the texts that go with the adjectives below:

1 average 2 microbial 3 total 4 unsafe 5 precious 6 important 7 available

d) Find in the reading the words associated with water:

accessible water / fresh water / drinking water / usable water / cycle of water / forms of water/ water treatment / scarcity

e.g. **accessible water** – lakes, streams, rivers, artificial reservoirs, near-surface water resources, sustainable access.

7. Grammar Focus

a) Fill the gaps with the suitable words given below:

by for of around on in through to due to as

- Water is an essential source ___ life and good health.
- All life on Earth depends ___ water.
- We fail to recognize the serious threat the water may pose ___ our health.
- Water consists ___ three atoms.
- Usable water is found ___ groundwater aquifers, rivers, and freshwater lakes.
- Very little per cent of the water supply on Earth can be used ___ drinking water.
- Water moves ___ the Earth in a water cycle.
- World Health Organization urges individuals to help ___ learning how to conserve and protect the water resource.
- In our households safe drinking water runs ___ a filter.
- Global population faces water shortage ___ a lack of good management.

b) Find the verbs in the reading that collocate with these nouns or noun phrases. Use the collocations in your own sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to _____ a threat | 8. to _____ water |
| 2. to _____ the healthfulness | 9. to _____ the resource |
| 3. to _____ safety | 10. to _____ health |
| 4. to _____ the size | 11. to _____ people |
| 5. to _____ substances | 12. to _____ progress |
| 6. to _____ chemicals | 13. to _____ life |
| 7. to _____ extra matter | 14. to _____ water shortage |

8. Comprehension Check:

1. Why do we believe that water is a valuable resource?
2. Summarize the views expressed in the reading about water.
3. Draw a scheme of the water composition. Describe it to your partner.
4. Explain the statement "Water is an essential resource to sustain life."
Write a short essay following the **format** (given in Unit II).

9. Scan the texts about water again.

- a) Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask your partner / group your questions.
- b) Make a list of new words from the Unit. Compare it with your partner's.
- c) Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.
- d) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (*Keys to Communication – Signal Words*).
- e) Read the arguments for and against drinking water and debate them. Debate "To Drink or not to Drink."

FOR	AGAINST
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Water helps to maintain healthy body weight by increasing metabolism and regulating appetite.2. Water leads to increased energy levels, because the most common reason of daytime fatigue is actually mild dehydration.3. Drinking adequate amounts of water can decrease the risk of certain types of cancers by acting as antioxidant.4. Water prevents and alleviates headaches.5. Water helps retain natural hydration of the brain, improving our mental performance.6. Water naturally moisturizes skin and ensures its healthy and glowing appearance.7. Water reduces the effects of ageing due to its cleansing properties.8. Water aids in the digestion process and prevents constipation.9. Water lowers our blood pressure and reduces stress levels.10. Water is primary mode of transportation for all nutrients in the body.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mineral water contains high level of minerals, e.g. calcium, which are inorganic, non-absorbing forms.2. Tap water contains contaminants such as salts, metals, pesticides, bacteria, microbes, hormones, and parasites.3. Liver and kidneys become congested with waste by-products.4. Toxical overloading of your body contributes to numerous chronic diseases.5. There is lack of water supply on Earth.

UNIT V

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts respond to the questions:

- What is meant by healthy food?*
Why is fast food so popular nowadays?
What are your tips for a healthy diet?

2. Fill the gaps with the key words from the text:

<i>blast-freezing</i>	<i>junk food</i>	<i>biochemistry</i>	<i>outlets</i>	<i>dietitians</i>	<i>digestive system</i>
	<i>obesity</i>		<i>scarf</i>		

1. _____ is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have an adverse effect on health, leading to reduced life expectancy and/or increased health problems.
2. This cosmetics firm has 24 _____ in Britain.
3. A science that deals with the chemistry of life processes in plants and animals is called _____.
4. The _____ is a series of connected organs from mouth to anus whose purpose is to break down, digest and excrete wastes from the food we eat.
5. A _____ is an expert in food and nutrition.
6. If you eat quickly and with complete disregard of grace and social etiquette you _____.
7. Any of various prepackaged snack foods high in calories but low in nutritional value is considered _____.
8. _____ is an industrial method of rapid cooling of foodstuffs by circulating cold air over batched product placed in trays or racks.

READING

3. Skim the following texts and identify their types.

What problems are presented in the texts?

4. Now scan the texts and answer the following questions:

What scientists deal with healthy food?

What food is more nutritious and why?

What are the ways of food processing and storage?

What new word reflects the global health problem?

CHEMISTRY OF COOKING

January 1, 2009 — A biochemist and cook explains that cooking is all about chemistry and knowing some facts can help chefs understand why recipes go wrong. Because cooking is essentially a series of chemical reactions, it is helpful to know some basics. For example, plunging asparagus into boiling water causes the cells to pop and result in a brighter green. Longer cooking, however, causes the plant's cell walls to shrink and releases an acid. This turns the asparagus an unappetizing shade of grey.

What are acids and bases? An acid is defined as a solution with more positive hydrogen ions than negative hydroxyl ions, which are made of one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen. Acidity and basicity are measured on a scale called the pH scale. The value of freshly distilled water is seven, which indicates a neutral solution. A value of less than seven indicates an acid, and a value of more than seven indicates a base. Common acids include lemon juice and coffee, while common bases include ammonia and bleach.

Why does food spoil? **Processing and improper storage practices can expose food items to heat or oxygen, which causes deterioration. In ancient times, salt was used to cure meats and fish to preserve them longer, while sugar was added to fruits to prevent spoilage. Certain herbs, spices and vinegar can also be used as preservatives, along with anti-**

oxidants, most notably Vitamins C and E. In processed foods, certain FDA*-approved chemical additives also help extend shelf life.

**FDA - Food and Drug Administration*

(From http://www.sciencedaily.com/videos/2009/0112-chemistry_of_cooking.htm)

WHY FROZEN BEANS ARE BEST

Fresh vegetables are no more nutritious than frozen ones, reports the Daily Mail. In fact, new research suggests that frozen vegetables very often contain substantially more nutrients than “fresh” greens sold in supermarkets out of season. They are also less likely to be contaminated by pesticides and chemical fertilizers. “When summer crops are grown in winter, high nitrate levels are needed to produce growth, so they have more residues,” said Konrad Bruuhofer of the Austrian Consumers’ Association. “And vegetables imported from faraway places like South America or Africa lose nutrients such as vitamin C every day they are in transit. Frozen vegetables, on the other hand, are grown in their normal season and processed within four hours of picking, so all their goodness is preserved.

We suggest consumers eat things at the right time – not Kenyan beans in winter. They will also save money.” Dieticians say blast-freezing works particularly well with peas, cauliflower, broccoli, green beans, sweet-corn and raspberries, but not with other soft fruit, cabbage or carrots. (From: The Week, April 2003)

JUNK FOOD

Junk food is an informal term applied to some foods which are perceived to have little or no nutritional value, or to products with nutritional value but which also have ingredients considered unhealthy when regularly eaten, or to those considered unhealthy to consume at all. The term was coined by Michael Jacobson, director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, in 1972. Foods more likely to be considered junk food generally are those that are more convenient and easy to obtain in a ready-to-eat form, though being such does not automatically define the food as "junk food."

(From: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/)

EATING HABITS

Today we all live in a society very quickly. People do not have time to pay attention to their eating habits. Recent studies have shown that leading this fast lifestyle, people become obese. Not only adults but children also suffer from obesity. Obesity is the result of different problems. It is increasingly common to have junk food, which has lots of fat. Fast food outlets have become our second home.

Ever since the dawn of junk food, countless school-age kids have had the mantra "You are what you eat" drilled into their heads. Yet many Americans still tend to dismiss this wisdom, turning instead to processed foods laden with preservatives and trans fats. Perhaps not surprisingly, heart disease and obesity are increasingly prevalent in our society. And in tough economic times, many people may feel that eating right isn't their top priority — or even economically feasible.

(From: http://www.naturalnews.com/junk_food.html)

OBESITY

Obesity means having too much body fat. It is different from being overweight, which means weighing too much. The weight may come from muscle, bone, fat and/or body water. Both terms mean that a person's weight is greater than what's considered healthy for his or her height.

Obesity occurs over time when you eat more calories than you use. The balance between calories-in and calories-out differs for each person. Factors that might tip the balance include your genetic makeup, overeating, eating high-fat foods and not being physically active.

Being obese increases your risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, arthritis and some cancers. If you are obese, losing even 5 to 10 percent of your weight can delay or prevent some of these diseases.

(From: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/obesity.html>)

OBESITY: CORPORATE SECTOR BACKTRACS ON FAT FACTS –

By Jenny Wiggins Published: January 26, 2010

The World Health Organization considers obesity an epidemic. **Adult obesity is now more common globally than under-nutrition and is the third-biggest cause of premature death and disability in the affluent world after smoking and high blood pressure, according to the International Association for the Study of Obesity (IASO).**

Alarmed at how fast obesity rates were rising, governments put pressure on food companies to cut back on fats, salts and sugars.

PepsiCo today claims its European business has “dramatically” changed the ingredients that go into its food products, with its Walkers crisp brand containing 70 per cent less saturated fat and up to 55 per cent less salt than it did five years ago.

The snacks and soft drinks group says it is introducing a range of dry roasted nuts in the Netherlands with 30 per cent less fat and investing €20m (\$28m) in a new European research and development centre to invent healthier snacks.

Kellogg’s claims breakfast cereals – which it says contain less sugar than a slice of buttered toast and jam – reduce weight.

“People who eat breakfast cereals, regardless of sugar content, are slimmer than those who don’t,” says Tim Mobsby, president of Kellogg Europe.

Despite concerns the recession would encourage companies to backtrack on commitments to provide healthier foods to save money, companies say they remain committed to removing fats, salts and sugars and developing healthier products – even as some continue to argue their products are not at fault.

(From: <http://www.ft.com/>)

A NEW WORD IN THE ENGLISH LEXICON

With each passing year we can witness the ebb and flow of the English language. Many new words entered the language in 2004, just as many sank further into obscurity, as the lexical habits of the English speaking community effect a kind of 'natural wastage'. Though the English lexicon is constantly developing, the contexts in which new words are coined have remained fairly consistent. Over many decades, familiar themes such as politics, war, technology, relationships, food, fashion and money have continued to be the main catalysts for the formation of neologisms, and 2004 is no exception. **Language can be seen to reflect the preoccupations of society, and though technology advances, the basic human condition remains the same.**

As we tuck into our turkey, mince pies and all those other Christmas indulgences, we may be putting ourselves at risk of being affected by what is considered to be one of the major health risks of 2004, the worldwide epidemic of **globesity**. A blend of the words *global* and *obesity*, the noun globesity was coined in a 2001 report by the World Health Organization, suggesting that the widespread problem of obesity, particularly in the developed nations,

represents a more serious health risk than smoking. It is estimated that by the year 2017, 75% of British men and women will be overweight!

'Zimmerman reported that approximately 1.7 billion people worldwide are battling what she called **globesity**. "One third of all Americans are obese," she said. "This is a 23 percent increase since 1994. That is why we have the globesity problems."

(From: <http://www.macmillandictionaries.com/med-magazine/December2004/25-New-Words-Year.htm#12>)

5. Skim the following text to get its general idea. Formulate it in 1 sentence.

CRACKED CALORIC COUNTER

Artificially sweetened drinks might not help the diet, because they might make it harder for the body to know when to stop scarfing. Given a choice between flavoured high- and low-calorie liquids, rats guzzle the high-calorie stuff. Susan Swithers and her colleagues at Purdue University fed rats a sugary liquid and one sweetened with zero-calorie saccharin, thereby confounding the rats' association between sweetness and calories. Ten days later, after munching a chocolaty appetizer, these rats subsequently gobbled more food than a group of control rats that had never tasted saccharin. The link between food viscosity and satiety can be disrupted, too: rats given a liquid chocolate supplement also gained more weight than rats presented with an equal-calorie puddinglike treat. – JR Minkel.

(From: Scientific American, September, 2004)

FOLLOW-UP

6. Vocabulary Study

a) Put these words in their correct order and explain the difference:

fat	overweight	thin	obese	skinny	anorexic
-----	------------	------	-------	--------	----------

b) Match a verb with nouns DIET and WEIGHT:
to take off / to be on / to go on / to put on

7. Grammar Focus:

a) Study the bold type sentences from the texts, define the predicates and translate the sentences.

b) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the Passive.

1. An acid ____ (define) as a solution with more positive hydrogen ions.
2. When summer crops ____ (grow) in winter, high nitrate levels --- (need) to produce growth.
3. Frozen vegetables ____ (process) within four hours of picking, so all their goodness ____ (preserve).
4. The term 'junk food' ____ (coin) by Michael Jacobson in 1972.
5. Some diseases can ____ (prevent) by losing 5-7 per cent of your weight.

8. Comprehension Check:

1. What do nutrition experts predict about eating habits in the future?
2. What are the major health risks of modern society?
3. What research do scientists run to tackle a wide spread problem of obesity?
4. Summarize the views expressed by scientists in the reading.
5. Explain the statement "You are what you eat." Organize your ideas in written form.

9. Scan the texts again.

- a) Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask your partner / group your questions.
- b) Make up a list of new words from the Unit. Compare it with your partner's.
- c) Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.
- d) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (Keys to Communication – Signal Words).
- e) Debate advantages and disadvantages of fast food eating. Use **topic-related** words and the following expressions: **It is estimated that ... It is likely / less likely that... It is helpful to know some basics. Recent studies have shown that...**

UNIT VI

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts respond to the questions:

- What things might people become addicted to?*
- Do you feel preoccupied with the Internet?*
- What is wrong about any addiction?*

2. Study the key vocabulary:

addiction – a strong need that someone feels to regularly take an illegal or harmful drug:
e.g. There is a growing problem of drug addiction in our cities.

addiction to – a strong need or wish to spend as much time as possible doing a particular activity: e.g. Many people have an addiction to nicotine.

His addiction to the Internet is taking over his life.

Source: Macmillan English Dictionary Online

- With a partner, make a list of things that people might become addicted to.
- Discuss with your partner what kinds of addiction are most spread nowadays.

READING

3. Read the titles to the articles.

What ideas do they suggest? What is your attitude to the problems?

4. Skim the following texts and identify their types.

5. Now scan the texts and answer the following questions:

- How do scientists explain the reasons of addiction?*
- What are the four basic components of Internet addiction?*
- Is addiction considered a serious public health issue?*



BRAIN PROTEIN HOLDS THE KEY FOR UNDERSTANDING DRUG ADDICTION

A new explanation for how the brain becomes *wired* towards drug addiction *at the expense of other rewards* has been put forward by University of Sussex researchers.

Drug addiction *comes about* because drugs take over processes in the brain that normally help us to respond to natural motivators like food and sex.

For many years scientists have known that the *accumbens* area of the brain plays a decisive role in seeking both natural and drug-related 'highs'. The nerve cells in this area talk to one another using the chemical messenger *GABA*.

Now a report in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA shows that one of the receptor proteins for GABA plays a special role in helping the accumbens decide how to prioritise motivations, whether to go for chips or salad, or perhaps even for cocaine.

Experimental psychologists Professor Dai Stephens, Dr Claire Dixon and their colleagues at the University of Sussex found changes in behaviour that occur during persistent drug taking, and that *contribute to* addiction, are linked to a particular GABA receptor protein (alpha2). If this receptor protein is genetically removed, willingness to work for natural rewards such as food, and even for a single dose of cocaine is normal. However, behavioural changes that come about with repeated cocaine use, and which *bias* reward-seeking towards drugs at the expense of other rewards, do not develop.

Professor Stephens explains: "In everyday life, trivial *occurrences* that happen at the same time as pleasant events become rewarding in their own right, just like the bell used with Pavlov's dog that was paired with food and eventually *triggered salivation* even when food wasn't present. Some heroin addicts (so-called "needle freaks") will stick needles into a vein to get a high, even if the *syringe* has no heroin in it. These kinds of "conditioned rewards" are increased by drugs like cocaine, so that drugs actually increase the willingness of the addict to work for drug-associated *cues*."

The University of Sussex researchers found if the gene was removed cues associated with pleasurable events still became rewarding but cocaine did not increase the liking of these cues. With this thought in mind, the Sussex researchers *sought* help from colleagues at the Institute of Psychiatry in London, and in Sao Paulo, Brazil, to analyse the genetic make up of cocaine addicts and healthy non-drug taking individuals. They found that the addicts were more likely to have an *altered* form of exactly the same gene that the Sussex team had identified in their laboratory experiments.

The team is now working to understand better the exact part played by the missing gene in cross-talk between accumbens nerve cells. "Eventually, drugs able to inactivate these proteins may be able to help prevent *relapse* in recovering addicts, but that is some years away," says Prof Stephens.

(From: www.sussex.ac.uk/newsandevents/)

Glossary

wire something to/towards something – to connect, bind

at the expense of – with the loss of something

reward – something given in return for good; compensation

come about – to happen

accumbens (*nucleus accumbens (NAcc)*, also known as the *accumbens nucleus* or as the *nucleus accumbens septi* (Latin for *nucleus leaning against the septum*) – a collection of neurons within the striatum. It is thought to play an important role in reward, laughter, pleasure, addiction, fear, and the placebo effect.

GABA receptors – a class of receptors that respond to the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), the chief inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate central nervous system contribute to – to add to sth

bias towards sth – to cause to have a bias; influence

occurrence – something that occurs; event; incident

trigger – to initiate (an action);

salivation – the act or process of secreting saliva (medical)

syringe – a device used to inject fluids into, or extract fluids from, body cavities, etc.

cue – a signal to do something

sought – (seek) try to find; search for; look for

alter – make different in details but not in substance; modify

relapse – to fall back into bad habits, wrongdoing, etc.; backslide

(From: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>)

ADDICTION TO INTERNET ‘IS AN ILLNESS’–

By David Smith, (March, 2008)

New evidence shows that heavy users suffer isolation, fatigue and withdrawal symptoms.

Tense? Angry? Can't get online? Internet addiction is now a serious public health issue that should be officially recognised as a clinical disorder, according to a leading psychiatrist.

Excessive gaming, viewing online pornography, emailing and text messaging have been identified as causes of the disorder by Dr Jerald Block, author of an editorial for the respected American Journal of Psychiatry. Block argues that the disorder is now so common that it merits inclusion in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. He says Internet addiction has four main components:

- Excessive use, often associated with a loss of sense of time or a neglect of basic drives;
- Withdrawal, including feelings of anger, tension and/or depression when the computer is inaccessible;
- The need for better computers, more software, or more hours of use;
- Negative repercussions, including arguments, lying, poor achievement, social isolation and fatigue.

A primary case study is South Korea, which has the greatest use of broadband in the world. Block points out that 10 people died from blood clots from remaining seated for long periods in Internet cafes and another was murdered because of an online game. Their country now 'considers Internet addiction one of its most serious public health issues'. The government estimates that around 210,000 South Korean children are affected and in need of treatment. There has been alarm over a rising number of addicts dropping out of school or quitting their jobs to spend more time on computers. In China it has been reported that 13.7 per cent of adolescent Internet users, about 10 million, could be considered addicts.

Block, a psychiatrist at the Oregon Health & Science University in Portland, writes that the extent of the disorder is more difficult to estimate in America because people tend to surf at home instead of in Internet cafes. He told The Observer that he did not believe specific websites

were responsible. 'The relationship is with the computer,' he said. 'First, it becomes a significant other to them. Second, they exhaust emotions that they could experience in the real world on the computer, through any number of mechanisms: emailing, gaming, porn. Third, computer use occupies a tremendous amount of time in their life. Then if you try to remove the computer, they've lost their best friend. That can take the form of depression or rage.'

Harry Husted, a single 51-year-old from New York, spends 16 hours a day on the Internet. He insists that he is not addicted, but admits that he used to be. 'I used to work with computers for eight hours, then get home and go online for seven hours. I would stay up till two or three in the morning until I got so sleepy I had to go to bed. I wouldn't go out to get the groceries and I couldn't have cared less about friends, TV, anything. After a while I realized what was happening and did something about it. Now if I use MySpace it's only to advertise my business.'

Robert Freedman, editor of the American Journal of Psychiatry, said expressions of the addiction could be diverse. 'In Korea, it seems to be primarily gaming sites. In America, it seems to be Facebook. Additionally, it's porn, it's games, it's gambling, it's chatting with friends. All these things existed before, but now they're a lot easier.'

To beat the addiction, he advised: 'A self-help group might be a place to start. Maybe replace an online group with a real one.'

(From: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2008/mar/23/news.internet>)

WHAT IS PROBLEM GAMBLING?

Problem gambling is gambling behavior which causes disruptions in any major area of life: psychological, physical, social or vocational. The term "problem gambling" includes, but is not limited to, the condition known as "pathological", or "compulsive" gambling, a progressive addiction characterized by increasing preoccupation with gambling, a need to bet more money more frequently, restlessness or irritability when attempting to stop, "chasing" losses, and loss of control manifested by continuation of the gambling behavior in spite of mounting, serious, negative consequences.

(From: <http://www.ncpgambling.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=1>)

FORMER MOBSTER SPEAKS ON EVILS OF GAMBLING –

By Amanda Bayhi (January 27, 2010)

Michael Franzese, a former mobster, spoke to students Monday night at Coleman Coliseum about the dangers of gambling.

Franzese said gambling can become a serious addiction, similar to drugs, pornography and alcohol. Franzese said some of the warning signs of a gambling addiction include losing concentration, thinking about gambling during class and losing a great deal of money.

The former member of the Colombo crime family said people who don't gamble are still affected by gambling addictions. Franzese said nearly everyone knows at least one person who is addicted to gambling. In addition, Franzese said people should be careful when forming relationships, talking about how he surrounded himself with the wrong people most of his life. "You are who you hang out with," Franzese said.

(From: <http://www.cw.ua.edu/former-mobster-speaks-on-evils-of-gambling-crime-1.2151199>)

Glossary

The word "**mobster**" is a term derived from Latin and Aramaic. The word *mobi* means large gathering in Aramaic, and similarly, *mob* in Latin means crowd. The full term mobster means member of a crowd. Gangsters tend to usually hang in groups (gangs) with whom they usually

share a style of clothing or mannerisms. A Gangster is a criminal who is a member of a crime organization, such as a gang.

(From: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gangster>)

FOLLOW-UP

6. Vocabulary Study

- a) Find words in the texts that describe negative emotions and states of mind. Relate them either to a group of nouns or adjectives.
- b) Find the words, meaning: **tiredness, loneliness, anger, anxiety.**
- c) Fill in the key words and phrases into the sentences.

clinical disorder significant other withdrawal symptoms wean off
negative repercussions public health issue preoccupation

1. _____ are the unpleasant physical and mental effects suffered by someone who stops taking a substance that they are addicted to.
2. A _____ is a medical matter that affects the general population.
3. A _____ is medical problem or condition.
4. _____ are the bad effects that something has, usually lasting for a long time.
5. Your _____ is the person you are having a (romantic) relationship with.
6. When you make someone gradually stop depending on something that they like and have become used to, especially a drug or a bad habit, you _____ them _____ it.
7. _____ is a state in which you think about something so much that you do not think about other things.

7. Grammar Focus

a) Choose the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1. A new information for how the brain becomes wired towards drug addiction **has been put forward / had been put forward** by University of Sussex researchers.
2. New evidence **show / shows** that heavy drug users suffer isolation, fatigue and withdrawal symptoms.
3. There has been alarm over a rising number of addicts **dropping out of / dropping from** school.
4. They exhaust emotions that they could experience in the real world **on / with** the computer.
5. All these things existed before, but now they're **very / a lot** easier.
6. The term "problem gambling" includes the condition characterized by increasing **preoccupation / occupation** with gambling.

8. Comprehension Check:

1. *What research is being undertaken to explain the nature of drug addiction?*
2. *What have been identified as causes of Internet addiction?*

3. *What are the most common forms of the Internet addiction?*
4. *What disruptions does problem gambling cause?*
5. *Summarize the views expressed by scientists in the reading.*
6. *Explain the statement "You are who you hang out with." Think of the Russian equivalent expression or proverb. Write a short essay.*

9. Scan the texts again to focus on particular information and details you require.

- a) *Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask your partner / group your questions.*
- b) *Talk about the new words from the reading. What is interesting about them?*
- c) *Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.*
- d) *Write a short essay (250 words) on one of the sayings:*

Luck never gives, it only lends. ~ A Swedish Proverb.

The better the gambler, the worse the man. ~ Publius Syrus.

- f) *Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (Keys to Communication – Signal Words).*
- g) *Discussion: Are you a net junkie?*

Answer these questions for yourself or for someone you know and discuss the results.

- *Do you feel preoccupied with the internet?*
- *Do you need increasing amounts of time on the net in order to achieve satisfaction?*
- *Have you repeatedly made unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back or stop Internet use?*
- *Do you feel restless, moody, depressed, or irritable when you try to cut down or stop Internet use?*
- *Do you stay online longer than originally intended?*
- *Have you jeopardised or risked losing a significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity because of the Internet?*
- *Have you lied to family members, a therapist or others to conceal the extent of your involvement with the Internet?*
- *Do you use it to escape from problems (e.g. feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety, depression)?*

If you answer 'yes' to five or more of these questions, you may have an Internet addiction. Go to the website www.netaddiction.com where you can take further tests, read more about the problem under study.

UNIT VII

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts respond to the questions:

Do you think love is an addiction?

What do we love with?

Does appearance matter when it comes to loving someone?

How do you choose a friend?

Do you have a good memory for numbers and faces?

Is love a privilege of humans?

READING

2. Read the titles to the articles.

*What ideas do they suggest?
What is your attitude to the problems?*

3. Skim the texts and identify their types.

4. Now scan the texts and answer the following questions:

*What scientists are involved in the research?
What are the secrets of attraction to one another?
What is heritable in person's nature?*

LOVE IN LONDON IS AS RARE AS FINDING ALIENS

LONDON, Jan. 19, 2010 (Reuters) — Romance may happen every day, but finding true love in London is as rare as aliens in the galaxy, says one London-based economist.

Peter Backus, a teaching fellow of economics at the University of Warwick, has calculated that he has a 0.00034 percent chance of finding love in the British capital using the same "Drake" equation scientists use to determine the potential number of extra-terrestrials in our galaxy. American astronomer and astrophysicist Frank Drake devised his namesake equation in the early 1960s.

The 31-year-old Backus – who lives on a narrow boat in central London – is not even that particular about his ideal match, requiring only that she be a London-based female, aged 24-34, with a university education.

"I am not trying to be an elitist or anything," he said about his educational requirements. "Everyone has preferences. I just think we would have more in common." Further reducing his chances, he has estimated he would be physically attracted to just five percent of the women meeting all these criteria. This means there are about 10,500 women in Britain who tick all the boxes for Backus, he said – just above the 10,000 potential communicative civilizations that could exist in the Milky Way according to the Drake equation.

So just 0.14 percent of Londoners and 0.017 percent of the British population meet Backus's own requirements, he said. But a relationship takes two. If this economist's dream women are equally as fussy as he is, his chances of finding someone who will return his affections plummets to just 0.00034 percent, he said. "There are 26 women in the UK with whom I might have a wonderful relationship. So, on a given night out in London there is a 0.00034 percent chance of meeting one of these special people," he said. "That's a 1 in 285,000 chances. Not great."

But love can still defy the odds right on your doorstep. Since writing his paper on the equations of finding love, Backus has started dating his neighbor Rose. She meets his age requirement, has a university degree and also lives on a boat.

(From: www.newsdaily.com/stories/)

RELATIVE HEIGHT IS THE KEY TO LOVE

When it comes to love, size really does matter; and the dimension that makes all the difference, says The Sunday Times, is height. Only when a couple have decided that their height ratio is right will they turn their attention to looks, personality and body shape. Men, it transpires, prefer to look down on women, which is just as well since women like to look up to their men. The scientists have even worked out the ideal proportions. A man should be 1.09 times taller than his partner. In other words, the ratio most likely to trigger mutual attention is

1 : 1.09. For the study, 600 men and women were shown outlines of couples of varying heights and asked to say which represented the ideal. The majority plumped for those with the ratio 1 : 1.09. At first sight, the findings do not explain the attraction between exceptionally tall or short people, who often settle for partners much shorter or taller than themselves. But Professor Boguslaw Pawlowski of the University of Wroclaw in Poland has an answer for this, too. He says these people look for mates whose heights contrast dramatically with their own, to increase their chances of having children of a more average size.

(From: The Week, April, 2003)

THE SECRETS OF ATTRACTION – IT’S ALL IN THE GENES!

Have you ever wondered how someone with no personality and the personal hygiene of a wild pig still manages to attract other people sexually? Is it because they are rich? Is it because they own a large house? No, the answer is in the nose.

The Nose. We generally think of the nose as an object of breathing and smelling. However, researchers are now discovering that there is a third important function for our nose and it’s all about sex. Professor T. Watt reveals the secrets of sexual attraction.

Smell. When we decide if someone is attractive or not, we don’t just look at them, we smell them too. Research scientists have discovered the human body secrets hormones known as pheromones. These come out when we sweat and they can be detected by the nose. Incidentally, the word pheromone comes from the Greek words “pherein”, which means to transfer, and “hormone”, which means to excite.

A Tortoise. The term pheromone was first used to describe the chemical signals between animals that stimulate sexual attraction. Scientists found that these hidden smells were extremely powerful. They once noticed how a male fly attempted to copulate with a shoe that had been treated with the female fly’s scent. And in another experiment, a male tortoise was observed trying to mount a lettuce over which a female had climbed, leaving her “perfume.”

Secret Love Potions. So how does it all work? Top scientists believe that pheromone detection takes place in the “vomeronasal organ” (the VNO). This organ can be found in the nose and is used to detect all types of chemicals. A human VNO has its own pathway to the part of the brain that regulates sexual behavior. The great thing about the pheromones is that they don’t need to be smelt in order to stimulate a sexual response. This opens up exciting possibilities for secret love potions. Professor T. Watt has been leading the way.

Sex Products. Working with a London based biotechnology firm, Professor T. Watt has launched his very own brand of pheromone spray called “Pheromone Phast.” This product comes in a little bottle that contains the scent of 50 human pheromones. “If you use this spray, you will appear more attractive for up to 12 hours – I guarantee it,” the professor told journalist.

“Pheromone Phast”. Professor T. Watt produced his spray after months of research. One of the experiments consisted of the following: 16 nursing students were invited to sit in a room. In one corner of the room there was a table with two pairs of pants. One pair of pants had been laced with professor T. Watt’s spray, and the other pair was brand new. The students were invited to sniff the pants. The results showed that 90 % of the students were strongly attracted to the pheromone pants. In another experiment, the same students were invited to talk to two people, subject “A” and subject “B”. Subject “A” was given a book of jokes and told to entertain the students for ten minutes. He was also sprayed with Professor T. Watt’s spray “Pheromone Phast”. Subject “B” was told to talk about mathematics for three hours and was not sprayed with the pheromone product. Afterwards, subject “A”, who had been sprayed, was described as “friendly, warm and interesting”, and subject “B”, who had no contact with the pheromone spray, was later described as “dull, cold and boring”.

“This is conclusive proof that the spray makes you more attractive”, the professor said shortly after recording the results.

(From: hotenglishmagazine.com)

5. **Comprehension Check:**

Formulate the main idea of each paragraph in 1 or 2 sentences and write them.

Glossary

personal hygiene – keeping yourself clean

to secrete – to produce a liquid from your skin

a hormone – a chemical that is produced in your body that stimulates certain organs

to sweat – when liquid comes out of your body because you are hot

a fly – a small insect with wings that likes to sit on your food

to copulate – to have sex

a tortoise – an animal that carries its house on its back and moves very slowly

to lead the way – to be the first person to do something

pants – clothing that you wear under your trousers

to lace – to put a substance secretly on or in an object

brand new – completely new

to sniff – to smell

FACE RECOGNITION ABILITY INHERITED SEPARATELY FROM IQ

ScienceDaily (Jan. 20, 2010) — Recognizing faces is an important social skill, but not all of us are equally good at it. Some people are unable to recognize even their closest friends (a condition called prosopagnosia), while others have a near-photographic memory for large numbers of faces. A twin study by collaborators at MIT* and in Beijing shows that face recognition is heritable, and that it is inherited separately from general intelligence or IQ*.

This finding plays into a long-standing debate on the nature of mind and intelligence. The prevailing generalist theory, upon which the concept of IQ is based, holds that if people are smart in one area they tend to be smart in other areas, so if you are good at math you are also more likely to be good at literature and history. IQ is strongly influenced by heredity, suggesting the existence of "generalist genes" for cognition.

Yet some cognitive abilities seem distinct from overall IQ, as happens when a person who is brilliant with numbers or music is tone-deaf socially or linguistically. Also, many specialized cognitive skills, including recognizing faces, appear to be localized to specialized brain regions. Such evidence supports a modularity hypothesis, in which the mind is like a Swiss Army knife -- a general-purpose tool with special-purpose devices. "Some cognitive abilities, like face recognition, are shaped by specialist genes rather than generalist genes," said lead author Jia Liu, Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience at Beijing Normal University in China of the study published in *Current Biology*.

For the study, Liu and his colleagues recruited 102 pairs of identical twins and 71 pairs of fraternal twins aged 7 to 19 from Beijing schools. Because identical twins have 100 percent of their genes in common while fraternal twins have just 50 percent, traits that are strongly hereditary are more similar between identical twins than between fraternal twins. (Identical twins still show variability because of the influence of environmental factors).

Participants were shown black-and-white images of 20 different faces on a computer screen for one second per image. They were then shown 10 of the original faces mixed with 20 new faces and asked which ones they had seen before. The scores were more closely matched

between identical twins than fraternal twins, and Liu attributed 39 percent of the variance between individuals to genetic effects. Further tests confirmed that these differences were specific to face recognition, and did not reflect differences in sharpness of vision, general object recognition abilities, memory or other cognitive processes.

In an independent sample of 321 students, the researchers found that face recognition ability was not correlated with IQ, indicating that the genes that affect face recognition ability are distinct from those that affect IQ. Liu and Kanwisher are now investigating whether other cognitive abilities, such as language processing, understanding numbers, or navigation, are also heritable and independent from general intelligence and other cognitive abilities.

In addition to providing new insight into the structure of the mind, this work could shed light on the underlying causes of developmental disorders like autism and dyslexia.

MIT – Massachusetts Institute of Technology; **IQ** – intelligence quotient; a measure of human intelligence, with 100 representing average.

LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG

Dogs and their owners really do resemble one another

Not long ago, some researchers studying human mating patterns tried the following experiment. They took photographs of individuals in established relationships, mixed them together, and asked their experimental subjects to pair up likely looking couples from the pictures. More often than chance, the photo-couples thus created were also real couples. This is an example of what biologists call assortative mating – that who chooses whom (and also who is willing to be thus chosen) – is to some extent predictable. But despite the corny observation that owners grow to look like their dogs and vice versa, no one really expected the same rules to apply to people and their pets.



But it seems they do. A paper published in the *Journal of Ethology* by Christina Payne and Klaus Jaffe, of Simon Bolivar University in Venezuela, describes a visit they made to the National Canine Exposition in Caracas. There, they photographed 36 purebred dogs and their 36 owners. The prints were then split into six groups of pairs, each group was shuffled.

Dr Payne and Dr Jaffe asked their volunteers to try to guess which dogs within a group belonged to which human. As in the case of human couples, correct guesses were made significantly more often than chance. It seems, therefore, that owners really do resemble their dogs.

More intriguingly, the volunteers were unable to make reliable pairs in a follow-up study in which the dogs involved were mongrels rather than pedigree. That, the two researchers reckon, may be the key to the mystery. When you buy a pedigree puppy you have a good idea what the adult will look like. Not so with mongrel.

Although they have yet to prove it, the hypothesis that Dr Payne and Dr Jaffe are considering is that people's preferences for dogs that resemble themselves is an accidental manifestation of another phenomenon. This is well-established observation that people are more trusting of those who look somewhat like them, presumably because resemblance suggests genetic relatedness. In experiments where contestants have to bargain for money, for example, a

potential “business” partner elicits more trust if he or she has a face similar to the bargainer. And if dogs are truly man’s best friend, then trust is surely an important part of the friendship.

(The Economist, February, 2005)

FOLLOW-UP

6. Vocabulary Study

a) Odd-one out:

1. fly tortoise lettuce pedigree
2. female male aliens owner
3. biologist journalist researcher astrophysicist
4. size dimension shape height
5. research evidence attention requirement
6. resemblance detection attraction observation
7. average heritable variability general
8. sniff lace smell sample
9. preferences requirements chances relatedness
10. twins contestants couples pairs

b) Find in the reading the verbs that collocate with these nouns or phrases:

1. to ___ the criteria;
2. to ___ one’s affections;
3. to ___ in common;
4. to ___ a wonderful relationship;
5. to ___ light on;
6. to ___ mutual attention.

7. Grammar Focus

Find in the texts examples of the following:

1. Present Simple Active
2. Present Simple Passive
3. Past Simple Active
4. Past Simple Passive
5. Present Perfect
6. Past Perfect
7. Present Continuous

8. Comprehension Check:

1. What is an ideal proportion to trigger mutual attraction between men and women according to the research?
2. What organ is responsible for sexual attraction?
3. What are cognitive abilities?
4. What is ‘assortative mating’?
5. Who do people trust more and why?
6. Summarize the views expressed by scientists in the reading.

9. Scan the texts again to focus on the information or details you require.

- a) Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask a partner / group your questions.
- b) Make a list of new words from the reading. Compare it with your partner’s.
- c) Talk with your partner about what you have learned from the reading.

- d) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary, glossaries** to the texts and appropriate speech markers (*Keys to Communication – Signal Words*).
- e) Comment on the proverb “Like father, like son. Like mother, like daughter.” Think of the Russian equivalent proverb.
- f) Comment on the sayings:
 Gravitation is not responsible for people falling in love. ~Albert Einstein
 Love is the magician that pulls man out of his own hat. ~Ben Hecht
 Love is an ocean of emotions entirely surrounded by expenses. ~Lord Dewar
- g) Discuss the following quotation “Sometimes we make love with our eyes. Sometimes we make love with our hands. Sometimes we make love with our bodies. Always we make love with our hearts.”
 (<http://www.quotegarden.com/love.html>; <http://sayings.wordpress.com/love-sayings/>)
- h) Assess the problems touched upon in the reading from 5 (serious) to 1 (not serious). Suggest solutions. Write a short essay on one of the problems.

Problem	Rating					Solution
	5	4	3	2	1	
•						
•						
•						

READING

10. Read the titles to the articles.

What ideas do they suggest?

11. Skim the texts and identify their types.

12. Now scan the texts and answer the following questions:

What do the texts seem to concern?

What is the connection between mathematics and creativity?

What are the smallest pieces of ordinary matter according to the author?

What is implied by ‘frozen extremes’ of the Earth?

What problems does nature pose before scientists and world community?

CREATIVITY IN MATHEMATICS

Providence, RI – “Mathematics links Art and Science in one great enterprise, the human attempt to make sense of the universe.”

Mathematicians have always felt a strong creative aspect in their subject.

In “Envisioning the Invisible”, Tim Chartier describes how the performing arts can be used to capture mathematical concepts. Chartier is a mathematician and also a mime. In one of Chartier's mime sketches, he gets the audience to ponder questions about the nature of infinity. Chartier discusses the work of other mathematicians who work in such performing arts as dance, theater, juggling, and magic.

In “The Life and Survival of Mathematical Ideas”, Michael F. Barnsley discusses how a specific mathematical topic, that of iterated function systems, can be viewed as a “creative system”. “The mind of a mathematician”, he argues, “provides a locus for creative systems, a

place where mathematical structures live and evolve." He makes a parallel between biological forms, such as plants, and mathematical forms. An example of mathematical forms are the geometric building blocks of points, lines, and planes; their "DNA"* consists of the equations that describe points, lines, and planes. The forms evolve and adapt as they are passed on through generations of mathematicians' minds.

The article on music by Don et al employs some of Barnsely's work on fractal images to produce new music. Based on it, the authors created fractal images of a fern and of Sierpinski's triangle and used these images to create notes for musical compositions.

The power of abstraction in mathematics makes it a fertile source for artistic expression.

(From: www.eurekalert.org/bysubjects/mathematics.php)

DNA – deoxyribonucleic acid; the acid which carries Genetic information in a cell

THE STRANGEST LITTLE THINGS IN NATURE –

By Michael Schirber, Special to LiveScience (November 2006)

When small cannot get any smaller, you enter the quantum world of quarks, photons, and space-time foam. People as far back as the Greek philosopher Democritus believed that things were built up from irreducible pieces. Isaac Newton himself thought that light was not a wave, but rather a collection of tiny "corpuscles." Physicists have only recently acquired tools with sufficient resolution to see nature's inherent graininess. Here's a quick tour of the quantum underbelly of the things around us.

1

If you split a banana, and then split it again, and again, and again... you eventually get down to cells, molecules, atoms. Each atom has a nucleus of protons and neutrons, with tiny electrons buzzing around. Both protons and neutrons contain three quarks. But the dissection stops there: electrons and quarks are the smallest pieces of ordinary matter.

How small are they? The electron is sometimes said to be a few femtometers across (about a trillionth of a hair's width), but this is misleading. Electrons and quarks are more like puffy clouds than rigid balls. This puffiness is the result of unavoidable quantum uncertainty: You can't precisely know a particle's motion and position at the same time. If you try to hold a quark still, you would have almost no idea where it is. Such slipperiness makes exact size measurements meaningless.

2

If we turn our scalpel on light, we find that its seemingly continuous glow is actually composed of little bundles of energy, called photons. Don't bother squinting your eyes to see them, though: a 100 Watt bulb emits a billion trillion photons per second.

So was Newton right? Light is a particle, not a wave? The answer is yes and no.

Light acts like a wave when you do an experiment looking for a wave property (like scattering through a pinhole). It behaves like a particle if you test for a particle property (like colliding with electrons). "You get what you ask for" is a common refrain in quantum physics.

3

Particle properties can be "quantized" as well. Probably the weirdest example is particle rotation (what is called spin) which, by the way, is nothing like how a planet or a top moves. First of all, particles have only one rotation speed — they can't speed up or slow down. And second, the axis of rotation depends on how you look at it. In an experiment, one detector might report a particle's spin points North, while another detector might say East. And they'd both be right!

4

The force of gravity has largely resisted this quantum tomfoolery. But some physicists believe that Newton's apple fell from its tree thanks to gravitons — photon-like particles that

carry the gravitational attraction. Falling apples would not generate a lot of gravitons, but colliding black holes would. Detectors are currently looking for signals from these distant collisions, but it may be many years before any evidence for gravitons is found.

5

Even *nothing* acts strange at the smallest levels. The vacuum is presumably not really empty, but instead filled with "virtual" particles that constantly blink in and out of existence. This virtual reality follows from a quantum rule that says probable events influence real outcomes. More specifically, it is possible (though highly unlikely) for particles and anti-particles to pop out of nowhere and then quickly annihilate. Nobody ever sees this happen, but the sum of all this quantum probability is a real energy.

6

The above vacuum energy is not constant: it seethes and fizzes with bubbles the size of the Planck length. This foam warps the fabric of space-time, blurring the answers to when and where. Essentially, the underlying geometry of the world is not smooth. Instead, there are "pixels" that cannot be further resolved. Particles do not move continuously, but instead make little quantum leaps from one pixel to the next. Such quantized space-time, though not yet observed, is the endpoint of smallness, as well as the end of this tour.

13. Comprehension Check:

1. Match the paragraphs 1-6 with the titles: **Space and time; Light; Rotation; Vacuum; Matter; Gravity.**

14. Check your mathematical skills: Take any three figure number in which the first figure is larger than the last, say 521. Reverse it, making 125 and subtract the smaller from the larger, making 396. Now add the result to the same number reversed, 693. The answer is 1089, and will be 1089 whatever number you start with. *Why is it so?*

UNIT VIII

LEAD-IN

1. Before you read the texts:

- Share your ideas on what Antarctic and Arctic are, where they are located, and why they attract scientists' attention.
- With your partner try to match the definitions with the words in the box:

1 microbiologist **2** Mars **3** tundra **4** Arctic **5** pond **6** Antarctic
7 peninsular **8** explorer **9** coast

- A** a cold treeless plain which is frozen hard in winter
B an area of still water smaller than a lake
C someone who travels for the purpose of discovery
D the very cold most northern part of the world
E the land close to the edge of the sea
F the person studying very small living things, such as bacteria
G a piece of land almost completely surrounded by water but joined to a larger mass of land
H the very cold most southern part of the world
I a dying and cooling planet, the fourth in the order from the Sun and the next to the Earth

READING

2. Read the titles to the articles.

What ideas do they suggest?

What is your attitude to the problems?

3. Skim the texts and identify their types.

4. Now scan the texts and answer the following questions:

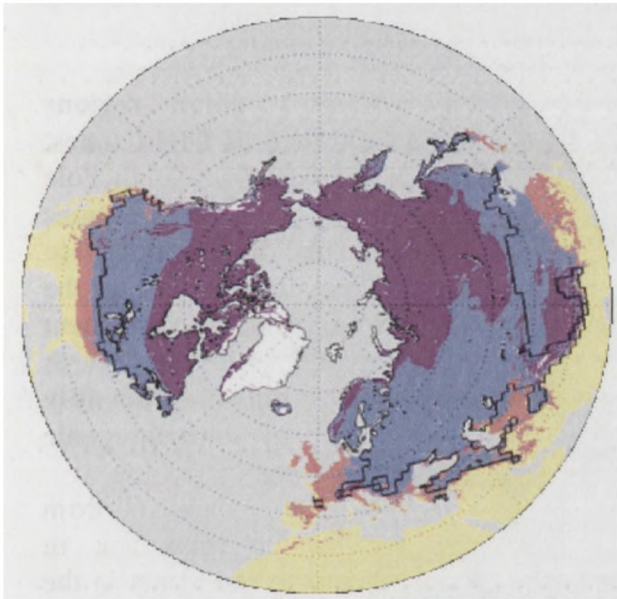
Why do scientists explore Antarctica?

What interesting data have they managed to collect about the Earth's Polar Regions?

In what way does human activity threaten the environment?

THE FROZEN EXTREMES OF THE EARTH

Northern Hemisphere permafrost (permanently frozen ground) in purple.



The Arctic in the north and the Antarctic in the south are the opposite ends of the planet, but they are similar in many ways. Both are lands of ice and snow, where the temperature in winter can be so low that your skin can freeze in seconds – it can be as low as -80°C . Very few animals are able to survive these conditions, but there are some both in the north and in the south. The Arctic has more plants and animals than the Antarctic, including polar bears, the largest bear in the world. In the south there are no land animals because of the extreme cold, but there are penguins and other sea animals that live on or near the coast – although both in the north and the south the sea is frozen for much of the year.

Arctic is one of the most remote places on Earth. For 1, 000 years the Nenets people have migrated along the 450-mile-long Yamal peninsula in northern Russia. In summer they travel northwards, taking their reindeer with them. In winter they return southwards. The reindeer for them are everything – food, transport and accommodation. The weather here is extremely cold; the sea freezes for nine months of the year. The peninsula's weather is becoming more and more unusual – with unseasonal snowstorms when reindeer give birth in May, and milder longer autumns. In winter, temperatures used to go down to -50°C . Now they are normally around -30°C .

Ninety-eight per cent of Antarctica is covered with ice up to three miles thick. Most of the 2 percent left is made up of mountain peaks or sea-scoured coastlines. **The Dry Valleys area was discovered by polar explorer Robert Falcon Scott in 1903.** The name applies to a region that includes about 1, 500 square miles of bare ground, which, because winds blast away snow and keep precipitation out, doesn't build ice.

The area is dominated by three parallel valleys: Victoria, Wright, and Taylor. There are several large lakes in these valleys and a number of ponds. Many are frozen clear to the bottom. Though one has 77°F water deep below its ten-foot-thick ice ceiling, because dense layers of salty water trap the slight summer heat. A single 18-mile-long river flows with glacial melt for one or two months each year. The average precipitation – all snow – equals less than four inches of water a year.

On a ridge above the Victoria Valley microbiologists found an entirely unexpected community of microscopic algae, fungi, and bacteria living inside rocks. These microorganisms live in the minute gaps between the grains of sandstone, about a sixteenth of an inch under the surface, where they can get a little light, a little moisture, and a little substance from the mineral that encloses them. The tiny fragments of life can be thousands of years old, more ancient than the greatest trees in the oldest forests. **Microbiologists wondered if some of the algae could survive a long time without liquid water.** This question not only is germane to our planet but also could relate to the question of life on drying and cooling Mars, which the Dry Valleys resemble more than many places on Earth.

Different scientists share one thing – this stark place, which has changed little in millions of years, gives them a chance not just to check out a curious part of the Earth but also to explore the far reaches of time itself.

The more people learn about this deceptively simple-looking place, the more complexities they find.
(From: National Geographic, 4, 1998)

GLOBAL WARMING – By Andrew C. Revkin



Earth's polar regions are also known as frigid zones. The North Pole and South Pole being the centers, these regions are dominated by the polar ice caps, resting respectively on the Arctic Ocean and the continent of Antarctica. **Polar sea ice is currently diminishing, possibly as a result of anthropogenic global warming.**

In 2000 scientists from the Worldwatch think-tank in Washington teamed up with the United Nations to spot the greatest threats to the planet in the coming years. Top of the list was ecosystem collapse, such as deforestation and the demise of corals; second were health and diseases; and third was global poverty.

Global warming has become perhaps the most complicated issue facing world. On the one hand, warnings from the scientific community are becoming louder, as an increasing body of science points to rising dangers from the ongoing buildup of human-related greenhouse gases — produced mainly by the burning of fossil fuels and forests. On the other, the technological, economic and political issues that have to be resolved before a concerted worldwide effort to reduce emissions can begin have gotten no simpler, particularly in the face of a global economic slowdown.

(From: <http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/science/topics/globalwarming/index.html#http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-12-23-what-on-earth-happened>)

FOLLOW-UP

5. Vocabulary Study

a) Choose the odd word out:

1. snow, ice, water, wind.
2. rocks, algae, fungi, bacteria.
3. island, peninsula, precipitation, coast.

4. lake, valley, pond, river.
5. inch, mile, foot, number.

b) Find another word in the reading that means approximately the same as each of the following:

1 very small; 2 suitable; 3 frozen; 4 very old; 5 use; 6 investigate; 7 catch; 8 come back; 9 move.

6. Grammar Focus

Translate the bold type sentences and express your own ideas on the issue.

7. Comprehension Check:

a) Look through the texts and find this information as quick as possible:

1. How large is Antarctica and what is it made up of?
2. Is there any life between crystals?
3. What do findings in the Antarctica lead to?
4. How low is the annual temperature in the Arctic / Antarctic?
5. Where is the Yamal peninsula?
6. Why are reindeer so popular with the people of Arctic tundra?

b) Summarize the views expressed by scientists in the reading.

c) Explain the statement "The more people learn about this deceptively simple-looking place, the more complexities they find."

8. Scan the texts again to focus on particular information and details you require.

- a) Write down some questions you would like to ask the group. Ask your partner / group your questions.
- b) Make a list of new words from the Unit. Compare it with your partner's.
- c) Talk with a partner about what you have learned from the reading.
- d) Prepare a presentation on the basis of the reading using **topic-related vocabulary** and appropriate speech markers (*Keys to Communication – Signal Words*).
- e) Read the poem by Megha Malpani (2008) and share your opinion on the problems touched upon in it. Do you agree with the author? What do you suggest to improve the situation on our planet and in the whole Universe?

THIS IS OUR LAND

We all need oxygen and clean air to breath
and for that we need lots of trees.
But people are cutting and breaking
so some oxygen is vacating.
What to do? said the people, feeling blue.
I know, spoke a person, somewhere in the crowd.
Let's plant some trees and make every one proud.
The arctic is melting! Where are the polar bears?
They are all drowning, does anyone care?
I do, yelled the kid way at the back.
But how on earth can we save the arctic pack?
Create less pollution, listen to your heart,

Recycle, save, conserve, that's a good start!
The tigers are disappearing, soon they'll be gone...
But forests are being cut and mother nature's harmony being torn.
Stop, say the children, this is our land!
It's not okay to bury our heads in the sand.
Don't waste our natural resources, abuse them no more.
Dear Earth, your life and beauty, we pledge to restore.

(From: www.saveourplanet/)

- f) Write an essay or your own poem on the topic "Save our Planet", using the active vocabulary.

UNIT IX

LIGHT READING

- This is reading fairly quickly without concentration too hard or worrying about every single word. We often use it when reading for enjoyment.

1. Read the following texts and decide what seems to you obvious, interesting or amazing.

Device Introduced To Find Nearest Pub – (RIA Novosti) 2010

A device has been introduced by two entrepreneurs in London that directs a person to the nearest pub. This device is a computer that is attached to the wrist of a person and it then directs the individual to the nearest pub. The device which has been named "eSleeve" uses satellite positioning to locate where the person is and then locates the four nearest pubs to the person. It can also recognize the users voice and if they happen to get drunk can aid them in finding their way home.

Sleeping At Work Considered Good – (RIA Novosti) 2010

A town in Germany has discovered that sleeping while at work has increased worker efficiency. The small town of Vechta which is situated southwest of Hamburg, have allowed the workers to take a nap for 20 minutes. They can go home or doze off at work after lunch. "In the beginning employees were skeptical about the project, but then they were happier and they started working better." said town spokesman Frank Kaethler. This project started because their was a lot of work that needed to be done and not enough employees, so they received a course from the local health insurance company on napping. It has been found that 22% of the German population naps but the town of Vechta is the only one that has implemented the project.

Electricity kills two elephants in Zambia

Moscow, December 2009 (RIA Novosti) – Two elephants died in Zambia after coming into contact with a live power line, regional media reported. The two male elephants died after bumping into a low-hanging 33 kilo voltage power line. The incident took place in southern Zambia's Itezhi-tezhi district. Zambia Wildlife Authority specialists disposed of the carcasses by distributing the meat to local communities.

(From: <http://en.rian.ru/strange/>)

Cosmic cockroaches faster developers, Russian scientists say

VORONEZH, January 2008 (RIA Novosti) - Cockroaches conceived in space onboard the Russian Foton-M bio satellite have developed faster and become hardier than 'terrestrial' ones, a research supervisor said.

The research team has been monitoring the cockroaches since they were born in October. The scientists established that their limbs and bodies grew faster. "What is more, we have found out that the creatures... run faster than ordinary cockroaches, and are much more energetic and resilient," Dmitry Atyakshin said. Cockroaches, as well as other types of insects, can give birth several times after one impregnation, and the cockroaches that conceived during the bio-satellite's September 14-26 flight have since given birth to their second and third batches of offspring. "The second and third batches did not show these peculiarities of growth and physiology," the scientist noted.

'Ordinary' cockroaches are already known for their extraordinary resilience. Some species can last almost an hour without oxygen or a month without food, and are able to withstand high doses of radiation.

The September 14-26 flight was part of an ongoing experiment into the effects of space flight by the Institute of Biomedical Problems (IBMP). The creatures were sealed in special containers, and a video camera filmed them during the flight.

(From: <http://en.rian.ru/science/20080117/97179313.html>)

Thumbelina the world's smallest horse

She may be small, a mere 17 inches and weighing only 60 pounds. But she is all horse. Born as a dwarf to a miniature horse, Thumbelina is officially the world's smallest horse. She may never aspire to be a champion show-jumper – she is so tiny she would find it hard to jump over a bucket. But these things matter little to the feisty Thumbelina, who has been officially recognized as the world's smallest horse.

That title was conferred on her in 2006 when the five-year-old entered the Guinness Book of Records. The real-life My Little Pony was born on an American farm to a couple who specialize in breeding miniature horses. Normally these horses weigh about 250lb and rise to a height of 34 inches when they are fully grown. But from the day she was born it was clear that tiny Thumbelina would never grow to that size. She weighed only 8lb – the size of a new-born baby – when she was born. Eventually she grew to just 60lb.

Her amazing size has been explained as dwarfism. This makes her a miniature of a miniature. She may be a mini-horse, but small means beautiful as far as her owners, the Goessling family in Goose Creek farm in St. Louis, are concerned. She likes to hang out with the cocker spaniels rather than the other horses on their 150-acre farm. "When she was born, she was so small we thought she wasn't going to make it. She looked very ill. We feared the worse. "Because her legs are proportionally smaller than her body and her



head, she has to wear orthopaedic fittings to straighten them out a lot of the time. "But we love her and wouldn't want her any other way," said Michael Goessling, whose parents Kay and Paul bred the miniature horses. She only measures up to the shins of the normal-sized horses in the paddock.

Michael's parents have bred hundreds of miniature horses, but they have never had one as small as Thumbelina. She has become something of a celebrity in her home town in America. She lives on a cup of grain and a handful of hay, served twice a day. She is expected to live to the age of 17 years because of her size – normal horses live for about 35 years.

"She was just a complete fluke and we call her a mini mini. She is too precious to sell. I think my parents would sell me before they part with Thumbelina. She has that special Wow factor, which you only get when you see how small she really is," said Michael.

While she has the ability to get pregnant and give birth, the Goessling family have decided not to allow this to happen. There could be complications during the pregnancy, they believe, so it is better to avoid the risks. And also they don't feel it is right that the gene which creates dwarfism in horses be carried on through future generations.

Women are Genetically Closer to Chimps than Men

In genetic terms, as everyone knows, human beings are in general very similar to chimpanzees. However, scientists have now discovered that the Y chromosomes - found only in the males - of the two species are extremely dissimilar.

The new study is reported in magazine *Nature*, covering a study by David Page of Cambridge Institute, America, and his colleagues.

According to the boffins' analysis, most parts of the human and chimp (*Pan troglodytes*) genome are very similar, differing by "less than one per cent" in gene number. But the human male's Y chromosome is hugely more complex than that of our remote arboreal cousins.

The massive divergence between the relatively basic chimp male chromosome and the complex, information-packed one found in men is theorised to be the result of rapid evolution taking place over the six to seven million years since humanity's remote ancestors split off from those of chimps.

"If you're marching along the human chromosome 21, you might as well be marching along the chimp chromosome 21. It's like an unbroken piece of glass," Page tells *Nature*. "But the relationship between the human and chimp Y chromosomes has been blown to pieces."

What this means, of course, is that women are in fact much closer genetically to being chimps than men are. Some have even interpreted the research to mean that men are "more evolved" than women, having left their heritage as apes further behind than the ladies.

Technically speaking this is correct, but Page and his colleagues caution that most of the rapid changes taking place in men haven't involved anything that modern civilisation would necessarily regard as evidence of superiority: the shift from poo-flinging to speech and writing as means of expressing oneself, for instance, is unrelated to the Y chromosome.

What the Y chromosome is mainly about, seemingly, is spunkiness.

"When we sequenced the chimp genome people thought we'd understand why we have language and write poetry," says Page. "But one of the most dramatic differences turns out to be sperm production."



(From: <http://english.pravda.ru/news/science/earth/>)

2. Do you know that ...

- ✓ A chameleon's tongue is twice the length of its body.
- ✓ A chimpanzee can learn to recognize itself in a mirror, but monkeys can't.
- ✓ About 10% of the world's population is left-handed.
- ✓ A typical bed usually houses over 6 billion dust mites.
- ✓ A woodpecker can peck twenty times a second.
- ✓ Porpoises and dolphins communicate with each other by squeaking, growling, moaning, and whistling. Porpoises and dolphins are mammals. There are about 40 species or kinds of porpoises and dolphins. Most porpoises and dolphins navigate by using "echolocation". The largest member of the dolphin family is called an orca or killer whale.
- ✓ The hippopotamus gives birth under water and nurses its young in the river as well, though the young hippos do come up periodically for air.
- ✓ At 188 decibels, the whistle of the blue whale is the loudest sound produced by any animal.
- ✓ A flute made of bone is the oldest playable musical instrument in the world. It's a flute carved from a bird's wing bone more than 9,000 years ago. The flute was discovered with other flutes at an ancient burial site in China.
- ✓ The fastest dog, the greyhound, can reach speeds of up to 41.7 miles per hour. The breed was known to exist in ancient Egypt 6,000 years ago
- ✓ A cat sees about six times better than a human at night because of the tapetum lucidum, a layer of extra reflecting cells which absorb light.
- ✓ An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
- ✓ All known vitamins are found in eggs except vitamin C.
- ✓ The speed of an average sized raindrop under normal conditions is 11 km per hour (7 mph).
- ✓ There are more than 1 000 chemicals in a cup of coffee. Of these, only 26 have been tested, and half caused cancer in rats.
- ✓ At over 2000 kilometers long The Great Barrier Reef is the largest living structure on Earth.
- ✓ For every one of the 6 billion people on earth, nearly four tons of carbon dioxide is spewed into the air annually.

3. Comprehension Check:

Reflect on what you have learned from the reading.

FOLLOW-UP

4. Read the fact files and match them with the categories:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Natural phenomena | 5) Language |
| 2) Flora | 6) Discoveries |
| 3) Fauna | 7) Environmental issues |
| 4) Human | |

5. Choose a fact file to discuss it with a partner.

6. Comment on some of the facts.

A

- ✓ While sleeping, one man in eight snores, and one in ten grinds his teeth.
- ✓ The average person walks the equivalent of twice around the world in a lifetime.
- ✓ There are 62,000 miles of blood vessels in the human body – laid end to end they would circle the earth 2.5 times.
- ✓ The world's first baby conceived in a test tube outside the mother's body was born in Oldham, England. Her name is Louise Joy Brown.
- ✓ More people are killed annually by donkeys than die in air crashes.

B

- ✓ In one year, the average tree gives off enough oxygen to allow four people to breathe for a year. You breathe 6 liters of air per minute
- ✓ Bamboo plants can grow up to 90 cm in one day.
- ✓ The strawberry is technically not a fruit at all. In botanical terms, fruits are seed-bearing structures which grow from a flower's ovaries, and a strawberry is merely the swollen base of the strawberry flower. The plant's true fruits are the small, hard, nut-like pips embedded on the outside of the flesh. The seeds are contained in the pips.
- ✓ The tallest tree recorded is located in Humboldt Redwoods State Park, California. It is a coast redwood and has been measured at 117 metres high.
- ✓ The bark of an older redwood tree is fireproof. The redwoods extremely high water content also reduces the tree's susceptibility to fire. Fires in redwood forests take place inside the trees.

C

- ✓ Glue dates back to prehistoric times. Artists once mixed colorings with raw eggs, dried blood, and plant juices to make sticky paints for cave murals. Later, ancient Egyptians and other people learned to make stronger glues by boiling animal bones and hides. Today companies make glues using synthetic substances.
- ✓ Ketchup actually began in Thailand. There it was labelled "Kachiap". Ketchup was sold in the 1830s as medicine.
- ✓ The Inca tribe in Peru created the decimal system hundreds of years before it was introduced in Europe.
- ✓ According to National Geographic, scientists have settled the old dispute over which came first -- the chicken or the egg. They say that reptiles were laying eggs thousands of years before chickens appeared, and the first chicken came from an egg laid by a bird that was not quite a chicken. That seems to answer the question. The egg came first.
- ✓ Ambulances were developed by Napoleon's surgeon in his Italian company of 1796-97.

D

- ✓ A cow gives nearly 200,000 glasses of milk in her lifetime.
- ✓ Dolphins sleep with one eye open.
- ✓ Chocolate is potentially lethal to a dog coz cocoa beans contain the obromine which can poison the poor bastard. Chocolate effects a dogs heart and nervous system, a few ounces enough to kill a small sized dog.
- ✓ A cat uses whiskers to determine if a space is too small to squeeze through. The whiskers act as antennae, helping the animal to judge the precise width of any passage.
- ✓ Ants don't sleep.

E

- ✓ Lightning strikes about 6,000 times per minute on this planet.
- ✓ Some large clouds store enough water for 500 000 showers.
- ✓ Sound at the right vibration can bore holes through a solid object.
- ✓ The oceans contain enough salt to cover all the continents to a depth of nearly 500 feet.
- ✓ Sound travels 15 times faster through steel than through the air.

F

- ✓ One tree can filter up to 27 kg of pollutants from the air each year.
- ✓ 4 000 square meters of trees can remove about 13 tons of dust and gases every year from the surrounding environment.
- ✓ Each ton of recycled paper can save 17 trees, 1 438 liters of oil, three cubic yards of landfill space, 4 000 kilowatts of energy and 26 500 liters of water.
- ✓ Just by recycling one aluminum can, enough energy would be saved to have a TV run for three hours.
- ✓ World wide, rainforests are disappearing at a rate of one and a half football fields per second.

G

- ✓ Of all the words in the English language, the word 'set' has the most definitions.
- ✓ "Go." is the shortest complete sentence in the English language.
- ✓ The vocabulary of the average person consists of 5,000 to 6,000 words.
- ✓ No word in the English language rhymes with "month".
- ✓ There are about 5 000 different languages spoken on Earth.

FINAL CHECK (READER I)

ORGANIZE YOUR THOUGHTS AFTER THE WHOLE READING

1. *In groups or pairs, discuss the following issues and report your ideas to the class (Keys to Communication). Prepare a presentation on an issue of your interest.*
 1. What is the recent knowledge about the Solar System?
 2. What is the up-to-date information about Man's environment?
 3. "Pros-and-corns" of diets.
 4. "Advantages-and-disadvantages" of technical advancement.
 5. "Rights- and-wrongs" of human life.
2. *Fill in the chart to demonstrate the stages of the scientific and technological development based on the reading. Discuss it with your partner.*

When?	Who?	What?

3. Think what you can do to help curb global warming. Range the following tips in the order of priority. Add your own ideas. Discuss this with a partner.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save energy • Buy organic food • Become a smart water consumer • Protect the planet • Replace incandescent light bulbs • Plant a tree • Reduce, reuse and recycle (3Rs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy • Choosing modern technology • No smoking • •
---	--

4. Fill in the chart to assess the problems of MAN and his ENVIRONMENT.

Problem	Rating					Solution
	5	4	3	2	1	
•						
•						
•						

- a) Discuss the result with your partners.
- b) Make a talk on one of the problems, using topic-related vocabulary and appropriate speech-markers.
- c) Write a paragraph to support your statement.

5. Write a short summary of one of the articles from the reading.

6. Write some TIPS / INSTRUCTIONS on how:

- a) to live a healthy lifestyle;
- b) to tackle the problems of environment;
- c) to avoid consequences of wrong lifestyle;
- d) to sustain life on Earth.

READER II. A BRIEF GUIDE TO BRITISH CULTURE

1. Read the text and make a list of things that are different in Europe and Britain.

George Mikes wrote his book “*How to be an Alien: The most important rules. A Warning to Beginners*” to tell the English what he thought about them. In his opinion he was both funny and rude about the strange things English people do and say that make them different from Europeans. But because the English are so strange, they did not get angry when they read the book. On the contrary, they loved it and thought it was very funny.

Why are the English different from Europeans?

In England, everything is different. You must understand that when people say ‘England’, they sometimes mean ‘Great Britain’ (England, Scotland, Wales), sometimes ‘The United Kingdom’ (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland), sometimes the ‘British Isles’ (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Island and the Republic of Ireland) – but never just England.

On Sundays in Europe, the poorest person wears his best clothes and the life of the country becomes happy, bright and colorful; on Sundays in England, the richest people wear their oldest clothes and the country becomes dark and sad. In Europe nobody talks about the weather; in England, you have to say ‘Nice day, isn’t it?’ about two hundred times every day, or people think you are a bit boring. In Europe you get Sunday newspapers on Monday. In England, a strange country, you get Sunday newspapers on Sunday.



On a European bus the driver uses the bell if he wants to drive on past a bus-stop without stopping. In England you use the bell when you want the bus to stop. In Europe people like their cats but in England they love their cats more than their family. In Europe, people eat good food. In England people think that good manners at the table are more important than the food you get to eat. The English eat food but they say it tastes good.

In Europe important people speak loudly and clearly; in England they learn to speak slowly and quietly so you cannot understand them. In Europe, clever people show that they are clever by talking about Aristotle; in England only stupid people try to show how clever they are. The only people who talk about Latin and Greek writers are those who have not read them.

In Europe people are either honest with you or they lie to you; in England people almost never lie, but they are almost never quite honest with you either. Many Europeans think that life is a game; the English think that cricket is a game.

(from ‘How to be an Alien’)

2. Read the texts about the English language and accent:

1. Decide whether the author is serious.

2. Find the phrases with the words “language” and “accent” and describe the situations in which they have been used.

The Language

When I arrived in England I thought that I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized I did not understand one word. In my first week I learned a little of the language, but after seven years I knew that I could never use it really well. This is sad, but nobody speaks English perfectly.

Remember that those five hundred words the ordinary Englishman uses most are not all the words in the language. You can learn another five hundred and another five thousand and another fifty thousand words after that you will still find another fifty thousand you have never heard of. Nobody heard of them.

If you live in England for a long time you will be very surprised to find that the word nice is not the only adjective in the English language. For the first three years you do not need to learn or use other adjectives. You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. So-and-so is nice, Mrs. So-and-so's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, and all this will be very nice.

(from 'How to be an Alien')

The Accent

You must decide about your accent. You will have your foreign accent all right but many people like to mix it with another accent. I knew a Polish Jew who had a strong Yiddish-Irish accent. People thought he was very interesting.

The easiest way to show that you have a good accent (or no foreign accent) is to hold a pipe or cigar in your mouth, to speak through your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: 'isn't it?' People will not understand you, but they will think you probably speak very good English.

Many people try to speak with an Oxford accent. The city of Oxford has a famous university. If you have an Oxford accent, people think that you mix with clever people and that you are very intelligent. But Oxford accent hurts your throat and is hard to use all the time. Sometimes you can forget to use it, speak with your foreign accent and people will laugh at you.

The best way to look clever is to use long words, of course. These words are often old Latin and Greek words, which the English language has taken in. Many foreigners have learned Latin and Greek words in school and they find that (a) it is much easier to learn these words than the much shorter English words; (b) these words are usually very long and make you seem very intelligent when you talk to shopkeepers and postmen. But be careful with all these long words – they do not always have the same meaning as they once had in Latin or Greek. When you know all the long words, remember to learn some short ones, too.

Finally there are two important things to remember:

1. Do not forget that it is much easier to write in English than to speak, because you can write without a foreign accent.

2. On a bus or in the street it is better to speak quietly in good German than to shout loudly in bad English. Anyway, all this language business is not easy. After eight years in this country, a very kind woman told me the other day, “You speak with a very good accent, but without any English.”

(from 'How to be an Alien')

3. Read the texts and find out the following:

- 1. What are the most common and popular names in Britain in the 21 century?**
- 2. Match the rules of behavior in the British culture with the appropriate situations and compare them in your native culture:**

№	Ways of behaviour	Polite	Impolite
1	talk about yourself		
2	make a continuous conversation		
3	slap each other on the shoulder		
4	embrace a person		
5	arrive a few minutes late		
6	ask general questions		
7	ask straight personal questions		
8	stand close to each other while talking		
9	shake a person's hand		
10	kiss on a cheek		

What's in a Name: Facts and Figures

The earliest known personal name of a resident of Britain is the name of the Celtic ruler of Kent area c. 75 BC, his name was Prydhain.

The most common English name is Smith. A "smith" was a person who made things from metal. There are over 800,000 Smiths in England and Wales only. There are more than 2,000,000 Smiths in the USA. This name translated is also very common in many European languages.

There are 1,600,000 persons in Britain with Mc or Mac as part of their surname. "Mc" means "son of" in Gaelic, the language of the Scots. The most common of these is MacDonald. There are about 55,000 MacDonalds among the Scottish population.

These days the five most popular boy's names in Britain are: Christopher, Mathew, David, James, Daniel. Forty years earlier, when the fathers of these boys were born, the five most popular names were: David, John, Peter, Michael, Alan.

The five most popular girl's names nowadays are: Sarah, Clair, Emma, Laura, Rebecca. Among their mothers: Susan, Linda, Christine, Margaret, Carol.

The sexiest names, according to a British survey, are David and Susan.

Some of the most embarrassing surnames in Britain are Longbottom, Smelly, Death, Eatwell, and Rainwater.

Black parents in Britain choose much more original names for their children than white parents. Some typical "black" names are: Byron, Winston, Curtis, Ashley, Latoya, and Ebony.

In Britain, your first name is more important than your middle name. In Germany, for example, the opposite is true.

The longest first name was given to a daughter by her American father in Texas, in 1984; it has more than 1,000 letters.

(from a newspaper)

Baby Names Jack and Olivia are top in 2008



Boys

There were no new entries in the 2008 top 10 most popular names for baby boys in England and Wales. Jack remained at number one, as in 2007. Oliver and Harry each rose one place to number two and four respectively, while Thomas moved down to number three and Joshua to number five. Alfie advanced four places to number six. Riley showed the largest rise within the top 100, gaining 24 places to reach number 33.

Girls

Olivia climbed to the top from number three in 2007. Among the top 10, Ruby dropped to number two, Emily rose one place to number three and Grace dropped two places to number four. Jessica remained at number five. Evie was the only new entry in the top 10, climbing five places since 2007 to reach number 10 and replacing Ella which fell from number nine to number 12. Lexi, which rose 40 places to number 73, was the highest climber within the top 100.

Changes between 1998 and 2008

Among baby boys, Alfie (up 65 to number six) was the highest climbing new entry to the top 10 since 1998, while Jordan fell the furthest from the 1998 top 10, down 140 to number 150. Kian, up 436 to number 67, was the highest climber over the 10 year period. Evie (up 186 to number 10) was the highest climbing new entry to the girls' top 10 since 1998, while Rebecca (down 56 to number 65) fell the furthest. Lexi, up 4,917 to number 73, was the highest climber over the 10 year period.

Regional Variations

Jack was the top boy's name and Ruby the top girl's name among babies born to mothers usually resident in Wales. Jack was also the top boy's name in six of the English government regions. The popularity of the name Mohammed showed large regional variation. The name is within the top 10 in four regions (number two in the West Midlands, number three in London, number four in Yorkshire and the Humber and number 10 in the North West) but was number 151 in the South West. Among baby girls, Olivia was the top name in four English regions, Ruby and Grace in two regions each and Emily in one region.

(from : Office for National Statistics: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=184>)

A First Meeting

On first meeting someone, try to ask general questions and not personal ones which may be thought to be impolite. So, on first meeting, questions like 'What is your name?' 'Where do you live?' or 'What do you do?' are acceptable, but questions like 'How old are you?', 'How much do you earn?' or 'How much did you pay for this?' would be considered impolite. If in doubt, try to talk about yourself: what you do and where you come from. Most British people know very little about other countries and their culture in detail. Even if they have traveled abroad, tourist travel is very different from actually living in a country.

Casual Contact

British people are often shy and do not always make conversation on a first meeting. This is called being 'reserved'. You will find that most local people will not talk to strangers while shopping, on the bus, train or when in a queue. You should not interpret this as being unfriendly, although it may well seem strange to you. You should not try to make continuous conversation at such times unless it becomes obvious that the other person expects it.

Time

Time keeping is quite rigid in the UK. To arrive late, even by a few minutes, is considered impolite or having no regard for the person you are meeting. Your lecturer or supervisor may disapprove if you arrive late at a seminar or lecture, whatever the reason.

Touch

The British are known to be reserved in nature and are very reluctant to show their emotions in public. Unlike some cultures, people do not usually slap each other on the shoulder or otherwise make physical contact during a conversation. A British person may misinterpret such behaviour as aggressive or being too emotional. In some cultures it is usual to stand close to each other while in conversation. In the UK people usually maintain a distance of 60-110 cm, so do not be surprised if British people move away from you when talking.

Greetings

A British person will often greet you with 'Hello, how are you?' This is simply a way of saying 'Hello' or 'Welcome' and they will be expecting a reply similar to 'Quite well, thank you'. 'Hello, how are you?' is not a request for a lot of details about your health!

In a more formal situation (such as meeting your tutor or landlord for the first time) it is usual to shake the right hand of the person you are meeting. It does not matter if you make the first move with your right hand. Kisses and embraces are not usual in the UK on a first meeting and you should avoid them.

(from a Tourist Guide)

4. Read the texts and find out the following:

- 1. What is Britain's national drink?**
- 2. What is the traditional way to serve meals in Britain?**
- 3. What breakfast is traditional in Britain?**
- 4. What is a popular 'take away' food in Britain?**
- 5. Decide whether the following statements are true or false and comment on the situations (See Keys to Communication):**
 - 1) British people eat a lot of fish.**
 - 2) Dinner is a light meal in the evening.**

- 3) In Britain it is polite to refuse the first invitation for coming to “coffee” event.
- 4) The main dish for Sunday lunch is roast meat with vegetables.
- 5) The word ‘breakfast’ used to mean ‘you may break your fast after the morning church service’.
- 6) “Snack” and “bite” mean a substantial meal.
- 7) British eating habits suppose often going out for meals.
- 8) It is usual that British people have a piece of bread with a piece of ham for their lunch.

(from: <http://www.dogquotes.com/>
<http://www.catquotes.com/>)

ENGLISH MEALS AND NATIONAL FOOD

The Englishmen say that there are two things that always confuse foreigners when they come to Britain: cricket and British meals. However, whereas the visitor can live without understanding cricket, it is almost impossible to survive without understanding British eating habits.

Dinner or Supper

Dinner is the name of the main meal of the day. Depending upon region and/or social class, it may be the second or third meal of the day. A simple dinner typically consists of meat, fish, poultry or other high-protein, served with one or two vegetables and/or with a grain or cereal product - especially bread, but potatoes, rice, pasta, and noodles are also common. Any or all of these components may be served with a hot or cold gravy or sauce. More elaborate dinners have several courses, for example starting with an appetizer or soup, and ending with dessert or pudding. **Supper** is a light evening meal, as lunch (or luncheon) is a light midday meal. Breakfast is the first meal of the day and Tea is a light meal that happens in the mid afternoon or early evening. *Brunch* (a late entry - the term was only coined at the end of the 19th century) is basically a late and substantial breakfast that takes the place of breakfast and lunch. Fashion, class, culture, and personal choice have dictated how many and which of these repasts any particular person has. In the 19th century, some people of means had as many as five meals through the day (having a luncheon, a tea, dinner in the evening, and then a late night supper), whereas farm landowners could have as few as two. Supper is the name for the evening meal in some dialects of English - ordinarily the last meal of the day. The term is derived from the French *souper*. It is related to soup. It is also related to the German word for soup, *Suppe*. (The OED, however, suggests that the root, *sup*, retains obscure origins. OED Online, Accessed 31 October 2007.) In England, whereas "dinner", when used for the evening meal, is fairly formal, "supper" is used to describe a less formal, simpler family meal, but also the fairly formal variety in others. In working class British homes, "tea" can be used for the evening meal. In parts of the United Kingdom, supper is a term for a snack eaten after the evening meal and before bed, usually consisting of a warm, milky drink and British biscuits or cereal.

(from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>)

Mysterious Lunch

Lunch is full of mystery, indeed. Some people think it comes from an old Spanish word *lonje*, a piece of ham. Many others suppose that it comes from a dialect form of the word lump, a piece of bread, which was distorted into lunch. Such things happened in the English language:

we have hunch from hump, and bunch from bump. Why not lunch from lump? Anyway, nobody is sure whether the word lunch comes from ham or bread (or may be both, in a ham sandwich?). At least, one thing is clear: lunch meant a piece of something to eat. It is not surprising that people often have a light lunch, rather a bite of a sandwich or a snack of bread and cheese with a glass of beer in a pub. Though it may be something more substantial at a restaurant or a canteen.

Breakfast and Dinner

Breakfast and dinner mean nearly the same: to stop not eating, to stop being hungry. Breakfast is an Anglo-Saxon word, and it is made up of two parts: break and fast. Fast in its old meaning in the word breakfast meant “to be firm in your determination not to eat”. The early Christians thought you should not eat in the morning before church services, you should “fast”. After the service you were allowed to break your fast, so you could take “breakfast”.

The word dinner comes into English from Latin through French. In Middle English it had the spelling: *dinere*, which is a changed form of Old French *disner* from Latin *disjejunare*. The Latin word has two parts: dis-, away, and jejunus, hungry; so it means “away from being hungry”, to break one’s fast.

Snack and Bite

Snack and bite are a pair because they mean the same. Snack comes from Middle Dutch *snaken*, which means to snap or to bite, as you say it of a dog. Bite was *bitan* in Old English and meant “to use one’s teeth to cut a piece of something”, “to snap”. Actually both words meant the same. Later they developed the meaning: “to bite something to eat”. Nowadays they both mean “a light, quick meal”.

(from ‘The History and Mystery of the English Words’)

Tea

Tea is the most important drink in Great Britain and Ireland. You must never say, ‘I do not want a cup of tea,’ or people will think that you are very strange and very foreign.

In an English home, you get a cup of tea at five o’clock in the morning when you are still trying to sleep. Then you have tea for breakfast; you have tea at eleven o’clock in the morning; then after lunch; then you have tea at ‘tea-time’ (about four o’clock in the afternoon); then after supper; and again at eleven o’clock in the afternoon); the after supper; and again at eleven o’clock at night.

You must drink more cups of tea if the weather is hot; if it is cold; if you are tired; or anybody thinks you are tired; if you are afraid; before you go out; if you are out; if you have just returned home; if you want a cup; if you do not want a cup; if you have not had a cup for some time; or you have just had a cup.

(from a newspaper)

Afternoon tea: A very British tradition

Tea, that most quintessential of English drinks, is a relative latecomer to British shores. Although the custom of drinking tea dates back to the third millennium BC in China, it was not until the mid 17th century that tea first appeared in England.

Afternoon tea was introduced in England by Anna, the seventh Duchess of Bedford, in the year 1840. The Duchess would become hungry around four o’clock in the afternoon. The evening meal in her household was served fashionably late at eight o’clock, thus leaving a long period of time between lunch and dinner. The Duchess asked that a tray of tea, bread and butter (some time earlier, the Earl of Sandwich had had the idea of putting a filling between two slices

of bread) and cake be brought to her room during the late afternoon. This became a habit of hers and she began inviting friends to join her.

This pause for tea became a fashionable social event. During the 1880's upper-class and society women would change into long gowns, gloves and hats for their afternoon tea which was usually served in the drawing room between four and five o'clock.

Traditional afternoon tea consists of a selection of dainty sandwiches (including of course thinly sliced cucumber sandwiches), scones served with clotted cream and preserves. Cakes and pastries are also served. Tea grown in India or Ceylon is poured from silver tea pots into delicate bone china cups.

Nowadays however, in the average suburban home, afternoon tea is likely to be just a biscuit or small cake and a mug of tea, usually produced using a teabag.

<http://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/AfternoonTea.htm>



Will You Come for Coffee?

People will often use the phrase 'Will you come for coffee?' to mean 'Would you like to come round for a short while and chat?' Normally several different drinks such as tea, drinking chocolate or a soft drink like orange will be available as well as coffee, and you will be asked what you would like. Your host will not normally offer you alcohol at a 'coffee' event. You should accept the invitation the first time it is offered if you would like to go. If you refuse the first invitation you are given, a British person will think this is your final decision and may not ask you again. This is different to Eastern culture where it is polite to decline and wait for a second or third invitation.

British Diet

Eating habits in the UK have been steadily changing over the last few years, with the introduction of fast food restaurants and other diets. Vegetarian foods, pizza bars, burger bars, Chinese, Indian and other national 'take aways' are all part of the eating scene in Britain.

Traditional British dishes normally center around a meat dish with potatoes and other vegetables such as carrots, peas, brussel sprouts and cabbage. The meat dish is often a type of stew which is meat cooked in a sauce, with vegetables in the oven. A variety of sweet dishes will normally be served after the main course: dishes such as apple pie (two pastry layers filled with apple) or other fruit pies, chocolate cake and so on. Soup or fruit dish is sometimes served before the main course and is often known as a 'starter' or 'appetiser'.

Sunday lunch is a great tradition, and normally a roast meat dish will be served with vegetables as the main course.

A traditional 'English breakfast' consists of cereal followed by grilled or fried egg, bacon, sausage and tomato. There will be served toast and an orange jam known as marmalade. Tea or coffee will also be served. However, most British people will usually have a much simpler breakfast of cereal, tea or coffee and perhaps toast and marmalade.

Afternoon tea is a light 'snack' type meal taken in the late afternoon. Traditionally toasted teacakes (a sweet bread bun with currants and sultanas) or scones (a form of bread dough) are taken with jam and cream. Often a variety of cakes are served. However many people take afternoon tea to mean a cup of tea or coffee together with a cake or biscuit. Scones and cream are particularly famous in Devon where they are known as a Devon Cream Tea.



The British traditional 'take away' meal is Fish and Chips. A variety of fish is available (normally cod, haddock, plaice or huss) which is fried in vegetable oil and coated with batter. Batter is made from flour, eggs and milk. Chips are chopped, fried potatoes.

These are main types of fish British people eat, and are sea-fish. A lot of trout is now available in supermarkets since there are fresh water trout farms all over the country, and salmon making their way up rivers to mate and lay their eggs. Smoked salmon is a little more luxurious. There's also mackerel, fresh or smoked, herring which the Dutch eat pickled, and warm water fish like tuna and sardine. More unusual but available in supermarkets and fish markets are monkfish, sea bass and skate. Then there are the shellfish such as prawns, mussels, crabs and lobsters. Prawns are used a lot in Indian and Chinese cooking. So British eat a lot of fish!

5. Read these 3 stories about the word 'sandwich' and tell which you like most and why.

"Sandwich" Adventure

Story 1

English people love picnics. They like eating in the countryside, in parks and even on the beach. The only problem about eating on the beach is that the sand often gets into the food. One day someone had the very good idea of putting the meat or cheese between two slices of bread. This stopped the sand from getting on to the food. It is because of this that today we call sandwiches 'sandwiches'.

Story 2

The town of Sandwich is situated between Dover and Canterbury in south-east England. Sandwich is a very small town when you compare it with either Dover or Canterbury but the people who live there have always considered that it is a more important and better town to live in than either of the two larger towns.

One day a Sandwich man was sitting having lunch with a man from Dover and a man from Canterbury. The Sandwich man put a thick slice of bread on the table and said, 'This piece of bread is Canterbury'. Then he put another thick slice of bread on top of the first slice and said, 'And this is Dover'. Then he picked up a piece of cheese, put it between the two slices of bread and said, 'But this tasty piece of cheese is Sandwich'. It is because of this man that today we call sandwiches 'sandwiches'.

Story 3

An eighteenth century English aristocrat, the Earl of Sandwich, loved playing cards. He used to play cards all day and night and hated having to stop a game for his meals. One day he thought of a way of putting meat between two slices of bread. In this way he could eat while at the same time continue playing cards. It is because of the Earl of Sandwich that today we call sandwiches 'sandwiches'.

(from a newspaper)

6. Read the texts and answer the questions:

1. What is "B&B" in Britain?
2. What is the heart of the British way of life?
3. What do serious English people enjoy that surprises foreigners?

Small Pleasures

It is important to learn to enjoy small pleasures because that is terribly English. All serious Englishmen play cricket and other games. During the war, the French thought the English were childish because they played football and children's games when they were not fighting.

Boring and important foreigners can not understand these small pleasures. They ask: why do important men in the British government stand up and sing children's songs? Why do serious businessmen play with children's trains while their children sit in the next room learning their lessons? Why, more than anything else, do grown-up people want to hit a little ball into a small hole? (This is a very popular sport in England.) Why are the great men in government who saved England in the war only called 'quite good men'? Foreigners want to know: why do English people sing when nobody is in the room? If somebody is in the room, the English will stay silent for months.

(from 'How to be an Alien')

Public Houses (Pubs)

Everywhere in Britain there are pubs. All pubs have names. Often you see the same name in many different towns and villages. For example, there are over 600 pubs called The Red Lion in Britain.

For over 500 years the pub has been at the heart of the British way of life. For many foreign visitors the pub is one thing that makes this country special and is probably the greatest and most cherished tradition.

Every country has its drinking habits, some of which are general and obvious, others most peculiar. Most countries also have a national drink. In England the national drink is beer, and the “pub”, where Englishmen go to drink it, is a peculiarly English institution. The word “pub” itself is an abbreviation of “public house”.

If you are ever asked to go into a public house, it is not necessary to feel that you must drink alcohol. A wide variety of soft drinks are available, and often tea and coffee is too! Food is usually reasonably priced and at a high standard.



At tables round a usually not very large room people will be sitting and in front of each person you will see a pint or half-pint mug of beer, or smaller glass of a “short” drink – whiskey, gin and tonic, or fruit juice. This room is called the “bar”, but, confusingly, the same term is used for the great counter of polished wood, which dominates one end of the room. At this bar, people will be standing, again with a drink either in their hands or on a “beer mat” at their elbow. From time to time they will take a sip – for Englishmen sip their drinks.

Behind the bar there will be the “landlord” or, if you are lucky, an attractive bar maid, and behind him, or her, will be shelves filled with fascinating bottles of every kind to cater for the exotic tastes of those who find the usual English beverages unexciting.

There is a general atmosphere of warmth and cosiness. Most pubs favour the “traditional” image – a roaring log fire, old oak beams supporting a low ceiling. Comfort is essential, for here people do not drop in for a quick drink and then go; they tend generally to “make an evening of it” and stand or sit, glass in hand, talking to friends or strangers, until closing time, when, with a cry of “Time, gentlemen, please!” the landlord ceases to serve further drinks.



In the bar of most English pubs there is a dart-board, and on some evenings you will find the game of darts being played. This is a traditional English game, and it presumably developed from archery, which was much encouraged for military reasons during the Middle Ages.

(from a newspaper)

Bed & Breakfast

This is often called B&B, and is one of the cheapest forms of accommodation. You will normally have your own room and will be provided with breakfast the following day.

A **bed and breakfast** (or **B&B**) is a small lodging establishment that offers overnight accommodation and breakfast, but usually does not offer other meals. Typically, bed and breakfasts are private homes with fewer than 10 bedrooms available for commercial use.

Generally, guests are accommodated in private bedrooms with private bathrooms, or in a suite of rooms including an en suite bathroom. Some homes have private bedrooms with a bathroom which is shared with other guests. Breakfast is served in the bedroom, a dining room, or the host's kitchen.

B&Bs and guest houses may be operated either as a secondary source of income or a primary occupation. Usually the owners themselves prepare the breakfast and clean the room etc., but some bed and breakfasts hire staff for cleaning or cooking. Although some bed and breakfast owners hire professional staff, a property which hires professional management is usually no longer considered a bed and breakfast, but enters the category of inn or hotel. B&Bs, and frequently guest houses, are a budget option where owners often take pride in the high service levels, local knowledge and personal touch that they are able to offer.

B&Bs tend to place their bedrooms within three different categories:

- *Deluxe*: This standard of B&B accommodation in Ireland is considered to be very high and deluxe rooms would be available in high end B&Bs and guesthouse accommodation. Deluxe rooms would often have additional furniture or Jacuzzis in the bathroom.
- *En-Suite*: There is a private bathroom within the bedroom. This will always contain a WC and washbasin, and a shower or bath or both.

- *Standard:* There is not a bathroom within the bedroom. In this case there will be shared bathroom facilities in another room on the corridor. Usually there will be a washbasin within the room.

There tend to be concentrations of B&Bs in seaside towns where, historically, the working classes holidayed such as County Down, Northern Ireland and Blackpool, England, and isolated rural areas such as the Highlands of Scotland and Connemara where there is not the year-round concentration of travellers that would sustain a hotel. They are present in most towns and cities, and their numbers vary on trade such as for business travellers and tourists: York and Edinburgh for example both have several hundred establishments known as either B&Bs or guest houses. In very busy areas, B&Bs may display a sign saying "VACANCIES" (rooms available) or "NO VACANCIES", to save both the hosts and potential guests the trouble of them having to enquire within.



Breakfast is usually cooked on demand for the guest and is usually some kind of full breakfast, but some offer a continental breakfast.

In recent years B&Bs in the UK have struggled against budget hotel chains such as Premier Travel Inn and Travelodge. Traditionally, business travellers used B&Bs but many of these clients now tend to stay in budget hotel chains. However, in holiday areas the B&B and guest house still prevail. Unlike the hotel chains, they provide a more comprehensive service and breakfast is included in the price, and some who stay regularly may simply like knowing their hosts.

*(from: From Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bed_and_breakfast)*

7. Scan the texts and answer the questions:

What is a favourite topic among the British people?

What is a profitable business in Britain nowadays?

How much do the British depend on their pets?

Comment on the following proverbs, sayings and quotations about pets. Find proof in the texts below:

- "If you are a host to your guest, be a host to his dog also." - Russian proverb
- A house is not a home without a dog.
- Dogs are really people with short legs in fur coats.
- "A dog is the only thing on earth that loves you more than he loves himself." - Josh Billings
- "In a cat's eye, all things belong to cats." - English proverb

Gardening

The love of gardens is deep-rooted in the British people. Listen to men's conversation in the 8.18 on Monday morning and, later, to the chatter at the office and the factory. It will be about gardens. It will be of jobs done despite the difficult week-end weather; of seeds sown; of progress made. There will be discussion of the best method of growing cucumbers and arguments about the best varieties to grow. There will be boasting, and wonder, and disbelief, but each man will talk confidently of his own plot or garden which differs from all the others, and which is the place where he himself is an individual and different from other men.

The British people like making things grow whether it is in a window-box outside the kitchen, or in the dream garden of many acres. Some take infinite pains with each seedling and will manure and dust and spray to encourage it and to ward off all the myriad dangers that threaten each cherished growth; each rose or cabbage will be a miracle of nature's work and man's but seemingly with nature only a fair second. Others, green-fingered geniuses, will act with instinctive abandon and create a garden envied by all the neighbours.

(from a newspaper)



Pets

Britain is a nation of animal lovers. Everybody knows that. They have an estimated five million dogs, almost as many cats, over three million budgies, other cage-birds, aquarium fish – and one million “exotic” pets, such as reptiles and amphibians. Today, with the profitable encouragement of Big Business and persistent advertising pressures, it looks as if pet-keeping and our attitude to animals is menacing our values and sense of proportion.

(from a newspaper)

Not sure which sofa to buy? British families let their pets decide

Decisions about holidays, home furnishings and cars have always been tricky for British families, but, to complicate matters further, another factor is increasingly being taken into consideration: the needs of the family pet.

According to a new study by Petplan, the UK’s leading pet insurer, British pet owners are basing major decisions about their lives and relationships on what they think will be most suitable for their animals. Many would even go so far as to include their pets in pre-nuptial agreements.

Holiday plans were the number one area in which pets had influence. Petplan’s researchers found that 68% of dog owners and 47% of cat owners said that this was the most important area in which to take their pet into consideration.

Next came choice of home furnishings and floors: 50% of dog owners and 34% of cat owners said that their pet was a major influence on their purchasing decisions.

Dog owners then said choice of car was the third most important (48%) followed by garden (47%) and house (25%).

Cat owners had slightly different priorities with 18% ranking gardens as the third most important factor and choice of house fourth (33%).



More cat owners said their pet had a say in their choice of a partner: 9% said their animal had a stake in their romances compared to 6% of dog owners.

Those surveyed felt so strongly about their pets that they were even prepared to include them in pre-nuptial agreements. 29% of dog owners and 21% of cat owners said that they'd incorporate their animal into any legal agreement before marriage.

Simon Wheeler, Petplan's head of marketing, commented: "It's reassuring to know that owners are thinking so much about the well-being of their pets – even right down to choice of husband or wife.

"As families have changed over the years, pets are now playing a more important emotional role in them and this is reflected in their owners' feelings towards them. There are fewer big, extended families living close together so caring for a pet during a holiday has become more of an issue. But also the rise of households containing either a single person or two adults means that pets have a bigger say in family life and the decisions that are made – right down to the type of settee."

Petplan questioned 398 dog owners and 363 cat owners for its study in late 2007.

(from: www.petplan.co.uk/contactus/not-sure-which-sofa-to-buy.asp)

FINAL CHECK (READER II)

DISCUSSION ACTIVITIES

1. What did you know about the British culture before the reading?
What have you learned from the texts?
How have you changed your views?
2. Make a list of known facts and new facts for you from the reading.

known	new
1.	
2.	
3.	

3. Discuss with your partner the facts that seemed surprising to you.
4. Express your opinion about the most interesting for you information from the texts (cm. Keys to Communication).
5. Find some most interesting statements in the texts. Read them to the group and comment on your choice. Agree or disagree (cm. Keys to Communication) with your partner about his / her statements.
6. Discuss the hidden rules of English behavior with a partner.
7. Compare the privacy rules in Britain with those in your country and state the difference.

8. There are differences between peoples and cultures. With this in mind, guess what the Native Americans meant by saying “You never understand people until you’ve walked a mile in their moccasins”. Give true examples to support your viewpoint.
9. Since it is important to be able to communicate with people from other countries what should one remember to be an effective communicator / interlocutor?
10. What kind of problems can arise between people from different countries or cultures? How to avoid misunderstanding?
11. In some cultures it is fine to be very direct with someone about what you are feeling and thinking. However, other cultures place a high value on tact in order to protect the feelings of others. What is important in your native culture?
12. Compare different cultures in terms of their customs, traditions and taboos. Use the following phrases: *unlike some cultures, misinterpret ... behavior, in some cultures, it is usual/ common to, play a key role in cultivating good relationships, build trust, understand the culture and customs of a country, avoid making bad mistakes, such as, make sincere effort to learn, the basic insults, have the potential to cause the most damage, master some fundamental patterns, familiarize yourself with, major holidays, cross-cultural nuances, watch out for religious taboos, follow traditions, be aware of subtle differences, in predominantly Christian/ Muslim/ Asian/ Oriental cultures, exchange gifts, when selecting, it is considered bad luck to, when in doubt, hold great significance, be appreciative, show respect, say thank you.*
13. You have the opportunity to visit a foreign country for two weeks. Which country would you prefer to visit? Give your reasons.
14. Learning to express yourself clearly in a foreign language is challenging. A lot of time is spent studying grammar, vocabulary, and other aspects of the language. What is the role of the foreign language you study in your life?
15. What is the best way to master a foreign language and learn about other cultural habits and traditions?
16. What are the advantages of learning a foreign language or several foreign languages?

Note! If you don't know the answers to some questions – read more and learn more. Remember the old English words of wisdom: “The more you learn, the more you know ... ”

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

COUNTRIES, LANGUAGES, AND PEOPLES

Country	Language	Nationality
Australia	English	an Australian
Austria	German	an Austrian
Brazil	Portuguese	a Brazilian
Canada	English, French	a Canadian
China	Chinese	a Chinese
Denmark	Danish	a Dane
Finland	Finnish	a Finn
France	French	a French
Germany	German	a German
Great Britain	English	a British
Greece	Greek	a Greek
Holland	Dutch	a Dutchman
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian
Ireland	English	an Irish
Italy	Italian	an Italian
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese
Poland	Polish	a Pole
Russia	Russian	a Russian
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede
The US	English	an American
Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

include kinship and family relations. Here is a scale showing closeness and distance in relationships in different contexts.



CLOSER

MORE DISTANT

Friendship: best/close/bosom *friend crony* (fe) *male friend acquaintance stranger*
Work: *partner colleague co-worker associate workmate*
Love / romance: *lover steady boy / girlfriend loved one admirer significant one soul mate* ex-* (former)
Marriage / civil union / family: *wife/ husband/ partner parent-child relationship relatives father/mother - in-law ex-* (former)*
Comradeship: *comrade companion*
The Internet: *pen pal key pal playmate*

Unhealthy

relationship: *abuse codependence*

Other: *brotherhood sisterhood fellow townsman/woman fellow citizen*

*ex- can be used with or without (informally) another word: She's my ex. (wife/husband, etc.)

Mate is a colloquial word for a good friend. It is often used in compounds to describe a person you share something with, e.g. **classmate**, **groupmate**, **flatmate**, **roommate**. **Workmate** is usual in non-professional contexts; **colleague** is more common among professional people.

A **crony** is a close longtime friend or companion; chum.

An **acquaintance** is someone recognized by sight or someone known, though not intimately.

Synonyms to 'friend': chum, cobber, buddy, kinsman, ally, accomplice

Antonyms to 'friend': opponent, enemy, foe

Idiom: make friends with

JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

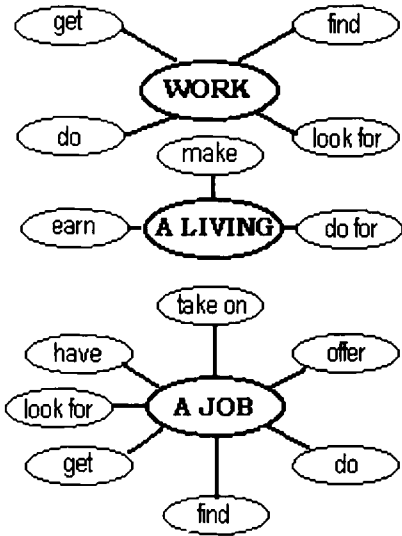
I'm a student.		a plumber
		a designer
		a miner
a doctor		a labourer
an actor		an astronomer
a supervisor	-OR	an adviser
a conductor		a teacher
an administrator		a singer
a tailor		a driver
		a farmer
		a turner
		an interpreter
a dentist		an officer
an artist		an explorer
a scientist		a composer
a physicist		a writer
a chemist		a soldier
a biologist	-IST	a worker
a geologist		a hairdresser
a physiotherapist		a manager
an economist		a builder
a typist		a carpenter
a journalist		a firefighter
a receptionist		a lawyer
		a baby sitter
a musician		a metal worker
a politician		a book keeper
a mathematician		
a technician	-(C)IAN	
an academician		
a librarian		
a laboratorian		

It is impossible to give the names of every job or profession here. Here are some **professions** (jobs which require considerable training and / or qualifications) and **trades** (skilled manual jobs requiring on-the-job and other training):

a waitress, an actress, an employee, an engineer, a boss, a director, an accountant, a clerk, an executive, a priest, a vet, a surgeon, a poet, a nurse, a pilot, a soldier, a cadet, a secretary, a cook, a cosmonaut, an architect, a housewife, a shop assistant, a draftsman, a postman, a service man, a military man, a policeman, a sportsman, a spaceman, a seaman, a businessman, a fisherman, a railway man.

TALKING ABOUT WORK

- **Collocations of words connected with work**



It's not easy to **get / find work** round these parts.

I'd love to **do** that kind of work.

What d'you **do for a living**?

It's difficult to **make a living** as a freelance writer.
(earning money to live comfortably)

I've been **offered a job** in Paris. She's not prepared to **take on that job**. (includes the idea of 'having personal responsibility')

- **Expressions connected with work**

to do **shift-work** (nights one week, days next) / **work shift**

to be on **flexi-time** (flexible working hours)

to work **nine-to-five** (regular working day)

to go / be **on strike** (industrial dispute)

to get the **sack** (thrown out of your job)

to be **fired** (more formal than 'get sack'; often used as a direct address: 'You're fired!')

to **give up** work (e.g. in order to study) / **resign** / **quit**

to be on / take **maternity leave** (expecting a baby)

to be on / take **sick leave** (illness)

to take early **retirement**

to be **promoted** (get a higher position) / **get a promotion**

to **apply** for a job (fill in forms)

to **be unemployed** / lose one's job

to hold a **full-time** / **part-time** / **second** job

EDUCATION

I. Talking about education

Asking somebody about their country's education system:

- What age do children start school at?
- What's the school-leaving age?
- Are there evening classes for adults?
- Do you have state and private universities?
- Do students get **grants** for further education?

Note: In Britain a **professor** is a senior university academic, not an ordinary teacher. University and college teachers are usually called **lecturers** or **tutors**. In America most university and college teachers are called professors (assistant, associate or full professor) and universities are often called 'colleges'.

Exams and qualifications

take / do / sit / resist an exam

pass / do well in an exam ≠ **fail / do badly in** an exam

Before an exam it's a good idea to **revise** for it.

If you **skip classes/ lectures**, you'll probably do badly in an exam. = (informal) **miss** deliberately

Some schools give pupils **tests** every week or month to see if they are **making progress**. The **school-leaving exams** are held in May/June. In some colleges and universities, instead of tests and exams there is **continuous assessment**, with **marks**, e.g. 65%, or **grades**, e.g. A, B+, for essays and projects during the term. If you pass your university exams, you **graduate** (get a degree), then you're a **graduate**.

Do you know ...?

✓ What is Ivy League?

*Ivy League is a group of **most prestigious** US universities. The Ivy League is a specific group of eight academic institutions. These schools are **Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale**.*

The league was formed in the 1940s by the presidents of the eight schools to foster inter-collegiate football competition "in such a way as to maintain the values of the game, while keeping it in fitting proportion to the main purposes of academic life."

At first, each school's football team was supposed to play every other school's team at least once every five years. In the 1950s, this arrangement was replaced by a yearly round-robin schedule, and expanded to include other sports. Today, the Ivy League is part of the NCAA, competing nationwide in football, baseball, basketball, and other athletics.

Incidentally, according to a story on the Ivy League's official web site, the "Ivy" part of Ivy League is a reference to the plants that climb all over many of the old campus buildings at each school. The term was inspired by a sarcastic comment from a sports writer assigned to cover a Columbia-Pennsylvania football game. When he received his assignment, he grumbled about "watching the ivy grow." Another reporter overheard the comment and dubbed the prestigious group of schools "the Ivy League."

Another result of our search was a paper that describes the characteristics of Ivy League schools, which include relatively small undergraduate populations, large endowments, prestigious academic reputations, and consistent ranking among the top 15 U.S. universities. The document also names several other universities that are considered in the same "class" as Ivy League schools, Stanford and the University of North Carolina among them.

✓ **What are top 10 universities in the USA?**

According to *America's Best Colleges, US News, 2009*:

Rank	University
1	Harvard University
2	Princeton University
3	Yale University
4	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
5	Stanford University
6	California Institute of Technology
7	University of Pennsylvania
8	Columbia University
9	Duke University
10	The University of Chicago

✓ **What are most popular universities in Britain in 2009?**

According to *The National Student Survey, 12 most popular universities in Great Britain in 2009* are: 1 Open University; 2 University of Buckingham; 3 University of St Andrews; 4 University of Cambridge; 5 University of Leicester; 6 Birkbeck College; 7 University of Exeter; 8 University of Glasgow; 9 Aberystwyth University; 10 Lancaster University; 11 Loughborough University; 12 University of Sheffield.

✓ **What are top 10 universities in the UK?**

According to *Good University Guide, Times Online, 2009*:

Rank	University
1	University of Oxford
2	University of Cambridge
3	Imperial College London
4	London School of Economics
5	University of St. Andrews
6	University of Warwick
7	University College London
8	Durham University
9	The University of York
10	Bristol University

✓ **What are top 10 universities in Russia in 2009 (based on the achievements of graduates as representatives of the academic elite)?**

According to AHO HPA PeumOP, 2009:

Rank	University
1	Lomonosov Moscow State University
2	Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (state university)
3	Saint Petersburg State University
4	Ural State University
5	Moscow Aviation Institute (state technical university)
6	Tomsk State University
7 - 8	Southern Federal University
7 - 8	Kazan State University
9	Saint Petersburg State Polytechnical University
10	Bauman Moscow State Technical University

(taken from: www.ucheba.ru/vuz-rating)

✓ **What are top 5 Europe universities?**

According to World Universities' ranking on the Web:

Rank	University
1	University of Cambridge, UK
2	University of Oxford, UK
3	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology ETH Zurich
4	University College of London, UK
5	University of Helsinki

(taken from: www.webometrics.info/top100_continent.asp?cont-europe)

II. Glossary of terms on education

bachelor :

- A bachelor's degree is usually an undergraduate academic degree awarded for a course or major that generally lasts for two, three, four, five or ...

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor's

course :

- education imparted in a series of lessons or meetings; "he took a course in basket weaving";
- a connected series of events or actions or developments; "the government took a firm course"

college :

- Колледж (в прошлом рекомендовалось произносить коллѐдж) — (college, collegium ...ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/College

- college noun 1) университетский колледж 2) амер. университет 3) специальное высшее учебное ...new.5ballov.ru/dictionary/full/433261/33

education :

- воспитание, образование; ~ and qualification образовательный ценз; equal ~ равное для всех ...www.miripravo.ru/voc/voc_e/e.htm
- education noun 1) образование; просвещение, обучение - all-round education- trade education - classical education ...new.5ballov.ru/dictionary/full/440372/33
- the activities of educating or instructing; activities that impart knowledge or skill; "he received no formal education"
- knowledge acquired by learning and instruction; "it was clear that he had a very broad education"
- the gradual process of acquiring knowledge; "education is a preparation for life"; "a girl's education was less important than a boy's"
- the profession of teaching (especially at a school or college or university)
- the result of good upbringing (especially knowledge of correct social behavior);

faculty:

- staff: the body of teachers and administrators at a school;
wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- A faculty is a division within a university comprising one subject area, or a number of related subject areas (for the North American usage ...
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faculty_\(university\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faculty_(university))
- The scholarly staff at colleges or universities, as opposed to the students or support staff; A division of a university (e.g. a Faculty of Science or Faculty of Medicine); An ability, skill, or power en.wiktionary.org/wiki/faculty
- The teaching staff of a college or university. The term does not refer to a department within the university, as it does in some countries.
www.usaeducationguides.com/guidance/articles/080707-glossary-academic-terms.jsp
- A faculty is a collection of academic departments that are grouped together for teaching, research and administrative purposes. ...
www.uea.ac.uk/services/students/let_service/let_international/let_glossary
- The faculty is composed of persons who teach classes for colleges. Some colleges differentiate between faculty and instructors. Instructors are hired to teach a specific class or classes, while faculty members have contracts with the college that require additional duties beyond teaching.www.counselingcenter.uiuc.edu/
- The University is divided into a number of faculties, each of which deals with a general area of study. Most faculties are also sub-divided into smaller departments.
www.services.unimelb.edu.au/transition/transition/ug/glossary.html
- means an academic unit within the University created by the Council under the Act of the University. www.sudan.net/uk/add.htm
- The faculty consists of all people who teach classes at a particular college or university.
www.fastfind.com/Education/EduGlossary.aspx

freshman:

- a first-year undergraduate
- newcomer: any new participant in some activity
- used of a person in the first year of an experience (especially in United States high school or college); "a freshman senator"; "freshman year in ...
wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

grant : any monetary aid

major:

- of the field of academic study in which one concentrates or specializes; "his major field was mathematics"
- a university student who is studying a particular field as the principal subject; "she is a linguistics major"

schedule:

- plan for an activity or event; "I've scheduled a concert next week"
- agenda: a temporally organized plan for matters to be attended to
- make a schedule; plan the time and place for events; "I scheduled an exam for this afternoon"
- an ordered list of times at which things are planned to occur

wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

scholar:

- scholar - a learned person (especially in the humanities); someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines
- scholar - learner: someone (especially a child) who learns (as from a teacher) or takes up knowledge or beliefs
- scholar - a student who holds a scholarship

wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

scholarship:

- financial aid provided to a student on the basis of academic merit
- A scholarship is an award of access to an institution, or a financial aid award for a student to further education. Scholarships are awarded on various criteria usually reflecting the values and purposes of the donor or founder of the award.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholarship

school :

- an educational institution; "the school was founded in 1900"
- a building where young people receive education; "the school was built in 1932"; "he walked to school every morning"
- the process of being formally educated at a school; "what will you do when you finish school?"
- a body of creative artists or writers or thinkers linked by a similar style or by similar teachers; "the Venetian school of painting"
- educate in or as if in a school; "The children are schooled at great cost to their parents in private institutions"
- the period of instruction in a school; the time period when school is in session; "stay after school"; "he didn't miss a single day of school"; "when the school day was done we would walk home together"

semester:

- one of two divisions of an academic year
- half a year; a period of 6 months wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- Half of a school year (US) or academic year such as fall or spring semester

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/semester

sophomore:

- sophomore noun amer. студент-второкурсник Материалы предоставлены проектом Словари и ...www.5ballov.ru/dictionary/full/476666/33
- a second-year undergraduate

- sophomore: the second year in United States high school or college; "the sophomore class"; "his sophomore year" wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

student:

- a learner who is enrolled in an educational institution
- scholar: a learned person (especially in the humanities); someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- The word student is etymologically derived through Middle English from the Latin second-type conjugation verb "studēre", meaning "to direct one's zeal at"; hence a student could be described as 'one who directs zeal at a subject'. In its widest use, "student" is used for anyone who is learning. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student

term:

- a word or expression used for some particular thing; "he learned many medical terms"
- a limited period of time; "he left school before the end of term"

thesis:

- дипломный проект по профилирующему предмету, написание которого обычно ... www.edud.ru/p71.edud
- A dissertation (also called thesis or disquisition) is a document that presents the author's research and findings and is submitted in support of ... [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thesis_\(academic\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thesis_(academic))
- A statement supported by arguments; A written essay submitted for a university degree en.wiktionary.org/wiki/thesis [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thesis_\(academic\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thesis_(academic))

training:

- activity leading to skilled behavior
- education: the result of good upbringing (especially knowledge of correct social behavior); "a woman of breeding and refinement" wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- The term training refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies as a result of the teaching of vocational or practical skills ... en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Training

undergraduate:

- a university student who has not yet received a first degree wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

university:

- the body of faculty and students at a university
- establishment where a seat of higher learning is housed, including administrative and living quarters as well as facilities for research and teaching
- a large and diverse institution of higher learning created to educate for life and for a profession and to grant degrees wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

More education-related information on sites:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/list/alleducationkeywords>

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/education/good_university_guide

<http://i.cs.hku.hk/~tse/topten.html>

<http://www.tsu.ru>

<http://www.ed.gov.ru>

III. Basic framework for a research report

Look at the typical structure of any written report (research report, dissertation, and thesis).

<i>Preliminaries</i>	{	1 The title
		2 Acknowledgements
		3 List of contents
		4 List of figures/tables
<i>Introduction</i>	{	5 The abstract
		6 Statement of the problem
<i>Main body</i>	{	7 Review of the literature
		8 Design of the investigation
		9 Measurement techniques used
		10 Results
<i>Conclusion</i>	{	11 Discussion and conclusion
		12 Summary of conclusions
<i>Extras</i>	{	13 Bibliography
		14 Appendices

The explanations of the fourteen sections are provided below. Read the explanations carefully and match them with the main sections.

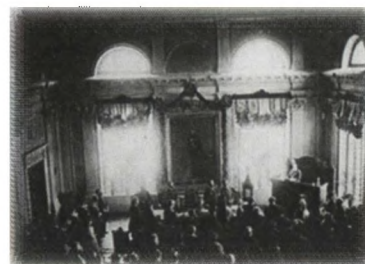
- a. The presentation in a logical order of information and data upon which a decision can be made or reject the hypotheses.
- b. A complication of important data and explanatory and illustrative material, placed outside the main body of the text.
- c. The sections, in sequence, included in the report.
- d. A survey of selective, relevant and appropriate reading, both of primary and secondary source materials. Evidence of original and critical thought applied to books and journals.
- e. The presentation of principles, relationships, correlations and generalizations shown by the results. The interpretation of the results and their relationship to the research problem and hypotheses. The making of deductions and inferences, and the implications for the research. The making of recommendations.
- f. An accurate listing in strict alphabetical order of all the sources cited in the text.
- g. An extremely concise summary of the contents of the report, including the conclusions. It provides an overview of the whole report for the reader.
- h. Thanking colleagues, supervisors, sponsors, etc. for their assistance.
- i. Detailed descriptions and discussion of testing devices used. Presentation of data supporting validity and reliability. A discussion of the analysis to be applied to the results to test the hypotheses.
- j. A concise account of the main findings, and the inferences drawn from them.
- k. A statement and discussion of the hypotheses, and the theoretical structure in which they will be tested and examined, together with the methods used.
- l. The sequence of charts or diagrams that appear in the text.
- m. The fewest words possible that adequately describe the paper.
- n. A brief discussion of the nature of the research and the reasons for undertaking it. A clear declaration of proposals and hypotheses.

IV. Tomsk state university



TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY

Tomsk State University is situated in a beautiful old park in the centre of Tomsk. The history of Tomsk University dates back to the year 1878 when Emperor Alexander II permitted the construction of the Siberian University in Tomsk. The cornerstone of the University was laid in 1880 and in 1888 it was opened. Tomsk University was the first in Siberia and the ninth in Russia. Today it is one of the most important Russian Classical Universities.



The first professors who started teaching here arrived from St. Petersburg, Kazan and Moscow. They were the physicist Gezehus, the chemist Zaleski, the geologist Zaitsev, the botanist Korzhinski. Professor Gezehus was its first rector.



Originally it had only one faculty, the Faculty of Medicine. 72 students studied there. The second faculty – Law – was opened ten years later. In 1917 two more faculties were opened, the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics and the Faculty of History, Philology, Philosophy.

Nowadays there are more than 20 faculties at Tomsk State University such as the Faculties of Computer Science, Physics, Mechanics and Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Cybernetics, Chemistry, Geology and Geography, Economics, Foreign Languages, Philology, Philosophy, Psychology, etc.



Tomsk State University is famous for its Scientific Library which is known not only in Russia but in other parts of the world as well. There are about 20 reading halls, the Rare Book Department, the American and German Resource Centres in the library. Today the total book store of the library is four million volumes.

Tomsk State University is proud of its well-known scientists such as Kuznetsov, Bolshanina, Tronov, Bazhenov, Krylov, Sergievskaya and many others.

The University is also famous for its Botanical Garden founded by professor Krylov and the University park with its old pine trees, cedars, birch-trees, beautiful flower beds.



HOW TO PRONOUNCE -(e)s in English

WAYS	AFTER:	ENDING	SOUND	EXAMPLES	
				NOUN	VERB
1	voiceless final consonants (<i>p, t, k, f, th</i>)	-s	[s]	books <u>s</u> maps <u>s</u> months <u>s</u>	stops <u>s</u> eats <u>s</u> works <u>s</u>
2	voiced final sounds	-s	[z]	friends <u>s</u> days <u>s</u>	reads <u>s</u> plays <u>s</u>
3	<i>ch, tch, sh, ss, s, x, z, ge/dge</i>	-es	[ɪz]	boxes <u>es</u> classes <u>es</u> colleges <u>es</u>	matches <u>es</u> presses <u>es</u> pushes <u>es</u>
4	Spelling rules: consonant + y / y → i / vowel + o consonant + o <i>f, fe / f → v /</i>	-es -s -es -es	[ɪz] [z] [z] [z]	city → cities <u>s</u> baby → babies <u>s</u> radio → radios <u>s</u> potato → potatoes <u>s</u> wife → wives <u>s</u> thief → thieves <u>s</u>	study → studies <u>s</u> hurry → hurries <u>s</u> go → goes <u>s</u> do → does <u>s</u>

-ed in English

3 WAYS	IF THE BASE VERB ENDS IN ONE OF THESE SOUNDS:		BASE VERB	-ed FORM	PRONOUNCE
1	voiceless	[t]	want	wanted	[ɪd]
	voiced	[d]	end	ended	
2	voiceless	[p]	hope	hoped	[t]
		[f]	laugh	laughed	
		[s]	fax	faxed	
		[ʃ]	wash	washed	
		[tʃ]	watch	watched	
		[k]	like	liked	
3	voiced	all other sounds	play	played	[d]
			allow	allowed	
			beg	begged	

Таблица неправильных глаголов

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past participle	Translation
1.	The PUT-Group (All three forms are identical)		
bet	bet	bet	держаться пари
burst	burst	burst	взрываться
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать
hit	hit	hit	ударять
hurt	hurt	hurt	обижать, причинять боль
let	let	let	позволять
put	put	put	класть
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
2.	The LEARN-Group (Two forms are identical)		
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	жечь, гореть
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	изучать, узнавать
spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt	называть по буквам
3.	The SPEND-Group (D is changed to T)		
build	built	built	строить
send	sent	sent	посылать
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
4.	The READ-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sound [e])		
feed	fed	fed	кормить
hold	held	held	держаться
read	read	read	читать
5.	The SLEEP-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sounds [e], [t])		
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
keep	kept	kept	сохранять
mean	meant	meant	иметь в виду, значить
meet	met	met	встречать
sleep	slept	slept	спать
6.	The STRIKE-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sound [ʌ])		
dig	dug	dug	копать
hang	hung	hung	висеть
strike	struck	struck	ударять
win	won	won	выигрывать

7.	The BRING-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sound [ɔ:])		
bring	brought	brought	приносить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
fight	fought	fought	драться, бороться
think	thought	thought	думать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
teach	taught	taught	обучать
8.	The FIND-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sound [aʊ])		
find	found	found	находить
wind	wound	wound	вить(ся)
9.	The GET-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sound [ɛ])		
get	got	got	получать
lose [lu:z]	lost	lost	терять
shine	shone	shone	светить
10.	The SELL-Group (Two forms are identical and have the sounds [əʊ], [d])		
sell	sold	sold	продавать
tell	told	told	говорить, рассказать
11.	The COME-Group (Two forms are identical)		
become	became	become	становиться
come	came	come	приходить
run	ran	run	бежать
12.	Other verbs (First and third forms are identical)		
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard [hə:d]	heard	слышать
light	lit	lit	зажигать
make	made	made	делать
pay	paid	paid	платить
say	said [sed]	said	сказать
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
stand	stood	stood	стоять
understand	understood	understood	понимать
13.	All the forms are different		
A.	The SPEAK-Group (Two forms have the sounds [əʊ])		
break	broke	broken	ломать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить

B. The KNOW-Group (All the forms have different sounds)			
grow	grew	grown	расти
know	knew	known	знать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
C. The TAKE-Group			
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
take	took	taken	брать
D. The WRITE-Group			
drive	drove	driven	вести машину, править
ride	rode	ridden	ехать верхом
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
write	wrote	written	писать
E. The DRINK-Group			
begin	began	begun	начинать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
ring	rang	rung	звонить
sing	sang	sung	петь
swim	swam	swum	плавать
F. All verbs with all three forms different			
be	was/were	been	быть, находиться
eat	ate	eaten	есть
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	чертить
fall	fell	fallen	падать
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
see	saw	seen	видеть

TROUBLESOME VERBS

Base	-s	-ing	Past	Participle	Meaning
affect	affects	affecting	affected	affected	действовать; влиять
effect	effects	effecting	effected	effected	осуществлять; совершать
bath [a:]	bathes	bathing	bathed	bathed	мыть, купать
bathe [eɪ]	bathes	bathing	bathed	bathed	купаться (в море, реке)
hide [aɪ]	hides	hiding	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hits	hitting	hit	hit	ударять
lie	lies	lying	lied	lied	лгать
lie	lies	lying	lay	lain	лежать
lay	lays	laying	laid	laid	класть; сте- лить
loose [lu:s]	looses	loosing	loosed	loosed	освобождать; развязывать
lose [lu:z]	loses	losing	lost	lost	терять
raise	raises	raising	raised	raised	поднимать; будить; рас- тить
rise	rises	rising	rose	risen	возникать; появляться
arouse	arouses	arousing	aroused	aroused	будить; воз- буждать
see	sees	seeing	saw [ɔ:]	seen	видеть
saw [ɔ:]	saws	sawing	sawed	sawed/sawn	пилить
sit	sits	sitting	sat	sat	сидеть (за столом)
set	sets	setting	set	set	сажать; располагать; садиться (о солнце)
wind [ɪ]	winds	winding	winded	winded	проветривать
wind [aɪ]	winds	winding	wound	wound	виться, изви- ваться, заво- дить (меха- низм)
wound [u:]	wounds	wounding	wounded	wounded	ранить

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs are verbs that are not used in the continuous forms because they express permanent state rather than an action. *Although some stative verbs can be used in continuous forms but there is a change in the meaning.*

STATIVE VERBS / GROUP A - глаголы, характеризующие умственную деятельность:		
know	знать	I know him.
understand	понимать	I don't understand you.
believe	верить думать, полагать	I don't believe you. I believe he will come.
<i>think</i>	думать, считать, иметь (к-л.) мнение взвешивать, обдумывать; думать, размышлять о ком-л., чем-л. (about, of)	What do you think of this singer? What are you thinking of? I've been thinking about it for a year.
forget	забывать	I forget easily.
remember	помнить	I remember you very well.
<i>expect</i>	думать, полагать, предполагать ждать, ожидать	I expect we've met before. We are expecting two more people.
STATIVE VERBS / GROUP B – глаголы эмоций:		
like	любить, нравиться	I like chocolate.
<i>love</i>	любить (вообще/в общем смысле) любить (ч-л.) как-то особенно / особым образом	I love watching TV. McDonald's. I'm lovin' it.
hate	ненавидеть	He hates to work.
want	желать, хотеть	I want you to be a good boy.
STATIVE VERBS / GROUP C – глаголы обладания:		
<i>have</i>	иметь, обладать have problems / difficulties испытывать проблемы have breakfast / dinner завтракать / ужинать have coffee / tea пить кофе / чай have a shower / a bath принять душ / ванну have a walk прогуляться have a party проводить вечеринку have a meeting проводить встречу / принимать участие have a (good / bad) time хорошо/плохо проводить время have a baby ожидать ребенка	I have everything I want. He's having a few problems now. We're having dinner now. He's having coffee at the moment. She's having a shower. We're having a walk in the park. Jack is having a party tomorrow. I'm busy. I'm having a meeting now. We're having a great time in Spain. She is having a baby next month.
belong (to)	принадлежать, быть чьей-л. собственностью	This car belongs to my father.
consist	состоять, составлять из (of)	A cricket team consists of eleven players.
STATIVE VERBS / GROUP D – глаголы чувств:		
<i>see</i>	1) видеть 2) понимать, знать; сознавать встречать(ся)	I see Jack outside. I see what you mean. I am seeing my friends at 5 o'clock.
hear	слышать, услышать	Go to bed, I hear you walking.
<i>smell</i>	иметь запах; пахнуть нюхать	The room smells of fresh flowers. Why are you smelling that soup? Is it bad?
<i>taste</i>	иметь вкус (по)пробовать (на вкус)	This soup tastes of garlic. Why are you tasting the soup? Is it bad?
STATIVE VERBS / GROUP E – другие глаголы:		
<i>be</i>	быть / находиться вести себя / поступать каким-либо образом	Sam is polite. (<i>as a rule</i>) Sam is being very polite today.
<i>weigh</i>	весить, иметь вес взвешивать	Sam now weighs more than his father. The doctor is weighing the baby.
<i>look</i>	выглядеть, казаться смотреть на (at) / искать (for) / осматривать (round)	It looks like rain. You look great. = You are looking great. What are you looking at? /What are you looking for? /He is looking round the house.
<i>feel</i>	чувствовать, ощущать ощупывать, осязать, трогать, прикасаться	Your coat feels very light and warm. I feel OK. = I'm feeling OK. She always feels great. (not: <i>is feeling</i>) He is feeling the radiator to see how hot it is. -What is she doing? -She is feeling his pulse.

EXPRESSING VALUE

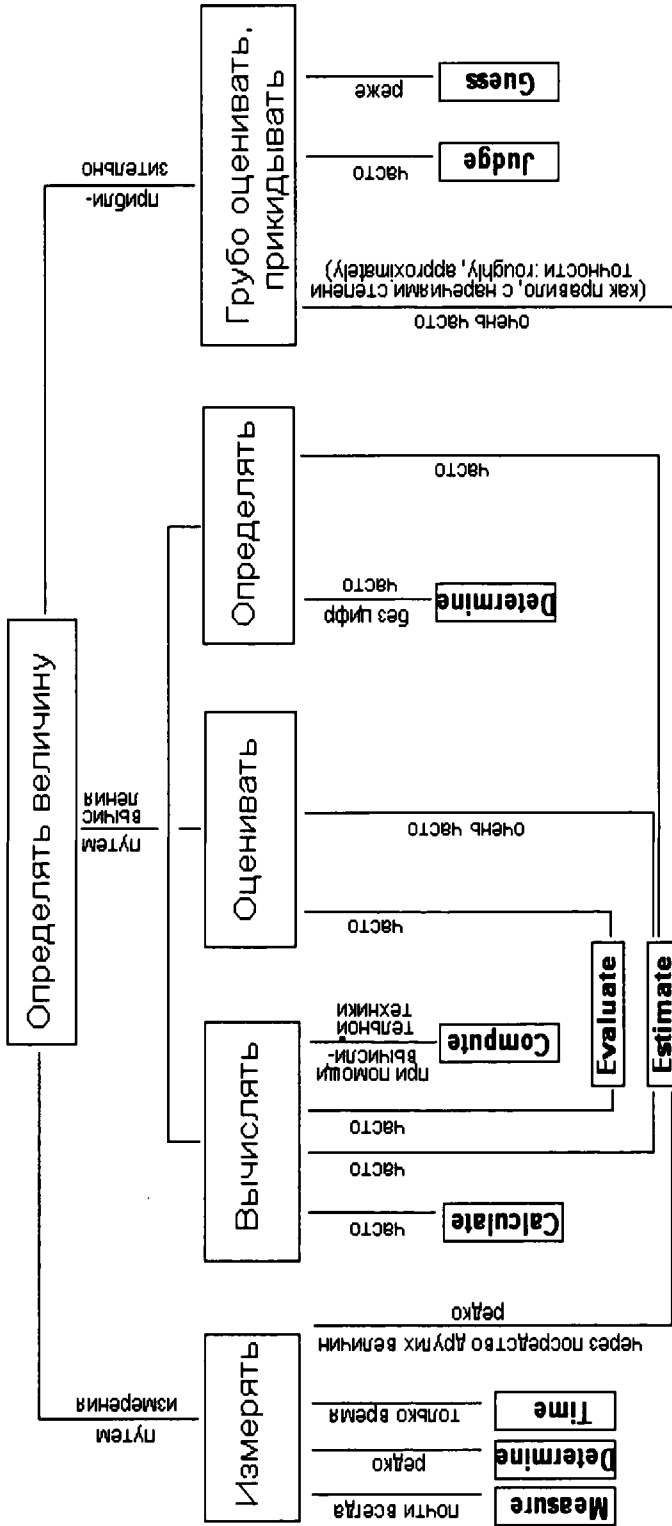


Рис. 1. Использование глаголов, передающих значение определения величины

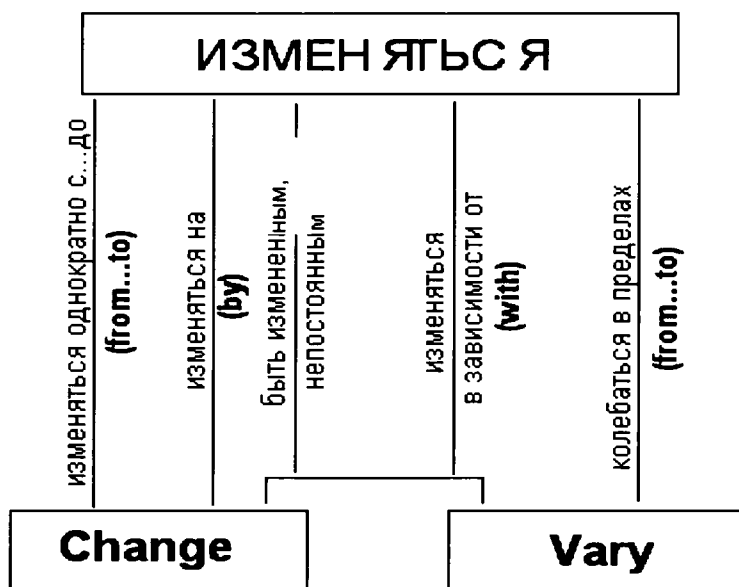


Рис. 2. Использование глаголов со значением «изменяться»

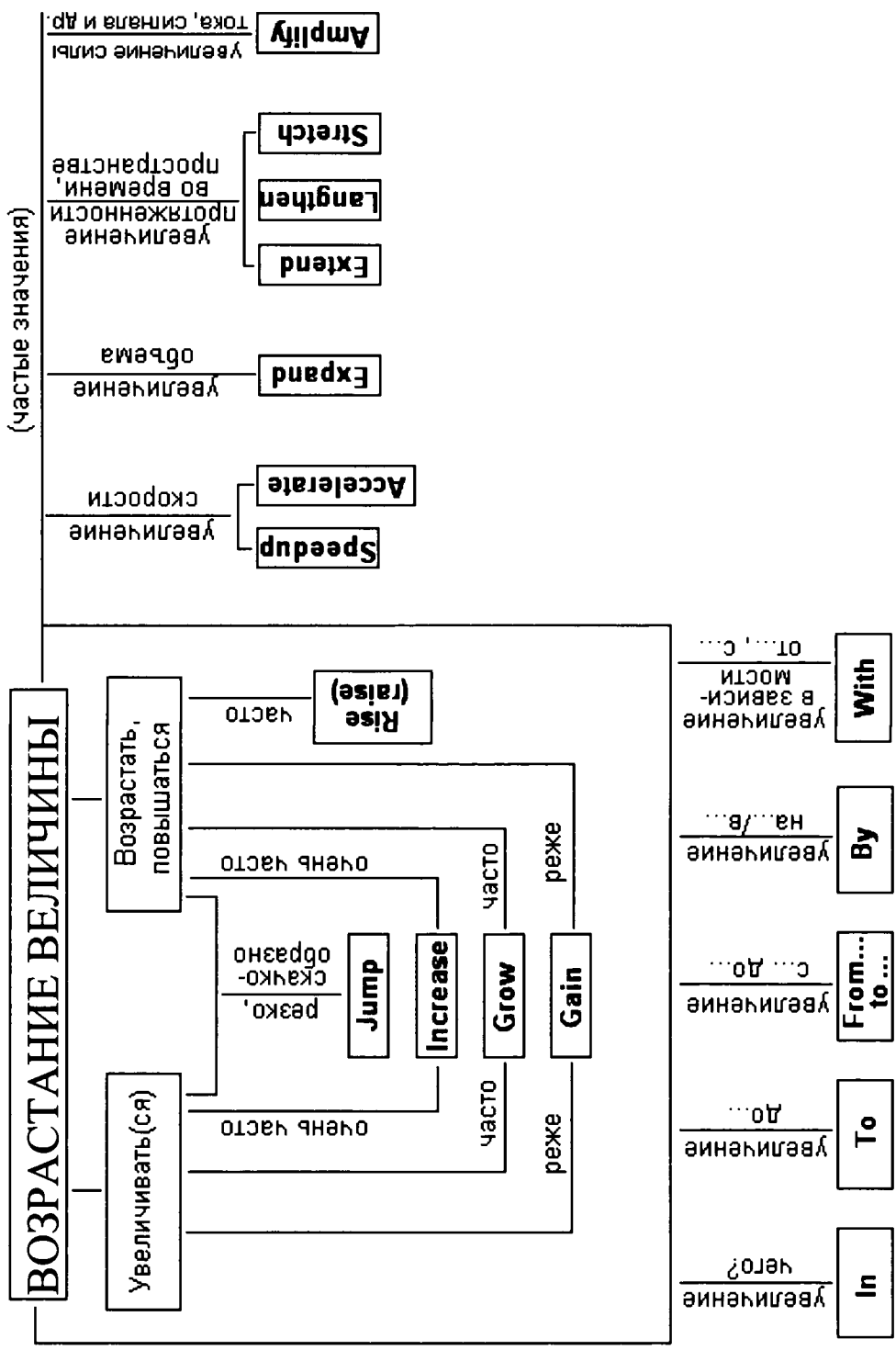


Рис. 3. Использование глаголов со значением возрастания величины

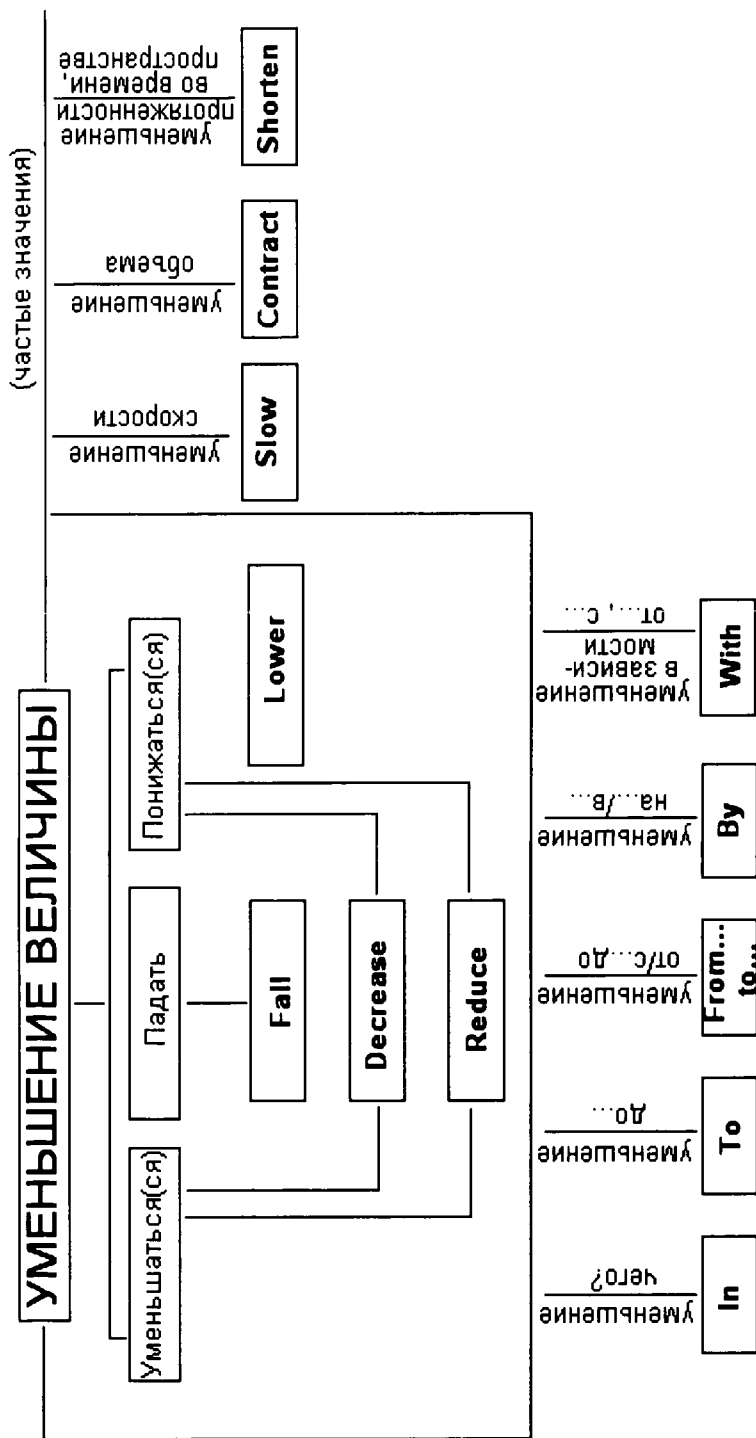


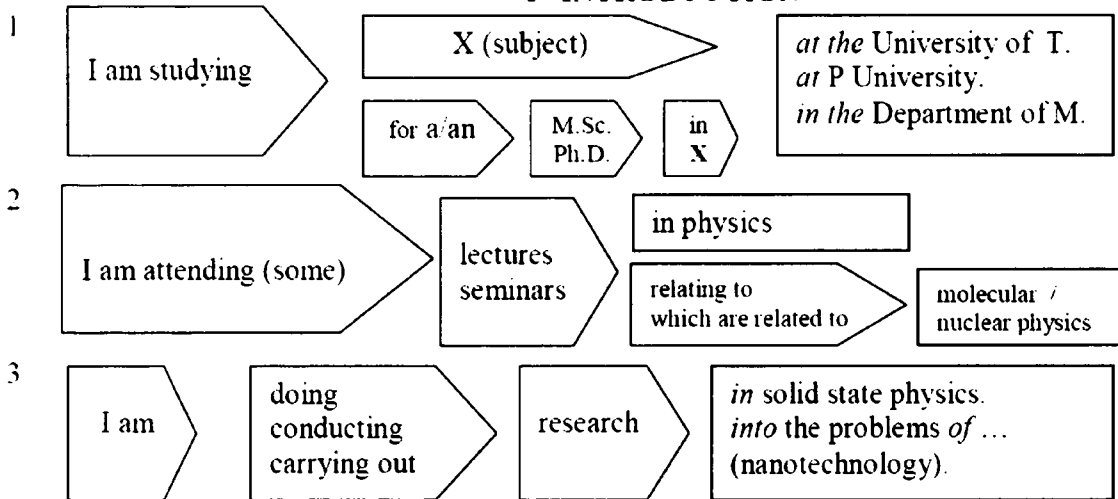
Рис. 4. Использование глаголов со значением уменьшения величины

SOME SCIENTIFIC DEFINITIONS

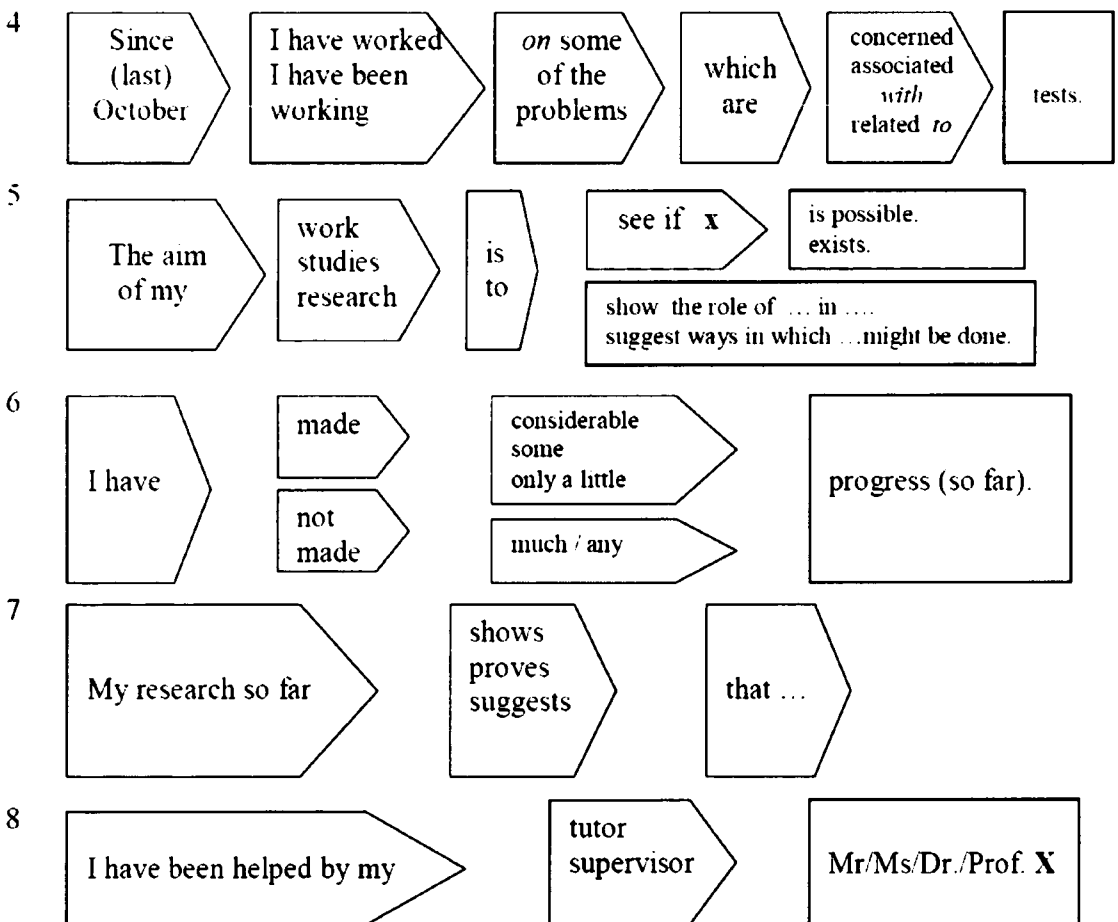
Astrophysics	the application of physical laws and theories to stars and galaxies
Atom	a small unit of an element that can take part in chemical reaction
Bioclimatology	the study of climate as it affects humans
Cryogenics	the study of physical systems at temperatures less than 183 C.
Cybernetics	the study of the way information is moved and controlled by the brain or by machinery
Distance	an interval in space
Earth	the solid substance on which animals walk, and in which plants have their roots
Electricity	1) all the phenomena associated with electrons (negative charge) and protons (positive charge), 2) the study of these phenomena
Energy	the capacity to do work, i.e. to move a force a certain distance
Force	a physical agent which changes the state of motion of a mobile body or change the shape of a fixed body
Genetic engineering	the study of the artificial manipulation of the make-up of living things
Gravitation	force attracting objects to the centre of the Earth
Information technology	the study of technology related to the transfer of information
Interaction	the mutual action of two forces on each other
Law	an empirical generalization that is accepted as true
Mass	one of the main properties of matter, which causes the gravitational force
Magnetism	1) the property of producing magnetic fields; 2) the study of magnets and effects of magnetic fields
Matter	substance of which a physical thing is made
Mechanics	science of motion and force
Molecular biology	the study of the structure and function of the organic molecules associated with living organisms
Nuclear engineering	the study of the way nuclear power can be made useful
Particle	a very small piece of matter, that has mass
Physics	group of sciences dealing with matter and energy
Path	line along which something moves
Principles	hypotheses accepted as suitable starting points for theoretical work
Power	1) is the rate of transfer of energy; 2) or the rate of doing work
System	group of things or parts working together in a regular relation
Star	an object seen in the sky at night as a distant point of light
Space	1) that which objects occupy as a result of their volume; 2) the universe, stars, planets and other stellar objects
Theory	is a structure in which each step depends on preceding steps
Wave motion	the transmission of energy
Wave	a disturbance which passes on energy through a material medium by means of the elastic and inertial characteristics of the medium

BASIC FRAMEWORK ON RESEARCH STUDIES

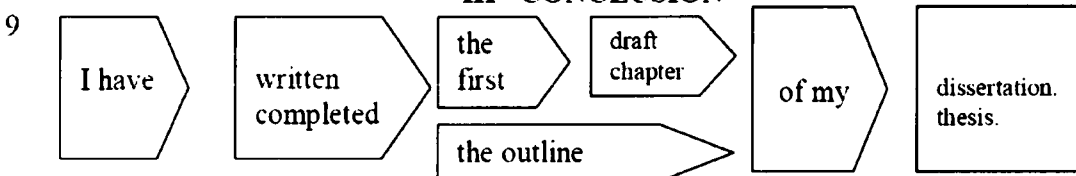
I INTRODUCTION



II DEVELOPMENT



III CONCLUSION



LATIN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

753 BC — Traditional date of the founding of the city of Rome by Romulus, a fictional character who killed his twin brother Remus, populated his city with escaped convicts, and found wives for his subjects by kidnapping Sabine women who had come for a visit. At this stage, Latin is the language spoken by several thousand people in and near Rome.

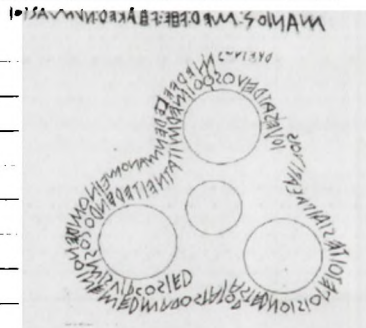
Ab avo	с самого начала
a.c. (anni curretis)	текущего года
A.D. (Anno Domini)	нашей эры
ad infinitum	до бесконечности
ad interium	в промежутке
ad libitum	по желанию, на выбор
addendum	добавление
a posteriori	на основании опыта
a priori	заранее, независимо от опыта



Romulus and Remus sculpture

6th century BC — Earliest known Latin inscription, on a pin, which says "Manios me fhefshaked Numasioi", meaning "Manius made me for Numerius". It is written from right to left. Only a few other inscriptions predate the 3rd century BC.

c (circa)	приблизительно, около
caeteris paribus	при прочих равных условиях
cf (confer)	сравни
corrigena	список ошибок
cum	с, включая
e.r. (en route) = on the way	в пути
erratum	опечатка
etc. = and so on	и т.д.
et seq. (et sequentia)	и последующие



250-100 BC — Early Latin. The first Latin literature, usually loose translations of Greek works or imitations of Greek genres, stems from this period. Meanwhile, the Romans are conquering the Mediterranean world and bringing their language with them.

focus	фокус
f.v. (folio verso)	на обороте листа



100 BC-150 AD — Classical Latin. Guys like Cicero, Caesar, Vergil, and Tacitus write masterpieces of Latin literature. Also, Ovid writes a book on how to pick up women at the gladiator shows. The literary language becomes fixed and gradually loses touch with the ever-changing popular language known today as Vulgar Latin.

ib, ibid (ibidem)	там же, в том же месте
id (idem)	то же самое, так же, то же
i.e. = that is	то есть
in ex. (in extenso)	довольно, полностью
in loc (in loco)	на своем месте
in loc cit (in loco citato)	в цитируемом месте



LATIN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

200-550 — Late Latin. Some varieties of literature adhere closely to the classical standard, others are less polished or deliberately closer to the popular speech (e.g., St. Jerome's translation of the Bible into Latin—the Vulgate). The western half of the empire is falling to pieces, but the Greek-speaking east, which is still in good shape, keeps using Latin in official contexts until the end of this period.

in parvo	в незначительной мере
in re	относительно, по вопросу
in situ	на месте
in toto	в целом
in vitro	в лабораторном сосуде
in vivo	в естественных условиях
int.al. (inter alia)	между прочим
ipso facto	в силу очевидности, самим фактом



the Vulgate

600-750 — Latin has become a dead language. Few people in the west outside of monasteries can read. The spoken languages of Italy, France and Spain change rapidly. Monks, particularly in Ireland, read and write classical Latin and preserve ancient texts as well as church documents. The Roman Catholic church continues to use Late Latin in the liturgy, though they eventually decide to deliver homilies in the local popular language. The Byzantines still call themselves Romans but have given up on the Latin language.

loc.cit.	указанное сочинение
locus	место, геометрическое место точек
m.p. (manu propria)	собственноручно
med. (medium)	середина
memo (memorandum)	меморандум
modus operandi	способ действия
mutatis mutandis	сделав соответствующие изменения



800-900 — The Carolingian Renaissance. Charlemagne decides that education is a good thing and promotes it in his kingdoms. After his death scholarship goes downhill a while, but never as far as it had before his reign. During **1100-1300** — Contact with the educated Arabs who have conquered North Africa and Spain leads to a revival of learning, especially the study of Aristotle and other Greeks. Leading smart guys include St. Thomas "The Dumb Ox" Aquinas and John "Dunce" Scotus, as well as Petrus Hispanus, a pope who was killed when a ceiling collapsed on him. All learned writing is done in Latin, a practice which persisted until the 20th century at some fairly silly universities.

N.B. (nota bene)	примечание
op.cit. (opus citatum)	цитируемое произведение
par example	например
par excellence	по преимуществу, преимущественно
pari passy	попутно
per capita	на душу населения
per se	сам по себе, по существу



Charlemagne

LATIN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Mid 14th century — The Black Death kills a lot of people, including students, professors and other people who live in crowded, unsanitary cities. This is bad for the educational system. Meanwhile, an Italian poet named Petrarch decides that plague-infested professors and anyone else who doesn't write the classical Latin used by Cicero is a moron. In fact, everyone between Cicero and Petrarch was a moron in the latter's opinion, so it was high time to have a Renaissance and make fun of everything medieval.

prima facie	на первый взгляд
pro et con	за и против
pro forma	формально, для вида
pro rata	пропорционально
pro tem (tempore)	временно, в данное время



1400-1650 — During the Renaissance, which spreads from Italy to France and finally to England, people start reading Latin classical authors and bringing Latin words into their languages. In England, this is called "aureate diction" and is considered evidence of great learnedness. Furthermore, as science develops, Europeans find it useful to have a universal Latinate terminology to facilitate international research.

quantum libet	сколько угодно
quod vide	смотри (там-то)
re, in re	по вопросу, по делу



up till 1900 — Almost everyone who goes to college has to learn Latin, and most humanities majors have to study Greek as well. Many of the Latin roots borrowed during the aureate diction period have come to seem native and can be used in forming new words.

s.a. (sine anno)	без указания года (издания)
s.a.t.l. (sine anno et loco)	без указания года и места (издания)
s.d. (sine die)	без указания срока или даты, на неопределенный срок
s.s. (sensu stricto)	в буквальном смысле
sic!	буквально так! (в скобках или на полях указывает важность или подлинность данного места в тексте или ошибочность приведенных слов)
sui generis	своего рода, своеобразный



mid 1960s — The Catholic Church decides that Latin is no longer the obligatory language of Catholic liturgies. Meanwhile, what with free love and everything, most young people of the 60s figure they have better things to do than learn Latin.

tabula rasa	ничто чистое, нетронутое
terra incognita	незнакомая область
u.i. (ut infra)	как указано ниже
versus (vers, vs)	против, в сравнении с, в зависимости от
vice versa (v.v.)	наоборот
vide infra	см. ниже
vide supra	см. выше
vulgo	обычно

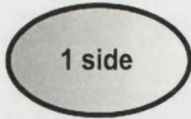


Today — Nobody speaks Latin well, and few people can write it, but lots can read it.

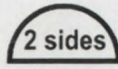
2D Shapes



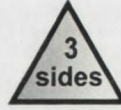
Circle



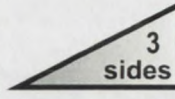
Oval



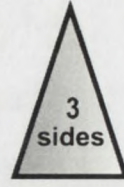
Semi Circle



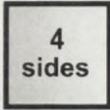
Equilateral Triangle



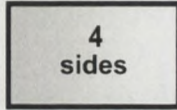
Right-angled Triangle



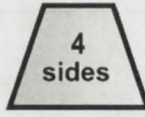
Isosceles Triangle



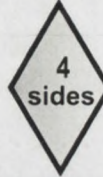
Square



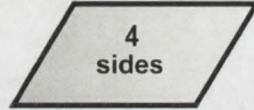
Rectangle



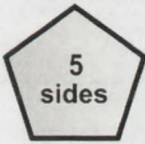
Trapezium



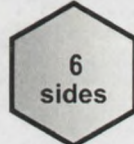
Rhomb(us)



Parallelogram



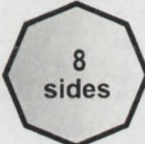
Pentagon



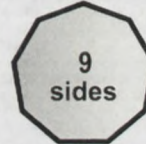
Hexagon



Heptagon



Octagon



Nonagon

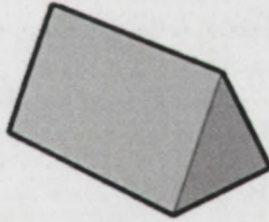


Decagon

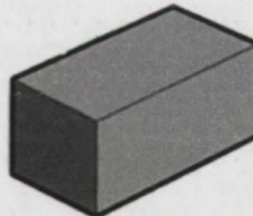
3D Shapes



Sphere



Prism



Cuboid



Cube



Cylinder



Pyramid


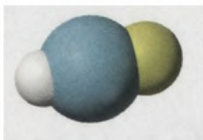


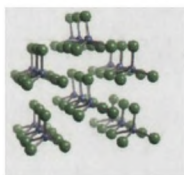

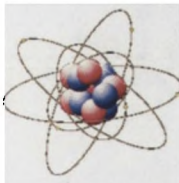
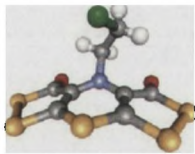
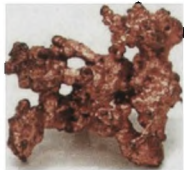


Cone

The Greek Alphabet

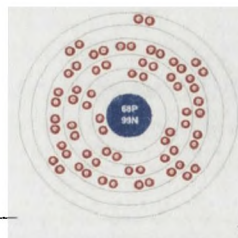
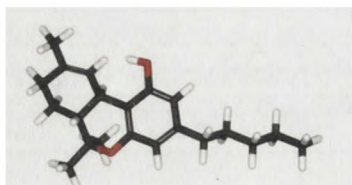
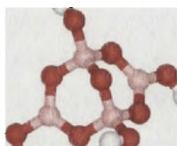
<i>Upper / Lower Case</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>English Transcription</i>	<i>Russian Name</i>
A α	alpha	[ˈælfə]	альфа
B β	beta	[ˈbi:tə]	бета
Γ γ	gamma	[ˈgæmə]	гамма
Δ δ	delta	[ˈdeltə]	дельта
E ε	epsilon	[əpˈsaɪlən] / [ˈepsɪlən]	эпсилон
Z ζ	(d)zeta	[ˈzi:tə]	дзета (зита)
H η	eta	[ˈi:tə]	эта (ита)
Θ θ	theta	[ˈθi:tə]	тета (фита)
I ι	iota	[aiˈoutə]	йота
K κ	kappa	[ˈkæpə]	каппа
Λ λ	lambda	[ˈlæm(b)də]	лямбда (лямда)
M μ	mu	[mjʊː]	мю (ми)
N ν	nu	[njʊː]	ню (ни)
Ξ ξ	xi	[ksiː] / [ksaɪ]	кси
O ο	omikron	[ouˈmaɪkrən]	омикрон
Π π	pi	[pɪ] / [paɪ]	пи
Ρ ρ	rho	[rou]	ро
Σ σ ς	sigma	[ˈsɪgmə]	сигма
Τ τ	tau	[tau]	тау (таф)
Υ υ	upsilon	[ˈjuːpsɪlən] / [juːpˈsaɪlən]	ипсилон
Φ φ	phi	[fiː] / [faɪ]	фи
Χ χ	chi	[hiː]	хи
Ψ ψ	psi	[psiː]	пси
Ω ω	omega	[ˈoumɪgə] / [ouˈmegə]	омега

Chemical Elements

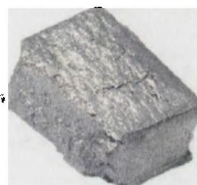
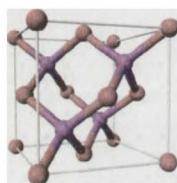
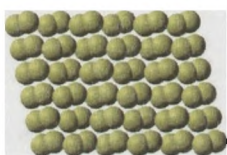
Symbol	English Name	English Transcription	Russian Name
			
Ac	Actinium	[æk'tɪniəm]	Актиний
Ag	Argentum = Silver	[ɑ:'dʒentəm] / ['sɪlvə]	Серебро
Al	Aluminium	[,æljʊ'mɪnjəm]	Алюминий
Am	Americium	[əme'riʃiəm]	Америций
Ar, A	Argon	['ɑ:gən]	Аргон
As	Arsenic	['ɑ:snɪk]	Мышьяк
At	Astatium	[əs'teɪtɪəm]	Астат
Au	Aurum = Gold	['ɔ:rəm] / [gould]	Золото
			
B	Boron	['bɔ:rən]	Бор
Ba	Barium	['bæriəm]	Барий
Be	Beryllium	[bə'ri:liəm]	Бериллий
Bh	Bohrium	['bɔ:rɪəm]	Борий
Bi	Bismuth	['bɪzməθ]	Висмут
Bk	Berkelium	[bə:'keɪljəm]	Берк(е)лий
Br	Bromine	['brɔ:mi:n]	Бром
			
C	Carbon	['kɑ:bən]	Углерод
Ca	Calcium	['kælsiəm]	Кальций
Cd	Cadmium	['kædmɪəm]	Кадмий
Ce	Cerium	['siəriəm]	Церий
Cf	Californium	[,kæli'fɔ:njəm]	Калифорний
Cl	Chlorine	['klɔ:ri:n]	Хлор
Cm	Curium	['kjʊ:riəm]	Кюрий
Co	Cobalt	[kou'bɔ:lt]	Кобальт
Cr	Chromium = Chrome	['kroumiəm] / ['kroum]	Хром
Cs	C(a)esium	['si:ziəm]	Цезий
Cu	Cuprum = Copper	['kjʊ:prəm] / ['kɔ:pə]	Медь

Chemical Elements

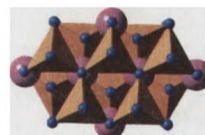
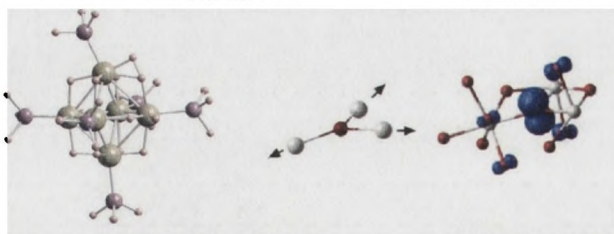
Symbol	English Name	English Transcription	Russian Name
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Dy	Dysprosium	[dis'prɔʊziəm]	Диспрозий
Em	Emanation	[emə'neiʃən]	Эманация
Er	Erbium	[ə'biəm]	Эрбий
Es	Einsteinium	[ain'staɪniəm]	Эйнштейний
Eu	Europium	[juə'roupiəm]	Европий



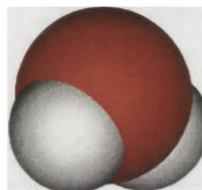
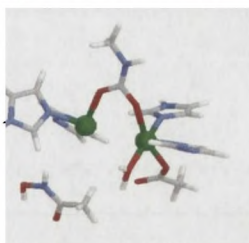
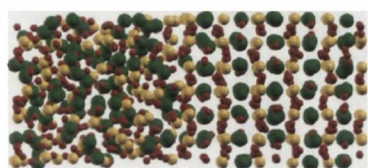
F	Fluorine	[fluəri:n]	Фтор
Fe	Ferrum = Iron	[ferəm] / [aɪən]	Железо
Fm	Fermium	[fə:mjəm]	Фермий
Fr	Francium	[frænsiəm]	Франций
Ga	Gallium	[gæliəm]	Галлий
Gd	Gadolinium	[gædə'li:niəm]	Гадолиний
Ge	Germanium	[dʒə'meɪniəm]	Германий



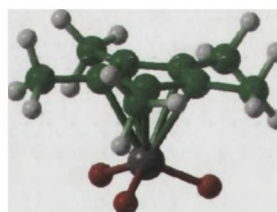
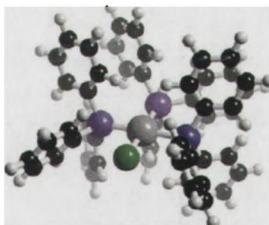
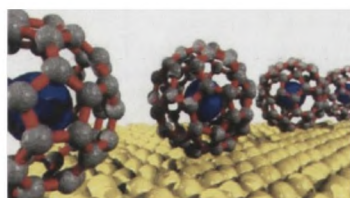
H	Hydrogen	[haɪdrɪdʒən]	Водород
He	Helium	[hi:ljəm]	Гелий
Hf	Hafnium	[hɑ:fnɪəm]	Гафний
Hg	Hydrargyrum = Mercury	[haɪ'drɑ:dʒɪrəm] / [mə:kjuri]	Ртуть
Ho	Holmium	[houlmɪəm]	Гольмий
I, J	Iodine	[aɪədi:n]	Иод
In	Indium	[ɪndiəm]	Индий
Ir	Iridium	[aɪ'ri:diəm]	Иридий
K	Kalium = Potassium	[kæliəm] / [pə'tesjəm]	Калий
Kr	Krypton	[kɪptən]	Криптон
Lu	Lutecium	[lu'ti:ʃiəm]	Лютеций

Chemical Elements

Symbol	English Name	English Transcription	Russian Name
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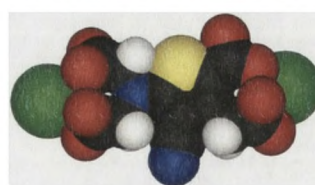
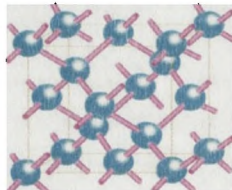
Md	Mendelevium	[,mendə'li:vɪəm]	Менделевий
Mg	Magnesium	[mæɡ'ni:ziəm]	Магний
Mn	Manganese	[,mæŋɡə'ni:z]	Марганец
Mo	Molybdenum	[mə'libdɪnəm]	Молибден
N	Nitrogen	['naɪtrɪdʒən]	Азот
Na	Natrum = Sodium	['neɪtriəm] / ['soudʒəm]	Натрий
Nb	Niobium	[naɪ'oubiəm]	Ниобий
Nd	Neodymium	[,niə'dɪmiəm]	Неодим
Ne	Neon	['ni:ən]	Неон
Ni	Nickel	[nɪkl]	Никель
No	Nobelium	[,nou'bi:lɪəm]	Нобелий
Np	Neptunium	[nep'tju:niəm]	Нептуний
O	Oxygen	['ɒksɪdʒən]	Кислород
Os	Osmium	['ɒzmiəm]	Осмий



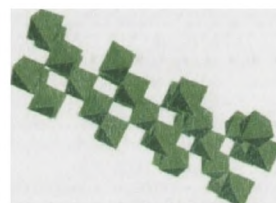
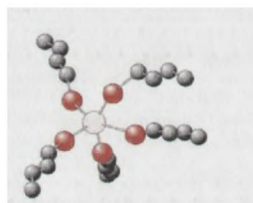
P	Phosphorus	['fɒsfərəs]	Фосфор
Pa	Prot(o)actinium	['proutæk'tɪniəm]	Протактиний
Pb	Plumbum = Lead	['plʌmbəm] / [led]	Свинец
Pd	Palladium	[pə'leɪdiəm]	Палладий
Pm	Promethium	[prə'mi:θiəm]	Прометий
Po	Polonium	[pə'louniəm]	Полоний
Pr	Praseodymium	[,preziə'dɪmiəm]	Празеодим
Pt	Platinum	['plætɪnəm]	Платина
Pu	Plutonium	[plu:'tounjəm]	Плутоний
Ra	Radium	['reɪdiəm]	Радий
Rb	Rubidium	[ru(:)'bɪdiəm]	Рубидий
Re	Rhenium	['ri:niəm]	Рений
Rh	Rhodium	['roudiəm]	Родий
Rn	Radon	['reɪdɒn]	Радон
Ru	Ruthenium	[ru:'θɪniəm]	Рутений

Chemical Elements

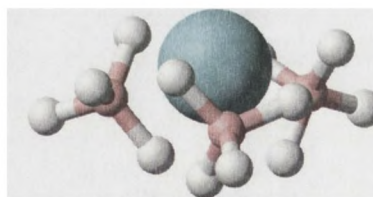
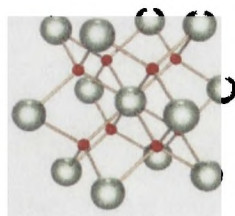
Symbol	English Name	English Transcription	Russian Name
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S	Sulfur	[ˈsʌlfə]	Серa
Sb	Stibium = Antimony	[ˈstɪbjəm] / [ˈæntɪməni]	Сурьма
Sc	Scandium	[ˈskændjəm]	Скандий
Se	Selenium	[siˈliːnjəm]	Селен
Si	Silicon	[ˈsɪlɪkən]	Кремний
Sm, Sa	Samarium	[səˈmɑːriəm]	Самарий
Sn	Stannum = Tin	[ˈstænəm] / [tɪn]	Олово
Sr	Strontium	[ˈstrɒŋʃiəm]	Стронций



Ta	Tantalum	[ˈtæntələm]	Тантал
Tb	Terbium	[ˈtəːbiəm]	Тербий
Tc	Technetium	[tækˈniːʃiəm]	Технеций
Te	Tellurium	[təˈljuːriəm]	Теллур
Th	Thorium	[ˈθɔːriəm]	Торий
Ti	Titanium	[taɪˈteɪniəm]	Титан
Tl	Thallium	[ˈθæliəm]	Таллий
Tm, Tu	Thulium	[ˈθjuːliəm]	Тулий



U	Uranium	[juˈreɪniəm]	Уран
V	Vanadium	[vəˈneɪdiəm]	Ванадий
W	Wolfram = Tungsten	[ˈwʊlfrəm] / [ˈtʌŋstən]	Вольфрам
Xe	Xenon	[ˈzenən]	Ксенон
Y, Yt	Yttrium	[ˈɪtriəm]	Иттрий
Yb	Ytterbium	[ɪˈtəːbiəm]	Иттербий
Zn	Zinc(um), Zink	[zɪŋk]	Цинк
Zr	Zirconium	[zəˈkɔʊniəm]	Цирконий

RHYMING POT

1

Father, mother,
Sister, brother
Hand in hand with one another.

2

My name is Ann,
His name is Ben,
Her name is Nan
Say it again.

3

One potato, two potatoes,
Three potatoes, four,
Five potatoes, six potatoes,
Seven potatoes more.

4

To think and to sink
Are two different things.
For you think with your head,
When you sink you are dead.

5

How many seconds in a minute?
Sixty and no more in it.
How many minutes in an hour?
Sixty for sun and flower.
How many hours in a day?
Twenty-four for work and play.
How many months in a year?
Twelve the calendar makes clear.

6

There is one cat
Under the green tree.
Two more cats come,
And now they are three.

7

There are nine apples
On this big plate.
I have taken one,
And now they are eight.

8

If one cannot have what one loves,
One must love what one has.

9

If things were to be done twice,
All would be wise.

10

If a white chalk chalks
on a black blackboard,
Will a black chalk chalk
on a white blackboard?

11

I always see –
Stars in the sky,
So near to me –
And yet so high.

12

Red, red, red the rose,
Blue, blue, blue the dress.
Grey, grey, grey the rat,
And so is the cat.

13

Birds
The peacock is silver
The eagle is gold,
The wren is a stranger,
The robin is bold.
The dove is a neighbour,
The blue-tit – a guest,
The swallow's a traveller
And the owl is ghost.
The crow is black
For the great fields of snow,
And the swan is sailing
For the lakes of tomorrow.
(Elena Fearn)

14

If many men knew

What many men know,
If many men went
Where many men go,
If many men did
What many men do,
The world would be better –
I think so; don't you?

(Bertha R. Hudelson)

15

Work while you work,

Play while you play,
That is the way to be happy and gay.

16

Swift the moments fly away,

First the hour, and then the day;
Next the week, the month, the year
Go away and disappear.

17

To add, subtract, or multiply –

I simply am unable.
I can't do long division,
Nor recite my "nine – times" table.

18

One, two, three, four, five,

Once I caught a fish alive.
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
Then I let it go again.

19

30 days has September,

April, June and November.
All the rest have 31, except February alone.
And that has 28 days clear
And 29 in each leap year.

20

There are a lot of cities,

Beautiful and fine.
But the city I like best
Is, no doubt, mine.

21

I like Sunday best,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday less.
Thursday, Friday are not bad.
Saturday is better yet.

22

Sneeze on 'Monday',

Sneeze for danger,
Sneeze on 'Tuesday', kiss a stranger,
Sneeze on 'Wednesday', get a letter,
Sneeze on 'Thursday', something better,
Sneeze on 'Friday', sneeze for sorrow.

23

Books are full of many things

That I would like to know.
Books are full of greatest men
That lived long, long ago.
Books are full of countries
That I would like to see.
Books are full of people
That I would like to be.

24

We smell with our nose,

We see with our eyes,
We eat with our mouth
Hot puddings and pies.
With legs and feet we walk,
With lips and tongue we talk,
And with our ear
All sounds we hear.

25

In this short life

That only lasts an hour
So little and so much
Depends on your power.
(Emily Dickinson)

26

Stop! Look! Listen!

Before you cross the street
Use your eyes, use your ears
And then use your feet.

27

The Art of Biography

Is different from Geography.
Geography is about maps,
Biography is about chaps.

28

May this day be special for you

And all your tomorrows
be wonderful too.

29

Once there lived a lad

Who was always very sad,
For he hadn't any mother
And he hadn't any dad.

30

The Atom that Bohr Built

(with apologies to Jack)

This is the atom that Bohr built.
This is the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.

This is the drop that looks like the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.
These are the compound levels galore
That make up the spectrum
That's due to the modes
That belong to the drop
That looks like the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.

This is the shell and this is the core
That possesses the compound levels galore
That make up the spectrum
That is due to the modes
That belong to the drop
That looks like the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.

This is the correspondence (as Bohr said before)
That holds in the shell, as well as the core
That possesses the compound levels galore
That make up the spectrum
That's due to the modes
That belong to the drop
That looks like the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.

This is the complementarity law
That gives correspondence (as Bohr said before)
That holds in the shell, as well as the core.
That possesses the compound levels galore
That make up the spectrum
That's due to the modes
That belong to the drop
That looks like the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.

This is the day we celebrate Bohr
Who gave us the complementarity law
That gives correspondence (as Bohr said before)
That holds in the shell, as well as the core
That possesses the compound levels galore
That make up the spectrum
That due to the modes
That belong to the drop
That looks like the nucleus
That sits in the atom
That Bohr built.

31

Morning

Will there really be a morning?
Is there such a thing as day?
Could I see it from the mountains
If I were as tall as they?
Has it feet like water-lilies?
Has it feathers like a bird?
Is it brought from famous countries
Of which I have never heard?

(Emily Dickinson)

32

For want of a nail, the shoe was lost;
For want of the shoe, the horse was lost;
For want of the horse, the rider was lost;
For want of the rider, the battle was lost;
For want of the battle, the kingdom was lost;
And all from the want of a horseshoe nail.

33

The frost is here,
And fuel is dear,
And woods are sear,
And fires burn clear,
And frost is here
And has bitten the heel of the going year.

34

The wise Old Owl
Sat in an Oak.
The more he heard
The less he spoke.

35

Snow is so snowy,
When it's snowing.

36

I hear ... and I forget,
I see ... and I remember,
I do ... and I understand.

37

We wonder whether the wether
will weather the weather,
Or whether the weather
the wether will kill?

38

Never trouble trouble
Till trouble troubles you.
It only doubles trouble,
And troubles others too.

39

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall;
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the King's horses
and all the King's men,
Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty
together again.

(Lewis Carroll)

40

If you, Sandy, have two candies
Give one candy to Andy, Sandy.
If you, Andy, have two candies
Give one candy to Sandy, Andy

41

Little Lady Lilly
Lost her lovely locket.
Lucky little Lucy found the lovely locket,
Lovely little locket lay in Lucy's pocket.
Lazy little Lucy lost the lovely locket!

42

Robert Rowley
Rolled a round roll round.
A round roll Robert Rowley rolled round.
Where is the round roll
Robert Rowley rolled round?

43

May the right person
say the right thing
To the right person in the right way
At the right time, in the right place.

44

When the weather is wet
We must not fret.
When the weather is cold
We must not scold.
When the weather is warm
We must not storm, -
Be joyful together
Whatever the weather.

45

Betty Botter bought a pound of butter.

“But”, she said, “this butter’s bitter.
If I put it in my batter,
it will make my batter bitter.
But a pound of better butter
will make my batter better.”
So Betty Botter bought a pound of better
butter,
and it made her batter better.

46

If Washington’s wife

went to Washington
while Washington’s washerwomen
washed Washington’s woolies,
how many **Ws** are there in all?

47

Take care not to make many mistakes

when you bake these cakes or
you may get a stomachache.

48

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers;

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked;
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where’s the peck of pickled peppers
That Peter Piper picked?

49

She sells sea-shells on the sea-shore,

The shells she sells
are sea-shells, I’m sure.

50

Let us try to be polite

In everything you do.
Remember always to say “Please”
And don’t forget “Thank you”.

51

Sounds and Letters

When the English tongue we speak,
Why is ‘break’ not rhymed with ‘weak’?
Will you tell me why it’s true,

We say ‘sew’, but likewise ‘few’?

And the maker of a verse
Can not rhyme his ‘horse’ and ‘worse’.
‘Beard’ sounds not the same as ‘heard’.
‘Cord’ is different from a ‘word’.
‘Cow’ is cow, but ‘low’ is low,
‘Shoe’ is never rhymed with ‘toe’.
Wherefore ‘done’, but ‘gone’ and ‘lone’,
Is there any reason known?
And in short it seems to me
Sounds and letters disagree!

52

A Man of Words

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds;
And when the weeds begin to grow,
It’s like a garden full of snow;
And when the snow begins to fall,
It’s like a bird upon the wall;
And when the bird away does fly,
It’s like an eagle in the sky;
And when the sky begins to roar,
It’s like a lion at the door;
And when the door begins to crack,
It’s like a stick across your back;
And when your back begins to smart,
It’s like a penknife in your heart;
And when your heart begins to bleed,
You’re dead, and dead, and dead indeed.

(Christina Rossetti)

53

Parts of Speech

A **Noun** is the name of anything
As *School, Garden or King.*

Adjectives tell the kind of **Noun**
As *Great, Small, Pretty, White or Brown.*

Instead of nouns the **Pronoun** is used,
As *Mine, Yours, Our and His.*

Verbs tell of something being done –
To *Read, Count, Laugh, Carry or Run.*

How things are done the **Adverbs** tell
As *Slowly, Quickly, Ill or Well.*

Conjunctions join the words together,
As men *And* women, wind *And* weather.

The **Preposition** stands before
A Noun as *In* or *Through* a door.

The **Interjection** shows surprise,
As – *Oh! How pretty! Ah! How wise!*

Three little words you often see
Are **Articles** – *A, An* and *The*.

The whole is called **Parts of Speech**
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

54

The English Language

Some words have different meanings
And yet they're spelt the same.
A cricket is an insect, to play it –
It's a game.

On every hand in every land,
It's thoroughly agreed,
The English language to explain
Is very hard indeed.

(Harry Hemsley)

55

Six Serving Men (Rudyard Kipling)

I have six honest serving men –
They taught me all I knew.
Their names are *What* and *Why* and *When*
And *How* and *Where* and *Who*.

I send them over land and sea,
I send them East and West;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.

56

There are four little words

That can help you a lot
When you hurt your friend
On purpose or not.

So, say the four words,
Don't wait too long!
If you've hurt your friend
Say, "I'm sorry, I'm wrong".

57

Limerick

There was a student named Bessor,
Whose knowledge grew lesser and lesser.
And at last grew so small
He knew nothing at all,
And today he's a college professor!

58

I want to live and not to die,

I want to laugh and not to cry.
I want to fly into the blue
I want to swim as fishes do.

59

Rules and Regulations

A short direction to avoid dejection.
Learn well your grammar,
And never stammer,
Write well and neatly,
And sing most sweetly,
Be enterprising,
Love early rising,
Go walk of six miles,
Have ready quick smiles,
With lightsome laughter,
Soft flowing after.
Drink tea. Not coffee;
Never eat toffee.
Moral: Behave.

(Edward Lear) – Fragment

60

Speak when you are spoken to,

Do what you are bidden,
Come when you are called,
And you'll be no children.

61

The Birthday Child

Everything's been different
All the day long,
Lovely things happened,
Nothing has gone wrong.
Nobody has scolded me,
Everyone has smiled.
Isn't it delicious?
To be a birthday child?

62

A Joke

They walked in the lane together,
The sky was covered with stars,
They reached the gate in silence,
He lifted down the bars.

She neither smiled nor thanked him
Because she knew not how;
For he was just a farmer's boy
And she – the farmer's cow.

63

For every evil under the sun

There is a remedy or
There is none.
If there is one,
Try to find it.
If there is none,
Never mind it.

64

Sunday's child is full of grace,

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is sorry and sad,
Wednesday's child is merry and glad,
Thursday's child has far to roam,
Friday's child will stay at home;
But Saturday's child is fond of giving,
However hard he works for his living.

65

Married in white, you've chosen all right;

Married in grey, you'll go far away,
Married in red, you'll wish yourself dead (!)
Married in black, you'll wish yourself back,
Married in blue, you'll always be true,
Married in pink, your fortunes will sink,
Married in brown, you'll live out of town,
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow,
Married in pearl and live in a whirl,
Married in green, ashamed to be seen.

67

A Piece of Advice for Your Nails

Cut them on Monday, cut for wealth,
Cut them on Tuesday, cut for good health,
Cut them on Wednesday, cut for a letter,
Cut them on Thursday, for something better,
Cut them on Friday, cut for a wife,
Cut them on Saturday, cut for a long life,
Cut them on Sunday, cut them for evil,
For all the next week you'll be ruled by the
devil.

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