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Кафедра иностранных языков

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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ  
(КОМПОНЕНТ ПО ВЫБОРУ)**

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

для всех специальностей

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Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» (английский) является элективной дисциплиной, которая включает разделы грамматики, лексический материал общественно-политического, культурного и повседневного характера.

Целью пособия является: формирование коммуникативной и профессиональной компетенции студента. В составе коммуникативной компетенции на интегративной основе формируются лингвистическая (языковая), дискурсивная (речевая) и социо-культурная компетенции, расширение словарного запаса, овладение грамматикой английского языка. Тексты различной направленности помогут студентам оживить учебный процесс, поддержать интерес к английскому языку.

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## **Введение**

В образовательном пространстве Казахстана наметилась прочная тенденция к модернизации и стремлению к инновационной деятельности на всех уровнях. Президент страны Н. А. Назарбаев поставил перед национальным образованием достаточно высокую планку. Образование должно стать конкурентоспособным, высококачественным, таким, чтобы выпускники казахстанских ВУЗов могли легко продолжать обучение в зарубежных вузах. Возрастающий авторитет Казахстана на мировой арене требует от его молодых граждан знаний, соответствующих международным стандартам. Через язык создается эффективная база для интернационального и интеркультурного взаимопонимания. Сегодня успешно развиваются те страны, которые внедряют у себя так называемую умную экономику и открыты миру. А успехи в этих областях и новые познания даются именно через овладение доминирующими на планете языками.

Современный урок обуславливается социально-экономическими потребностями общества, конкурентоспособностью его специалистов.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для учащихся, изучающих английский язык и в помощь преподавателям английского языка. В пособии представлены тексты различной направленности, которые помогут студентам оживить учебный процесс, поддержать интерес к английскому языку.

Желаем всем успехов в изучении английского языка.

## **2 Methodical instructions on studying of the discipline**

Knowledge of several languages has always expanded the communication and integration abilities of countries and peoples.

Main objective of training of students in English is achievement of practical possession of this language by them that assumes formation of ability to read different literature independently. For a full course of training students has to get a lexicon in 1400 of lexical units. Starting studying of the course «English" it is necessary to gain a clear idea of the maintenance of a subject and problems of science.

Feature of acquisition of a foreign language at credit training is that the volume of independent work of the students on development of speech skills and abilities considerably exceeds the volume of practical classroom training with the teacher.

To achieve success, it is necessary to get to work on language from the first days of training and to be engaged systematically.

Work of the student on a learning of foreign language covers: learning of words of English, explanation of action of rules of word formation, grammatical rules, reading texts in English aloud according to rules of reading, understanding of texts, creation of questions and answers to texts, the translation into Russian (oral and written).

## **2 Методические указания по изучению дисциплины**

Владение несколькими языками всегда расширяло коммуникационные и интеграционные способности стран и народов. Основной целью обучения учащихся английскому языку является достижение ими практического владения этим языком, что предполагает формирование умения самостоятельно читать различную литературу. За полный курс обучения учащийся должен приобрести словарный запас в 1400 лексических единиц. Приступая к изучению курса «Английский язык» необходимо получить четкое представление о содержании предмета и задачах науки.

Особенностью овладения иностранным языком при кредитном обучении является то, что объем самостоятельной работы учащегося по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых дней обучения и заниматься систематически.

Работа обучающегося по изучению иностранного языка охватывает: заучивание слов английского языка, уяснение действия правил словообразования, грамматических правил, чтение текстов на английском языке вслух в соответствии с правилами чтения, понимание текстов, построение вопросов и ответов к текстам, перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

### **Работа над лексикой**

Чтобы понимать читаемое, необходимо овладеть определенным запасом слов и выражений. Работая со словарем, выучите английский алфавит,

ознакомьтесь с построением словаря и с системой условных обозначений, принятых в словаре. Слова выписывайте в тетрадь или на карточки в исходной форме (например, существительные в ед. числе, глаголы в неопределенной форме)

Умение найти нужное слово в словаре состоит в том, чтобы, во-первых, быстро находить его, а во-вторых, из всех значений слова выбирать подходящее по смыслу.

Остановимся сначала на технической стороне вопроса, т. е. на том, как быстро находить слова.

Прежде всего, для этого нужно твердо знать английский алфавит, так как слова расположены в словаре по алфавиту, причем твердое знание алфавита помогает при нахождении слова не только по первой букве, но и по всем остальным буквам. Если вы не знаете алфавита наизусть, вам придется постоянно обращаться за справками к таблице, что сильно замедляет работу. Целесообразно начинать искать нужное слово по напечатанным на крайних углах словаря словам: в левом углу дается первое слово левой страницы, а в правом углу – последнее слово правой страницы. Это сразу определяет, что именно можно найти на развороте этих страниц.

### **Работа над текстом**

Понимание текста достигается при осуществлении двух видов чтения: изучающего или чтения с общим охватом содержания. Оба вида чтения складывается из следующих умений: а) догадываться о значении незнакомых слов на основе контекста; б) видеть интернациональные слова и определять их значения; в) использовать имеющийся в тексте иллюстративный материал, схемы, формулы и т.д.

Работа с текстами в этом пособии будет проходить в три этапа: дотекстовый, текстовый и послетекстовый. К каждому тексту предложены установочные упражнения, тренировочные упражнения и упражнения контролирующего характера.

### **Работа с диалогом**

Наиболее распространенной формой общения является диалог. Обучение коммуникативной способности управления диалогическим общением оказывает большое влияние на развитие сложного и комплексного умения вести беседу, используя разные инициативные и ответные реплики в виде возражения, дополнения, сообщения сведений, запроса уточняющих сведений, уточнения, а также является основой дополнения ранее освоенных тем новыми ситуациями.

Разные темы проигрываются в различных видах диалога:

- обмена впечатлениями, мнениями;
- дискуссия (обсуждение);
- расспрос о произошедших событиях.

Управление речевым общением возможно осуществить с помощью соответствующей речевой ситуации и речевым поступком собеседника «сигналов-индикаторов управления» устно-речевой коммуникации. Коммуникативно-лингвистическое содержание этих сигналов и индикаторов представлено различными коммуникативными типами вопросов.

Для того, чтобы достичь более высоких результатов в осознанном понимании и умении пользоваться языком как средством общения, необходимо пользоваться различными способами обучения диалогической речи:

- использование диалога-образца;
- основа пошагового составления диалога;
- ведение диалога посредством искусственного создания ситуаций общения.

### **Методические инструкции для самостоятельной работы с преподавателем**

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся — это особый вид учебной деятельности, направленный на самостоятельное изучение и выполнение поставленной задачи, формирование интереса к познавательной деятельности и пополнение знаний в определенной отрасли науки. Самостоятельная работа обучающихся связана с реализацией практических задач, обеспечивающих развитие логического мышления, творческой активности, исследовательского подхода в освоении учебного материала. Самостоятельная работа обучающихся (СРО) является важнейшей составной частью процесса подготовки будущих специалистов.

### **Подготовка к занятиям**

Обычная форма самостоятельной работы учащегося, включающая усвоение лекционного и практического материалов, изучение рекомендуемой литературы, конспектирование статей, отдельных разделов учебников.

Подготовка к текущему опросу и рубежному контролю

- позволяет выявить знания, уровень подготовки по различным темам изучаемой дисциплины в форме собеседования, письменно или тестирования.

## Practical Classes

### UNIT 1. The USA (6 hours)

#### 1 Pre – reading tasks:

##### 1. Vocabulary. Match words with their translations

1) to lie -	a) независимость
2) between -	b) железо
3) the rest of –	c) остальные из
4) government -	d) лежать
5) to be elected -	e) держать
6) adopted -	f) правительство
7) independence -	g) между
8) to hold -	h) принятая
9) production –	i) избирается
10) iron -	j) производство

##### 2. Transcribe the following words:

over, part, more, state, main, based, adopted, produces

##### 3. Translate the following words and words combinations from the text and make up some sentences with them:

is based, is elected, an industrial country, highly developed, the western world

##### 4. Answer the questions:

1. Have you or your relatives ever been to America?
2. What is the capital of the USA?
3. How many parts does the USA consist of?
4. What makes the USA the leader of the western world?

#### 2 Reading

##### 1. Read the text:

#### The United States of America

The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American Continent between two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the Pacific Ocean to the West. The area of the USA is over 9 million square kilometers. The USA consists of three separate parts. These are the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska and the rest of the USA.

The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climatic regions. The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Saint Lawrence



River and the Hudson River. The population of the USA is more than 300 million people. There are many big cities in the USA: New York, San Francisco, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

The capital of the USA is Washington.

The United States is a parliamentary republic.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Democratic and the Republican. The US President is the both head of the state and the government. He is elected for a four-year time.

The form of US government is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, adopted after the War of Independence.

The USA is a highly-developed industrial country and one of the biggest countries of the world. It holds the first place in the western world for production of coal, iron, oil and natural gas. American agriculture produces many food products such as grain, fruit and vegetables. The USA has a highly-developed railway system.

### **3 Comprehension check**

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does the United States lie?
2. What are the separate parts of the USA?
3. When was the US constitution adopted?
4. Is the president elected for five or four-year term?
5. What is a political status of the USA?
6. Who is the head of the government of the country?
7. What place does the country hold in the western world?

2. Make up the plan of the retelling of the text

3. Reading the report

Talk to the students what you have read recently about the USA.

4. Make up the cluster of the text.

5. Find the English equivalents of the following sentences:

- Соединенные штаты состоят из трех отдельных частей.
- США очень большая страна.
- Соединенные штаты- парламентская республика.
- США- высокоразвитая промышленная страна.
- Президент избирается на четырехлетний срок.

## Political System of the USA

### Vocabulary:

to sign — подписать, подписывать  
amendment — поправка (к резолюции, законопроекту)  
according to — в соответствии с, согласно  
officials — должностные лица, чиновники  
to violate — нарушать, попира́ть, преступать  
to proclaim — провозглашать; объявлять  
to locate — находиться, размещаться  
to vest — наделять (правом), давать права, облекать правом  
branch — подразделение; ветвь (власти)  
legislative — законодательный  
executive — исполнительный  
judiciary — судебный  
House of Representatives — Палата представителей  
to assist — помогать, содействовать  
elections — выборы  
to enforce — принуждать, вынуждать  
commander-in-chief — главнокомандующий  
armed forces — вооруженные силы  
to veto — налагать вето, запрещать  
bill — законопроект  
overrule — отклонять, отказывать; отменять (чье-л. решение); отвергать  
chairman — председатель  
to assume — принимать, брать на себя (ответственность, управление и т. п.);  
Department Secretaries — министры  
Secretary of State — государственный секретарь, глава внешнеполитического  
ведомства США  
Federal District Court — Федеральный окружной суд  
Supreme Court — Верховный суд  
to appoint — назначить  
to abolish — аннулировать, отменять, упразднить

### Political System of the USA

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. Each state has its own government («state government»). In some ways the United States is like 50 small countries.

The government of the USA act according to the Constitution which was signed by the first thirteen representatives of thirteen original American states in 1787. The document was written in 1787 and since that time twenty six Amendments have been added. The first ten Amendments were simply rights or the Bill of rights. According

to the Constitution the USA is a republic. So, the officials of any rank are elected by US citizens. Every citizen has rights which cannot be violated.

The Constitution proclaims a federal system of government which keeps both the states and the federal power from getting too much power. It means that the federal government is given certain powers, for example, to make peace or war, to issue money and to regulate the trade and so on.

The federal power is located in Washington, D.C. It is based on legislative, executive and juridical branches of power.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives, There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators in Congress. Each state elects two members for the Senate.

The executive branch is headed by the President who is assisted by the Vice President. The President enforces federal laws, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The President can veto a bill unless Congress by a two-thirds vote shall overrule him. The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency. The President of the USA is chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years together with the Vice.-President. The President cannot be elected for more than two terms. The Cabinet is made up of Department Secretaries. The most important of them is the Secretary of State, who deals with foreign affairs.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life.

Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states.

Constitution has been amended twenty six times. The Bill of Rights guarantees individual liberties: freedom of word» religion and so on. Later amendments abolished slavery, granted the vote to women and colour people and allowed citizens to vote at the age of 18.

### **Questions:**

1. What is the main document of the USA?
2. When was the Constitution of the USA signed?
3. How many Amendments have been added to the Constitution since 1787?
4. What does the Constitution proclaim?
5. What powers is the federal government given?
6. Where is the federal government located?
7. Where is the legislative power vested?
8. How many members are there in the House of Representatives?
9. Who is the head of the executive power in the USA?
10. How often do the President's elections take place?
11. Who deals with foreign affairs in the USA?
12. What does the Bill of Rights guarantee?

**Revision of English Tenses**  
**Упражнения на времена английского глагола.**

**Упражнение 1.** Join the two parts of sentences.

1. Fred plays tennis...	a) every Monday.
2. Fred is playing tennis...	b) for several times.
3. Fred has played tennis...	c) at the moment.
4. Fred played tennis...	d) at that time.
5. Fred was playing tennis...	e) next Monday.
6. Fred will play tennis...	f) when he was 15.

**Упражнение 2.** Copy the sentences and note if they refer to the present, past or future. Identify the tense.

Example: He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)

1. He often cuts himself.
2. What time did John arrive?
3. I never forget anything.
4. Are you sitting comfortably?
5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
6. It was raining all night.
7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.

**Упражнение 3.** Put the following sentences into the correct tense: **Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?
8. While Fred \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), Judy \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice — but now I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home when she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in London — he \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English.
13. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), mother \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

***Упражнение 4. Correct mistakes in the sentences.***

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.

## UNIT 2. Sights of the USA (6 hours)

*Ex 1. Answer the questions*

- 1) What do you remember about the USA?
- 2) What cities are there?
- 3) What sights of the USA do you know?

*Ex 2. Pay attention to the words in bold. Try to explain their meaning.*

*Ex 3 Read the text*

### Sights of the USA

The United States of America is one of the largest countries of the world. It consists of 50 independent states which have a lot to offer to its visitors. Every year millions of people from all over the world come to visit the USA. The reasons can vary, of course. Some come to study English, some to find an interesting job, but the majority of visitors are **attracted** to its sights.

There are lots of places and things to see in the USA, so a week or two wouldn't be enough to see all **places of interest**.

One of the main places people want to visit is the capital of the USA, Washington D.C. It's a small city of mainly **political importance** and the White House is situated there. There are many beautiful parks and gardens in Washington. It is interesting to see the famous cherry trees, the gift from Japan. They were brought to America in 1912. The NASA museum is devoted to the USA achievements in the exploration of space. Capitol Hill is the highest place in the city. There is a law that forbids building houses higher than the Capitol on Capitol Hill. From the Capitol to the White House Pennsylvania Avenue is used for all processions and parades runs. The Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument are the most famous ones in Washington. The Washington Monument is one of the most **impressive** sights in the city. It is situated in Potomac Park. It was erected to the memory of the first president of the USA in 1888. It is called "the Pencil" because it is one of the tallest stone constructions in the world and the tallest in the USA.

Other cities **worth visiting** are New York, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Boston, and many others. All the mentioned cities have a lot to offer. For example, both Las Vegas and Atlantic City are world famous with its numerous casinos and entertainment facilities. Los Angeles is the home of Hollywood.

The largest and the most prestigious university of America is situated in Boston. It's Harvard.

Philadelphia is the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the main sight of the city is the Liberty Bell, which is a symbol of freedom. There are many sights in Philadelphia, for example, the National Historical Park. The sound of this Bell told the people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. You can also visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art — one of the greatest art museums of the world.

One should also visit New York, the city of skyscrapers with the Statue of Liberty. A new American Immigration Museum has been opened at the base of the statue. The Metropolitan Opera House, the Madison Square Garden, the Modern Arts Museum are popular among the tourists. One can also visit Lyndon B. Johnson Space Centre near Houston in Texas or go to Florida or California to enjoy the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean beaches. Other than that, all tourists of the USA want to see the Niagara Falls and the Great Lakes.

*Ex 4. Complete the table*

City	Sights

## Perfect Continuous Tenses

### Времена группы совершенно-продолженные

#### **1. Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect progressive).**

1. He (work) in this company since 1985.
2. I (wait) for you since two o'clock.
3. Mary (live) in Germany since 1992.
4. Why is he so tired? He (play) tennis for five hours.
5. How long (learn / you) English?
6. We (look for) the motorway for more than an hour.
7. I (live) without electricity for two weeks.
8. The film (run / not) for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.
9. How long (work / she) in the garden?
10. She (not / be) in the garden for more than an hour.

#### **2. Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect progressive).**

1. We (sleep) for 12 hours when he woke us up.
2. They (wait) at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
3. We (look for) her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
4. I (not / walk) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
5. How long (learn / she) English before she went to London?
6. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he (sing) in the rain too long.
7. He (drive) less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
8. They were very tired in the evening because they (help) on the farm all day.
9. I (not / work) all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
10. They (cycle) all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

#### **3. Put the verbs into the correct form (future perfect progressive).**

- 1) I (work) all weekend so I won't be energetic on Sunday night.
- 2) How long (you / wait) when you finally get your exam results?
- 3) Julie (not / eat) much, so we'll need to make sure she has a good meal when she arrives.
- 4) How long (she / plan) to move house when she finally moves?
- 5) (she / wait) long by the time we get there?
- 6) (he / play) computer games for ten hours when he finally stops?
- 7) They (study) all day, so they'll want to go out in the evening.
- 8) They (not / stay) in the hotel for long when she arrives.
- 9) I (not / walk) when I meet you – I'll have been cycling.
- 10) She (play) squash, so she won't be dressed up.



## UNIT 3. Mass Media (6 hours)

### Lesson 1 Media

*Ex.1 Answer the questions*

- ✓ What mass media do you know?
- ✓ Which is the most popular source of information? Why is it popular?

*Ex.2 Match the words and their definitions.*

- Television
  - Newspaper
  - Tabloid
  - The Internet
  - Radio
1. a paper printed and sold usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements etc.;
  2. the process of sending and receiving messages through the air; broadcasting programmes for people to listen to;
  3. broadcasting programmes (the news, plays, advertisements, shows, etc.) for people to watch on their television sets;
  4. a newspaper with rather small pages, many pictures and little serious news;
  5. a way to communicate with your partner who might be a thousand miles away using the computer (e-mails).

*Ex.3 Read the text and fill in the gaps using words: News, inform, press, audience, magazines, influence*

#### **Mass Media in our life**

Everywhere, every day, exciting things are happening. Each day is filled with (1)\_\_\_\_. People learn news and views during reading newspapers and (2)\_\_\_\_, talking over the telephone or they are kept informed by watching TV or listening to the radio. The (3)\_\_\_\_, the radio and television play a big role in the life of the society. They (4)\_\_\_\_, educate and entertain people. They also (5)\_\_\_\_ the way people look at the world and make them change their views.

Mass media plays a very important role in organizing public opinion. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their free time. Most of people can't do without a newspaper in the underground or during the lunch break. TV also dominates the life of the family most of the time. It is also a habit which impossible to resist. The radio is turned on most of the time, creating a permanent background noise. So Mass Media become a very important part of our life. Mass media denotes a section of the media specifically designed to reach a large (6)\_\_\_\_. The term was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks, mass-circulation newspapers and magazines. However, some forms of mass media such as books and manuscripts had already been in use for centuries.

*Ex.4 Check up the underlined words*

Mass media can be used for various purposes: advocacy, both for business and social concerns. This can include advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations, and political communication. Entertainment, traditionally through performances of acting, music, and sports, along with light reading. Since the late 20th century also through video and computer games. Journalism is the discipline of collecting, analyzing, verifying and presenting information regarding current events, trends, issues and people. Those who practice journalism are known as journalists. Electronic media and print media include: Broadcasting, in the narrow sense, for radio and television. Many instances of various types of recorded discs or tapes. In the 20th century, these were mainly used for music. Video and computer uses followed. Film, most often used for entertainment, but also for documentaries.

*Ex.5 Read and answer the questions*

- a) What is the recent source of information?
- b) What do newspapers contain?
- c) What do we use mobile phones for?

The Internet, which has many uses and presents both opportunities and challenges. Examples can include Blogs and podcasts (such as news, music, pre-recorded speech, and video) Mobile phones, which can be used for rapid breaking news and short clips of entertainment like jokes, horoscopes, alerts, games, music, and advertising. Publishing, including electronic publishing Video games, which have developed into a mass form of media since cutting-edge devices such as the PlayStation 3, Xbox 360, and Wii broadened their use. Millions of copies of newspapers appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands. Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events. In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

*Ex.6 Read and decide if the following is true or false*

- a) TV is widely spread today.
- b) We get informed about the world by watching documentaries, science and political programs.
- c) TV helps people to relax.
- d) Some programs provide useful topics for conversation, wise heated discussions

TV is one of the best inventions the man ever made. We are really beginning to forget what the world was without TV. Everybody knows what a great force is TV in the world today. We become better informed by watching documentaries, science programs, discussions and political issues of the day. TV gives us opportunities to see the best actors, sport matches, to meet famous people. TV brings the world to our room. TV helps us to relax after a hard days work. Besides there is a considerable amount of TV programs (News, current affairs viewpoint. Musical Reviews, Sports

Review, Travelers Clubs, Good Night Kids. etc) and they gather big audience. They provide useful topics for conversation, wise heated discussions. Current Affairs (Viewpoint, News) These programs deal with political and social problems of modern society. Their aim is to give an analyze of the problems and to show different viewpoints. They are concerned with the counties national events. They show meetings with famous political analysts, discussing the most topical political problems of today. To my mind we can't imagine our lives without mass media. It is silly to avoid it as we can use its advantages. Though we should be careful and filter all information we get.

*Ex.7 Fill in the table*

We know about politics, crimes, cultural and sporting events. We can hardly imagine our life without Mass-Media. Mass-media has changed our lives in many ways. It has brought many positive things but also many negative things.

<b>THE EFFECTS OF MASS-MEDIA</b>	
Positive	Negative
You can learn a lot.	It takes a lot of your time.

*Ex 8 Read the story. Give the title to the article.*

Whenever and wherever something important happens, journalists and photographers are reporting on the events and taking pictures. These people often put themselves in dangerous situations. Some may be seriously hurt or even killed because of their efforts. Journalists go to areas where there are conflicts to report on the war. They also report on political protests.

Sometimes their responsibilities put them in danger as they try to find out the facts behind a story.

Photographers are courageous people. Wherever they go they are ready to put themselves in dangerous situations to take dramatic pictures. For instance to get the pictures of wild animals, photographers try to get as close as they can to the animals: sharks, snakes and crocodiles. They also may have to climb tall mountains or dive deep into the sea. Why do they do it?

*Ex.9 Give your opinion about the topic “**He who owns the information, he owns the world**”.*

## Lesson 2

### Лексика урока:

- mass media
- source
- reliable
- quotation marks
- to make a reference
- plagiarism
- tough
- to be available
- in time
- to borrow
- to lend
- headline
- condensed
- celebrity
- crime
- to focus
- intriguing
- weather forecast
- financial
- tabloid
- broadsheet

*Ex 1.* Look at the picture. Describe. What is the man reading: tabloid (short articles, lots of pictures) or broadsheet (larger, longer articles, more serious)? Do you have both of these types of newspapers in your country?



### Vocabulary

*Ex.2* Choose the correct words. Check in the Word List. Use the other words in sentences of your own.

1. Tom always scans the newspaper **headings/headlines** before he goes to work.
2. There are lots of articles about celebrities in the British **press/media**.
3. They interrupted normal programming with a news **bulletin/ flash** about the tragedy.
4. There`s an eight-page **article/ feature** about recycling in today`s paper.
5. TV stations showed live **covering/ coverage** of the match.
6. We saw his picture on the **front/ first** page of the newspaper.

*Ex.3 Fill in: running, gutter, top, unfold, shred, broadcast, updates, hit, comes, developments.*

1. My favourite magazine ..... out once a month.
2. There is news ..... every hour on that radio station.
3. I bet there isn't a ..... of truth in that article about Tom Cruise!
4. The health service has .... The headlines again for the third time this year.
5. In just a moment, we'll be bringing you a live, exclusive ..... from the White House.
6. I hate the ..... press! All they print is gossip, scandal and lies!
7. The fire on the underground was the ..... story on the news.
8. We'll bring you the latest ..... as they ..... throughout the day.
9. All the newspapers are..... that story about the discovery of the dinosaur bones.

*Ex.4 Read the dialogue and do the task*

**Int:** Hello, I'm from the local newsagents' association and we're doing a **survey** on people's reading habits. Would you mind answering a few questions?

**Ann:** Not at all.

**Int:** Great. So, what kind of newspaper do you read?

**Ann:** Well, I don't get one every day but I prefer broadsheet papers because they're well-written and **informative**.

**Int:** You don't read tabloids then.

**Ann:** No, because you have to take everything they write with a pinch of salt. It's not really news.

**Int:** What about gossip magazines? Do you ever read them?

**Ann:** Oh, occasionally. Just for fun. I think everyone enjoys a bit of **scandal** now and then.

**Int:** Do you believe the stories in them?

**Ann:** Not really. You can't believe everything you read, can you?

**Int:** Did you know that nearly all the people who **took part** in our survey today said that they get most of their information about what's going on in the world from gossip magazines?

**Ann:** Really? That's unbelievable! But then truth is stranger than **fiction**!

\*Complete sentences.

1. The interviewer works at..... .
2. The survey is about ..... .
3. According to Ann, broadsheet papers are .....
4. According to Ann, tabloids don't .....
5. Ann thinks the stories in gossip magazines are .....
6. Most of the people who were interviewed get informed from .....

\*Try to explain the words in bold.

*Ex5 Look through the three articles quickly. Guess which of the headlines go with these articles.*

1. Home and Away
2. False Starts
3. Health Facts
4. The UFO again?
5. Can Anyone Help?
6. Who Knows Where You'll Travel?
7. The Adventure Begins
8. I'm Trying to be Brave
9. Foundation Gets a Home

1 - Don't leave your career planning too late — the earlier you know your future, the earlier you can plan to make it happen! It's good if your parents believe in you and your future. But also mind that there are special centres which help teenagers to plan their future. Many of them now have web sites on the Internet.

2. Building the Channel Tunnel between England and France was the biggest European engineering project in history. A tunnel was first suggested by French Emperor Napoleon in 1802. Many engineers produced plans in the nineteenth century. In the 1880s a start was made to the tunnel. But two world wars made the tunnel dangerous for Britain. Britain preferred to be safe from Europe. It was not until the 1960s that the idea of The Channel Tunnel came up again. The two countries finally met in the Tunnel in 1994.

3. Friday was very much Gorbachev's day.

*Former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev finally got a home for his foundation. It's a beautiful building on Leningradsky Prospect in Moscow. On Friday a great number of well-known people came here. A five-minute video in English- looking very like a CNN advertisement -was shown to the guests.*

*The Gorbachev Foundation, founded in 1992, offers financial assistance for research and teacher training. It also works as a library. M, Gorbachev believes that the foundation will do a lot to save the environment in Russia.*

*Ex.6 Match the headlines with the articles.*

- a. EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
- b. FAST FOOD
- c. Multi-colored petals
- d. MOON WATER
- e. MAD MARITAL PLUNGE

1. After years of research, scientists from Holland have invented a new tulip. The flower has petals which change color three times during its life. They start green, turn pink, and finish red.
2. A hoaxer in Brazil has sold bottled tap water to thousands of people for 20 US dollars a liter. He says the water is from the moon – which, in fact, has no water on it at all.

3. Boy pupils in Glasgow have won a discrimination case. In court they complained that their school allowed only girls to wear earrings. Are they happy with the result? Not exactly. The school rules have changed, but things haven't improved for the boys. Now no one can wear earrings at the school.
4. A new-married student couple in Cambridge has celebrated their wedding in an unusual way by jumping. In all their wedding gear, into the River Cam. The director of ' Brides 'n' Grooms' – the local wedding outfit shop- has spoken to other couples to discourage them from following suit.
5. Leeds police have arrested two men who mugged a bank clerk and stole his bank bag. The attack happened last Thursday when the man was on his way to work. The thieves ran off with the bag, but when they opened it, they found only a tuna sandwich. The bank clerk hasn't explained why his packed lunch was in the bag.

*Ex.7 Find benefits and dangers of television.*

TELEVISION has changed our lives in many ways. Many people now spend more time watching TV than doing anything else. Researchers in the USA have said that when most students leave school they have spent 11,000 hours in the classroom and 22,000 hours watching television.

But what effect does this have?

Benefits of television	Dangers

Some ideas:

1. Television helps us to learn more about the world and to know and see many new things.
2. Television can make us passive. We don't have to think and our brains become lazy.
3. It has increased the popularity of sports and arts.
4. It takes time away from activities such as reading, conversation, and games.
5. It is an enjoyable way to relax.
6. It encourages us to buy things that we don't need, and can make us unhappy with our own lives.
7. It has made us aware of our global responsibilities. In 1985, for example, 1.5 billion people in 147 countries watched TV pop concert and helped to collect more than \$100 million for people in Africa.
8. It gives a false picture of society. A study in 1994 showed that people who watch a lot of television are more afraid of crime. They also think that there is a lot more crime than there really is.

*Ex.8 What will in future with television?*

There is one point of view. Read the passage about future of television and complete the text with the words from the box.

The computer, dimensions, channels, 'holographic', programs, music, 'menu', width and depth.

### THE FUTURE OF TELEVISION

In future, we probably won't watch television at all.

I think television (1)...will disappear. We'll use a computer and choose the programs that we want to watch. (2)... will then get the program from another computer, probably on the other side of the world. We'll be able to tell the computer what type of (3) ....we like (for example, types of films, (4)...., documentaries, etc.) and the computer will search for those programs and then give us a (5)... to choose from. The pictures that we see will also be different. They will be (6).... This means that they will have three (7).... – they will have height, (8).... We will be able to look around the pictures that we see.

### Speaking practice

\*Every student should be given (should bring) a short news article

1-read your news

2 talk to others and fill in the table. What question will you ask?

title	author	Key point

3-wall reading

4-small discussion



## Conditionals

### Complete the sentences

#### A.

1. If I were you, I \_\_\_ (do) it now.
2. If Boris \_\_\_ (visit) me, I would lend him my tools.
3. If I \_\_\_ (be) at home, I will learn my new words.
4. If Valera has the book, he \_\_\_ (lend) it to me.
5. If Masha helped in the kitchen, she \_\_\_ (get) more pocket money.
6. If you \_\_\_ (come), you would see him.
7. If we go to Kiev, we \_\_\_ (see) the Lavra.
8. Maria will help you, if she \_\_\_ (get) more pocket money.
9. I \_\_\_ (tell) you, if you asked me.
10. He \_\_\_ (wash) it, if you give him some soap.
11. If you use it, nobody \_\_\_ (see) you.
12. If we \_\_\_ (eat) enough, we wouldn't be hungry.
13. I will travel to Germany if I \_\_\_ (have) enough money.
14. If you \_\_\_ (get) up early, you would catch the train.
15. If I have some money, I \_\_\_ (buy) a new computer.

#### B.

1. If your conditions are competitive, we (place) \_\_\_ an order.
2. If I had more time, I (do) \_\_\_ a course in legal English.
3. If we had known more about their culture, negotiating (be) \_\_\_ more successful.
4. If you (enhance) \_\_\_ your CV, your chances of getting a job will be higher.
5. We (cancel) \_\_\_ our order if you don't deliver the goods by Monday.
6. If Larisa (speak) \_\_\_ better English, she would apply for a job abroad.
7. If you (tell) \_\_\_ me about the situation, I would have helped you.
8. I (let) \_\_\_ you know if I weren't happy.
9. If you execute the order carelessly, they (place / not) \_\_\_ another order with you after that.
10. If I were you, I (worry / not) \_\_\_ about the negotiation.

#### C.

If I had enough money ....

If it doesn't rain soon ... .

I'll stay at home if ... .

I wouldn't have come to the theatre on time if ...

If I left home for work earlier ....

If I won a prize ... .

If I were a king ... .

If I told my parents the truth ....

If I were you ....

If I were rich ....

## UNIT 4. Entertainment (6 hours)

1. "Entertainment"- glossary, exercises on the text.
2. Participle 1, 2. (formation, functions)

### Reading skills practice: Going out

**Preparation** Write the actions under the correct places.

- Watch your favourite sports team.
- Try some local foods.
- See a film with your favourite actor/actress.
- Sing songs with other fans.
- See a play.
- Watch a musical.
- Wear a sports kit.
- Register before you enter.
- Buy some local crafts.
- Watch the latest blockbuster from Hollywood.
- Competing in a sports event

**At the sports stadium**

**At the theatre**

**At the cinema**

**At the market**

**A**  
**Inline skating marathon**  
*30 km on wheels*  
@ Bradgate Park, Sun 29 July  
Starts 10 a.m.  
 Register at   
[www.inlineskatemarathonjuly.com](http://www.inlineskatemarathonjuly.com)

**B**  
**sci-fi festival**  
Sat 28 July  
12 p.m. - 12 a.m. at the  
Phoenix Arts Centre  
  
**Admission**  
£15 children & seniors  
£20 adults

**C**  
**Oliver!**  
The musical  
At The Curve Theatre,  
Rutland Street  
Tues 31 July - Sun 12 Aug  
Tickets available at The Curve  
Theatre ticket office.

**D**  
**RUGBY**  
 **Leicester Tigers**   
v  
**Nottingham Giants**  
Pre-league friendly match  
Sat 25 August  
Kick-off at 3:00 p.m.  
City Stadium

**E**  
**NEW multi-screen  
cinema**  
**Opens Sat 28 July**  
12 screens with digital sound  
and 3D projection systems  
Cine Paradise, Victory Square,  
Nottingham, NT1 3BR  
For full listings check  
[www.cineparadise-notts.co.uk](http://www.cineparadise-notts.co.uk)

**F**  
**Medieval market**  
Shepton town square  
Thurs - Sun  
10 a.m. - 11 p.m.  
Traditional crafts, food,  
sports and games

### 1. Check your understanding: questions

Read the questions and write the correct advert (A–F).

1. In which advert can you see actors and actresses performing on stage? In advert .....
2. In which advert must you register online first? In advert .....
3. In which advert does the event finish at midnight? In advert .....
4. In which advert can you see two professional sports teams? In advert .....
5. In which advert can you see the latest Hollywood movie? In advert .....
6. In which advert can you learn about the culture and customs of people many years ago? In advert .....
7. In which advert do you need a special kind of shoes? In advert .....
8. In which advert do people over the age of 65 pay less to enter? In advert .....

### 2. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

1. The musical performance of *Oliver!* starts in August. *True False*
2. The medieval market in Shepton town square is closed on Sunday. *True False*
3. The rugby match starts at 3:00 p.m. *True False*
4. You have to register for the inline skating marathon online. *True False*
5. The sci-fi festival runs for one day. *True False*
6. You can eat traditional food at the medieval market. *True False*
7. Tickets for the musical performance of *Oliver!* can be booked by phone. *True False*
8. The sci-fi festival is on the same day as the new cinema opening. *True False*

### Task

**Read the text. Do you agree with the text? Why or why not? Write all your ideas and opinion of entertainment. What kind of entertainment do you like?**

#### **Entertainment: television, movies, concert, dancing, nightclubs**

There are many forms or ways of entertainment such as books (stories), literature, cinema & films, movies, comedy, theatre, performance, circus, magic, music, dance, games or sports... have always had the ability to draw in our mind and take us away to another world where we may immerse ourselves in pleasure and fun. However, the dangers of entertainment are seen by some as a threat to human society. Entertainment can possibly become a hazardous element of life, but in general, it is

an important counterpart to life's struggles, so rather than being a destructor of society, it revitalizes mankind.

To my mind entertainment is very important in our life. We are very busy every day & we need to have a rest, to relax after long and hard working or studying of the day.

### ***Advantages of entertainment***

- Entertainment help us having fun and lowering stress level if we watch an interesting film or movie, listen to a lovely music.
- Reading books or stories can provide us more social and science knowledge
- Entertainment makes us happy. As we all are a kind of machine. We need refreshment from our machinery hat trick job life. Entertainment just refreshes our mind.
- Dancing or sport playing can help us to do the exercise and re-create energy, we are more healthy and energy.
- Going to theatre, watching an performance – we are preserving tradition culture.
- Going to circuses or zoos, children have more chance to touch, know and learn more about animal that in cities, not easy to find and know what is tiger, buffalo or monkey.

### ***Disadvantages of entertainment***

- Day by day, young people and teenagers don't like to read books or stories, they are easy to find e-books on internet and multimedia. They impaired reading culture.
- Violence comics, online violence game or violence films created big impact and influence on youth's thinking, mind and action. They can fight and argue or become juvenile crimes.
- Young people easily find sex stories or sex films on internet and do as like that.
- Any kind of entertainment will be bad for children who get addicted to any kind. Addiction will waste time, health and money, children have no time for studying, learning and strong relaxing, they can be failed or dropped out of school education.
- Bars or nightclubs often attach the attention of young people. More and more young people selected bars or nightclubs as a place to hold birthday or parties. Besides very expensive price, bars and nightclubs often are potential risks as prostitution and ecstasy or crimes.

## Participle I, II (Действительное и страдательное причастие)

**Ex. 1.** *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия настоящего времени.*

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.
3. He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
4. She came up to us breathing heavily.
5. The hall was full of laughing people.
6. The singing girl was about fourteen.
7. Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
8. The large building being built in our street is a new school – house.
9. Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
10. Being busy, he postponed his trip.

**Ex. 2.** *Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие настоящего времени в активной и пассивной форме.*

1. (To impress) by the film, they kept silent.
2. (To lose) the book, the student couldn't remember the topic.
3. He spent the whole day (to read) a book.
4. (To travel) around America for a month, she returned to England.
5. He watched Mike (to go) out of the door and (to cross) the street.
6. The question (to discuss) now is very important.
7. (To pack) in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.
8. (To descend) the mountains, they heard a man calling for help.
9. (To reject) by everybody he became a monk.
10. (To show) the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.

**Ex. 3.** *Раскройте скобки, употребив Indefinite или Perfect Participle I. Переведите.*

1. (To write) out all the words, I started to learn them.
2. (To buy) food, they left supermarket.
3. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
4. She entered the room (to smile).
5. (To drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (To find) the keys, we were able to open the door.
7. (To make) the report, Tom left the room.
8. (To see) her he raised his hat.
9. My task (to finish), I went to bed.
10. While (to learn) the pronunciation of the words we learned their meaning.

**Ex. 4.** *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие прошедшего времени.*

1. He doesn't like boiled milk.
2. I remember well his words said at the meeting.
3. We don't like the book bought last week.
4. The stolen things were returned to the owner.
5. Asked about this event, he replied nothing.
6. The explanation given was not complete.
7. When burnt, coal produces heat.
8. The results received were of great importance for the further work.
9. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.
10. She showed us a list of the newly published books.

*Ex. 5. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие прошедшего времени. Переведите.*

1. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory.
3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him.
4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box.
5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday.
6. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
7. The question (to put) to the professor was important.
8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused.
9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith.
10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library.

*Ex. 6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложные дополнения с причастие прошедшего времени.*

1. He wants the documents sent by airmail.
2. They want the goods shipped on Monday.
3. I saw the letters received.
4. I must have my shoes cleaned.
5. She wants to have these documents sent off at once.
6. Why have you had the walls of your room painted blue?
7. They showed us a list of the goods sold.
8. I found the key lost.
9. I heard it was said for several times.
10. He wants the work done immediately.

*Ex.7. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное дополнение с причастием настоящего времени.*

1. The captain watched the sailors unloading the steamer.
2. I saw the workers packing the goods.
3. We watched them repairing the car.
4. I heard him shouting something from the opposite shore.
5. He watched them going down the mountain.

6. We saw him walking along the bank of the river.
7. The people watched the goods being discharged.
8. I saw the girl reading a book.
9. The children watched the boys playing football.
10. I saw her talking with a woman.

**Ex. 8.** *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на независимый причастный оборот.*

1. The article translated, the young woman had nothing to do.
2. The door closed, he couldn't enter the room.
3. The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church.
4. The hour being late, Ann went to bed.
5. There being a strong wind, the flight was put off.
6. The keys having been lost, the man couldn't open the door.
7. Supper being over, they hurried home.
8. You can set your mind at ease, all being well.
9. Radio was invented in Russia, its inventor being the Russian scientist A.S. Popov.
10. Then they heard the noise of the plane, its shadow passing over the open glade.

**Ex. 9.** *Переведите на английский язык, используя необходимую форму причастия.*

1. Не читай, лежа в кровати.
2. Оставленная одна в комнате, маленькая девочка заплакала.
3. Книга, которую сейчас обсуждают – последнее сочинение этого писателя.
4. Вот новые журналы, присланные для вашего офиса.
5. Взяв бумагу и ручку, ребенок начал писать.
6. Играя в теннис, мальчик поранил руку.
7. Это доклад, который обсуждали во время последнего собрания.
8. Пообедав, туристы продолжили свое путешествие.
9. Заплатив за билеты, мы поспешили в зал.
10. Переходя дорогу, будь осторожен.

**Ex. 10.** *Переведите на английский язык, используя причастие настоящего времени в активной или пассивной форме.*

1. Ему нравится статья, которую сейчас обсуждают?
2. Войдя в комнату, он быстро подошел к окну.
3. Девочка, играющая в саду, моя сестра.
4. Здание, которое строят в нашем районе, будет новым бассейном.
5. Мальчик, которого сейчас спрашивают, мой двоюродный брат.
6. Зная английский язык, ты можешь общаться с людьми разных стран.
7. Она сидела на скамейке, читая книгу.

*Ex. 11. Выберите правильную форму и вставьте в предложение.*

**1. interesting/interested**

This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. exciting/excited**

On Christmas Eve, many children are so \_\_\_\_\_ that they stay up all night.

**3. annoying/annoyed**

My friend has a very \_\_\_\_\_ habit.

**4. tiring/tired**

I had such a \_\_\_\_\_ day I went straight to bed.

**5. relaxing/relaxed**

We were \_\_\_\_\_ after our holidays.

**6. disgusting/disgusted**

Their hamburgers are \_\_\_\_\_ .

**7. satisfying/satisfied**

I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ with my job.

**8. boring/bored**

George always talks about the same things, he is so \_\_\_\_\_.

**9. disappointing/disappointed**

I like this actor but the film was \_\_\_\_\_.

**10. confusing/confused**

English grammar can be \_\_\_\_\_.















## UNIT 5. Lifestyle (6 hours)

### 1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

cash	coin	credit card	supermarket	shop assistant	shop window
customer	trolley	receipt	basket	checkout	shelf

### 2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write a word or words to complete the sentences.

1. Money in the form of coins or notes (and not a card) is called\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A person who is buying something in a shop is a\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The\_\_\_\_\_ is the place where you pay for things in a supermarket.
4. A\_\_\_\_\_ is a small piece of metal money.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_is the place where goods for sale are displayed. It can be metal or wood and attached to a wall.
6. A\_\_\_\_\_ has wheels. We push it around a supermarket and put things we want to buy in it.
7. We carry a\_\_\_\_\_ in a supermarket when we go shopping. We put things we want to buy in here.
8. After we pay for our goods, the shop assistant gives us a\_\_\_\_\_.

## Shopping

When you need to buy something, you go to the shop. It's well known many people like shopping, especially women. There are many types of shops in every city or town, such as a department store, a food supermarket, women's and men's clothing shops, grocery, butchery and bakery.

I prefer to do shopping at big supermarkets and department stores. They sell a wide range of goods in one premise and it is very convenient for me.

A department store includes many departments: fabrics, readymade clothes, shoes, toys, sports goods, china and glass, cosmetics, electric appliances, cameras, linen, curtains, etc. You can buy everything you need there.

In the big stores there are also escalators which deliver customers to different floors. In the women's clothing department they sell dresses, blouses, skirts, coats, costumes, etc. In the men's clothing store you can find trousers, suits, overcoats, ties, and many other things.

In the knitwear department you can buy cardigans, sweaters, woolen jackets, long-sleeved and short-sleeved pullovers. In the perfumery you can buy different kinds of cosmetics such as face cream and powder, shampoos and lotions.

In a food supermarket customers can buy many different products at once: fish, sausages, sugar, macaroni, cereals, flour, and tea. At the butchery there is a great choice of poultry and meat. At the baker's you can buy white and brown bread, rolls, and biscuits.

We often go to the greengrocery which is stored by potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beetroots, cucumbers, green peas, etc. Everything is sold packed and ready-weighed. In the dairy they sell milk, cheese, butter, cream, and so on.

The ways of shopping vary. It may be, for example, a self-service store where you can push from counter to counter choosing and putting into your basket what you wish to buy. Then you bring your basket to the check-out. There the price of purchases is added up. If it's not a self-service store, the shop-assistant helps you to find what you want.

Nowadays shopping represents an integral part of our living as for many people it's not just a need but also a great pleasure.

### **Tasks**

#### ***1/ Vocabulary. Translate the following words into Russian***

Especially, a department store, grocery, butchery, bakery, prefer, a wide range of goods, convenient, electric appliances,

#### ***2/ Continue sentences***

- 1) There are many types of shops .....
- 2) Big supermarkets and department stores sell .....
- 3) A department store includes .....
- 4) In the big stores there are also .....
- 5) Everything is sold .....

6) Nowadays shopping represents.....

**3/ Fill in the table**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Goods</b>
1. women's clothing department	dresses, blouses, skirts, coats, costumes
2.	
3. ....	

**4/ Answer the questions**

- 1) What is the text about?
- 2) How many departments are mentioned in the text? What are they?
- 3) How does a self-service store work?
- 4) How often do you go shopping? What do you buy?

**5/ Retell the text.**

**In the shop. Shopping for clothes**

*Ex.1 Preparation task. Who says this?*

<i>Shop assistant</i>	Is it OK?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	And in purple?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Would you like to pay with credit card or with cash?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Can I help you?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	Can I try it on?	<i>Customer</i>
<i>Shop assistant</i>	What size do you want?	<i>Customer</i>

*Ex.2 Read the dialogue. Complete it with phrases from ex.1*

**Shop assistant:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Customer:** Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?

**Shop assistant:** We've got it in white, black, red and purple. (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Customer:** Medium.

**Shop assistant:** OK, in medium we've got black and red.

**Customer:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Shop assistant:** No, just black and red.

**Customer:** OK, red. (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Shop assistant:** Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.

*(pause)*

**Shop assistant:** Is it OK?

**Customer:** Yes, I'll take it.

**Shop assistant:** That's £10.95. (5)\_\_\_\_\_?

**Customer:** Cash please. Here's twenty.

**Shop assistant:** OK, thanks, that's nine pounds, 5 p change and here's your receipt.

**Customer:** Thanks. Bye.

*Ex.3 Answer the questions*

1. What size T-shirt does the customer want?
2. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt?
3. What colour T-shirt does the customer try on?
4. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt?
5. How much does it cost?
6. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash?

*Ex.4 Act out the dialogue*

**In the shop. Buying shoes**

*Ex.1 Preparation task*

**Match the question with the answer and write a-d next to the numbers 1—4.**

1 What size are you?	a. Black, please.
2 What colour would you like?	b. I'm a size 10.
3 How much are these trainers?	c. Yes, please.
4 Do you want to try them on?	d. £50.

*Ex.2 Reading*

**Complete the dialogue with phrases from the box.**

no thanks	Thanks anyway	How much are they
Have you got them	size 11 in black	they're a bit too big

Shop assistant: Hi there. Do you need any help?

Sam: Hi. Er... I really like these trainers. (1)\_\_\_\_\_?

Shop assistant: Oh... they're £45.

Sam: OK. (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in a 10?

Shop assistant: I'll have a look for you.

Sam: Thanks.

Shop assistant: Oh... what colour would you like?

Sam: Black, please.

Shop assistant: OK, just a moment, please. We've got a 10 in white, but not in black.

Sam: Oh do you have (3)\_\_\_\_\_?

Shop assistant: Yeah, sure. Do you want to try them?

Sam: Yes, please.

Shop assistant: How are they?

Sam: I like them, but (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

Shop assistant: Do you want to try the white ones in your size?

Sam: Mnm, (5)\_\_\_\_\_. I don't like the white ones too much.

Shop assistant: Ah. OK. I'm sorry about that.

Sam: Don't worry (6)\_\_\_\_\_. Bye.

Shop assistant: Thanks a lot. Bye now.

### *Ex.3 Comprehension check*

**Circle the correct word to complete these sentences.**

1. Sam wants to buy some *trousers* / *trainers*
2. They cost £45/£55
3. Sam is a size *10/11*
4. Sam wants *black* / *white* trainers.
5. Sam tries some trainers, but they're too *small* / *big*
6. Sam *buys* / *doesn't buy* the trainers in the end.













**Write the words in the correct order to make questions and sentences.**

1. How | ? | are | much | these | trainers
2. got | a size 10 | them | Have | ? | you | in
3. Do | these | ? | you | red | have | in
4. but they're | them | a bit | . | I like | too big
5. like | . | don't | too much | the white ones | I

## Eating out

Warm up

### 1. Check your vocabulary: picture matching

menu	knife	fork	spoon	cup	glass
meal	plate	bill	waiter	waitress	chef
					
					
					

### 2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write a word to complete the sentences.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a man who takes your order and brings you your food.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of paper that tells you the cost of your meal.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who cooks food in a restaurant.
4. We often use a \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time as a knife. You can pick up food with it.
5. Your food is normally served on a \_\_\_\_\_. It is flat and round.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a woman who takes your order and brings you your food.
7. You can use a \_\_\_\_\_ to cut your food into smaller pieces.
8. You use a \_\_\_\_\_ to eat ice cream or soup.
9. You look at the \_\_\_\_\_ when deciding what food to order.
10. You drink water from a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Preparation

Before you read (listen) match the pictures with the words below.



fruit salad	cheeseburger	vegetables	cheese and biscuits	ice cream	pasta
chips	roast chicken	sausages	tomato soup	omelette	grilled fish

**Reading part.**

Look through the menu and do the tasks below.

## THE BOAT RESTAURANT

<p><b>STARTERS</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Tomato Soup</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.00</td></tr> <tr><td>French Onion Soup</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.50</td></tr> <tr><td>Tomato Salad</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.90</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicken Salad</td><td style="text-align: right;">£3.30</td></tr> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">All starters are served with bread and butter</p>	Tomato Soup	£2.00	French Onion Soup	£2.50	Tomato Salad	£2.90	Chicken Salad	£3.30	<p><b>SNACKS</b> <small>Lunchtime only</small></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Cheese Burger</td><td style="text-align: right;">£3.20</td></tr> <tr><td>Vegetable omelette</td><td style="text-align: right;">£3.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Chocolate cake</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Cheese &amp; tomato sandwich</td><td style="text-align: right;">£3.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Burger</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.90</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicken sandwich</td><td style="text-align: right;">£3.50</td></tr> <tr><td>Cheese omelette</td><td style="text-align: right;">£3.50</td></tr> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">All snacks are served with salad and chips</p>	Cheese Burger	£3.20	Vegetable omelette	£3.25	Chocolate cake	£2.25	Cheese & tomato sandwich	£3.25	Burger	£2.90	Chicken sandwich	£3.50	Cheese omelette	£3.50	<p><b>MAIN COURSES</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>German sausage and chips</td><td style="text-align: right;">£6.50</td></tr> <tr><td>Grilled fish and potatoes</td><td style="text-align: right;">£6.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Italian cheese &amp; tomato pizza</td><td style="text-align: right;">£4.85</td></tr> <tr><td>Thai chicken and rice</td><td style="text-align: right;">£5.95</td></tr> <tr><td>Vegetable pasta</td><td style="text-align: right;">£4.85</td></tr> <tr><td>Roast chicken and potatoes</td><td style="text-align: right;">£5.95</td></tr> </table>	German sausage and chips	£6.50	Grilled fish and potatoes	£6.25	Italian cheese & tomato pizza	£4.85	Thai chicken and rice	£5.95	Vegetable pasta	£4.85	Roast chicken and potatoes	£5.95
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<p><b>DRINKS</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Mineral water</td><td style="text-align: right;">£1.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Fresh orange juice</td><td style="text-align: right;">£1.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Soft drinks</td><td style="text-align: right;">£1.30</td></tr> <tr><td>English Tea</td><td style="text-align: right;">£0.90</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Cream Coffee</td><td style="text-align: right;">£0.90</td></tr> </table>	Mineral water	£1.00	Fresh orange juice	£1.25	Soft drinks	£1.30	English Tea	£0.90	Irish Cream Coffee	£0.90	<p><b>DESSERTS</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Fruit salad and cream</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Ice cream</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.00</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="font-size: x-small;">(choose from chocolate, coffee, or lemon)</td></tr> <tr><td>Lemon cake</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Chocolate cake</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Cheese and biscuits</td><td style="text-align: right;">£2.50</td></tr> </table>		Fruit salad and cream	£2.25	Ice cream	£2.00	(choose from chocolate, coffee, or lemon)		Lemon cake	£2.25	Chocolate cake	£2.25	Cheese and biscuits	£2.50												
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**Lunch served 12:30 - 2:30pm / Dinner served 6:00 - 9:00pm**

**1. Choose True or False for these sentences.**

1. Lunch is served for two hours only.
2. Dinner starts at 2:30 pm.
3. Bread and butter comes free with the starters.
4. The snacks are available for lunch and dinner.
5. If you order a snack, the salad and chips cost extra.
6. There are three flavours of ice cream.

## 2. Check your understanding: gap fill

Complete the foods and drinks from the menu with the correct word from the box

Italian	Thai	French	English	Irish	German
---------	------	--------	---------	-------	--------

- \_\_\_\_\_ onion soup
- \_\_\_\_\_ sausage
- \_\_\_\_\_ chicken and rice
- \_\_\_\_\_ tea
- \_\_\_\_\_ cream coffee
- \_\_\_\_\_ pizza

## 3. Check your understanding: recommendations

Read and recommend a dish or drink for these customers

Grilled fish and potatoes	Tomato salad	Vegetable pasta
Mineral water	Cheese and biscuits	Chicken sandwich

- I'm a vegetarian and I want a starter but I don't like soup. What starter should I choose?

\_\_\_\_\_
- I want a main course but I only have £5 and I don't like cheese. What do you suggest?

\_\_\_\_\_
- I really love seafood. Which main course do you suggest?

\_\_\_\_\_
- I want a dessert but I don't like sweet things. What can I choose?

\_\_\_\_\_
- I don't like eggs or cheese and I only have £4. What snack can I choose?

\_\_\_\_\_
- It's a really hot day and I need a cold drink. I only have £1, though. What can I have?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Speaking part.

Preparation. Read the dialogue and do the tasks below.

### *Eating out*

Walter: Hello

Jamie: Hi. A table for two. please.

Waiter: Of course. Over here. please. Here's the menu.

Sally: Thank you.

(pause)

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Sally: Yes, we are.

Waiter: What would you like for your starter?



Jamie: I'd like French onion soup, please.

Sally: And I'll have a tomato salad, please.

Walter: And for your main course?

Jamie: Mmm, I'm not sure. I don't know whether to have the steak or Thai chicken.

Sally: Oh. I'd like the Thai chicken and rice, please.

Jamie: OK, me too.

Waiter: So that's two Thai chicken and rice. What would you like to drink?

Jamie: I'll have a fresh orange juice and

Sally: I'd like some mineral water, please.

Waiter: OK. Thank you.

### **1. Check your understanding: true or false**

1. The customers want two tables.
2. There are two customers eating together.
3. The two customers order the same starter.
4. Both customers order the Thai chicken for their main course.
5. The customers order cold drinks.
6. Both customers order a dessert.

### **2. Check your understanding: gap fill**

1. A table \_\_\_\_\_ two, please.
2. Are you ready \_\_\_\_\_ order?
3. What would you \_\_\_\_\_ for your starter?
4. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ French onion soup, please.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ you like to drink?
6. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ a fresh orange juice.

## Gerund

A. Use the vocabulary to fill in the blanks: *time – reading – exercise – hiking – dinner*

1. He doesn't like to \_\_\_\_ He prefers to watch sports on TV.
2. I thought about inviting you and your family for \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_ poems is very relaxing.
4. Since the weather was beautiful, I decided to go \_\_\_\_\_
5. Writing letters takes a lot of \_\_\_\_\_

B. Translate the following sentences into English using gerunds whenever possible.

1. Мне нравится купаться (плавать) в море.
2. Шэрон предпочитает работать по выходным.
3. Вместо того, чтобы поехать дома, они пошли в итальянский ресторан.
4. Курить вредно для здоровья.
5. Готовить еду — очень трудное занятие.
6. Питер любит есть спагетти каждый день.
7. Моя сестра ненавидит работать по воскресеньям.
8. Я делаю упражнения ради развлечения.
9. Я играю в футбол (soccer), но также люблю плавать.
10. Читать стихи о любви очень интересно.

C. Fill in the blanks using the gerund of the following verbs.

to shop – to drink – to eat – to get up – to visit – to talk – to open – to swim – to travel

EXAMPLE: I like shopping at big stores.

1. \_\_\_\_ ice cream is bad if you 're on a diet. 2. I enjoy \_\_\_\_ coffee in the morning. 3. I'm not an early riser. I prefer up \_\_\_\_ at 10:00 A.M. 4. Antonio likes \_\_\_\_ around the world. 5. \_\_\_\_ is good for your health. 6. I don't like \_\_\_\_ to the chairman of the company. He's always very serious. 7. On Christmas, people are excited about \_\_\_\_ their presents. 8. He always enjoys \_\_\_\_ San Francisco. It's a beautiful city.

## Infinitive

Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish. ( Мы умеем говорить по-испански.)
2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty. (Он часто заставляет меня чувствовать виноватой.)
3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite. (Ты должен быть дружелюбным и вежливым)
4. She must ... (stay/to stay). (Она обязана остаться.)

5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later. (Юрист позвонит вам позже.)
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present. (Я бы хотела послать ему подарок.)
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster. (Тебе лучше двигаться быстрее.)
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment. (Мы слышали, как кто-то вошел в квартиру.)
9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. (Мама хочет покрасить стены на кухне.)
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car. (Мы решили продать машину.)
11. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word. (Он всегда не сдерживает слово.)
12. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. (Я пытаюсь поднять этот тяжелый камень.)
13. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)
14. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)
15. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

### Infinitive or gerund exercises.

**Упражнение 1.** Complete the sentences with the expression *get a good job*. Use the Infinitive or the -ing form of the verb *get*.

1. I want \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I decided \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I recommend \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I hope \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I feel like \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I managed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I am trying \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I will not refuse \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I agree \_\_\_\_\_.
12. I have denied \_\_\_\_\_.

**Упражнение 2.** Tick the correct item.

1. Greg enjoys ... in the rain.  walk  walking  to walk
2. I'd like ... Molly an e-mail now.  send  sending  to send
3. What does Steve want ...?  do  doing  to do
4. The cold coach watched his team ... football.  play  playing  to play
5. I prefer ... detective stories.  read  reading  to read
6. Would you like something ...?  drink  drinking  to drink

**Упражнение 3.** Use Infinitive or -ing form.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.
2. My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.
3. Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring).
4. At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.
5. Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.
6. I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

**Упражнение 4.** Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)
2. The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence.(see / seeing / to see / to be seen)
3. In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)
4. They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)
5. Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed/ me believe / me believed / me to believe)
6. Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)
7. Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)
8. It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)
9. My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)
10. They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

**Упражнение 5** Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary. Раскройте скобки, употребив герундий или инфинитив (с или без частицы to). Если нужно, вставьте предлог

1. My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.
2. I'm sorry... (hear) that your mother isn't well.
3. I'd like... (cook) something special when guests come.

4. What do you feel like... (do) tonight?
5. My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.
6. I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.
7. I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.
8. It's difficult ... (concentrate) when there's loud playing on the radio.
9. He can't afford ... (hire) a taxi every day.
10. Is it worth ... (run) such an awful risk?
11. I offered ... (pay) for the meal, but she refused.
12. My younger sister can't stop... (eat) sweets.
13. I suggested ... (call) a taxi so we wouldn't be late.
14. There used to ... (be) a cinema in our village but it closed down three years ago.
15. He is Spanish so he's used ... (drive) on the right.
16. Did you remember ... (send) your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
17. Will you stop ... (make) so much noise, boys?

### 3 ADDITIONAL READING

#### Sights of the USA

Travelling is a way to learn something new, interesting and exciting, meet new people and taste delicious dishes from different parts of the world. There are many countries worth visiting, but the United States of America is one of the most visited countries as it is very large, diverse and influential. There are at least 10 reasons to visit it.

The first and the most famous city is Washington DC. Many tourists come here to see The White House, which is the residence and workplace of the President and a well-known sight.

Another popular place appearing in many Hollywood films is Las Vegas with its numerous casinos and bright colorful lights. It is a place that can change your life in one minute either in positive or negative way.

If talking about a suitable unique resort for honeymoon or incredible family rest, there is no better place than Hawaii. This group of islands is a wonderful place with gorgeous fauna and flora together with unforgettable seaside and picturesque views.

Climate in the USA is also various, so natural sights are also very different. You can enjoy soft breeze of Niagara Falls, grandeur of the Grand Canyon carved by the river, see strange gazer eruptions in Yellowstone National Park, eye-catching views of Denali National Park and many other natural tourist attractions.

Annually New York city attracts millions of visitors who come here for numerous reasons. It is a cultural, industrial, shopping and entertainment center where everybody will find a place of interest.

USA is a paradise for children because it has a lot of entertainment parks to any taste and for every age. There is hardly any person, who has never wanted to visit Disneyland or oceanarium, try exciting roller coasters and water rides. In this country one can see and try almost everything.

One more place, which attracts not only tourists, but also young actors, is Hollywood. It is a place, where you can pass by the celebrity and learn the history of film making, touch the prints of their hands and just feel yourself like a star.

The USA is a popular tourist destination. It is a country with numerous sights, great cities, wonderful nature and funny people. The rest can be rather diverse. Peaceful sunbathing on an ocean coast can be changed by amazing adventures and endless parties. And all this is in one country.

#### **Media. (Mass Media)**

The mass media play an important role in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for education and entertainment. They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

Of course, not all newspapers and TV programmes report the events objectively, but serious journalists and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with reliable information.

It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news seems to be bad news. But people aren't interested in ordinary events. That is why there are so many programmes and articles about natural disasters, plane crashes, wars, murders and robberies. Good news doesn't usually make headlines. Bad news does.

Some people say that journalists are given too much freedom. They often intrude in people's private lives. They follow celebrities and print sensational stories about them which are untrue or half-true. They take photos of them in their most intimate moments. The question is — should this be allowed?

The main source of news for millions of people is television. People like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. And that's an important advantage. Besides, it's much more difficult for politicians to lie in front of the cameras than on the pages of newspapers.

Still, many people prefer radio. It's good to listen to it in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, but they usually provide us with extra details, comments and background information.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

### **Mass Media in our life**

Everywhere, every day, exciting things are happening. Each day is filled with news. People learn news and views during reading newspapers and magazines, talking over the telephone or they are kept informed by watching TV or listening to the radio. The press, the radio and television play a big role in the life of the society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views.

Mass media plays a very important role in organizing public opinion. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their free time. Most of people can't do without a newspaper in the underground or during the lunch break. TV also dominates the life of the family most of the time. It is also a habit which impossible to resist. The radio is turned on most of the time, creating a permanent background noise. So Mass Media become a very important part of our life. Mass media denotes a section of the media specifically designed to reach a large audience. The term was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks, mass-circulation newspapers and magazines. However, some forms of mass media such as books and manuscripts had already been in use for centuries.

Mass media can be used for various purposes: advocacy, both for business and social concerns. This can include advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations, and political communication. Entertainment, traditionally through

performances of acting, music, and sports, along with light reading. Since the late 20th century also through video and computer games. Journalism is the discipline of collecting, analyzing, verifying and presenting information regarding current events, trends, issues and people. Those who practice journalism are known as journalists. Electronic media and print media include: Broadcasting, in the narrow sense, for radio and television. Many instances of various types of recorded discs or tapes. In the 20th century, these were mainly used for music. Video and computer uses followed. Film, most often used for entertainment, but also for documentaries.

The Internet, which has many uses and presents both opportunities and challenges. Examples can include Blogs and podcasts (such as news, music, pre-recorded speech, and video) Mobile phones, which can be used for rapid breaking news and short clips of entertainment like jokes, horoscopes, alerts, games, music, and advertising. Publishing, including electronic publishing Video games, which have developed into a mass form of media since cutting-edge devices such as the PlayStation 3, Xbox 360, and Wii broadened their use. Millions of copies of newspapers appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands. Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events. In the USA daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

TV is one of the best inventions the man ever made. We are really beginning to forget what the world was without TV. Everybody knows what a great force is TV in the world today. We become better informed by watching documentaries, science programs, discussions and political issues of the day. TV gives us opportunities to see the best actors, sport matches, to meet famous people. TV brings the world to our room. TV helps us to relax after a hard days work. Besides there is a considerable amount of TV programs (News, current affairs viewpoint. Musical Reviews, Sports Review, Travelers Clubs, Good Night Kids. etc) and they gather big audience. They provide useful topics for conversation, wise heated discussions. Current Affairs (Viewpoint, News) These programs deal with political and social problems of modern society. Their aim is to give an analyze of the problems and to show different viewpoints. They are concerned with the counties national events. They show meetings with famous political analysts, discussing the most topical political problems of today. To my mind we can't imagine our lives without mass media. It is silly to avoid it as we can use its advantages. Though we should be careful and filter all information we get.

### **Mass media**

Mass media (that is, the press, the radio and television) play an important role in the life of society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. Mass media



mould public opinion. Millions of people in their spare time watch TV and read newspapers.

Everybody can find there something interesting for him. On the radio one can hear music, plays, news and various discussions or commentaries of current events. Multiple radio or TV games and films attract a large audience. Newspapers are used in different ways, but basically they are read.

There is a lot of advertisement on mass media. Some of the TV and radio stations and newspapers are owned by different corporations. The owners can advertise whatever they choose.

But it is hardly fair to say that mass media do not try to raise cultural level of the people or to develop their artistic taste. Mass media brings to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs.

### **UK Newspapers**

In Great Britain there is no official control over the newspapers. The government does not exercise any official control over the newspaper industry and most of the English newspapers are very proud of their peculiarities, their individual styles. And although every newspaper has a definite profile, they can be classified into two main groups: quality and popular newspapers. Quality newspapers are serious, national newspapers. They are "Financial Times", "The Times", "The Daily Telegraph". "The Daily Telegraph" contains reports on national and international news, gives a full covering of sports and other topics. "Financial Times" is read mainly by professionals and business people as it contains a comprehensive coverage of industry, commerce and public affairs. "The Times" is the most famous newspaper. It is not actually the oldest newspaper in Britain, but some years ago it celebrated its two hundredth birthday. "The Times" gives a wide coverage of news events and reports on social life, the arts, education, etc. Popular newspapers are smaller in size and contain many photographs. Unlike quality newspapers popular newspapers are not so serious and their stories tend to be sensational. Popular newspapers are: "The Daily Express," "The Daily Mirror," "The Sun." "The Sun" has the largest circulation among daily newspapers.

### **Entertainment**

The entertainment is an important part of the modern life. The concept of «entertainment» includes not only a pretty pastime, but also a passion of art, movies, music, dancing, reading, and sports.

The development of the outlook is impossible without reading, hobbies, a passion of music or the theater, opera, ballet... A visit to the cultural events such as exhibitions, presentations, and primes is an integral part of the intelligent person's life.

As for me, despite the fact that most of my time is busy with the study, I also find the time for my hobbies. There are: studying of foreign languages, swimming

and music. Without music and sports I cannot imagine my life. Among the music styles I like pop, alternative rock and club music.

I'm not some of those people who used to have a rest, lying on the sofa. I am an adherent of the active recreation. After a hard day the best way to release tension is to swim in the pool. The cinema as a form of the entertainment is firmly included in people's lives. Despite of busy schedule, many people keep an eye on release of the film masterpieces and do not miss an opportunity to visit the cinema.

In my opinion, the entertainment is not a waste of time. Entertainment is a source of cheerfulness and necessary energy for the new achievements.

### **Healthy lifestyle**

It is a pleasure to look at a strong, athletic man and slim beautiful lady.

It is known that healthy people live longer and their career is more successful. To look well you must follow some simple rules: don't smoke and take drugs, don't drink alcohol, don't eat too much chips and sweets, eat more vegetables and fruits, sleep well, do exercises.

We have two lessons of physical training once a week. We do exercises, run, jump, play basketball and pioneer ball, ski in winter. I think that we must have more lessons of physical training than we have now. For example American pupils have their PT lessons every day.

I like to play tennis, to ride a bicycle and to swim. But most of all I like roller-skating. I could hardly wait when snow melted, I put on roller-skates and went outdoors. I spent one or two hours every day skating with my friends and we've got a lot of fun!

I don't smoke (nobody smokes in our family). I know that this very bad habit may cause serious problems in your health. I do my morning exercises, try to eat "healthy" food and think that this is really a good way to live.

### **Healthy lifestyle**

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

A healthy diet is an essential part of staying healthy. We know that we should not stuff ourselves with fast food, sweets, sausages, pastry and fat food. Due to medical research, this type of food shortens our life, it leads to obesity, heart and blood vessels diseases, diabetes, gastric problems and lots of other serious ailments. To prevent all these problems we should enjoy well-balanced home-made meals with a lot of organic fruits, vegetables, dairy products, grains and seafood. We are what we eat.

Keeping fit and going in for sports is also important for our health. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. In big cities people spend hours sitting in

front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets. We walk less because we mainly use cars and public transport. We certainly don't have to be professional sportsmen, but we should visit fitness clubs, go jogging, walk much, swim, go cycling or roller-skating or just dance. Doctors say that regular moderate physical activity is necessary for our body because it protects us from strokes and heart diseases, flue and obesity.

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

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

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

### **Healthy lifestyle**

Modern life is very chaotic and stressful. That's why we should keep to a healthy lifestyle in order not to get depressed and not to feel bad. A healthy lifestyle consists of active mode of life, healthy diet, avoiding of stress and absence of bad habits. If you are active, you feel better. You may go to a gym or a swimming pool, do some other sport or simply walk more. Sport is a good way to reduce stress and improve your state of health. It is also possible to exercise or walk with someone. If you train with friends, you will enjoy yourself even more. A diet is also very important. You should eat regularly and choose fresh and healthy food. It is essential to eat enough fruit, vegetables, and meat. Don't eat too much sugar or consume sweet fizzy drinks. Sugar affects your heart and can't fill you for a long time. Finally, you should try to avoid stress or at least take it easy and don't be too nervous. Nervousness has a negative impact on our health and causes many diseases. So do the bad habits. Smoking and drinking too much alcohol can be very harmful. Thus, it is not so difficult to lead a healthy life. It may become your good habit. As soon as you improve your quality of life, regulate your diet and physical exercises, you will see good results and feel yourself much better. You won't have an idea of returning to your previous lifestyle anymore.

## 4 Short grammatical reference

### Глагол (the verb)

Времена действительного залога

Для выражения времени совершения действия - настоящего, прошедшего и будущего - английский глагол имеет целую систему глагольных времен.

Глагольные времена (tenses) делятся на четыре группы:

1. Simple,
2. Continuous,
3. Perfect,
4. Perfect Continuous.

*Таблица времен глагола to work*

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	I work Do you work? I do not work. He works Does he work? He does not work.	I worked. Did you work? I did not work.	I will work. Will you work? I will not work.
Continuous	I'm working Are you working? He is not working.	I was working Were they working? They were not working.	I will be working. Will you be working? I will not be working.
Perfect	I have worked Have you worked? He has not worked.	I had worked Had you worked? He had not worked.	I will have worked Will you have worked? He will not have worked.
Perfect Continuous	I have been working Has he been working? He has not be working.	I had been working. Had you been working? He had not be working.	I will have been working. Will you have been working? He will not have been working.

Каждая группа времен употребляется в зависимости от отношения действия к данному моменту времени или другому действию. Для каждого времени существуют свои индикаторы времен. Например для Present Simple – always, sometimes, every day, для Past Simple – yesterday, last and so on.

Основное значение этих времен следующее:

- времена неопределенные (Simple Tenses) обозначают факт совершения действия в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем;

- времена длительные (продолжительные) (Continuous Tenses) обозначают действие в процессе его протекания в данный момент в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем;

- времена совершенные (Perfect Tenses) обозначают действие, которое совершилось к данному моменту в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем;

- времена совершенные длительные (Perfect Continuous Tenses) обозначают действие, которое продолжалось некоторый период времени до наступления данного момента и, возможно, продолжается и после данного момента в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем.

## ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Infinitive		Past Indefinite	Past Participle
arise	возникать	arose	arisen [i]
awake	будить,	awoke	awoke
awake	просыпаться	awaked	awaked
be	быть	was (were)	been
bear	носить, выдерживать	bore	borne
beat	бить	beat	beaten
become	становиться	became	become
begin	начинать(ся)	began	begun
blow	дуть	blew	blown
break	ломать	broke	broken
bring	приносить	brought	brought
broadcast	передавать	broadcast	broadcast
broadcast	передавать по радио	broadcasted	broadcasted
build	строить	built	built
buy	покупать	bought	bought
catch	ловить, схватывать	caught	caught
choose	выбирать	chose	chosen
come	приходить	came	come
cost	стоить	cost	cost
cut	резать	cut	cut
deal	иметь дело	dealt	dealt [delt]
dig	копать	dug	dug
do	делать	did	done
drink	пить	drank	drunk
drive	везти, приводить в движение	drove	driven [drivn]
eat	есть, принимать пищу	ate	eaten
fall	падать	fell	fallen

feed	кормить(ся)	fed	fed
feel	чувствовать	felt	felt
fight	бороться, сражаться	fought	fought
find	находить	found	found
fly	летать	flew	flown
forget	забывать	forgot	forgotten
freeze	замерзать, замораживать	froze	frozen
get	получать, становиться	got	got
give	давать	gave	given
go	идти, ехать	went	gone
grow	выращивать, расти	grew	grown
hang	висеть, вешать	hung	hung
have	иметь	had	had
hear	слышать	heard	heard
hide	прятать	hid	hidden
hit	ударить	hit	hit
hold	держат	held	held
hurt	повредить, ушибить	hurt	hurt
keep	держат, хранить	kept	kept
know	знать	knew	known
lay	класть	laid	laid
lead	вести	led	led
leave	оставлять, уезжать	left	left
let	позволять	let	let
lie	лежать	lay	lain
lose	терять	lost	lost
make	делать, заставлять	made	made
mean	значить, подразумевать	meant	meant [ment]
meet	встречать	met	met
pay	платить	paid	paid
put	класть	put	put
read	читать	read [red]	read [red]
ride	ехать	rode	ridden
ring	звонить, звенеть	rang	rung
rise	подниматься	rose	risen
run	бежать	ran	run
say	говорить, сказать	said	said
see	видеть	saw	seen

sell	продавать	sold	sold
send	посылать	sent	sent
shake	трясти	shook	shaken
shine	сиять, светить	shone	shone
shoot	стрелять	shot	shot
show	показывать	showed	shown
shut	закрывать	shut	shut
sing	петь	sang	sung
sit	сидеть	sat	sat
sleep	спать	slept	slept
speak	говорить	spoke	spoken
spend	тратить	spent	spent
stand	стоять	stood	stood
steal	красть	stole	stolen
swear	клясться	swore	sworn
swim	плавать	swam	swum
take	брать	took	taken
teach	обучать, учить	taught	taught
tear	рвать	tore	torn
tell	рассказывать	told	told
think	думать	thought	thought
throw	бросать	threw	thrown
understand	понимать	understood	understood
wake	будить,	woke,	woken,
wake	просыпаться	waked	waked
wear	носить	wore	worn
win	выигрывать	won	won
write	писать	wrote	written

## Perfect Continuous Tenses

### Времена группы совершенно-продолженные

Совершенно-длительные времена подчёркивают итоговую длительность.

### The Present Perfect tense

#### Настоящее совершенно-длительное

Настоящее совершенно-длительное время обозначает результативный процесс из прошлого в настоящее. Оно часто уточняется временными указателями вроде for, since, all day.

have/has + been + -ing

I have been reading for 1 hour – Я читаю уже час

They have been watching TV for 3 hours – Они смотрят телек 3 часа

Без временного уточнения преднастояще-длительное обозначает обиходную деятельность в последнее время.

I have been thinking about renting a car – Я тут подумывал арендовать машину

## The Past Perfect tense

### Прошедшее совершённо-длительное

Прошедшее совершённо-длительное время обозначает результирующий процесс к прошлому действию или времени.

had + been + -ing

I had been waiting for an hour when the doctor arrived – Я ждал прихода врача аж час

She had been sleeping when her father arrived with gifts in hand – Она спала, когда с подарками приехал её отец

Будущее совершённо-длительное

Будущее совершённо-длительное время обозначает результирующий процесс к будущему действию или времени.

will have + been + -ing

When he retires, he will have been working for 40 years – К моменту увольнения он проработает 40 лет

By the time they get home, Grandma will have been cooking for 3 hours – К их приходу бабушка будет готовить 3 часа

## МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (MODAL VERBS)

Модальные глаголы — это такие глаголы, которые выражают отношение лица к действию или состоянию, выраженному инфинитивом. Модальный глагол в сочетании с инфинитивом образует в предложении составное глагольное сказуемое.

Модальные глаголы выражают необходимость, возможность, вероятность действия.

К модальным глаголам относятся глаголы can, may, must, ought, need, should, shall, will.

Модальные глаголы употребляются только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы "to", кроме глагола "ought", за которым следует инфинитив с "to".

Модальные глаголы отличаются от других глаголов тем, что они не имеют ряда форм:

- 1) не имеют неличных форм — инфинитива, причастия, герундия.
- 2) не изменяются ни по лицам, ни по числам (не имеют окончания "s" в 3 л. ед. ч.). *He can sing well.*
- 3) вопросительная и отрицательная формы модальных глаголов в Present и Past Indefinite образуются без вспомогательного глагола "do".

В вопросительной форме модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

*Can you do it?*

*Must you come in time?*

*May I come in?*

В отрицательной форме частица "not" ставится сразу же после модального глагола. Глагол can с частицей not пишется слитно — cannot:

*He cannot do it.*



*You may not smoke here.*

Модальные глаголы имеют следующие сокращенные отрицательные формы:

can't [ka:nt]    mayn't [meɪnt]                      couldn't [kʊdnt]                                      mightn't  
[maɪnt]    needn't [ni:dnt]                      mustn't

4) глаголы can и may имеют формы настоящего и прошедшего времени, но must, ought, need только одну форму — настоящего времени.

*Present Ind.* Can, may, must, ought, need *Past Ind* might.

### *Модальный глагол "Can"*

Глагол "can" имеет значение обладать физической или умственной способностью, умением выполнять действие, выраженное инфинитивом глагола, с которым сочетаются "can", "could".

*I can ski. Я могу (умею) кататься на лыжах.*

*Can you help me? — Yes, I can. No, I can't.*

*He cannot do this work.*

Глагол "can" в сочетании с глаголами, обозначающими чувства и восприятия (to see, to hear, to feel и т. д.), на русский язык, как правило, не переводится.

*Can you see that tree? Вы видите то дерево?*

Глагол "can" может выражать настоящее и будущее время.

*I can give you the book tomorrow.*

*Can you tell me the answer now?*

Глагол "can" имеет значение разрешения (запрещения).

*You can go to the pictures if you want to.*

*I'm sorry you can't park here.*

Формы can и could употребляются в просьбах ("could" — более вежливо).

*Can I (could I) take your pen? Можно взять вашу ручку?*

*Yes, you can. No, I'm afraid you can't.*

*Could you answer my questions?*

*Не могли бы вы ответить на мои вопросы?*

*Could I see you tomorrow evening?*

*Можно с вами встретиться завтра вечером?*

Таким образом, "could" является не только прошедшим временем глагола "can", но употребляется в разговоре о настоящем и будущем.

В прошедшем времени "could" имеет значение обладать физической или умственной способностью в прошлом.

*I could ski very well when a boy.*

*Я умел кататься на лыжах очень хорошо, когда был мальчиком.*

### *Модальный глагол "May"*

Глагол "may" имеет значение разрешения (в официальном стиле), т. к. в современном разговорном языке в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях "may" заменяет глагол "can".

*May I come in? Разрешите войти? (Можно войти?)*

*Yes, you may (Welcome. Please, do.)*

В ответе, выражающем запрещение, употребляются глаголы can или must в отрицательной форме:

*May I smoke here? No, you mustn't. No, you can't.*

Глагол "may" выражает также возможность в настоящем и будущем.

*I may see Mr. Brown this afternoon.*

*Я могу (есть такая возможность) увидеть сегодня днем господина Брауна.*

Форма "might" как прошедшее время от глагола "may" употребляется только при согласовании времен:

*He said I might take the book.* Он сказал, что я могу взять книгу.

### *Модальный глагол "Must"*

Глагол "must" выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность или приказ совершить действие и соответствует в русском языке глаголам "должен", "нужно", "надо".

*We must hurry, it's late. I must study a lot.*

"Must" употребляется в отношении настоящего и будущего времени. В отношении прошедшего времени "must" употребляется только в косвенной речи:

*He said he must speak to the doctor.*

В ответах на вопрос с "must" в утвердительной форме употребляется "must", в отрицательной — "needn't".

*Must I go there? — Yes, you must.*

*No, you needn't.*

"Mustn't" — означает "нельзя" и употребляется или в отрицательном ответе на вопрос с "May I" или в самостоятельном предложении.

*May I speak to you? — No, you mustn't.*

*You mustn't smoke here.*

### *Модальный глагол "Ought"*

Глагол "ought" в сочетании с Indefinite Infinitive выражает моральный долг, желательность действия, относящегося к настоящему и будущему.

На русский язык "ought" переводится "следовало бы", "следует", "должен". Инфинитив после глагола "ought" употребляется с частицей "to".

*You ought to do it at once.*

*Вам следует (вы должны) сделать это сейчас же.*

Глагол "ought" в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive употребляется в отношении прошедшего времени и указывает на то, что действие не было выполнено.

*You ought to have done it at once.*

*Вам следовало бы сделать это сразу же (но вы этого не сделали).*

### *Модальный глагол "Should"*

Глаголы "ought" и "should" имеют очень близкое значение и могут быть использованы в одних и тех же ситуациях.

*You ought to (should) see the new film.*

*Вам следует (надо) посмотреть новый фильм.*

Однако, между этими двумя глаголами существует небольшая разница. Когда мы используем "should", мы выражаем свое субъективное мнение, "ought to" имеет более объективный оттенок необходимости совершить действие.

*We ought to go and see Mary, but I don't think we will.*

*You should work harder.*

Глагол "should" в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом указывает на то, что действие, которое должно было осуществиться, не выполнено.

*You should have done this work,*

*Вам следовало бы сделать эту работу.*

### *Модальный глагол "Need"*

Глагол "need" в качестве модального глагола в сочетании с Indefinite Infinitive выражает необходимость совершения действия в отношении настоящего и будущего времени. "Need" употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, а в утвердительных — если они содержат такие наречия с отрицательным значением, как *hardly, scarcely* (едва) и др.

*Need you go there so soon? Нужно ли вам ехать так скоро?*

*I needn't tell you how important it is.*

*Мне не нужно говорить вам, как это важно.*

Форма "needn't" в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive употребляется в отношении прошедшего времени и означает, что не было необходимости совершать действие.

*You needn't have done it. Вам не нужно было этого делать,*

*Примечание:* глагол "need" в качестве самостоятельного глагола имеет значение "нуждаться". В этом значении он имеет обычные формы спряжения:

*Do you need this pen? - Yes, I do.*

*No, I don't. He didn't need this book.*

### *Модальный глагол "To be to"*

Глагол "to be" в сочетании с инфинитивом другого глагола с частицей "to" имеет модальное значение и указывает, что действие должно иметь место в соответствии с намеченным планом или договоренностью.

В этом значении формы глагола "to be" употребляются только в Present Indefinite (в отношении настоящего и будущего времени) и в Past Indefinite (в отношении прошедшего времени).

*We are to finish the work in two weeks.*

*Мы должны (нам предстоит) закончить работу через две недели.*

Глагол "to be" в Past Indefinite в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive указывает, что действие, которое должно было произойти, не совершилось.

*I was to have started work last week, but I changed my mind.*

*Я должен был начать работу на прошлой неделе, но передумал.*

"To be to" может употребляться в приказаниях:

*You are to do your homework before you watch TV.*

### Модальный глагол "To have to"

Глагол "to have" (или "to have got") с последующим инфинитивом с частицей "to" имеет модальное значение долженствования. По значению он приближается к модальному глаголу "must".

*I often have to travel on business.*

"Have got" в отличие от "to have" употребляется, когда речь идет о том, что мы обязаны делать (а не просто вынуждены).

Форма "have got" особенно характерна для разговорной речи.

*I haven't got to work tomorrow.*

*Мне не нужно завтра работать (я не обязана).*

Отличие глагола "to have" от "must" в том, что глагол "to have" можете иметь оттенок, выраженный русскими словами "приходится", "вынужден".

*I have to go now. Я вынужден сейчас уйти.*

"Must" часто используется, когда речь идет о долженствовании, которое зависит от говорящего: когда я говорю "I must do", это значит, что я считаю это необходимым: "have (got) to" употребляется, когда речь идет о долженствовании, которое исходит "извне". Сравните:

*I must stop smoking (I want to).*

*I must go to the dentist (I've got a toothache).*

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола "to have" образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола "to do".

*Do you have to do this work here?*

Вместо "don't have to" или "haven't got to" часто употребляется "needn't".

*You don't have to tell John about it.*

*You needn't tell John about it.*

### Глаголы "Shall" и "Will"

Глагол "shall" употребляется в качестве модального в вопросах в 1-м и 3-м лице единственного и множественного числа с целью получения указаний или распоряжений от лица, к которому обращен вопрос.

— *Shall we read? — Читать?*

— *Yes, please (Do, please).*

— *No, you needn't.*

Глагол "will" употребляется во втором лице для выражения просьбы.

*Will you give me a pen, please. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ручку.*

Употребление вспомогательных и модальных глаголов во избежание повторения

Если сказуемое предложения следовало бы выразить тем же глаголом, которым выражено сказуемое предшествующего предложения, то употребляется лишь вспомогательный или модальный глагол. Такое употребление имеет место, среди других случаев, в оборотах типа "So do I" и "Neither (nor) do I", выражающих, что предшествующее высказывание относительно какого-нибудь лица или предмета в равной степени относится к другому лицу или предмету. В

утвердительном обороте употребляется наречие "so", в отрицательном — "neither".

Вспомогательный или модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. В русском языке таким оборотам соответствуют обороты типа: "Я тоже", "Он тоже" и т. п.

*You can come in my car and so can your dog.*

*She hasn't got much time and neither have I.*

При противопоставлении используется "but".

*He likes to ski but I don't.*

*Pete can skate well but I can't.*

*Пит хорошо катается на коньках, а я нет.*

В разговорной речи оборот типа "So do I" заменяется предложением типа "Me, too" или "She does, too", "Same here".

*Henry is a student.*

*Me, too = So am I.*

### **Эквиваленты модальных глаголов**

Взамен недостающих временных форм модальных глаголов употребляются их эквиваленты.

Как видно из таблицы, глагол "can" в будущем времени заменяет сочетание shall (will) be able + инфинитив с частицей "to".

Таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов		
Present	Past	Future
Can am is able to are	Could Was/were able to	- shall-be able to will be
Must have to has to	- had to	- shall will have to
May Am Is	Might (только при согласовании)	Shall be allowed to Will

*I'll be able to come in time tomorrow.*

*Я смогу прийти завтра во время.*

Глагол "must" в прошедшем и будущем времени заменяется на глагол had, shall (will) have to.

*I'll have to do a lot of work tomorrow.*

*Мне придется завтра много работать.*

Глагол "may" в прошедшем и будущем времени заменяется на сочетание was (were) allowed to, shall (will) be allowed to.

*You'll be allowed to go to the canteen in fifteen minutes.*

*Вам разрешат (вы сможете) пойти в столовую через 15 минут.*

Эквиваленты модальных глаголов могут употребляться и как самостоятельные глаголы в нужном времени.

## **Conditional sentences**

### **Условные предложения**

Сослагательное наклонение употребляется:

1) в предложениях, которые выражают маловероятные предположения, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени.

В придаточном предложении (условии) употребляется Past Subjunctive от глагола to be (т. е. "were" для всех лиц, хотя в современном английском языке наряду с "were" употребляется "was") или Past Indefinite от всех других глаголов в значении сослагательного наклонения, а в главной части (следствии) форма should (would) и форма Indefinite Infinitive без частицы "to" (вместо should (would) могут быть модальные глаголы "could", "might").

I should (would, could) go for a walk, if the weather were (was) good.

Я бы пошел (смог бы пойти) погулять, если бы была хорошая погода.

2) в предложениях, которые выражают неосуществленные предположения, относящиеся к прошедшему времени. В этих предложениях в придаточной части (условии) используется форма Past Perfect в значении сослагательного наклонения, а в главной части (следствии) — should (would) + Perfect Infinitive (have gone, have worked).

If I had a day off yesterday, I should (would, might, could) have gone to the country. Если бы у меня вчера был выходной, я бы поехал (я бы мог поехать) за город.

В современном английском языке сочетание "would" + простой инфинитив употребляется и с 1-ым лицом единственного и множественного числа, как бы вытесняя глагол "should". Различия между ними исчезают совсем, когда в разговорной речи "should" и "would" сокращаются до -'d

If we had money, we'd buy a car.

Оба типа условных предложений переводятся на русский язык одинаково, так как в русском языке существует одна форма сослагательного наклонения (форма прошедшего времени глагола с частицей "бы").

Существуют условные предложения "смешанного" типа: когда условие относится, например, к прошедшему времени, а следствие к настоящему или будущему или наоборот.

If you had studied harder last year, you would get a good mark now.

или

If you had a telephone, I would have called you up last week.

В условных предложениях вместо придаточного предложения иногда употребляется оборот "but for + существительное или местоимение". "But for" имеет значение "если бы не...":

But for Tom I should not have finished my work.

Если бы не Том, я бы не закончил своей работы.

But for him she would still be in London.

Если бы не он, она все еще была бы в Лондоне.

Употребление форм сослагательного наклонения в придаточных предложениях

1) в обстоятельственных предложениях образа действия, вводимых союзами "as if, "as though" — "как будто бы", "как если бы" для выражения действия одновременного с действием глагола - сказуемого главного предложения употребляется Past Sub-junctive от глагола "to be" ("were" для всех лиц или "was" для единственного числа 1 и 3 лица) или Past Indefinite от всех других глаголов.

He looks as if he were ill. Он выглядит так, как будто он болен.

He looked as if he were ill. Он выглядел так, как будто он болен.

Если глагол - сказуемое придаточного предложения обозначает действие, предшествующее

действию главного предложения, в придаточном предложении употребляется Past Perfect в значении сослагательного наклонения.

He speaks English so well as if he were an Englishman.

Он говорит по-английски так хорошо, как будто он англичанин.

He speaks English so well as if he had lived in Britain.

Он говорит по-английски так хорошо, как будто он жил в Великобритании.

2) в дополнительных придаточных предложениях, зависящих от глагола "wish", для выражения действия одновременного с действием, выраженным глаголом - сказуемым главного предложения, употребляется Past Subjunctive от глагола "to be" ("were" для всех лиц или "was" для 1 и 3 лица единственного числа) или Past Indefinite от всех других глаголов.

I wish he were with us. Жаль, что его сейчас нет с нами или

Как было бы хорошо, если бы он был сейчас с нами.

He wishes he had more free time.

Ему бы хотелось иметь больше свободного времени.

Если глагол придаточного предложения выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному в главном предложении. он стоит в форме Past Perfect в значении сослагательного наклонения.

I wish I had seen him yesterday. Жаль, что я не видел его вчера.

I wished I had asked Ann her address.

Я жалел, что не спросил у Анны ее адреса.

Если глагол придаточного предложения выражает действие, следующее за действием главного предложения, то употребляются глаголы "would" или "could" с инфинитивом.

I wish it would rain. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы пошел дождь.

"Would" с Indefinite Infinitive иногда служит для выражения пожелания, выполнение которого зависит от лица, обозначенного подлежащим придаточного предложения. Такие предложения имеют характер просьбы, убеждения.

I wish you would come to see us.

Как бы я хотел, чтобы вы пришли к нам.

или Хорошо было бы, если бы вы пришли к нам.

"Would" употребляется также для выражения почти неосуществимой надежды на будущее.

I wish it would stop raining.

3) в придаточных предложениях подлежащих,

вводимых союзом "that" после безличных оборотов типа it is necessary, it is desirable (желательно), it is advisable (целесообразно), it is important и т. п. обычно употребляется форма Present Subjunctive (ин-финитив глагола без частицы "to") или сочетание глагола should (во всех лицах и числах) с инфинитивом глагола без частицы "to":

It is important he know it. Важно, чтобы он знал об этом.

It is necessary that they (should) return in time.

Важно, чтобы они вернулись вовремя.

4) ряд глаголов типа to suggest, to insist, to demand, to order и др. требуют после себя форм сослагательного наклонения.

I suggest he (should) consult a doctor,

Я предлагаю, чтобы он проконсультировался с врачом.

He insisted I (should) do it at once.

Он настаивал на том, чтобы я сделал это тут же.

## **Participles**

### **Причастие в английском языке**

Причастие – это неличная форма английского глагола, которая обладает свойствами глагола, наречия и прилагательного.

Английские причастия делятся на причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) и причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II).

Причастие настоящего времени обозначает действие, протекающее одновременно с действием, выраженным сказуемым:

Look at the man crossing the street.

Взгляни на человека, переходящего улицу.

Причастие настоящего времени образуется при помощи окончания -ing:

to learn – learning

to speak – speaking

Причастие настоящего времени употребляется для образования продолженных времён:

They are watching a new film now.

Сейчас они смотрят новый фильм.

They were watching a new film at that time last night.



Они смотрели новый фильм в это время вчера вечером.

They will be watching a new film at this time tomorrow.

Они будут смотреть новый фильм в это время завтра.

Несмотря на то, что и герундий, и причастие настоящего времени имеют окончание -ing и совпадают по форме, их можно различить по оттенку в значении. Причастие по своему смыслу ближе к прилагательному, а герундий – к существительному:

That man shouting at the policeman seems familiar. – обозначение признака – причастие

Тот орущий на полицейского человек кажется мне знакомым.

Shouting will not do any good. – обозначение некоего действующего лица или предмета – герундий

Крики делу не помогут.

Причастие прошедшего времени – это тоже неличная форма глагола, также имеющая свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Но в отличие от причастия настоящего времени, причастие прошедшего времени имеет лишь одну неизменяемую форму, по сути, это третья форма глагола. Причастие прошедшего времени в английском языке соответствует русскому страдательному причастию:

to give (давать) - given (данный)

to teach (обучать) - taught (обученный)

to break (ломать) - broken (сломанный)

Delivered goods will be stored in our warehouse.

Доставленные товары будут храниться на нашем складе.

Причастие прошедшего времени образуется так же, как и временная форма Past Simple, то есть при помощи окончания -ed. Для неправильных английских глаголов в таком случае нужно использовать их «третью» форму:

look – looked – looked

do – did – done

Причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II) употребляется для образования совершённых (перфектных) времён. Эти времена образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола have, has, had, will have и третьей формы глагола, т.е. причастия прошедшего времени.

Recently they have watched a new film. (Present Perfect)

Они недавно посмотрели новый фильм.

They had watched a new film before I came. (Past Perfect)

Они посмотрели новый фильм до того, как я пришёл.

They will have finished watching a new film by the time I come. (Future Perfect)

Они закончат смотреть новый фильм к тому времени, как я приду.

Причастие прошедшего времени также употребляется для образования страдательного залога:

The museum was opened only last year.

Музей был открыт только в прошлом году.

Flowers are grown almost in any part of the world.

Цветы выращивают почти в любой части света.

Причастие прошедшего времени употребляется в функциях:

именной части составного сказуемого после глаголов: to be (быть), to feel (чувствовать), to look (выглядеть), to get (становиться), to become (становиться), и др. В этом случае Participle II переводится на русский язык страдательным причастием, прилагательным или наречием:

My pencil is broken.

Мой карандаш сломан.

She looked scared.

Она выглядела испуганной.

Joe felt depressed.

Джо чувствовал себя угнетённо.

определения - причастие может находиться как перед существительным, так и после него:

Clara looked at the broken vase.

Клара посмотрела на разбитую вазу.

Clara looked at the vase broken by someone.

Клара посмотрела на вазу, разбитую кем-то.

обстоятельства времени - причастие отвечает на вопрос: когда? А в функции обстоятельства причины на вопросы: почему? по какой причине?

When asked what he intended to do, he said he didn't know.

Когда его спросили, что он намеривается делать, он сказал, что не знает.

Squeezed by the ice, the steamer couldn't continue her way.

Так как пароход был сжат льдом, он не мог продолжать путь.

сложного дополнения с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже:

She heard her name mentioned.

Она услышала, что упомянули её имя.

I want the work done immediately.

Я хочу, чтобы работа была сделана немедленно.

Примечание:

Русские причастия прошедшего времени действительного залога переводятся на английский язык придаточными предложениями:

Делегация, прибывшая вчера, остановилась в гостинице "Москва".

The delegation that arrived yesterday is staying at the hotel "Moskva".

Полицейский, подошедший к нему, попросил показать водительские права.

The policeman who came up to him asked him to show his driver's license.

Глагол to have + причастие прошедшего времени в функции сложного дополнения означает, что действие совершается не самим подлежащим, а кем-то другим для него, за него:

He had his shoes mended.

Он отдал в починку свои туфли.

I want to have my ceiling whitewashed.

Я хочу, чтобы мне побелили потолок.

Самостоятельный причастный оборот, в котором причастие имеет своё собственное подлежащее, может содержать причастие прошедшего времени. Предложения с самостоятельным причастным оборотом переводятся на русский язык придаточными предложениями:

All things considered, the offer seems reasonable.

Если учесть все стороны дела, предложение представляется вполне приемлемым.

With so little time left, there was no time for delay.

Так как времени осталось мало, медлить больше было нельзя.

## **Gerand**

### **Герундий в английском языке**

Герундий — это неличная форма английского глагола с суффиксом -ing, соединяющая в себе черты существительного и глагола и несущая в себе оттенок значения некого процесса:

playing – игра

reading – чтение

walking – прогулка

Our management encourages working overtime.

Наше руководство поощряет сверхурочную работу.

В русском языке формы, аналогичной герундию, нет. Ближе всего к герундию по смыслу в русском языке отглагольные существительные с суффиксами -(е) ние, -тие, -ка, -ство и др., а также глаголы в неопределенной форме:

singing – пение, петь

rubbing – трение, тереть

waiting – ожидание, ожидать

Образование герундия

Герундий, как и Причастие I, образуется с помощью окончания -ing, прибавляемого с соответствующими орфографическими изменениями к инфинитиву любого глагола:

to run – running

to live – living

Отрицательная форма герундия образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится перед формой герундия:

for coming in time – за то, что пришел вовремя

for not coming in time – за то, что не пришел вовремя

Герундий в отличие от Причастия I, которое имеет только признаки глагола, имеет признаки двух частей речи: глагола и существительного.

Герундий никогда не имеет артикля и формы множественного числа и этим он отличается от существительного. Различие между существительным с

окончанием -ing и герундием заключается в том, что существительное с -ing обозначает предмет, а герундий передает процесс (-ание, -ение):

Finding a new method is the only way out. (герундий)

Нахождение (чего?) нового метода — единственный выход.

The findings were of great importance. (существительное)

Эти находки имели огромное значение.

Перевод герундия на русский язык

Поскольку формы герундия в русском языке нет, его значение может передаваться существительным, инфинитивом, деепричастием, глаголом в личной форме и придаточным предложением:

Reading English books every day will improve your knowledge of the language.

Ежедневное чтение английских книг улучшит ваше знание языка.

Does your son like skating?

Ваш сын любит кататься на коньках?

He left the room without saying good-bye or looking at us.

Он вышел из комнаты, не простившись и не взглянув на нас.

I remember hearing this song in my childhood.

Я помню, что слышал эту песню в детстве.

The patient's quick recovery depends on his following the doctor's advice.

Быстрое выздоровление больного зависит от того, будет ли он следовать советам врача.

## **Infinitive**

### **Инфинитив**

Инфинитив — это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие в процессе его совершения, не указывая ни лица, ни числа, ни склонения. Инфинитив соответствует в русском языке неопределенной форме глагола (инфинитиву), которая отвечает на вопросы что делать?, что сделать?: to read читать, прочитав, to go идти, to write писать, написать и т.п. Признаком инфинитива является частица to, которая не имеет самостоятельного значения и не принимает ударения. Инфинитив в английском языке имеет формы залога и времени. Переходные глаголы имеют четыре формы инфинитива в действительном залоге и две формы в страдательном залоге.

Формы инфинитива переходных глаголов

Формы инфинитива	Simple	Progressive	Simple Perfect	Perfect
Progressive				
Active Voice	to write	to be writing	to have written	to have been writing
Passive Voice	to be written-	to have been written	-	

Формы инфинитива непереходных глаголов

Формы инфинитива	Simple	Progressive	Simple Perfect	Perfect
Progressive				
Active Voice	to go	to be going	to have gone	to have been going

Отрицательные формы инфинитива образуются при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится перед инфинитивом (not to write, not to be written).

Инфинитив без частицы to

Инфинитив употребляется без частицы to в следующих случаях:

1) После модальных глаголов can (could), may (might), must, shall, should, will, would, часто после need и dare:

Bill can play tennis. Билл умеет играть в теннис.

May I ask you? Можно вас спросить?

You shouldn't have come. Вам не следовало приходить.

2) После глаголов to make заставлять, to let разрешать:

Kate made him clean his room. Кейт заставила его убрать свою комнату.

Tom let me use his telephone. Том разрешил мне пользоваться его телефоном.

Но в страдательном залоге частица to сохраняется:

He was made to clean his room. Его заставили убрать свою комнату.

3) После выражений had better лучше бы; would rather, would sooner скорее, лучше бы; cannot but, cannot choose but не могу не:

You had better speak to him. Ты бы лучше поговорил с ним.

They would rather tell him everything. Лучше бы они рассказали ему все.

I looked long at Louisa and could not choose but look. Я долго смотрел на Луизу и не мог не смотреть.

4) После глаголов to let и to make в устойчивых сочетаниях: to let go выпускать, уступать, поддаваться; let me see дайте подумать; let slip пусть исчезнут; to let fall ронять; to let pass не обратить внимания; to let know известить, дать знать; to make mention упомянуть; to make do быть достаточным; to make laugh рассмешить:

The dog had a stick between his teeth and he won't let it go. У собаки в зубах была палка, и она не хотела ее выпускать.

You will have to make your pocket money do. Тебе должно хватить твоих карманных денег.

5) После глагола to bid предлагать:

I hope she will bid me take a sit. Я надеюсь, что она предложит мне сесть.

Глагол to bid очень редко употребляется в разговорной речи.

6) В инфинитивных предложениях, которые начинаются словом why почему.

Why not do it on Tuesday? Почему бы не сделать это во вторник?

7) После глаголов to help помогать и to know знать может употребляться инфинитив с частицей to или без нее:

My friend helped me (to) do my homework, Мой друг помог мне сделать мою домашнюю работу.

Однако после отрицания not частица to обычно не опускается:

How can I help my child not to worry about his exam? Как я могу помочь моему ребенку не переживать из-за своего экзамена?

Отсутствие частицы to после глагола to know возможно, если последний стоит в форме Perfect:

I have never known her (to) be late before. Я никогда не знал раньше, чтобы она опаздывала.

В страдательном залоге частица to обязательна:

He was known to have a quick temper. Было известно, что он очень проворный.

8) Если формы инфинитива соединены между собой союзами and и, but но, кроме, except кроме, or или, than чем, частица to обычно опускается перед вторым инфинитивом:

What do you prefer: to win a million dollars or (to) have a brain like Einstein's?

Что ты предпочитаешь: выиграть - миллион долларов или иметь мозг как у Эйнштейна?

Частица to может отделяться от инфинитива наречием. Такой инфинитив называется split infinitive:

She was unable to long keep silence. Она была не в состоянии долго молчать.

Именные и глагольные свойства инфинитива

Инфинитив имеет свойства как существительного, так и глагола. Как и существительное, инфинитив может быть в предложении:

а) Подлежащим:

To recite poems is my hobby. Декламировать стихи — мое любимое занятие.

б) Предикативом:

My wish is to go to the Black Sea in summer. Мое желание поехать летом к Черному морю.

в) Дополнением:

Bill was never learnt to speak Spanish. Билла никогда не учили разговаривать по-испански.

Глагольные свойства инфинитива выражаются в том, что он:

а) Может иметь прямое дополнение:

I asked him to write an article. Я попросил его написать статью.

б) Может определяться наречием:

She began to speak slowly. Она стала говорить медленнее.

в) Имеет временное и видовые различия. Инфинитив переходных глаголов имеет также залоговые различия.

1. Простой инфинитив (Simple Infinitive) выражает действие, одновременное или предшествующее по отношению к действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме, и может относиться к настоящему, прошедшему и будущему времени:

I am glad to see you. Я рад вас видеть.

I was glad to help you. Я был рад помочь вам.

Sam will be glad to present you this book. Сэм будет рад подарить тебе эту книгу.

2. Неперфектный длительный инфинитив (Progressive Infinitive) выражает длительное действие (в развитии), одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме. Таким образом, длительный инфинитив — это не только временная форма, но и видовая форма:

I am glad to be playing chess with you. Я рад, что играю с тобой в шахматы.

Progressive Infinitive употребляется:

1) После глаголов may и must для выражения предположения о том, что действие совершается в момент речи:

He must be reading the book. Он, наверное, читает книгу (сейчас).

She may be walking in the park. Она, возможно, гуляет в парке (сейчас).

2) В субъектном инфинитивном обороте для выражения длительного действия, одновременного с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме:

The weather seems to be improving. Погода, кажется, улучшается.

3) После глагола can (cannot) для выражения удивления, сомнения по поводу того, что действие может совершаться в момент речи:

Can you be reading in this dark room? Неужели ты читаешь в этой темной комнате?

She cannot be walking in such bad weather. Не может быть, чтобы она гуляла в такую плохую погоду.

3. Перфектный простой инфинитив (Simple Perfect Infinitive) выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме:

I am glad to have met you. Я рад, что я вас встретил.

He is said to have left the city. Говорят, что он уехал из города.

Перфектный инфинитив употребляется в следующих случаях:

1) В субъектном инфинитивном обороте для выражения предшествующего действия:

This book seems to have been written many years ago. Эта книга, кажется, была написана много лет тому назад.

2) После сочетаний прилагательных с глаголом-связкой to be: to be glad Быть радым, to be happy быть счастливым, to be sorry жалеть, to be surprised быть удивленным и т.п., а также после оборотов it is clever разумно, it is silly глупо и т.п. для выражения предшествующего действия:

He is happy to have been called to the party. Он счастлив, что его позвали на вечеринку.

He was glad to have spoken to Harry. It is silly of you to have kissed her that evening. Он был рад, что поговорил с Гарри. Очень глупо, что ты поцеловал ее в тот вечер.

3) После модальных глаголов must и may для выражения предположения о том, что действие уже совершилось:

He must have done this work. Он, должно быть, уже сделал эту работу.

The work may have been finished. Работа, может быть, уже закончена.

4) После глагола can (cannot) для выражения удивления, сомнения в том, что действие уже совершилось:

Can she have spoken to him? Неужели она с ним поговорила?

Can this composition have been written by her? Неужели это сочинение написала она?

He can't have done it. Не может быть, чтобы он сделал это.

5) После модальных глаголов should, would, could, might, ought, was (were) для выражения действия, которое должно было совершиться или могло совершиться, но в действительности не совершилось:

They should have repeated this rule. Им следовало повторить это правило. (Но они этого не сделали.)

Jane could have helped her. Джейн могла бы помочь ей. (Но не помогла.)

6) После формы прошедшего времени глаголов to intend намереваться, to hope надеяться, to expect предполагать, to mean значить для выражения действия, которое вопреки намерению или ожиданию не совершилось:

I intended to have drawn the picture by the day of the opening of the exhibition.

Я намеревался нарисовать картину ко дню открытия выставки. (Но не нарисовал.)

В этом случае употребление перфектного инфинитива не обязательно. Наряду с перфектным инфинитивом возможно употребление и Simple Infinitive:



I intended to draw the picture by the day of the opening of the exhibition. Я намеревался нарисовать картину ко дню открытия выставки.

4. Перфектный длительный инфинитив (Perfect Progressive Infinitive) употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершившегося в течение определенного отрезка времени и предшествовавшего действию, выраженному личной формой глагола:

They seem to have been speaking for the whole evening. Кажется, они разговаривали весь вечер.

## 5 Materials for independent work of students

Материалы для самостоятельной работы студентов (задания, темы докладов, рефератов и др.) (по основной образовательной программе)

№	Тема, задание ,вид работы	Кол-во часов	Литература	Форма отчетности	Сроки сдачи, неделя
1	Сложное дополнение, сложное обстоятельство - сделать конспект правила, выполнить упражнения	10		Письменная работа	2,5
2	Написание письма (деловое, личное) Типы предложений (simple, complex, compound). Союзы - сделать конспект правила, выполнить упражнения	11		Письменная работа Устный опрос	9,12

### COMPLEX OBJECT

I. Употребляется с глаголами to want, to expect и выражением would like и другими	Существительные или местоимения  me him her us you it them	to V
II. Употребляется с глаголами to make (заставлять), to let (позволять, разрешать)		V
III. Употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия to watch, to notice, to hear, to feel		V (если действие одномоментное) V-ing (если действие длительное)

#### Exercise 1. Match the sentence and the translation.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I hear him laughing.                      | a. Это меня сильно злит.                |
| 2. I like my friend to sing.                 | b. Я хочу, чтобы мои подруги пришли.    |
| 3. My neighbours hate me to play my trumpet. | c. Я видел как она быстро шла по улице. |
| 4. I saw her walking quickly along the       | d. Мне нравится, как мой друг поёт.     |

street.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 5. I want you to tell me the truth.                | e. Мои соседи терпеть не могут, когда я играю на своей трубе. |
| 6. It makes me feel very angry.                    | f. Ты чувствуешь что-то горит?                                |
| 7. The teacher saw my friends leave the classroom. | g. Я слышу, что он смеётся.                                   |
| 8. Can you smell anything burning?                 | h. Она считает, что тест довольно трудный.                    |
| 9. I want my friends to come.                      | i. Я хочу, чтобы ты рассказал мне правду.                     |
| 10. Let it be.                                     | j. Пусть будет так.   |
| 11. Let him run.                                   | к. Учитель увидел, что мои друзья вышли из класса.            |
| 12. I expected my parents to help me.              | l. Я слышала как кто-то открыл дверь.                         |
| 13. She considers the test to be rather difficult. | m. Друзья считают ее красивой.                                |
| 14. I heard somebody open the door.                | п. Я ожидал, что родители помогут мне.                        |
| 15. Her friends think her to be pretty.            | o. Пусть он побеждает.  |

## Exercise 2. Open the brackets and use the Complex Object.

0. *Jill expected (they, arrive) tomorrow.*  
*Jill expected them to arrive tomorrow.*
1. I expect (they, help) us.
  2. He wants (the meeting, hold) at the stadium.
  3. They consider (he, be) a clever man.
  4. We suppose (Dick, do) everything himself.
  5. The boss wants (you, tell) him all the information.
  6. I'd like (the bank, loan) you money.
  7. Mother doesn't want (we, be late) for dinner.
  8. Bill wants (she, introduce) him to Mary.
  9. I would like (they, arrange) the meeting on Tuesday.
  10. They expected (she, invite) Dorian to the party.
  11. I'd like (you, sew) the dress by Saturday.
  12. Mum doesn't want (I, treat) my little brother like this.
  13. Would you like (I, show) you my photos?
  14. I hate (she, prevent) me from working on the project.
  15. Do you expect (they, stay) here long?
  16. I want (we, come) on time.
  17. I know (she, be) a famous designer.

18. We expected (it, happen) soon.
19. He desired (she, smile) to him.
20. I would like (he, say) a few words about his voyage.

**Exercise 3. Open the brackets and use the Complex Object.**

0. *Mother made (the children wash up).*  
*Mother made the children wash up.*
1. The commander let (the soldiers have) a rest.
2. Nasty weather made (he put on) a warm sweater.
3. The bear made (we climb) a tree.
4. The forester made (his son clean) the gun.
5. I won't let (you play) with this bad boy!
6. The teacher made (we rewrite) our work.
7. The police made (he stop).
8. The boss makes (he start) a new project.
9. I will make (you do) everything on time.
10. Mother made (we peel) potato.
11. In spring we let (the bird fly) away from the cage.
12. Parents often make (their children drink) milk.
13. Sue let (we do) all the work ourselves yesterday.

## COMPLEX SUBJECT СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Следующая таблица поможет вам переводить предложения, содержащие <b>Complex Subject</b> .	
<b>He was said to work a lot.</b>	— Говорили, что он много <b>работает</b> .
... <b>was said to ...</b>	— Говорили, что...
... <b>was seen to ...</b>	— Видели, что...
... <b>was heard to ...</b>	— Слышали, что...
... <b>was supposed to ...</b>	— Предполагали, что...
... <b>was believed to ...</b>	— Полагали, что...
... <b>was expected to ...</b>	— Ожидали, что...
... <b>was reported to ...</b>	— Сообщали, что...
... <b>was considered to ...</b>	— Считали, что...
... <b>was thought to ...</b>	— Думали, что...
... <b>was found to ...</b>	— Обнаружили, что...
... <b>was announced to ...</b>	— Объявили, что...
... <b>was known to ...</b>	— Было известно, что...

Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на сложное подлежащее.

1. He is said to know all about it.
2. He was said to have known the whole truth about it.
3. Juri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961.
4. He is supposed to be a very good film actor.
5. He is believed

to be innocent of the crime. 6. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists. 7. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb. 8. The exhibition of 19th century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week. 9. Monet's painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month. 10. The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight. 11. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon. 12. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 13. He is said to be a good translator. 14. Roberta was known to be an honest and hard-working girl. 15. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend.

Упражнение 2. *Перепаразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.*

ПРИМЕР. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. = **The climate there is considered to be very healthy (complex subject).**

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. 2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week. 3. It is expected that the performance will be a success. 4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young. 5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier. 6. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy. 7. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops. 8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year. 9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver. 10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space. 11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer. 12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

Упражнение 3. *Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию Complex Subject.*

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в 15 веке.
2. Предполагают, что собрание закончится в 10 часов.
3. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
4. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой.
5. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу.
6. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
7. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги.
8. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в 15 веке.
9. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа.
10. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения.
11. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать.
12. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет.
13. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
14. Ожидают, что они выиграют этот матч.

## TYPES OF SENTENCES

Generally speaking, English sentences are of three types: **simple sentence**, **complex sentence** and **compound sentence**. A simple sentence consists of just one clause. A complex sentence is made up of one main (independent) clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A compound sentence is made up of two or more main clauses. There is yet another variety called compound-complex, but this kind of sentence is relatively rare.

### Identify the kind of sentences.

1. Their front door was open but nobody was inside.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
2. The coffee machine that I bought for my wife was not expensive.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
3. She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
4. I am tired of listening to advice.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
5. She was punished for lying.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - d) Compound sentence
6. John's mother asked me if I knew where he was.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
7. I was pleasantly surprised when she told me that she was my fan.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
8. My mother has wealth, fame, rank and power.
  - a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
9. She was not very beautiful yet she was the most popular girl in my class.
  - a) Simple sentence

- b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence
10. My husband was working, so I went shopping.
- a) Simple sentence
  - b) Complex sentence
  - c) Compound sentence

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Identifying Four Kinds of Sentences Worksheet

There are four kinds of sentences in the English language.

1. Imperative- gives a command (.)
2. Declarative- makes a statement (.)
3. Interrogative- asks a question (?)
4. Exclamatory- expresses strong feeling (!)

Directions: Read each sentence and add the correct punctuation mark. Then, label it; **imperative, declarative, interrogative** or **exclamatory**.

*Example A: You did an excellent job*

*Answer: You did an excellent job. Declarative*

1. How was your day in school \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do your assignments in class on time \_\_\_\_\_
3. I'm so excited I passed the test \_\_\_\_\_
4. Walking up that mountain is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who is the most popular singer \_\_\_\_\_
6. You need to get with the program \_\_\_\_\_
7. He is the leader of the group \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is your favorite magazine \_\_\_\_\_
9. Congratulations on your achievement \_\_\_\_\_
10. That was a physical game \_\_\_\_\_
11. Can you cancel the concert \_\_\_\_\_
12. What chapter are we reading \_\_\_\_\_

# WRITING A LETTER

## Business Letter Format

Company, Inc.  
123 Alphabet Drive  
Los Angeles, California 90002

15 October 2016

Mr. John Doe  
Customer Service Representative  
Widgets Galore, Inc.  
987 Widget Street  
Miami, Florida 33111

Dear Mr. Doe:

I am writing you concerning a recent purchase of widgets. Approximately two weeks ago, on October 1, I ordered a total of 50 widgets for Company, Inc. via the Widgets Galore client webpage. I received an email notification two days later confirming the receipt of payment and the shipment of the widgets. According to your website, shipments should reach their destination within 3-5 business days of being sent, but I have yet to receive the widgets. Do you have any information on what may have happened to delay the shipment or where the shipment is currently?

I have worked with Widgets Galore, Inc. in the past and have the greatest confidence in your products and customer service. We need the shipment of widgets soon, however, and I hoped you might be able to provide me with an idea of when I can expect them. Thank you in advance for any help you might be able to offer.

Sincerely,

Sam Brown  
Vice President of Company, Inc.  
555-555-5555  
s.brown@companyinc.com



**6 Tests**  
**Passive voice**  
1 variant

**1. I hope that the truth \_\_\_ very soon.**

- A) will find out
- B) will be finding out
- C) is found out
- D) will be found out

**2. The sports competitions which \_\_\_ on Sunday \_\_\_ by a lot of people.**

- A) are held / will be visited
- B) was held / will visit
- C) will held / will visit
- D) E) will be held / will be visited

**3. The business letter \_\_\_ just \_\_\_ .**

- A) is / written
- B) has / been written
- C) was / written
- D) were / written

**4. All the business letters \_\_\_ yesterday. They \_\_\_ to the post office immediately.**

- A) answered / take
- B) were answered / took
- C) are answered / were taken
- D) were answered / were taken

**5. I \_\_\_ that I \_\_\_ at the station at 5.**

- A) was told / should be met
- B) told / is being met
- C) tells / am met
- D) am told / was met

**6. By the time we came to the bookshop all books \_\_\_**

- A) are sold
- B) were sold
- C) had been sold
- D) are being sold

**7. New schools \_\_\_ in our city every year.**

- A) is built
- B) are to be built
- C) will build
- D) are built

**8. This year a very beautiful theatre \_\_\_ in our city.**

- A) built
- B) was built
- C) has been built
- D) had been built

**9. This school \_\_\_ next year.**

- A) will close

- B) is closed
- C) will be closed
- D) was closed

**10. It is winter. Everything \_\_\_\_ with snow.**

- A) is covered
- B) covered
- C) were covered
- D) will cover

**Passive voice  
2 variant**

**1. How many doors ... yesterday?**

- a) Had painted
- b) Were painted
- c) Are painted
- d) Painted

**2. His new book ... in every book shop in the town.**

- a) Is sold
- b) Sold
- c) Were sold
- d) Has sold

**3. His umbrella ... quite a lot of money.**

- a) Is cost
- b) Have cost
- c) Costs
- d) Was cost

**4. Some time ago a letter from my brother ... .**

- a) Was come
- b) Has come
- c) Came
- d) Come

**5. The students ... everything they need their future profession.**

- a) Teach
- b) Was taught
- c) Taught
- d) Are taught

**6. What ... in your language?**

- a) This film is called
- b) Is this film called
- c) Is called this film
- d) This film called

**7. ... to the children on time?**

- a) Were the toys sent
- b) Did the toys were sent
- c) Did the toys send

d) Was the toys sent

**8. The Arabic language ... in Turkey.**

a) Not spoken

b) Don't spoken

c) Isn't spoken

d) Don't speak

**9. This door ... when there are not many people in the shop.**

a) Close

b) Closed

c) Was close

d) Is closed

**10. ... a card to your parents?**

a) Was you write

b) Did you write

c) Were you written

d) Did you written

### **Modal verbs**

#### **1 variant**

**1. Choose the correct modal verb: ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon?:**

A) am to

B) may

C) must

D) had to

E) might

**2. Choose the correct modal verb: You ... read this book: you know the language well enough.:**

A) may

B) need

C) be able to

D) can

E) had to

**3. Choose the correct modal verb: I have very little time. I ... go.:**

A) can

B) may

C) must

D) be to

E) will have to go

**4. Choose the correct modal verb: She ... send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.:**

A) had to

B) is to

- C) can
- D) should
- E) need

**5. Choose the correct modal verb: The meeting ... begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.:**

- A) is to
- B) can
- C) could
- D) must
- E) should

**6. Choose the correct modal verb: We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it.:**

- A) may
- B) could
- C) be able to
- D) need
- E) had to

**7. Choose the correct modal verb: Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it.:**

- A) can
- B) may
- C) must
- D) have to
- E) am to

**8. Choose the correct modal verb: You ... not go out in this rain.:**

- A) should
- B) can't
- C) be able to
- D) can
- E) had to

**9. Choose the correct modal verb: You ... not go with her: she knows the way perfectly well.:**

- A) can't
- B) need
- C) could
- D) can
- E) had to

**10. Choose the correct modal verb: If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard.:**

- A) can
- B) must
- C) be able to
- D) be to
- E) could

## 2 variant

**1. Choose the correct modal verb: ... you translate this text into English?:**

- A) might
- B) can
- C) had to
- D) be able to
- E) must

**2. Choose the correct modal verb: It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don't want to be late.:**

- A) must
- B) may
- C) can
- D) could
- E) had to

**3. Choose the correct modal verb: They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ... return home as she felt sick.:**

- A) will have to
- B) could
- C) had to
- D) can
- E) have to

**4. Choose the correct modal verb: Children ... borrow books from the school library.:**

- A) is to
- B) be able to
- C) has to
- D) can
- E) may

**5. Choose the correct modal verb: ... you pronounce this sound?:**

- A) may
- B) might
- C) be able to
- D) can
- E) had to

**6. Choose the correct modal verb: The train ... leave at 5.:**

- A) may
- B) need
- C) is to
- D) have to
- E) should

**7. Choose the correct modal verb: She ... translate the article without a dictionary.:**

- A) could
- B) have to

- C) be able to
- D) can
- E) be to

**8. Choose the correct modal verb: You ... not smoke here.:**

- A) must
- B) is to
- C) be able to
- D) has to
- E) will have to

**9. Choose the correct modal verb: You ... respect your parents.:**

- A) be to
- B) is to
- C) have to
- D) could
- E) must

**10. Choose the correct modal verb: If you have done your homework, you ... go for a walk.:**

- A) will have to
- B) must
- C) be able to
- D) ought
- E) may

### Conditional sentence

**1. Choose the conditional sentence of type I:**

- A) If the weather is fine we shall play outside
- B) If the weather were fine we should play outside
- C) If the weather had been fine we should have played outside
- D) If the weather will be fine we play outside
- E) If the weather will be fine we shall play outside

**2. Choose the conditional sentence of type III:**

- A) If I had been there I wouldn't have done that
- B) If I was there I wouldn't do that
- C) If I were there I wouldn't do that
- D) If I am there I don't do that
- E) If I will be there I won't do that

**3. Choose the conditional sentence of type II:**

- A) You will get a headache if you don't wear your glasses
- B) You would have got a headache if you hadn't had worn your glasses
- C) You get a headache if you don't wear your glasses
- D) You would get a headache if you didn't wear your glasses
- E) You would get a headache if you don't wear your glasses

**4. Choose the conditional sentence of type I:**

- A) If you are free they come to see you

- B) If you were free they came to see you
- C) If you will be free they will come to see you
- D) If you are free they will come to see you
- E) If you is free they will come to see you

**5. Choose the conditional sentence of type I:**

- A) If he read the book he will get more information about it.
- B) If he reads the book he will get more information about it.
- C) If he readed the book he would get more information about it
- D) If he read the book he would get more information about it
- E) If he had read the book he would get more information about it

**6. Choose the conditional sentence of type III:**

- A) If I had free time yesterday I would have sent the post card myself
- B) If I had free time yesterday I'd send the post card myself
- C) If I had free time yesterday I sent the post card myself
- D) If I would have free time yesterday I had sent the post card myself
- E) If I had free time yesterday I sent the post card myself

**7. Choose the conditional sentence of type II:**

- A) If he has a garden he will grow a lot of flowers
- B) If he had a garden he would have grown a lot of flowers
- C) If he had a garden he would grow a lot of flowers
- D) If he has a garden he grows a lot of flowers
- E) If he will have a garden he grows a lot of flowers

**8. Choose the conditional sentence of type I:**

- A) If you ring me up I tell you something
- B) If you rang me up I would tell you something
- C) If you ring me up I will tell you something
- D) If you will ring me up I will tell you something
- E) If you rang me up I told you something

**9. Choose the conditional sentence of type III:**

- A) He can't afford to go college if he doesn't win a scholarship
- B) He couldn't afford to go college if he wouldn't win a scholarship
- C) He couldn't afford to go college if he doesn't win a scholarship
- D) He couldn't have afforded to go to college if he hadn't won a scholarship
- E) He couldn't afford to go college if he didn't win a scholarship

**10. Choose the conditional sentence of type II:**

- A) I would help you if you asked
- B) I would have helped you if you have asked
- C) I would have helped you if you had asked
- D) I will help you if you ask
- E) I help you if you ask

## Список использованных источников

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- 8 English Grammar in Use. Raymond Murphy A Self-study Reference and Practice Book for Intermediate Students. With Answers. Cambridge University Press: 4th. ed., 2012 - 394 с.