

Халықаралық гуманитарлық –техникалық университеті

**«ШЕТЕЛ ТІЛ»
пәні бойынша**

**I-II курс студенттеріне арналған
Оқу құралы**

Шымкент 2021ж

УДК 811.111
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Ш 50

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Пікір жазғандар:

М.Сапарбаев институты Филология ғылымдарының кандидаты Бакирова Ш.А.
М.Сапарбаев институты Филология ғылымдарының кандидаты Жунисбаева Ж.Қ

Жауапты шығарушы – аға оқытушы Алайдарова С.Р.,
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Бұл оқу құралы тілдік емес ЖОО-да шетел тілін үйрену үшін I-II курс студенттеріне арналған. Оқулықтың мақсаты – білім алушыларға шетел тілінің лексикасын мен тілдік ерекшеліктерін игерту және олардың коммуникативтік-функционалды құзыреттіліктерін қалыптастыру; мәдени-аралық коммуникация субъектісі болып табылатын жеке тұлғаның мәдениаралық қарым-қатынасқа қабілеттілігін көрсететін, мәдениаралық құзыреттілігін қалыптастыру; шетел тілінде дәлелдеу дағдыларын қалыптастыру және тілі оқытылатын елдің тілдік және мәдени ерекшеліктерін түсіну.

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АЛҒЫ СӨЗ

Бұл оқулық тілдік емес ЖОО-да ағылшын тілін жалғастырып үйренуші студенттерге арналған.

Оқулықтың мақсаты – білім алушыларға шетел тілінің лексикасын мен тілдік ерекшеліктерін игерту және олардың коммуникативтік-функционалды құзыреттіліктерін қалыптастыру; мәдениаралық коммуникация субъектісі болып табылатын жеке тұлғаның мәдениаралық қарым-қатынасқа қабілеттілігін көрсететін, мәдениаралық құзыреттілігін қалыптастыру; шетел тілінде дәлелдеу дағдыларын қалыптастыру және тілі оқытылатын елдің тілдік және мәдени ерекшеліктерін түсіну.

Оқулық 2 деңгейден тұрады. А1.А2 деңгейі ,В1.В2 деңгейі.

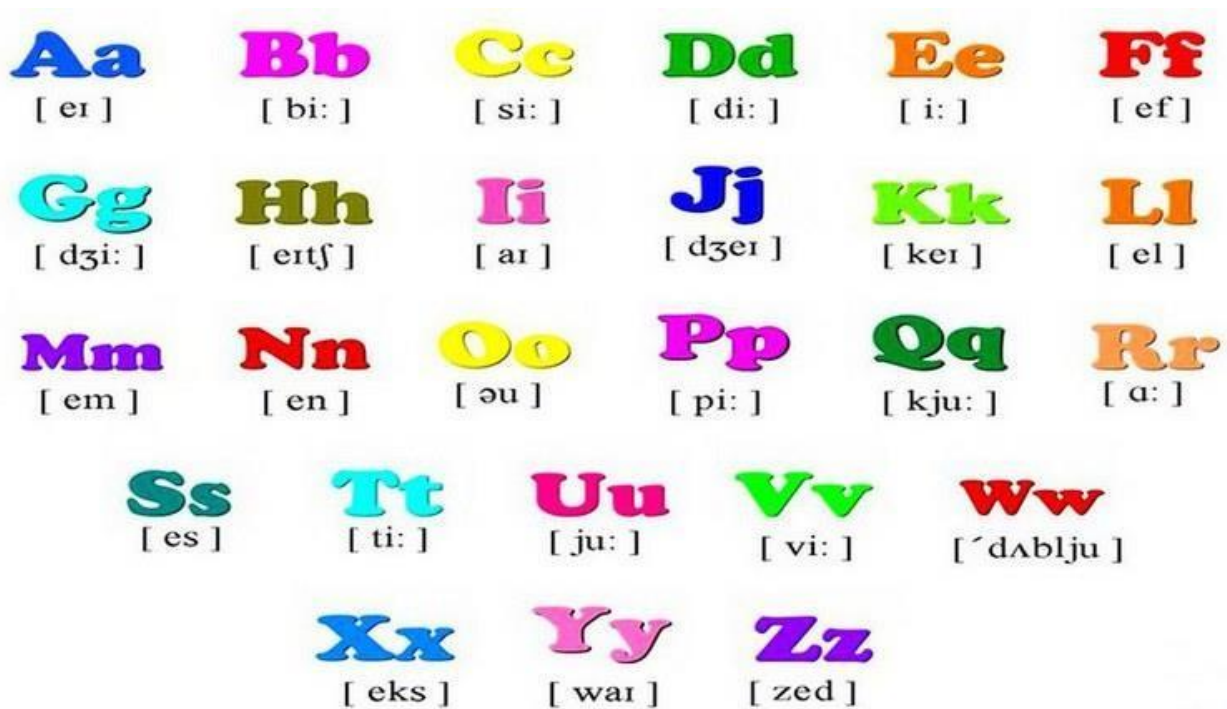
The English Alphabet (ABC)

Ағылшын әріптері

Әріп	Аталуы	Әріптердің атауларының айтылуы (ХФӘ)	Әріптердің атауларының қазақша жазбасы
A a	a	[eɪ]	эй
B b	bee	[bi:]	би
C c	cee	[si:]	си
D d	dee	[di:]	ди
E e	e	[i:]	и
F f	ef	[ef]	эф
G g	gee	[dʒi:]	джи
H h	aitch	[eɪtʃ]	эйч
I i	i	[aɪ]	ай
J j	jay	[dʒeɪ]	джей
K k	kay	[keɪ]	кей
L l	el	[el]	эл
M m	em	[em]	эм
N n	en	[ɛn]	эн
O o	o	[əʊ]	оу
P p	pee	[pi:]	пи
Q q	Cue	[kju:]	кью
R r	Ar	[ɑ:, ar]	а, ар
S s	Ess	[es]	эс
T t	Tee	[ti:]	ти

U u	U	[ju:]	ю
V v	Vee	[vi:]	ви
W w	double-u	['dʌblju:]	дабл-ю
X x	Ex	[eks]	экс
Y y	Wy	[waɪ]	уай
Z z	zed, zee	[zed, zi:]	зед, зи

Ағылшын алфавиті мына суретте берілген:



Ағылшын тілінің дыбыстың жүйесі үлкен үш топқа бөлінеді:

1. Дауысты дыбыстар (vowels)
2. Дифтонгтар
3. Дауыссыз дыбыстар (consonants)

6 әрпі дауысты дыбысты білдіреді (монофтонгтар және дифтонгтар, дербес немесе құрамында диграфтармен): "A", "E", "I", "O", "U", "Y".

21 әрпі дауыссыз дыбыстарды білдіреді: "B", "C", "D", "F", "G", "H", "J", "K", "L", "M", "N", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z".

Ағылшын тілінде 6 дауысты дыбыс, 4 буын түрлері бар. Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu, Yy.

Дауысты әріптер төрт буында оқылады.

I-буын : Ашық буын. Дауысты әріпке аяқталады. Мыс: name, me, nice, close, use,

ту

II - буын: Жабьқбуын. Дауыссыз әріпке аяқталады. Мыс: and , get, him, not, bus, gymnastic.

III - буын : r - әріпідәуысты дыбыстан кейін . Мыс: dark , her, first, sport, surname, byrd.

IV - буын : r - әріпідәуысты дыбыстар арасында . Мыс: spare , here , fire , fore , sure, lyre.

Ү және W әріптері кейде дауысты кейде дауыссыз бола алады.

Д а у ы с т ы д ы б ы с т а р

[i:] - созылыңқы дауысты дыбыс- Дина деген сөзде

[i] - қысқа дауысты дыбыс – бір, тіл деген сөздерде

[e] - бес, кес деген сөздерде

[æ] - ән, пән деген сөздерде

[a:] - созылыңқы дауысты дыбыс – наз, думан деген сөздерде

[o] - қысқа дауысты дыбыс – доп, топ деген сөздерде

[o:] - созылыңқы дауысты дыбыс – қол, той, ор деген сөздерде

[u] - қысқа дауысты дыбыс – уақ, уәде деген сөздерде

[u:] - созылыңқы дауысты дыбыс – су, бу деген сөздерде

[ʌ] - қысқа дауысты дыбыс – хат, жат деген сөздерде

[e:] - созылыңқы дауысты дыбыс – қазақша ө дыбысына аздап ұқсайды, көз, сөз.

Д а у ы с с ы з д ы б ы с т а р

[p] - қазақша п дыбысынан екпіндірек айтылады: папка, пар деген сөздерде

[b] - қазақша б дыбысынан екпіндірек айтылады: бел, бет деген сөздерде

[m] - қазақша м – мен, май деген сөздерде

[f] - қазақша ф – фабрика деген сөзде

[v] - қазақша в – вагон деген сөзде

[Ө] - дауыссыз Қазақ тілінде жоқ дыбыстар. Осы дыбыстарды айтқанда

[ð] - дауысты тілдің ұшын астыңғы тіс пен үстіңгі тістің арасына

қойып айту керек

[s] - қазақша с – сен, серік деген сөздерде

[z] - қазақша з – қыз, қызық деген сөздерде

[t] - қазақша т- дан айырмашылығы тілдің ұшын альвеолаға қойып айтады, қазақша т-ны айтқанда тілдің ұшы жоғарғы тісімізге тиіп тұрады.

[d] - қазақша д- тілдің ұшы альвеолада – дөң, дорба

[l] - қазақша л – тілдің ұшы альвеолада – лай

[r] - қазақша р – бару, рахат деген сөздерде

[ʃ] - қазақша ш – шырша деген сөзде

[ʒ] - қазақша ж – жедел, жеңу деген сөздерде

tʃ] - қазақша ч – чемодан деген сөзде

[dʒ] - дж – қазақ тілінде жоқ дыбыс

[k] - қазақша к – көк, көгал деген сөздерде

[ŋ] - қазақша ң – сенің, оның деген сөздерде

[h] - қазақша һ – жиһан деген сөзде

[j] - қысқа дыбыс, қазақша ие-ге ұқсас

[g] - қазақша г – егін деген сөзде

Дауыстылар:	Қысқа	Ұзақ	Дифтонгтар
	[i]-in	[I:]-tree	[ei]-plate
	[o]-dog	[j:]- fork	[ai]-nine
	[e]-pen	[a:]-car	[oi]-boy
	[ʌ]-bus	[u:]-blue	[au]-house
	[æ]-bag	[j:]-girl	[ou]-rose

[u]-book

[a:] -car

[I]-sister

[ej]-hair

[uj]- poor

Дауыссыздар	Қатан	Ұяң	СОНАНТЫ
	[p]-pen	[b]-bed	[m]-man
	[t]-ten	[d]-desk	[n]-no
	[k]-cat	[g]-give	[ŋ]-long
	[f]-face	[v]-hive	[l]-lamp
	[θ]-three	[ð]-this	[w]-wall
	[s]-stone	[z]-rose	[r]-red
	[e]-shell	[ʒ]-pleasure	[j]-yes
	[h]-hat		
	[t]-chair	[dʒ]-page	

Ағылшын дауыссыз әріптері мен әріп тіркестерінің оқылуы

[s] е, i, y әріптерінің алдында: cent, pencil, cycle

1. Cc <

[k]

cat, cable, clean

2. ck → [k]

black, tick, clock, dock

[dʒ] е, i, y әріптерінің алдында: gentle, gin, gym

3. Gg <

[g]

garden, game, gate

[s] сөздің басында : send, six, sit, stand

4. Ss <

[z] екі дауысты дыбыстың ортасында

және үнді дыбыстан кейін:

please, ties, pens

5. ch chair, chess, rich

>[tʃ]

tch	match, watch
6. sh → [ʃ]	she, shelf, shy, shop
[θ]	thick, thin, myth
7. th <	
[ð]	this, these, that, those
8. ng → [ŋ]	thing, long, song
9. ll → [l]	bell, kill, fell, spell
ss → [s]	less, mass, kiss, mess
dd → [d]	add
10. -le	тіркесінің алдындағы буынға екпін түскен жағдайда дауысты алфавиттік тәртіппен оқылады: cycle, table, title, able
11. Hh → [h]	hat, him, he, hate, hall
12. Jj → [dʒ]	jump, Jack, Jim, jam
13. Rr → [r]	run, red, read, street
14. Ww → [w]	wine, wide, win, well
15. wh → [w]	when, where, white
[gz]	екпінді дауыстының алдында exam, example, exist
16. Xx <	
[ks]	қалған жағдайларда box, next, text, six
17. ng → [ŋ]	song, long, sitting
nk → [ŋk]	bank, blank, pink
18. wor → [wə:]	work, word, world

Дауыссыз фонемалар акустика-артикуляциялардың ерекшеліктеріне қарай үшке жіктеледі.

1. Дауыстың қатысына қарай дауыссыздар әдетте үшке бөлінеді.

А) үнділер- l, n, m, w, r, j, ŋ.

В) үяндар-b,d,g,v,ð,z,ʒ.

С) қатаңдар-p, t, k, f, s, h,θ,tʃ.

2. Дауыссыздарды айтылу(ауаның шығу) жолына қарай да үш топқа бөлуге болады.

А) шұғыл- k, g, t, d, p, b,m,n.

В) ызың-f, v, h, s,z,ð,θ,ʒ.w,j.

С) діріл дауыссыздар- r.

Дауысты дыбыстардың оқылуы;

[a]- doctor, not, modern, following, long;

[o;]- lawn, also, call, before, orchard;

[ʊ]- cosy, also, only, own, so;

[æ]- Sandford, pantry, grandmother;

[u;]- rooms, two, fruit;

[ai]- behind, dining-room, guite;

[ɜ:]- nursery, furniture;

[e]- Betty, bedroom, every, many;

[aʊ]- house, downstairs

Four types of reading of English vowels in stressed syllables

letters types of reading	a [ei]	o [ou]	e [i:]	i [ai]	y [wai]	u [ju:]
I	[ei] Name	[ou] not	[i:] be	[ai] fine my		[ju:] tune
II	[æ] Flat	[o] not	[e] pen	[i] sit myth		[ʌ] cup

III	[a:] Large	[o:] fork			
IV	[ɛə] Mary	[o:] more	[iə] here		[juə] during

The consonants having two readings

letter	position	reading	examples
c [si:]	1) before e, i, y;	[s]	cent, pencil, icy
	2) before a, o, u, all consonants and in the end of words	[k]	cap, come, cup, black
g [dʒi]	1) before e, i, y;	[dʒ]	page, gin, gypsy
	2) before a, o, u, all consonants and in the end of words	[g]	good, green, big
s [es]	1) in the word beginning, before deaf consonants and in the end of a word;	[s]	sit, student, lists
	2) Between vowels, in the end of words after vowels and sonorous consonants	[z]	please, ties, pens
x [eks]	1) before consonants and in the end of wo	[ks]	text, six
	2) rds;	[gz]	exam
	2) before a vowel under an accent		

Reading of combinations of public letters under an accent

Combination of letters	Reading	examples	Combination of letters	Reading	examples
------------------------	---------	----------	------------------------	---------	----------

i	[ei]	rain	oor	[uə]	poor
ay	[ei]	day	our	[uə]	tour
ea	[i:]	dream	eigh	[ei]	eight
ee	[i:]	week	igh	[ai]	high
ew	[ju:]	new	ign	[ai]	sign
oi	[əi]	oil	ild	[ai]	child
oy	[əi]	boy	ind	[ai]	mind
oo	[u:]	book	oll,ld	[əu]	roll,cold
au	[o:]	autumn	ass	[a:]	class
oa	[əu]	road	alf	[a:]	half
ou	[u:]	group	aw	[o:]	draw
ow	[əu]	know	augh	[o:]	daughter
or	[o:]	horse	ough	[o:]	brought
er	[ə:]	her	war	[o:]	war
ur	[ə:]	turn	sh	[ʃ]	show
ar	[a:]	car	ch	[tʃ]	children
are	[ɛə]	care	tch	[tʃ]	scotch
ear	[iə]	ear	th	[ð]	this
ear	[a:]	heart	th	[θ]	think
ere	[ɛə]	there	ck	[k]	back
ere	[iə]	here	ph	[f]	photo

1. Task 1:

Read:

[i] – it is in sit ticket city

[it iz in sit 'tikit 'siti]

[e] – set leg pen bed neck net said

[set leg pen ben nek net sed]

[æ] – cap cat can as back tap

[kæp kæt kæn æz bæk tæp]

[u] – book put foot full hood

[buk put fut ful hud]

[ə] – an ago again under brother sister

[ən ə'gou ə'gen 'ʌndə brʌðə 'sistə]

2. Task 2:

Read the following words:

Tea, me;

part, large;

small, port, all;

too, fruit, roof;

girl, first, heard;

day, play, name, place;

my, buy, side, blind;
Thursday, theatre, birthday;
the, this, brother, father, mother;
shirt, shelf, Russian;
children, cheek, watch;
pleasure, usual;
cabbage, just;
boy, soil;
near, hear;
pear, fare, chair,;
no, cold, soap, blow;
now, house, brown;
four, more, door;
plural, January, during.

Диграфтар

Ағылшын тілінде төмендегі диграфтар қолданылады:

1. sh = [ʃ], "shine" [ʃaɪn];
2. zh = [ʒ], "Zhukov" [ˈzʊkɒv] (тек практикалық транскрипцияларда);
3. ch = [tʃ], "China" [ˈtʃaɪnə]; = [k] грек тілінен шыққан сөздерде, "echo" [ˈekəʊ], сондай-ақ басқа тілдерден алынған кірме сөздерде;
4. kh = [x], "Kharkov" [ˈxɑrkɒv] (тек практикалық транскрипцияларда);
5. th = [ð] не [θ], "the" [ði:, ðə], "think" [θɪŋk]

Интонация

Дыбыстар белгілі бір қалыптағы дыбыс мүшелерінің жұмысы нәтижесінде пайда болады. Дыбысты айтудағы дыбыс мүшелерінің орны мен қозғалысы оның артикуляциясы (articulation), әуенінің өзгеруі интонация (intonation) деп аталады. Сөзді дыбыстық жүйенің белгілері арқылы жазуды транскрипция (transcription) деп атайды. Транскрипциялық белгілер, әдетте, квадрат жақшаға жазылады.

Интонация бұл әуен, екпін, қарқын және тембрдің күрделі бірлігі. Әр тілдің өзіне тән интонациясы ағылшын тілін үйренудің шарттарының бірі осы (тілдік) болады. Ағылшын тілінің интонациясы басым үннің интонациясын мегеру болып табылады.

Әр тілде дыбыстау мүшелерінің ерекше құрылымы мен қозғалыстары болады, сондай-ақ әр тілдің тек өзіне тән тыныстық режимі мен кернеуі де болады. Жоғарыда айтылған қасиеттер тілдің артикуляциялық базасы деп аталады (articulatory basis of the language). Кез келген тіл ауызша сөйлеуден басталады. Барлық тілдердің негізі - дыбыс. Сөздер сол дыбыстардан құралады. Сөзді түсіну үшін әуелі оны тыңдау керек. Сөзді дұрыс айта білу үйренушінің осы сөзді дұрыс тыңдай білуімен тығыз байланысты. Тілді үйретудің

мақсаттарының бірі - үйренушіні сөзді және таныс емес дыбыстарды тыңдай білуге үйрету. Сөзді тыңдау дегеніміз - оның акустикалық формасын білу. Сөзді дұрыс айтпау оны түсінбеуге әкеліп соғады. Егер сөзді айтушы сөздің бір дыбысын өзгертіп айтса, сөздің мағынасы өзгереді.

Мысалы: white - wide, eat - it

Мұғалім сөзді дұрыс айтудың маңызын жақсы білуі керек.

Әр тілдің өзіне тән дыбыстың жүйесі бар. Бұл ағылшын тіліне де қатысты. Ағылшын тілінің дыбыстары қазақ тілінің дыбыстарымен бірдей емес, бірақ екі тілде де ұқсас дыбыстар бар.

Ағылшын тілінің мына дыбыстары айтуда қиындық туғызады: [w], [p], [f], [зә].

Сондай-ақ, [s], [pz] дыбыстарының қосарланып келуі “months”, “clothes” сөздерін айтуда қиындық туғызады. Ал [ң] дыбысы қазақ тіліндегі [ң] дыбысының айтылуына ұқсас.

Мысалы:

English, think, song, sitting

Ағылшын тілі ырғағының тән ерекшелігі-бұл сөйлемде перкуссия буындары шамамен бірдей уақыт аралығында айтылады. Сондықтан соққысыз буындар айтылатын жылдамдық екпіннің екі жағында орналасқан соққысыз буындардың санына тікелей байланысты. Егер соққы жоқ буындар аз болса, олар әлдеқайда жылдам айтылады.

Жазбаша сурет стресс және әуендер ағылшын тілінде:

[‘]- шок слогының алдында тек соңғы емес жағдайда ғана орналасады.

таңбалар [] және [Pinot] – соңғы слог алдында екпін белгісін ауыстыру ретінде пайдаланылады. Төмен көрсететін көрсеткі сол буындағы дауыстың төмендеуін білдіреді. Жоғары көрсететін көрсеткі соңғы буында және кейінгі соққысыз дауыстың көтерілуін білдіреді. Мысалы: Tellme.

Төмен түс

Ағылшын тіліндегі Төмен түс-шок буындарындағы дауыстың бірқалыпты құлауы (шок буындары түсетін баспалдақтардың мысалын келтіруге болады). Бұл жағдайда дауыс соңғы перкуссия слогында өте күрт түседі. Егер орыс тілімен салыстырсақ, онда бұл жерде тонның өсуі біртіндеп әрбір перкуссия буынында болады, сонымен қатар бұл күрт естілмейді. Ағылшын төменгі тоны бір қабатты тондарда командалық интонацияға ұқсайды:

Halt! – Токта!

Eat! – Тамақтанасың!

Drink! – Іш!

Төмен түс (немесе FallingTone) – бұл сөйлемнің, бекітудің және анықтаудың аяқталуы. Сондықтан оны келесі жағдайларда қолданады:

1. Леп белгісі сөйлемнің соңында. Мысал:

What a flash of lightning!

2. Қысқасөйлемдердіңсоңындаәңгімесипатындағы. Мысал:

He didn ‘ t come.

3. Соңындакоманданыалыпжүретінбилеушіұсыныстар, тыйымнемесебұйрық.

Мысал:

Don ' t drink this cy!

4. Сұрақесіміменбасталатынарнайұсыныстарсоңында. Мысал:

What is your name?

Why are you smiling?

Where is my dog?

5. Белүсұрақтарыныңекіншібөлімінде.

Бұләңгімешіұсыныстыңбіріншібөлігіндеайтылғанынажәнеөзқұқығынрастаудықажететпейтінекенінесенімдіболғанжағдайлардаорыналады. Мысал:

Cy is cold, isn ' tit?

6. Сәлемдесукезінде. Мысал:

Good evening!

7. Ұсыныстаөтінішбөлінгенкезде. Мысал:Jack, we will see you in a day.

8. Ұсыныссоңындаорналасқанқолданбабөлінгенкезде. Мысал:

He is my friend, a driver.

9. Негізгісөйлемніңсоңында,

бірақсоңғысөйлемдіжоғарынүктеменайтукерекболғандағана. Мысал:

When you arrive, will I see you?

Жоғарылайтынтон

Орыстіліненшыққанаағылшынтілініңбастыерекшелігі – біріншіслогөтетөмен, соданкейінсоңғысоққыслогынадейінбаяукөтеріледі. Қпримерге:

Do you see me?

Can you give it to me?

Are you sure you will come?

Егерорыстіліндетағыбірұқсастықтыөткізсеңіз,

ондабұлүндесадамныңинтонациясынаұқсайды,

олтаңданудыңкейбірүлесіменсұралады: менүйдемін. – Үйде? Жоғарытүс-бұлаяқталмаған, күмән, сенімсіздік.

Сондықтанжоғарынүктеменжиіқолданылады:

1. Жалпытақырыптағысөйлемдерде. Мысал:

My teacher and I left the class-room.

2. Жағдайұсыныстыңбасындаболғанжағдайда. Мысал:

Last week there were a lot of problems.

3. Тізбеленгенсөйлемніңбарлықбіртектімүшелері.

Егеролсөйлемніңаяқталуыболса, бұлсоңғымүшегеқатыстыемес. Мысал:

I see many cars, trees, buses and benches on the street

Ағылшынша транскрипция арқылы оқу, транскрипция деген не?

Ағылшынша сөздерді транскрипция арқылы оқи аламыз, сөздердің транскрипциясы екі тік жақшаның арасында жазылады, мысалы cat сөзінің транскрипциясы - [kæt], k - қазақша к деп оқылады, æ - қазақша ә-ге ұқсас оқылады ал t - қазақша т боп оқылады.

Апострофтың қолданылуы

Апостроф (‘) — орфографиялық таңба. Ағылшын тілінде апострофты қолданатын үш түрлі жағдай бар:

- зат есімнің тәуелденуі;
- айтылмайтын (оқылмайтын) әріптердің орнын ауыстыру;
- сандардың, бас әріптердің және аббревиатуралардың (қысқарма) көпше түрлері s арқылы жасалғанда.

Сұрақтар:

1. Ағылшын тілінде қанша әріп бар?
2. Ағылшын тілінде қанша дауысты бар?
3. Ағылшын тілі дауыстыларының ерекшеліктері?
4. Қандай дифтонгтарды білесіз?
5. Дауысты 1- буын түрі қалай оқылады?
6. Дауысты 2- буын түрі қалай оқылады?
7. Дауысты 3- буын түрі қалай оқылады?
8. Дауысты 4- буын түрі қалай оқылады?
9. « u » барлық түрдегі буында қалай оқылады?
10. Қандай жұп дауыссыздарды білесіздер?

1 - жаттығу

Төмендегі сөздерді оқып шығыңыз:

Yeast, big, made, type, little, did, dye, eve, mete, mole, make, feels, clay, stage, stable, stale, stands, zippy, kite, ill, mine, style, flat, date, nail, gyp, bend, bands, go, gentle, size, pencil, state, miss, fans, bits, lime, sale, doll, name, nap, nape, plate, plan, cycle, cold, gin, gob, glide, mind, idle, mystic, by, synonym, desk, lye, cliff, yell, mist, neatly

2- жаттығу

Төмендегі сөздерді оқып транскрипциясын жазыңыз:

Reach, quite, class, new, cold, book, silly, which, when, well, wax, hide, shy, rock, tube, gipsy, gun, cheap, bottle, home, use, black, yet, space, few, week, cell, up, chair, sooty, wild, kind, stuff, box, mind, chalk, type, fuse, last, ask, pay, wake, wage, child, exact, page, jet, dig, too, spoke, jump, all, witty, hair, day, vast, call, hill, his, moon, Dutch, mast, joke, role, bridge, ream, whale, wale, quick, air, exhibit, small, balky, pole, Balkan, mash, fairy, dish, pair, shoot, thick, thin, depth, tenth, three, teeth, tooth, that, this, these, those, they, thy, then, with

Сәлемдесу, танысу).
Greeting | Сәлемдесу
Hello! | Сәлем!

Hi! | Сәлем!

Good morning! | Қайырлытаң!

Good afternoon! | Қайырлықүн! (afternoon деген сөз түсқайтқан кезді білдіреді. Бірақ қазақша олай сәлемдесу болмағандықтан олу ақытта Қайырлықүн! деген орынды болады.)

Good evening! | Қайырлықеш!

Good night! | Қайырлықүн!
(Қайырлықүндеген сөз көптеген тілдерде жатаралдындағы сөз ретінде қолданылады.)

Бастапқыда жазылған Hello! Hi! сөздері сыпайы түрге жатпайды. Ресми кездесулер мен жасы үлкен бейтаныса адамдарға олай айтылмайды. Тиісінше, сыпайы түрде *Good morning!*, *Good afternoon!* т.с.с. сөздер айтылады.

Танысу (жағдай сұрасу) | Getting Acquainted

- **How are you?** | Қалың(ыз) қалай?

Thanks, I am fine! And you? | Рахмет, жақсымын. Өзің(із) ше?

I am fine too! | Менде жақсымын!

- **Where are you from?** | Қайдан боласыз?

I am from Almaty. | Мен Алматыдан боламын!

- **How old are you?** | Сіздің жасыңыз нешеде?

I am 20 (twenty). | Мен жиырмадамын.

I am a student. | Мен студентпін.

I study at a University. | Мен университетте оқимын.

Tell goodbye | Қоштасу

Good bye! | Саубол(ыңыз)!

Bye-bye! (Bye!) | Саубол(ыңыз)!

See you soon! | Келесі кездескенше!

Take care! | Аманбол! (Саутұр!)

Answer the questions.

1. What's your name?

9. What's her name?

1. How old are you?
2. Do you have a family?
3. Are you married?
4. Do you have a father?
5. What's his name?
6. How old is he?
7. Have you got a mother?
10. What does she do?
11. How old is she?
12. Have you got a sister / brother?
13. What's her / his name?
14. How old is he / she?
15. What does he / she do?
16. What's her / his hobby?



About Myself

My name is Dina, I'm thirteen years old. I was born in a small village called Kamenka and I live there. My father works on a farm, my mother does housework. I go to school and my younger brother stays at home with mother.

It's very beautiful in our village both in winter and summer; there are many forests and fields around. There is a horse, two cows and also goats and chickens on our farm. Early in the morning before going to school I help my mother to milk the cows or feed the chickens.

There is a real Russian stove in our wooden house and when it's cold my brother and I perch on it to warm ourselves. At the weekend my mother bakes the pies and we ride a horse with father. In May our whole family plants potatoes. Apple, plum, cherry trees strawberry plants and raspberrycanes grow around our house at our parcel. In summer we swim in the river, gather berries and mushrooms in the forest. Besides that my father can cook very delicious shashlik. In the evenings we go fishing.

In winter we like to toboggan and make the snowman. I love my rustic home.

Article – артикль

Ағылшын тілінде артикльдің үш түрі бар:

1. **Indefinite article** (белгісіз артикль) – **a, an**
2. **Definite article** (белгілі артикль) – **the**
3. **Zero article** (артикльдің қолданылмауы)

Артикльдердегіміз не және олар не үшін қажет?

Article (артикль) – сөз табы,
зат есімдердің алдында қолданылады және оны анықтап тұрады:
a table
the pen

Артикль белгілі бір зат есіммен байланысты, егер зат есімнің алдында анықтауыш болса, онда артикль олардың алдында тұрады:
анықтауыш + зат есім:

a new house
a big apple

1. **Indefinite article** (белгісіз артикль) – **a, an**

Бұл артикль **one** (**бір, біреу**) сан есімінен шыққан.
Қолданылуы: зат есімнің жеке шет түрінде:

Take a pen, not two pens.
көп заттың ішінде біреуі аталса:
I am a student.

a – дауыссыз **дыбыстардың** алдында қолданылады:

a table
a dictionary
a teacher

a big apple

Take a map. – Бір картаны алыңыз.

an – дауысты **дыбыстардың** алдында қолданылады

an apple

an orange

an hour

an yellow pencil

I am reading an interesting book. – Мен қызықты кітап оқып отырмын.

Мамандықтардың алдында белгісіз артикль қолданылатынын естесіңіз:

A am a teacher. – Мен мұғаліммін.

He is a translator. – Ол аудармашы.

Егер мамандық көпше түрде болса артикль қолданылмайды.

We are teachers. – Біз мұғалімдерміз.

2. Definite article (белгілі артикль) – the

Белгілі артикль бұл деген сөзден шыққан.

Демек көптеген заттардың ішінен біреуі туралы айтатын болса қолзатесімді белгілі артикльмен айтатымыз.

Белгілі және белгісіз артикльдердің мағыналарын салыстырып көрейік:

Take **a** pen. – Қалам алыңыз (**кез-келген**).

Take **the** pen. – **Мына** қаламды алыңыз.

Аленді белгілі артикльді қолдану жағдайлары мен ережелерін қарастырайық.

the белгілі артикльді қолданылуы:

1. Жекеше, көпше түрдегі зат есімдердің алдында:

The book that I am reading is on the table. – Мен оқып отырған кітап столдың үстінде.

The books that I am reading are on the table. –

Мен оқып отырған кітаптар столдың үстінде.

2. Тексттегі зат есім бір рет аталғаннан кейін қайталанса:

The Smiths have bought a new house. The house is very high. –

Смиттер жаңа үй сатып алды. Ол үй өте биік.

Жалқы есімдердің алдында артикль қолданылмайды.

3. Бірақ, егер фамилия ретінде сөз аталса:

The Smiths have bought a new house. – Смиттер отбасы жаңа үй сатып алды.

4. Жалғыз атауларда:

the Sun – күн

the Moon – ай

the Earth – жер

The sun was shining. – Күн сәулесін шашып тұрды.

5. Мұхиттар мен теңіздер, өзендер мен көлдер, таулар мен шөл далалар,

аралдар атауларында:

the Amazon River – Амазонка

the Pacific Ocean – Тынық мұхиты

the Pamir – Памир

the Bahamas – Багамаралдары

They went to the Alps every summer. – Олар Альпыға жылда жазда барды.

6. Мемлекеттер атауларында әкімшіліктер минаталса:

the United States of America

the People's Republic of China

the United Kingdom

7. Кейбір елдердің, қалалардың атында:

the Netherlands – Нидерланды

the Congo – Конго

the Hague – Гаага

Абстракттілі, ғылым мен оқу пәндерінің атаулары (history, gold, life, air, grammar) алдында артикль қолданылмайды.

8. Бірақ, егер абстракттілі зат есім белгілі санды немесе сапаны білдірсе, онда белгілі артикль қолданылады:

the history of France – Франция тарихы

the grammar of the English language – Ағылшын тілі грамматикасы

The gold of this ring is very old. – Бұл жүзіктің алтыны өте ескі.

3. Zero article – артикльдің қолданылмауы

Зат есімдердің артикльсіз қолданылатын жағдайлары болады.

Зат есімдер артикльсіз қолданылады:

1. Жалқы есімдер (есімдер, континенттер атауы, елдер, қалалар, көшелер, жыл мезгілдері, айлар, күндер т.б.):

Tom is going to buy a new car. – Том жаңа автомобиль сатып алғалы жүр.

Helsinki is the capital of Finland. – Хельсинки – Финляндияның астанасы.

London is an old city. – Лондон – ескі қала.

Broadway is famous for its theaters. – Бродвей өзінің театрларымен әйгілі.

I was there in spring (in December, on Monday). – Мен онда көктемде болдым. (желтоқсанда, дүйсенбіде).

2. Дәреже мен атағанда:

Doctor White – доктор Уайт

Professor Black – профессор Блэк

3. Абстракттілі және зат атаулы зат есімдері жалпы мағынада:

gold

hope

music

Gold is a precious metal. – Алтын – қымбатметалл.

There is always hope. – Үмітәрқашанбар.

I like music very much. – Менмузыканыөтеұнатамын.

4. Затесімніңалдындатәуелдіксептігіндегіжалқыесім:

John's house – Джонныңүйі

I met Nancy's sister. – МенНэнсидінапайынкезіктірдім.

5. Алдындатәуелдікнемесесілтеуесімдіктерібарзатесімдер:

my apartment – меніңпәтерім

that teacher – олмұғалім

6. no сөзібарзатесімдер:

There is no bread on the table. – Столдананжоқ.

They have no new teachers. – Олардажаңамұғалімдержоқ.

No man can do it. – Ешадамдаоныжасайалмайды.

Жаңа сөздерді жаттау:

parents - ата-аналар

uncle - аға, көке

aunt - тәте, апа

niece - жиен(қыз бала)

nephew - жиен(ұл бала)

brother-in-law - жезде, күйеубала, қайынаға, қайын

relatives - туыс

twins - егіздер

husband - ер, күйеу

wife - әйел, зайып

cousin - тәтемніңбаласы

discuss problems - проблемалалардықайынқайынталқылау

get on well - жақсықарымқатынастаболу

to be deeply attached to smb. - біреугеөттежақынболу

upbringing - тәрбие

to be good at ...бірнәрсеніжақсыжасайбілу ...

to be handy with ... бірнәрсеніжақсыжасайбілу ...

to play the guitar - гитарадаойнау

to have much in common - ортақнарселерболу

hard-working – жұмыскер

supermarket

department store

restaurant

hotel

museum

library

movie theater
factory
police department
city hall
town hall
prison
mall
church
cathedral
chapel
mosque
synagogue
temple
landmark
art gallery
monument
factory
city
town
capital
village
port
metropolis
suburb
outskirts
district
locality
bus stop
bus station
taxi stop
subway station
train station
airport
gas station
zoo
square
park
aquarium
amusement park
concert hall
circus
travel agency
coffee shop
gym

stadium
college
university
academy
laundromat
auto repair shop
parking lot

Buildings vocabulary



school



hospital



post office



bank



fire station

My family

It's very important for everybody to have people, who love you and understand you. For me these people are my family.

The heart of our family is my mother. She is kind and loving, always ready to listen and help. She is almost 40, but she doesn't look her age. Sometimes people even **consider** us to be sisters. My mother is very busy woman. She works as a **lecturer** in the University. That's why in the evening she often prepares for her classes or checks students' reports and projects. But **nevertheless** she finds time to take care about us and we always try to help her about the house.

My father is a very clever and educated person. He is 45. He is a **lawyer**. I'm very proud of my dad because I know that his **proficiency** is highly praised by his colleagues and clients. My dad is a very **responsible** person. Whatever he does, he does it **properly**, and he **demand**s the same on our part. In spite of his strictness, my dad is a very **sociable** person and makes a good company.

Also, I have a brother. He is 5 years younger than me. Like our father, he is a very sociable person. He is bored with school and studying but he is very **keen on** games. He is **fond of** volley-ball and tennis. When he is old enough he hopes to become a professional player, so he spends a lot of time practicing and trying to **improve** his games.

My brother and I are totally different, but we are good friends, we understand each other and share our problems. My brother's optimism always supports me in different situations.

Actually we are a very friendly family. We understand each other with the first sight and come to help each other without any extra word.

Tell about Arman from the text «About myself»

- 1) What is the name of the author?
- 2) When is his birthday?
- 3) Where is he from?
- 4) How old is he?
- 5) What is he?
- 6) What is his appearance?
- 7) What is his sign of the zodiac?
- 8) What is he fond of?
- 9) What is his hobby?
- 10) What kind of people he does not like?

The Noun – зат есім

The Noun (зат есім) – заттың атын білдіріп, кім, не, кімдер, нелер деген

сұрақтарға жауап беретін сөздер зат есім деп аталады.

Мысалы:

who is this? – бұл кім?

what is this? – бұл не?

Ағылшын тілінде көптеген зат есімдер артикльдермен қолданылады (артикльдерді біз бөлек материалда қарастырамыз).

Зат есімдер бөлінеді:

1. лексикалық мағынасына қарай:

1) **Жалқы есімдер (Proper)** – ат, фамилия, географиялық атаулар, апта күндеріт.
б.:

John, Charles Dickens, Trafalgar Square, Moscow, the United Kingdom, Victory Day, Thursday, February.

2) **Жалпы есімдер (Common)** – заттар, құралдар, әрекеттер, күйлер, сезімдер.
house – үй
mission – миссия, тапсырма
work – жұмыс, еңбек, шаруа

санауға келетін:

bullet – оқ

horse – ат

conference – конференция

two houses – екі үй

санауға келмейтін (көпшестүрі жоқ, белгісіз артикльмен қолданылмайды):

air – ауа

weather – ауарайы

2. структурасына қарай:

1) **жай**

man – ер адам,

tank – танк

2) **туынды** (демек құрамында түбірден басқа суффикстер немесе префикстер, кейде екеуі де болуы мүмкін):

report – баяндама, есеп

teacher – мұғалім

detachment – бөлім,

3) **күрделі** (екі немесе одан да көп түбірден тұрады)

headache – бас ауруы
workman – жұмысшы

3. көпше түрінің жасалу жолына қарай:

1) **дұрыс** (көпше түр –s жұрнағы арқылы жасалады):

a map (карта) – maps (карталар)

a pen (қалам) – pens (қаламдар)

Орфографиялық ерекшеліктері:

• егер сөз **-o, -s, -ch, -sh, -x**, ке аяқталатын болса **-es** жалғану арқылы жасалады:

hero (батыр) – heroes (батырлар)

dress (көйлек) – dresses (көйлектер)

match (сіріңке) – matches (сіріңкелер)

dish (тағам) – dishes (тағамдар)

box (қорап) – boxes (қораптар)

• егер сөз алдында дауыссыз тұрған **-y** әрпіне аяқталатын болса, **-y -i** болып ауысады, сөз соңы **-ies** болады;

city (қала) – cities (қалалар)

• түбірдегі **-f, -fe -ve** ге ауысып, сөз соңында **-ves** болады;

leaf (жапырақ) – leaves (жапырақтар)

wife (әйел) – wives (әйелдер)

2) **бұрыс** (ережеге бағынбайды);

ескі (бұрыннан келе жатқан қолданыстағы сөздер):

man (ер адам) – men (ер адамдар)

woman (әйел адам) – women (әйел адамдар)

child (бала) – children (балалар)

foot (аяқ) – feet (аяқтар)

tooth (тіс) – teeth (тістер)

mouse (тышқан) – mice (тышқандар)

goose (қаз) – geese (қаздар)

sheep (қой) – sheep (қойлар)

fish (балық) – fish (балықтар)

deer (бұғы) – deer (бұғылар)

жаңа (**-o** ға аяқталатын жаңа сөздер):

piano (фортепьяно) – pianos (фортепьянолар)

cello (виолончель) – cellos (виолончельдер)

solo (соло) – solos (сололар)

photo (фото) – photos (фотолар)

кірме сөздер:

formula (формула) – formulae (формулалар)

bacterium (бактерия) – bacteria (бактериялар)

analysis (анализ) – analyses (анализдер)
stimulus (стимул) – stimuli (стимулдар)

Зат есімдердің септелуі.

Ағылшын тілінде зат есімнің **екі** септігі бар:

жалпы және тәуелдік септік

Common case (жалпы септік) сөздіктегі формасы.

Ешқандай жалғауы жоқ. Сөйлемде сөздер жалғаулар арқылы емес, предлогтар және қатаң сөз тәртібі арқылы байланысады.

Possessive case (тәуелдік) септік бір нәрсеге тәуелділікті білдіреді және **'s** жалғануы арқылы жасалады.

Тәуелдік септіктегі зат есім үнемі анықтап тұрған сөздің алдында тұрады:

Peter's friend – Петрдің досы

my friend's book – Менің досымның кітабы

the cat's tail – Мысықтың құйрығы

Егер зат есім **-s** ке аяқталып тұрған көпше түрде болса, онда одан кейін апостроф (') қана жалғанады:

our friends' book – біздің достардың кітабы

Басқа әріптерге аяқталатын көпше түрдегі зат есімдерге **'s** жалғанады:

these men's plans – бұл адамдардың жоспарлары

our children's notebooks – біздің балалардың дәптерлері

's айтылуы:

[s] – maps

[z] – games, boys

[ɪz] – matches, boxes

Сөйлемдерде зат есімдер бола алады:

1. Бастауыш:

The **conference** was very interesting. – Конференция өте қызықты болды.

2. Толықтауыш:

We study **mathematics**. – Біз математиканы оқимыз.

3. Анықтауыш:

His brother is a student of the **university**. – Оның ағасы – университет студенті.

4. Пысықтауыш (мезгіл, мекен, мақсат, себепт.б.):

We decided to meet after **classes**. – Біз сабақтан кейін кездесуге шешім қабылдадық.
(мезгіл пысықтауыш)

There is a good library at our **academy**. – Біздің академияда жақсы кітапхана бар.
(мекен пысықтауыш)

Төмендегі сөздерді оқып шығыңыз:

Knit, physics, want, knife, Russian, picture, right, primness, boy, boil, girl, measure, demonstration, party, witty, fancy, worse, cold, philosophy, dark, duck, faculty, register, monitor, reward, university, marry, narrow, bale, terrible, require, mister, minister, departure, purl, knuckle, knew, keeping, war, enrich, pension, wood, ray, treasure, strong, first, reader, noise, station, writer, gun, wry, gipsy, actor, round, air, watch, flower, enslave, purge, pure, snare, smoker, tight, trainer, weakness, enlarge, brass, brightness, voice, structure, session, wash, ward.

Сөздерді аударыңыз және жаттаңыздар:

attractive	to grow
boring	low
busy	to understand
own	to know
photograph	to love
a marathon	to want
a winner	to play
a shepherd	sleepy
friendly	a story
true	at 5 o'clock
morning	evening
afternoon	tonight
yesterday	to put
to speak	to close
to use	to get up
wrong	right
to go	to do
to answer	a question
a cinema	a bank
famous	an athlete
a picture	a TV
like	anyway
last	a swimming pool
single	a mistake
to be born	happy
modern	History
about	to think

My hobby

My name is Olzhas. I'm thirteen years old. Everybody must have an ardour for something or an activity he likes to do in a free time.

My hobby is collecting stamps. In the childhood my father collected stamps too. I liked his collection very much and I decided to carry on the tradition. My father

helped me to begin collecting stamps. He had several repeated stamps and he gave me them. Also my grandmother found several old envelopes and gave me the stamps. I joined a club of stamp collectors and made new friends who have the same hobby. Now I can exchange stamps and discuss our collections.

All my stamps are kept in the special albums. They are divided into different themes. I have a lot of stamps with images of flowers, plants and famous people.

I like my hobby.

Answer the questions

1. What's your address?
2. What is your native language?
3. What's your profession?
4. What country are you from?
5. What is your hobby?
6. Where do you live?
7. What is your sign of the zodiac?
8. What do you go in?
9. What is your hobby?
10. What kind of people you do not like?

The English Character

The national character of the English has been described in different ways, but most commentators agree over one quality, which they describe as a sense of superiority or “insular pride”. English patriotism is based on a deep sense of security. Englishmen as individuals may have been insecure, threatened with the loss of their job, unsure of themselves or unhappy in many ways. But as a nation they have been secure for centuries.

The English are a well-disciplined people and it is probably no exaggeration to say that they have the best manners in the world. They are all polite, they all know how to hold their knife and fork and how to behave in society. Besides they are never rude. Coarse expressions are hardly ever used. You may be struck by the fact that life in Britain is less noisy.

The English display a surprising unity in a crisis. They also have a strong sense for public order. The apparent coldness of Englishmen has been almost universally noted by the foreigners. But they also confess that once one gets to know an Englishman better, he turns out to be a very companionable fellow.

The typical feature of the English is their love of games. They love playing all of them. They play football and cricket; games are nowhere so popular as in England. But however childish at their games they are very serious in business.

The British have long been famous as a nation of animal-lovers. There is a pet in nearly every family and often the family dog or cat has a special chair near the fire,

special food and a special place in the hearts of its owners. All this doesn't mean that the English differ from other human beings. They certainly feel the same emotions: jealousy, envy, joy and happiness as others— only their external reactions are different.

When one speaks of the English, one usually means all the nations living within the borders of the United Kingdom — Scots, Welsh or Irish. The difference between these nations is great enough for everyone who lives in Britain, but for the outside world it is less apparent.

1. Fill the gaps with the verbs in necessary time form:

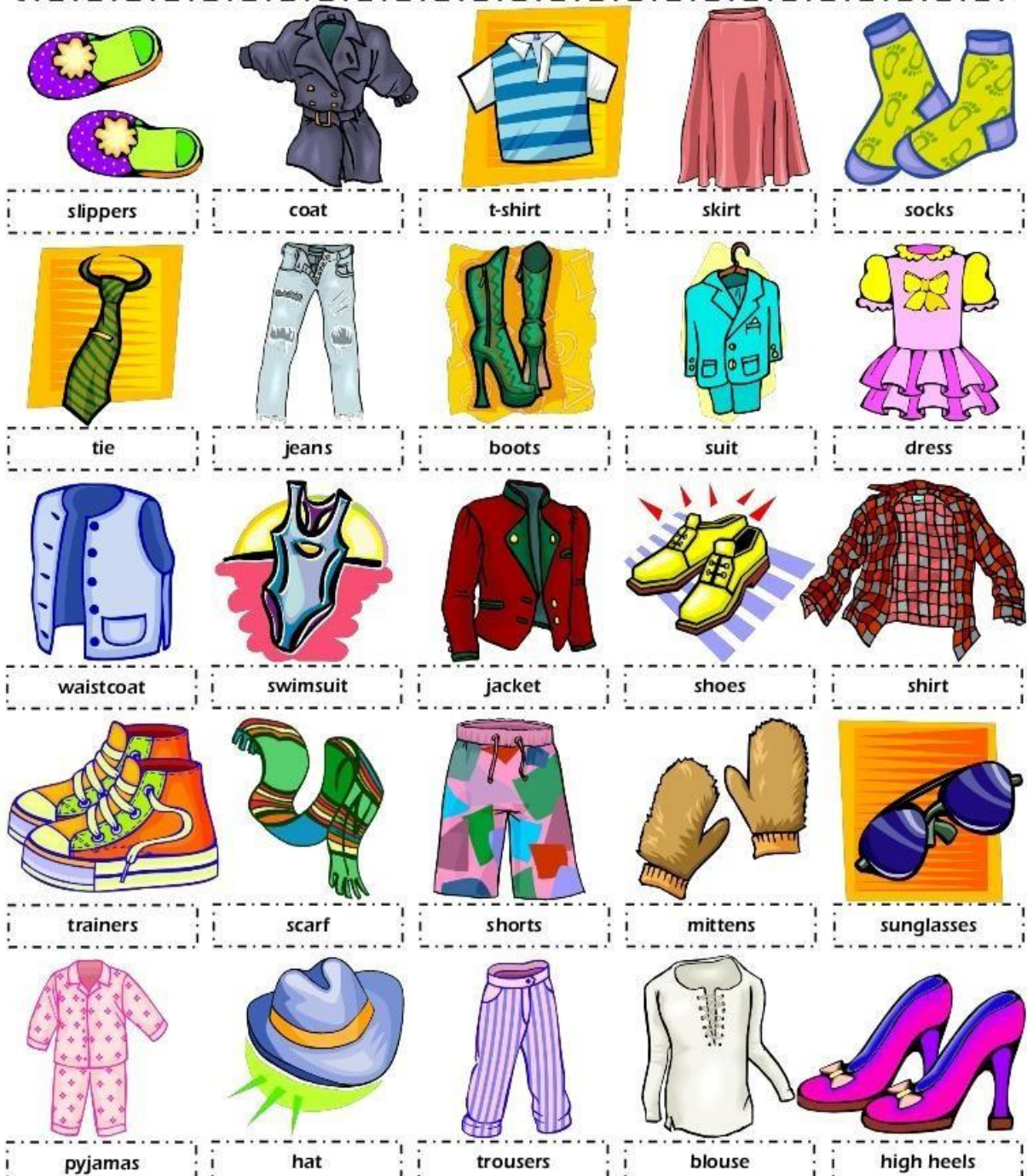
1. I you a present for your parents yet? (to choose)
2. I ... my work so far today (to start).
3. I..... any documents this year (to lose).
4. Unfortunately my friends to me yesterday (to come).
5. I these nice clothes when my friend me to the party (to put on, to invite).
6. What to you yesterday? (to happen)
7. Whereyou yesterday? (to be)
8. ... you everto India? (to be)
9. ... you for your friends now? (to wait)
10. What you yesterday when your brother home? (to do, to come)
11. I a car this year yet (to drive).
12. Who. your help? (to need).
13. your neighbor usually your computer? (to use)
14. ... you well last night? (to sleep)
15. ... your mother you chat in the internet last night? (to let)
16. ... you early next Friday if you to go to the office? (to wake up* to need)
17. What from the table? (to fall down)
18. My friend football since August (to play)
19. What you from 6 till 8 a.m. yesterday? (to do)
20. In two weeks we to drive our old uncle to the country (to go).
21. What time the filmtonight? (to begin)
22. Whatyou to do yesterday? (to decide)
23. Our chief..... already for London (to leave)
24. When hefor London? (to leave)
- 25 your mother often about you? (to worry)
26. youto find a new job soon? (to hope)
27. Whyyou..... at your friends? (to laugh)
28. He home as soon as he his work (to return, to finish)
29. My cousin tired because she good (to look, not + to feel).
30. ... you often a headache? (to have)
31. you today? (to be free)
32. your sister English? (to learn)

2. Answer the questions:

Are you busy tonight? 2. Are you tired now? 3. Is your friend ready to help you? 4. Do you drive a car? 5. Do you like to chat? 6. Does your sister laugh at you? 7. Does your mother cook well? 8. Were you upset yesterday? 9. Were you in time for the lessons yesterday? 10. Did you sleep well last night? 11. Did you hurt our friend yesterday? 12. Will you use your old computer? 13. Will you stay at home tomorrow? 14. Have you ever been to London? 15. Have you just had lunch? 16.

Ағылшынша	Оқылуы	Қазақша
a nephew	<i>нефю</i>	жиен (ұл бала)
a niece	<i>нис</i>	жиен (қыз бала)
a grandchild	<i>грэндчайлд</i>	немере
a great-grandchild	<i>грит-грэнтдчайлд</i>	шөбере
a sibling	<i>сиблиң</i>	туған бауыр (аға, әпке, іні, қарындас, сіңлі)
a spouse	<i>спаус</i>	жар, жұбай, (ері, әйелі)
a sister-in-law	<i>систе^p-ин-ло</i>	жеңге (ағаның әйелі)
a sister-in-law	<i>систе^p-ин-ло</i>	абысын
a brother-in-law	<i>бразэ^p-ин-ло</i>	жезде (әпкенің күйеуі)
parents-in-law	<i>пеэрэнтс-ин-ло</i>	қайын ата-ана
a wife	<i>уайф</i>	жар, әйел, жұбай
a son-in-law	<i>сан-ин-ло</i>	күйеу бала
a mom, мама	<i>мом, мама</i>	ана, мама
to marry	<i>мәри</i>	үйлену, тұрмысқа шығу
to become a mother	<i>бикам э мазэ^p</i>	ана болу
an enate	<i>инат, инейт</i>	нағашы (анасы жағынан туыс)
an uncle	<i>аңкл</i>	немере аға (әкенің ағасы, інісі), көке
an aunt	<i>энт ант</i>	немере әпке (әкенің әпкесі, қарындасы)
matchmaking	<i>мәтчмейкиң</i>	құдаласу, құда түсу салты
Has your mother come home yet?		17. Has your friend phoned you today
to ask		night
to be ready		to be absent

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES PICTURE DICTIONARY



Clothes

Clothes are an important part of modern life. It's hard to imagine how people can live without clothes. There are various styles of clothes nowadays, so people can choose what to wear on different occasions. As for me, I have a good collection of clothes in my wardrobe. There are a couple of school suits which are of classic style. Then I have some jeans and T-shirts for casual days. And at last, I have a couple of bright dresses for parties or special occasions. Most of all I like wearing ordinary jeans with matching shirts. I think it's not only convenient but also stylish. As for

shoes, I prefer wearing sports shoes or sneakers but I need to wear some classic black shoes to school. I don't like high heels because they are uncomfortable. I always try to keep my clothes and shoes neat. I think that clothes tell a lot about people and can make a strong impression. So if they are tidy and nice the impression will be positive. The choice of clothes also depends on seasons and weather conditions. In winter, for example, it's important to have a warm coat and a pair of boots. A jacket and rubber boots would be nice for spring and autumn. However, my favourite time is summer, when everyone can wear light T-shirts and shorts, or sarafan and sandals.

Modern Fashion

Most people believe that it's important to look nice. However, some people say that we place too much importance on appearance and fashion.

One will hardly disagree that it is pleasant to look at a person who is neatly and beautifully dressed. A person usually chooses clothes according to his or her age, social class, financial position and occupation. People also choose clothes according to their preferences and character. To my mind, if a person wants to produce a good impression and to be successful, he or she must look nice. When people speak to you, they always pay attention to your appearance and your clothes. If you look sloppy and untidy, they will try to avoid you. There is a saying that "good clothes open all doors" and I quite agree with it.

But some people place too much importance on their appearance. They spend much money on expensive clothes and sometimes they look ridiculous trying to be fashionable. There are some styles that can surprise and even shock people such as punks, hippies or Goths. It looks strange when a person wears razor blades instead of earrings, dyes his or her hair bright red or purple or puts on shoes on enormous platform. Some teenagers are fond of bright make-up, black fingernails, scruffy long hair or baggy clothes. But I think it is silly to slavishly follow the current fashions. In conclusion, I'd like to say that nowadays fashion becomes even more influential than it was in the past. It effects and moulds public taste. I believe that people should follow fashion and pay attention to their appearance, but it should never become a kind of obsession.

Some teenagers think that clothes make the man, while others don't care much about what they wear.

Nowadays the word "fashion" is a synonym for beauty, style and glamour. Every shop offers a wide choice of fashionable clothes and it is hard to resist the temptation to buy something new. But is it all right to put so much attention to clothes?

Personally, I am sure that there are more important things in life than fashion. To my mind, people speak too much about it and waste a lot of money on clothes. I have a pair of jeans and I wear them every day. I think jeans are comfortable and cheap. I never go for the latest styles or buy very expensive clothes.

However, most teenagers say that clothes show their personality. Besides, they are the first thing people see when they meet them. Teenagers believe that clothes help them produce a favourable impression and they say they feel better when they are dressed well. Young people also use bright make-up, cut and dye their hair and carry different accessories such as bags, purses, glasses, jewellery, hats or scarves in order to attract attention. Some youngsters are fond of experimenting with their look and mixing styles. But I don't think it is wise to become a fashion victim.

To conclude, I believe that clothes do not make the man. The main aim of clothes is to protect the human body from extreme weather, insects, chemicals and other hazards. The second aim is to attract attention and to indicate status. In my opinion, the main thing about clothes is comfort. As for beauty and style, they are less important.

The question of what pupils should wear to school rouses strong feelings on both sides. Some people give many reasons in favor of school uniforms. However, there are a lot of people who are against them.

The problem of school uniforms is discussed in every school. The majority of schoolchildren have a negative attitude to wearing a uniform. Nevertheless, there are arguments for school uniforms that should not be discounted.

To my mind, the school uniform has a lot of advantages. Firstly, some teenagers wear clothes that are not appropriate at school such as short skirts or clothes with vulgar language. Secondly, teachers say that uniforms help improve discipline and reduce peer pressure and bullying. It should also be noted that most pupils don't mind wearing uniforms. The wearing of school uniforms helps pupils realize that a person's unique gifts and personality traits go deeper than their clothes. What is more, the school uniform promotes equality because everyone has to wear the same.

However, some teachers believe that bringing in uniforms will not solve the school discipline problem. Clothes are not the main cause of bullying and therefore it will continue, regardless of dress policy. Most pupils are convinced that school uniforms interfere with their rights for self-expression. Some parents are also against uniforms because they are not cheap. But on the other hand, it is true that teenagers place too much importance on appearance and fashion. So pupils whose parents cannot afford to buy them fashionable clothes often become outsiders and suffer from bullying and emotional stress. So I think that a school uniform can prove to be a cheaper way of dressing children.

To conclude, school uniforms still remain a hot topic. I believe it is up to pupils, their teachers and parents to decide whether children should wear uniforms or not

The numeral -Сан есім

Есептік сан есімдер

Есептік сан есім заттың санын білдіріп *How many? How much?*- Қанша? деген сұраққа жауап береді.

Есептік сан есімдер *-teen, -ty* жұрнақтары арқылы жасалады.

а) 1-ден 12-ге дейінгі есептік сан есімдер ешқандай жалғаулықсыз жасалады.

<i>1 – one</i>	<i>4 – four</i>	<i>7 – seven</i>	<i>10 – ten</i>
<i>2 - two</i>	<i>5 - five</i>	<i>8 – eight</i>	<i>11 – eleven</i>
<i>3 - three</i>	<i>6 - six</i>	<i>9 – nine</i>	<i>12 – twelve</i>

б) 13-тен 20-ға дейінгі есептік сан есімдер сол сандардың бірінші ондығына – *teen* жұрнағын жалғау арқылы жасалады. (Бірақ *three, five* сан есімдері өзгереді).

<i>13 – thirteen</i>	<i>16 – sixteen</i>	<i>18 - eighteen</i>
<i>14 - fourteen</i>	<i>17 – seventeen</i>	<i>19 – nineteen</i>
<i>15 - fifteen</i>		

в) 20-дан 100-ге сан есімдерге алғашқы ондыққа –*ty* жұрнағын қосу арқылы жасалады.

<i>20 – twenty</i>	<i>50 – fifty</i>	<i>80 – eighty</i>
<i>30 - thirty</i>	<i>60 – sixty</i>	<i>90 – ninety</i>
<i>40 - forty</i>	<i>70 – seventy</i>	<i>100 – a hundred</i>

г) Ондық сан мен оған қосымша санның арасына дефис қойылады.

<i>21 – twenty-one</i>	<i>45 – forty-five</i>	<i>98 – ninety-eight</i>
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Реттік сан есімдер

а) Реттік сан есімдер заттың ретін, қатарын білдіреді, алдына белгілілік артикль “the” қойылу арқылы және алғашқы үш реттік саннан (*first, second, third*) басқа сандарға –*th* жұрнағын жалғау арқылы жасалады.

<i>1-st – the first</i>	<i>7-th – the seventh</i>	<i>13-th – the thirteenth</i>
<i>2-nd – the second</i>	<i>8-th – the eighth</i>	<i>14-th – the fourteenth</i>
<i>3-d - the third</i>	<i>9-th – the ninth</i>	<i>15-th – the fifteenth</i>

4-th – the fourth	10-th – the tenth	16-th – the sixteenth
5-th – the fifth	11-th – the eleventh	17-th – the seventeenth
6-th – the sixth	12-th – the twelfth	18-th - the eighteenth
		19-th – the nineteenth

б) 20 -90 сан есімдер –th жұрнағы жалғанғанда –у әрпі -ie аусады.

20 – the twentieth	50 – the fiftieth	80 – the eightieth
30 – the thirtieth	60- the sixtieth	90 – the ninetieth
40 – the fortieth	70 – the seventieth	100 – the hundredth

Айаттары мен апта күндері

Days of the week | Апта күндері

What day is it today? | Бүгін қандай күн?

Today is Sunday | Бүгін — жексенбі.

I was born in May 1990 | Мен 1990 жылы мамырайында туылдым.

Last month he had a birthday | Өткен айда оның туылған күні болды.

We do not work at weekend | Бізде малыс күндері (аптаның соңында) жұмыс істемейміз.

She comes on Monday | Ол дүйсенбіде (дүйсенбі күні) келеді

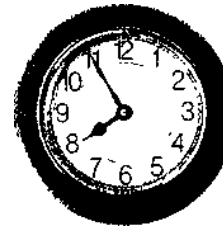
Ағылшынша	Оқылуы	Қазақша
Tomorrow	тэморору (туморору)	ертең
Yesterday	иестэдэй	кеше
The day before yesterday	Зе дэй бифор иестэдэй	алдыңғы күні
The day after tomorrow	Зе дэй афтэр тэморору	(Ертең емес) арғы күні (бүрсігүні)
weekly	уикльй	Апта сайын
Monday	Мандэй	Дүйсенбі
Tuesday	Тюздэй	Сейсенбі
Wednesday	Уенздэй	Сәрсенбі
Thursday	Сөздэй	Бейсенбі
Friday	Фрайдэй	Жұма
Saturday	Сэтэрдэй	Сенбі
Sunday	Сандэй	Жексенбі
January	джэнуари	Қаңтар
February	фебруари	Ақпан

March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

маач
эйприл
мэй
джюн
джулай
огэст
септембэр
октоубэр
новэмбэр
дисембэр

Наурыз
Сәуір
Мамыр
Маусым
Шілде
Тамыз
Қыркүйек
Қазан
Қараша
Желтоқсан

Write the times.



1. 5.00 – It's five o'clock.

5. 5.30 – It's half past five.

2. 5.15 – It's quarter past five. 6. 5.45 – It's quarter to six.

3. 5.05 – It's five past five

7. 5.25 – It's twenty five past five.

4. 5.40 – It's twenty to six.

8. 5.50 – It's ten to six.

Answer the questions:

1. What's the date today?

2. When does the term start?

3. When is Nayriz Day?

4. When's Valentine's Day?

5. When's Mother's Day?

6. When's Kazakh Independence Day?

7. What century is it now?

8. What are the dates of public holidays in your country?

9. When were you born?

10. When's your birthday?

to translate -

a centre -

please -

now -

What kind of? -

an economist -

nice -

a wall -

a lesson -

difficult -

new -

an exercise -

January -

March -

May -

July -

September -

November -

Monday -

to do -

then -

a mark -

a secretary -

bad -

a word -

a unit

easy -

old -

a sentence -

February -

April -

June -

August -

October -

December -

Tuesday -

Wednesday -	Thursday –
Friday -	Saturday –
Sunday -	a week –
a month -	a year -
small -	big –
light -	dark –

Ағылшынша	Оқылуы	Қазақша
What day is it today?	<i>Уат дәй из ум тэдэй (тудэй)?</i>	Бүгін қандай күн?
Today is Sunday	<i>Тэдэй из мандэй</i>	Бүгін жексенбі
When does it happen?	<i>Уен даз ум хәпен?</i>	(Бұл) қашан болды?
I was born in May 1990	<i>Ай уоз бөн ин мэй найнтин найнти</i>	Мен 1990 жылы мамыр айында туылдым
A month (year) ago	<i>Э манс (ие^p) эгоу</i>	Бір ай (жыл) бұрын
During this month	<i>Дюэриң зис манс</i>	Осы айдың көлемінде
Last month he had a birthday	<i>Ласт манс хи хэд э бөсдэй</i>	Өткен айда оның туылған күні болды
She comes on Monday.	<i>Ши камс он мандэй</i>	Ол дүйсенбіде (дүйсенбі күні) келеді.
We do not work at weekend	<i>Уи ду нот уорк әт уикэнд</i>	Біз демалыс күндері (аптаның соңында) жұмыс істемейміз
Yerik has english course every week	<i>Ерикхәзиңглишкорсэвриуик</i>	Еріктіңаптасайын (әраптада) ағылшыншакурсыбар
September is the first month of autumn.	<i>Септембэ из зе фөст манс ов отэм</i>	Қыркүйек – күздің алғашқы айы
Days of the week	<i>Дэйз ов зе уик</i>	Апта күндері
Months of the year	<i>Мансз ов зе ие^v</i>	Жылдың айдары
1879 (eighteen seventy nine)	<i>Ейттин севенти-найн</i>	1879
2009 (two thousand and nine)	<i>Ту саузенд энд найн</i>	2009

My Friend and I."

This is my friend. My friend's name is Bolat. Bolat is not old, he is young. He is only 25. Bolat is married. He has a wife and a child. His wife's name is Ainur. She is 23. My friend is a lawyer. Ainur is a doctor. She works in a hospital. Bolat and Ainur have a son, Arman by name. He is only 3 years old. Every morning Bolat takes his son to the nursery school.

I'm not a lawyer, I'm a student. I study at the Kazakh Law University. I'm not from Almaty, I'm from Shymkent. It is my dream to become a judge in future. I like studying in the University very much.

Answer the questions:

1. Is your friend Mike?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. Is your friend 19?
4. How old is your friend?
5. What does your friend do?
6. Is he married?
7. What does his wife do?
8. Are Bolat and Ainur of the same age?
9. Is your friend's family large?
10. Do Bolat and Ainur have any children?
11. How many children do they have?
12. How old is Arman?

Translate :

to be -	am -
are -	a telephone -
a room -	a classroom -
an offer -	tax -
a bus -	a class -
a bench -	a box -
a husband -	a wife -
a shelf -	a wolf -
a company -	a contract -
a day -	a night -
a boy -	a girl -
a man -	a woman -
a child -	children -
a foot -	feet -
a tooth -	teeth -
a goose -	geese
a shoe -	an army -
at -	on -
large -	small -
a sister -	a brother -
a mother -	a father -
a daughter -	a son -
a grandfather -	a grandmother -
a grandson -	a granddaughter -

an aunt -	an uncle –
a nephew -	a niece -
a tree -	grass -
dirty -	clean –
a manager -	an engineer –
a doctor -	a teacher –
a student -	a pupil –
an economist -	a lawyer -
a plate -	a cup –
a knife -	a spoon –
a fork -	a dish -
a dress -	a tie –
a coat -	a skirt –
a blouse -	a sweater –
a jumper -	a cardigan –
trousers -	jeans –
shorts -	boots –
trainers -	a shirt –
high-boots -	sneakers –
slippers -	a pullover –
a vest -	tights –
pants -	socks –
a belt -	a blazer -
a baby –	a lady -
a country -	a family –
a town -	a city –
a match -	a test –
a bag -	a friend -

Pronoun – есімдік

Есім сөздердің орнына жүретін сөз табы есімдік деп аталады.

Есімдіктер топтары:

- 1. Personal pronouns** – тұлғалық есімдіктері
- 2. Possessive pronouns** – тәуелдік есімдіктері
- 3. Reflexive pronouns** – өздік есімдіктері
- 4. Demonstrative pronouns** – сілтеу есімдіктері
- 5. Interrogative pronouns** – сұрау есімдіктері
- 6. Relative pronouns** – қатыстық есімдіктері
- 7. Indefinite pronouns** – белгісіз есімдіктері
- 8. Negative pronouns** – болымсыз есімдіктері
- 9. Reciprocal pronouns** – ортақ есімдіктері

1. Personal pronouns – жіктеу есімдіктері

Сізге таныс есімдіктер тізімі:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| I – мен | we – біз |
| you – сен | you – сендер |
| he – ол (ер адам) | they – олар |
| she – ол (әйел адам) | |
| it – ол (жансыз зат) | |



Жіктеу есімдіктерінің кісептігі бар: атау және толықтауыш.

Жоғарыда берілген есімдіктер атау септігінде тұр.

Олар сөйлемде бастауыш ретінде қолданылады.

Ал толықтауыш септігі бізге жіктеу есімдігін сөйлемнің тұрлаусыз мүшесі ретінде қолданатын болсақ қажет.

Егер мұндай жағдайға қазақ тілінде (атау септігінен басқа) 6 септік болса, алағылшын тілінде тек бір толықтауыш септігіне жинақталған:

He sees me. – Олменікөреді.

I give her a notebook. – Меноғандәптерберемін.

Толықтауыш септігіндегі жіктеу есімдіктер тізімі:

me – мені, маған, менімен

us – бізді, бізге, бізбен

you – сені, саған, сенімен

you – сендерді, сендерге, сендермен

him – оны, оған, онымен

them – оларды, оларға, олармен

her – оны, оған, онымен

it – оны, оған, онымен

2. Possessive pronouns – тәуелдік есімдіктері

Тәуелдік есімдіктері **кімнің?** деген сұраққа жауап береді.

my – менің

our – біздің

your – сенің

your – сендердің

his – оның

their – олардың

her – оның

its – оның

my book – менің кітабым

your pencil – сенің қарындашың

their friends – олардың достары

Бірақ бұл тәуелдік есімдіктердің бірінші формасы. Мұнда олар зат есімнің алдында анықтауыш ретінде тұр, сондықтан оларды **тәуелдік есімдіктер – сын есімдер** деп атайды.

Кейде олар зат есімнің орнына тұрады. Тәуелдік есімдіктердің мұндай формасын

тәуелдік есімдіктер – зат есімдер деп атайды.

Бұл есімдіктер тізімі:

mine – менікі

ours – біздікі

yours – сенікі

yours – сендердікі

his – оныкі

theirs – олардікі

hers – оныкі

its – оныкі

Бұл екі форманың айырмашылығын білу үшін келесі мысалдарды оқыңыз:

This is your room, but that is hers. – Мынаусеніңбөлмең, бірақанауоныкі.

My eyes are blue and yours are hazel. – Меніңкөздерімкөкалсенікіқоңыр.

My problems are no business of yours – Меніңмәселелерімсіздікіемес.

3. Reflexive pronouns – өздік есімдіктері

Өздік есімдіктері тәуелдік есімдіктерге (жекеше түрде) **-self** және (көпше түрде) **-selves** жалғаулары жалғану арқылы жасалады.

Өздік есімдіктері тізімі:

myself – мен өзім

ourselves – біз өзіміз

yourself – сен өзің

yourselves – сендер өздерің

himself – ол өзі

themselves – олар өздері

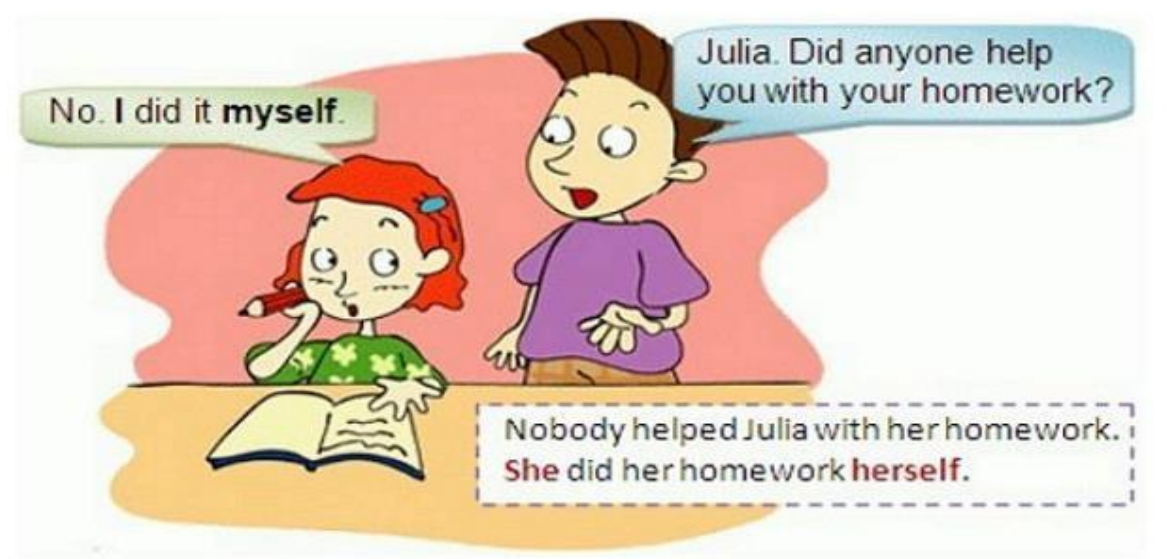
herself – ол өзі

itself – ол өзі

We ourselves saw them. – Бізөзімізозлардыкөрдік.

You must do it yourself. – Сенөзіңоныістеуіңкерек.

Reflexive Pronouns



4. Demonstrative pronouns – сілтеуесімдіктері

Тізім:

this – мына (жекешетүр)

that – ана (жекешетүр)

these – мыналар (көпшетүр)

those – аналар (көпшетүр)

such – сондай

the same – дәлөзі

Қолданылуы:

This room is a dining-room, and that room is a sitting-room. – Мынабөлме – асбөлмесі, аланабөлме – қонақбөлмесі.

Today is such a nice day. – Бүгінсондайтамашакүн.

If it were possible to turn back the clock, he would do the same. –

Егеруақыттықайтаартқайналдырумүмкінболса, олдәлсолайістереді.

5. Interrogative pronouns – сұрауесімдіктері

who – кім

what – не

whom – кімді, кімге

which – қай

whose – кімнің

Қолданылуы:

Who lives in this house? – Мынауідекімтұрады?

What was in the box? – Қораптанеболды?

Whom did you see? – Сізкімдікөрдiңіз?

Which bread do you want – white or brown? – Қандайнанқалайсыз – ақәлдеқара?

Whose idea was that? – Олкімніңидеясыболды?

6. Relative pronouns – қатыстық есімдіктері

what – не, қандай

which – қандай, қай

who – кім

whatever – қандай болмасын

whichever – қандай болса да

whoever – кім болса да

Қолданылуы:

I don't like what you say. – Маған сіздің не айтып тұрғаныңыз ұнамайды.

Whatever he says, they won't believe him. – Олнеайтсадалароғансенбейді.

Take two of the sweets, whichever you prefer. –

Өзіңқандайболсадаконфеттерұнасаөзіңкеуінал.

They sell to whoever has the money to buy. – Оларкімболсадаақшасыбарғасатады.

8. Indefinite pronouns – белгісіз есімдіктері

some – біреу

any – кез келген

one – біреу

every – әрбір

all – бәрі

another – басқа

Қолданылуы:

Some man is waiting for you. – Сіздібіреуірадамтосып тұр.

You may choose any answer. – Сізкез-келгенжауаптытаңдайаласыз.

Some of them couldn't eat a thing. One couldn't even drink. –

Олардыңкейбіреуіешнәрсежейалмады. Кейбірітіптішеалмады.

All agree. – Барлығыкеліседі.

From that time I became another man. – Солуақыттанберіменбасқаадамболдым.

Some, any, every, no есімдіктерінен жасалған туынды сөздер кестесі

Есімдікте р		+ thing (не?)	+ body (не?) + one (кім?)	+ where (қай жерде, қайда)
Мақұлд айтын сөйлем дерде	some <i>бірнеше, біреу, біршама, бірсыпыра</i>	something <i>бірдеме, кейбір, оны- мұны, бір нәрсе</i>	somebody someone <i>біреу, алдекім</i>	somewhere <i>әйтеуір, бір жерде, алде қайда, бір жерге</i>
	any <i>қай, қалай да, қайсысы, кез келгені, әркім</i>	anything <i>барлық қажеттісі</i>	anybody anything <i>кез келгені, қайсысы, әркім</i>	anywhere <i>барлық жерде, қайда болса да</i>
Сұраул ы сөйлемд ерде	any <i>бір, қандай б олмасын, не түрде болса да, біршама б іраз, аз ғана</i>	anything <i>бірдеме, бірнәрсе</i>	anybody anyone <i>біреу</i>	anywhere <i>бір жерде, бір жерге</i>
Болымсыз сөйлемдер де	not any = no <i>ешқандай</i>	not anything = nothing <i>ешбір зат, ешбір құбылыс, түк те емес</i>	not anybody = nobody (no one) none <i>ешкім, ешкімде</i>	not anywhere = nowhere <i>еш жерде, еш жерге</i>
Сөйлем дердің барлық түрлері нде	every <i>әр, әрбір, әркім, кім көрінген</i>	everything <i>әрдайым, әлі</i>	everybody, everyone <i>бүкіл</i>	everywhere <i>барлық жерде, әр жерде</i>
Есімдік- тер		+ thing (не?)	+ body (не?) + one (кім?)	+ where (қай жерде, қайда)

8. Negative pronouns – болымсыз есімдіктері

no – жоқ, ешқандай

none – жоқ, ешқандай, ешкім

neither – ешқандай

Қолданылуы:

No train stops here. – Мұнда ешқандай поезд тоқтамайды.

I like none of it. – Мағанмұныңешқайсысыұнамайды.

I was offered a hammer or an axe, but neither tool suited me. –

Мағанбалғанбалтаұсынды, бірақешқайсысыжарамады.

9. Reciprocal pronouns – ортақ есімдіктері

Тізім:

each other – бірінбірі

one another – бірінбірі

Қолданылуы:

John and Max don't like each other. – ДжонменМаксбірінбіріұнатпайды.

Her last two books bear a strong likeness to one another. – Оныңсоңғыекікітабыбір-бірінеөтеұқсас.

Туыстық атаулар мен отбасы мүшелері

Ағылшынша

These are my parents

I have three children

We are cousins

Meet my father (dad, daddy) *Мит май фазэ^p (дэд, дэди)*

Aisha is our daughter-in-law *Айша из ауэ^p дотэ^p-ин-ло*

Son-in-law is husband of our daughter *Сан-ин-ло из хазбэнд ов ауэ^p дотэ^p*

My grandfather was an engineer *Майгрэндфазэ^p уозэнинджиниэр*

My father-in-law and mother-in-law are pensioners *ло а^p пеншэниэ^pз*

Are you married? *А^p ю мәрид?*

I'm single *Айм сиңл*

Do you have children? *Ду ю хэв чилдрен*

We are close relatives *Уи а^p клоуз релэтивз*

I have no distant relatives *Ай хэв ноу дистэнт релэтивз*

Қазақша

Мыналар — менің ата-анам

Менің үш балам бар

Біз — немере

ағайындылармыз (бөлелер)

Менің әкеммен таныс

болыңыз

Айша — біздің келініміз

Күйеу бала — біздің

қызымыздың күйеуі

Менің атам инженер

болған

Менің қайын атам мен

қайын апа (ене) —

зейнеткерлер

Сіз үйленгенсіз бе (тұрмыс

құрғансыз ба)?

Бойдақпын. Басым бос

Сіздіңбалаңыз бар ма?

Біз — жақын туыстармыз

Менің алыс туысқандарым

The society must support orphans	<i>Зө сәсаэти маст сәпөт офәнс</i>	жок Қоғам жетімдерді қолдауға міндетті.
I have two brothers and three sisters	<i>Ай хэв ту браз^рс энд сри систе^рз</i>	Менің екі ағам және үш әпкем бар
She is mother of many children	<i>Ши из мазэ^р ов мэни чилдрен</i>	Ол — көк балалы ана
Uncle Murat has 22 great-grandchildren	<i>Анкл Мурат хэз туенти-ту грит-грэндчилдрен</i>	Мұрат көкенің жиырма екі шөбересі бар

Read and translate.

any, some -	money -
a thing -	much, many -
a mobile phone -	a telephone -
a biscuit -	sweets -
to be broke -	a microwave -
a bottle -	a mountain bike –
to mention -	to remember -
a cousin -	an ancestor -
certainly -	petrol -
perfume -	a job -
to declare -	to forget -
everything -	a sandwich
a stereo -	a computer -
female -	male -
a family tree -	terrible -
fast -	video camera -
fax -	whisky -
wonderful -	watch -
grandparents -	here it is -
parents -	
a case -	job -
garden -	an umbrella –
lovely -	a bus –
great -	a taxi –
have got -	a tram –
a train -	a boat –
a car -	underground -
a trolley-bus -	a yacht –
a ship -	to travel
a metro –	
a plane -	
to visit -	

The Verb-Етістік

Етістік деп – заттың қимылы мен амалын, жай-күйін білдіретін сөздердің тобын айтамыз. Құрамына қарай етістіктер негізгі және туынды болып бөлінеді.

Негізгі етістіктерге ешбір қосымшасыз яғни префикс те жұрнақта қолданылмайтын, әрі қарай бөлшектеуге келмейтін түбір етістіктер жатады.

Туынды етістіктер деп – түбір етістіктен немесе басқа сөз табынан сөз тудырушы жұрнақтар арқылы жасалған етістіктерді айтамыз.

- Туынды етістік жасайтын жұрнақтар:
- - **ize** *modernize*
- - **en** *darken*
- - **ify** *clarify*
- - **ate** *activate*
- туынды етістіктердің негізгі префикстері төмендегідей:
- **en-** *enlarge*
- **re-** *rewrite*
- **dis-** *disconnect*
- **un-** *untie*

Етістіктердің жіктелуі:

- мағыналық етістіктер
- Байланыстырушы етістіктер
- көмекші етістіктер
- Модальді етістіктер

Етістіктердің жіктелуі:

Сөйлемде баяндауыш қызметін атқаратын мағыналық етістіктер .

He works for a computer firm.

Сөйлемде баяндауыш қызметін атқаратын мағыналық етістіктер :

- be, get, become, turn, grow, feel, smell, taste, sound, appear, seem

He is an expert in computer technologies.

- *It **grew** cold.*
- *This food **tastes** good.*
- *The weather **became** cold.*

Етістіктердің жіктелуі:

Ағылшын тілінде көмекші етістіктер етістіктің аналитикалық түрлерін жасау үшін айналынады. Аналитикалық тәсіл дегеніміз – сөздердің бірігуі, қосарлануы, тіркесуі, қысқаруы арқылы жасалуы. Көмекші етістіктердің көмегімен сұраулы және болымсыз сөйлемдер құралады. Бұл арада көмекші етістіктердің қызметін **be, have, shall, will, would, do** етістіктері атқарады.

- *I **am** reading,*
- *They **have** just come.*
- ***Do** you speak English?*
- *He **will** return soon.*

Етістіктердің жақ категориясына қатысты қызметі оның 2 түрін анықтайды. Ағылшын тілінде етістіктің **жақты** және **жақсыз** түрлері болады. Жақты етістіктер I, II, III жақта; көпше, жекеше түрді; осы, өткен, келер шақты; бұйрық, ашық, шартты райды білдіреді. Осының арқасында жақты етістіктер сөйлемде баяндауыштың қызметін атқарады.

Етістіктің жақсыз түріне:

- **Infinitive:** to increase **Participle I:** increasing **Participle II:** increased
- **Gerund:** increasing жатады.
Жақсыз етістіктердің жақты етістіктерден айырмашылығы олар өз бетімен баяндауыштың қызметін атқара алмайды.
- Дұрыс етістіктер **Past Simple** мен **Past Participle** формаларының тұйық етістікке (-**ed**) жалғауын жалғау арқылы жасалады.
- Дұрыс емес етістіктер **Past Simple** мен **Past Participle** формаларын әртүрлі басқатәсілдермен құрайды.

Alarm clock



Armchair



Basket



Bed



Bench



Broom



Bulb



Candle



Carpet



Chair



Chimney



Couch



Cupboard



Curtain



Doghouse



Door



Fan



Fence



Fireplace



Our House.

This is our house. It is a nice new house. The house is large. Its walls are green. There is a large yard , a garden and a kitchen – garden there. There is a garage in the yard. Its walls are brown. There is a car in the garage. The car is new and nice. It is my car. It is white.

There are 3 rooms in our house: a sitting-room, a bedroom and a children's room. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet there too. The sitting – room is large and nice. There are 3 windows in it. Its walls are blue. Its floor is brown. Its ceiling is white. There is a sofa, a table, 6 chairs, 2 armchairs and a bookcase in the sitting – room. The furniture is brown It is new and nice. This is a TV set. It is new too. It is in the corner. This is a clock. It is old. It is on the wall. This is a carpet. It is red It is on the floor.

This is a bedroom. Its walls are green. Its ceiling is white. Its floor is brown. There is one window in it. It is a nice small room. There are 2 beds and a wardrobe in the bedroom. There is a mirror on the wall. There is a green carpet on the floor.

This is a children's room. It is not small. It is large and nice. Its walls are white. There are pictures on the walls. These are two beds. They are at the wall. This is a writing-desk. It is at the window. There are 8 books, 6 notebooks, 3 pens and 9 pencils on it. There are 2 book-shelves on the wall. There are many books on them.

This is a kitchen. The kitchen is large and nice. Its walls are blue and its ceiling is white. The floor is brown. There is no carpet on the floor. There is a nice picture on the wall. This is a table. It is at the window. There is a gas-cooker in the corner. There is a refrigerator, a sink, a cupboard and 4 chairs in the kitchen. This is a kettle. It's on the gas-cooker. There are 12 forks, 12 spoons and 6 knives on the table. There are 9 plates. They are in the cupboard.

to do етістігі

to do етістігі 3 түрлі жағдайда қолданылады: негізгі етістік ретінде: “істеу” деген мағынада; көмекші (auxiliary) етістік ретінде: сұрақтарда келетін “Do”, “does”, “did” көмекші сөздері; екпінмен айтылатын болымды лепті сөйлемдер.

to do — негізгі етістік

I do (мен істеймін), they do (олар істейді), she does (ол (қыз) істейді) ...

to do — көмекші етістік

Сұраулы сөйлемдерде “Do you ...”, “Do they ...” деп келетін түрлеріндегі to do етістігі көмекші етістік ретінде қолданылады. Көмекші етістіктерді ағылшын тілінде “auxiliary verbs” деп атайды. *Көмекші етістіктері* бар сөйлемде міндетті түрде **негізгі** етістік болады және ол алғашқы формасында жазылады. *Мысалы: Do you **come** tomorrow? | Did he **take** the ball?*

to do екпінмен айтылатын болымды лепті сөйлемдерде **do** етістігі бұл түрде көп қолданылмайды. Ағылшын тілі грамматикасында бұл түр, көп жағдайларда, қарастырылмайды. Сондықтанда, кейбіріңіз үшін жаңалық болуы да мүмкін. **to**

do етістігі қатысатын екпінді сөйлемдер міндетті түрде болымды түрде және лепті сөйлем болуы тиіс. To do сөйлемге екпін береді (emphasis).

Мұндай сөйлемдерде қалыпты сөйлемдегідей негізгі етістігі болады, оған to do тек қосымша, үстемер ретінде қосылады. Мысалы: I **do** like this film! — Мен мына фильмді **ұнатамын!**

Saken **did** like this shirt! — Сәкен мына жеңдені **ұнатты!**

To have етістігі.

Ағылшын тілінде бір затқа ие болу, оны иемдену to have етістігі арқылы беріледі. Оның осы шақта (Present Indefinite tense) жіктелуі төмендегідей: Болымды түрі Жекеше түрі

I have a pen . (Менің қаламым бар)

You have a pen (Сенің қаламың бар)

He (she, it) has a pen. (Оның қаламы бар)

Көпшетүрі:

We have pens. (Біздіңқаламдарымызбар)

You have pens. (Сендердіңқаламдарыңбар)

They have pens. (Олардыңқаламдарыбар)

Сұраулытүрі: Жекешетүрі

Have I a pen? (Меніңқаламымбарма?)

Have you pens? (Сеніңқаламыңбарма?)

Have they pens? (Оныңқаламыбарма?)

Көпшетүрі:

Have we pens? (Біздіңқаламдарымызбарма?)

Have you pens? (Сендердіңқаламдарыңбарма?)

Have they pens? (Олардыңқаламдарыбарма?)

Болымсызтүрі

Жекеше

I have no pen. (I have not a pen)

You have no pen. (You have not a pen)

He (she, it) has no pen. (He (she,it) has not a pen) 23

Көпшетүрі:

We have no pens.

You have no pens.

They have no pens.

To have етістігіносышақтажіктегендемынаерекшеліктергеқатар аударғанжөн:

To have етістігі 3-жақтыңжекешетүрінде has болыпөзгереді.

Task:

I) Change to the interrogative sentences:

- 1) I have a large family.
- 2) You have many books.
- 3) She has few friends
- 4) We have a TV-set.

II) Change to the negative sentences:

- 1) They have a big dog.
- 2) They have many books
- 3) She has four pens.
- 4) We have a new flat.

III) Complete the sentences with the verb to have:

- 1) I ... two brothers.
- 2) He ... no sisters.
- 3) ... they many English books?

Yes, they ...

4) Who ... a grandmother

IV) Answer the following questions:

- 1) Have you a family?
- 2) Has he a new flat?

- 3) Have they many relatives?
4) Has she a brother or a sister?

MODAL VERBS

Модальды етістіктер

Ағылшын тіліндегі модальді етістіктердің ерекшеліктері

Ағылшын тіліндегі модальді етістіктердің негізгі етістіктерден ең басты ерекшелігі олардың белгілі бір іс-қимылды айтып жеткізу үшін емес, айтушының сол іс-қимылға деген қатынасын білдіру мақсатында қолданылатындығында. Дәлірек айтсақ, модальді етістіктер негізгі етістікке қосымша мағына үстейді. Мысалы, бір әрекетті істеуге тыйым салынғандығын, біреуге кеңес беру үшін, іс-қимылдың жүзеге асу мүмкіндігін немесе міндетті түрде оны жүзеге асыру қажеттілігін білдіреді. Ағылшын тіліндегі модальді етістіктерге мыналар жатады: *can, could, may, might, be able to, must, should, ought to, have to, need to, will, would және shall*. *Have, be, should* етістіктері тек модальді етістік ғана емес, сондай-ақ көмекші және негізгі етістік ретінде де қолданыла алады. Кейбір әдебиеттерде *have to* етістігін *must* модальді етістігінің баламасы, ал *be able to* етістігін *can* модальді етістігінің баламасы ретінде қарастырады.

Енді ағылшын тіліндегі кейбір модальді етістіктерге тоқталып өтсек.

Can

Can модальді етістігі айтушының іс-әрекетті істей алу қабілетін және мүмкіндігін білдіреді. *Can* модальді етістігінің келер шақтағы формасы жоқ, оның орнына келер шақта *be able to* модальді етістігі қолданылады. *Can* модальді етістігінің болымсыз түрі *can't* немесе *cannot*. Мысалы: *She can speak Chinese, but she can't speak Japanese*. - Ол қытай тілінде сөйлей алады, бірақ жапон тілінде сөйлей алмайды. Сұраулы түрінде модальді етістік бастауыштың алдында тұрады. Мысалы: *Can she speak any foreign languages?* – Ол қандай да бір шет тілінде сөйлей ала ма?

Could

Could модальді етістігі *can* етістігінің өткен шақтағы формасы ретінде қолданылады. Мысалы: *He could play the piano when he was five*. - Ол бес жасында пианинода ойнай алатын. Сондай-ақ, *could* модальді етістігін бір істің болуы ықтимал деген мағынада да қолдануға болады. Мысалы: *The story could be true, but I don't think it is*. – Бұл оқиғаның рас болуы мүмкін, бірақ мен олай ойламаймын. Бұл жерде оның мағынасы *may/might* модальді етістіктеріне ұқсас. *Could* модальді етістігін сыпайы түрде бір нәрсені сұрау үшін де

қолдануға болады. Мысалы: *Could you pass me the salt, please?* – Маған тұзды беріп жібересіз бе, өтінемін. Болымсыз түрі: *couldn't* немесе *could not*.

May

May модальді етістігі іс-қимылдың болуы ықтимал екендігін білдіреді. Болымсыз түрі: *may not*. Мысалы: *He may come to the office today.* – Бүгін оның мекемеге келуі мүмкін. Өткен шақта *may have* + V_3 құрылымымен қолданылады. Мысалы: *I can't find my mobile phone anywhere.* – *You might have left it in the car.* – Мен ұялы телефонымды таба алмай тұрмын. – Сен оны көлікте қалдырып кеткен боларсың.

Might

Might модальді етістігі мағынасы жағынан *may* етістігіне өте ұқсас. Демек, *might* етістігі де іс-қимылдың орындалуы ықтималдығын білдіреді. Болымсыз түрі *might not*. Мысалы: *I might be late this evening.* – Бүгін кешке менің кешігіп қалуым мүмкін.

Have to and must

Кейбір әдебиеттерде *have to* етістігін *must* модальді етістігінің баламасы ретінде қарастырады. *Have to* айтушының белгілі бір заң немесе ереже аясында іс-қимылды істеуге міндетті екендігін білдіреді. Ал, *must* модальді етістігі айтушының өз тарапынан міндетті екендігін, яғни мұғалімнің оқушыға, ата-анасының баласына міндеттерін айту мақсатында қолданылады. Мысалы: *I have to work on Saturdays.* – Мен сенбі күндері жұмыс істеуге мәжбүрмін. (Мен қаламасам да жұмыс істеуге міндеттімін деген мағынада). *You must do your homework.* – Сен үй тапсырмасын орындауға міндеттісің. Болымсыз түрі: *mustn't* немесе *must not* – істеуге болмайды, тиым салынған деген мағынаны білдіреді. Мысалы: *You mustn't talk to each other during the examination.* – Емтихан кезінде бір-бірлеріңізбен сөйлесулеріңізге болмайды. *Have to* етістігінің болымсыз түрі: *don't/doesn't have to* немесе *do not/does not have to* - істеуге міндетті емес деген мағынаны білдіреді. Мысалы: *I don't have to be at the meeting, but I think I'll go anyway.* – Баруға міндетті емеспін, бірақ сонда да барамын деп ойлаймын. Келер шақта: *will have to* (істеуге міндетті/мәжбүр боламын), өткен шақта: *had to* (істеуге міндетті/мәжбүр болдым) деген мағынада қолданылады.

Need to

Need to модальді етістігі істеу қажет, орындалуы тиіс деген мағынада қолданылады, яғни қажеттілікті білдіреді. Мысалы: *I need to go to the bank.* – Менің банкке баруым керек. Сұраулы және болымсыз түрлері *to do* көмекші етістігінің көмегінсіз жасалынады. Мысалы: *Need you shout so? I'm right next to*

you! – Дауыс көтеруің қажет болды ма? Мен сенің дәл қасыңда тұрмын ғой. *You needn't come so early.* Соншалықты ерте келудің қажеті жоқ еді.

Should

Should модальді етістігін ақыл-кеңес беру үшін, осылай істегенің жөн болар деген мағынада қолданады. Мысалы: *You look tired. You should go to bed.* – Шаршаған сияқтысың. Төсекке жатып демалғаның жөн болар еді. Көбінесе, *I think/I don't think/Do you think* фразаларымен бірге қолданылады. Мысалы: *I think you should see a doctor.* – Менің ойымша дәрігерге қаралғаныңыз жөн болар. Болымсыз түрі: *shouldn't* немесе *should not*. Сұраулы түрінде *should* бастауыштың алдында тұрады. Мысалы: *What should I do?* - Не істесем екен? Өткен шақта болған іс-әрекетті сынау немесе бір адамға ренішін, өкінішін білдіруде *should have + V₃* құрылымын қолдана аламыз. Мысалы: *You missed a great party last night. You should have come.* – Кеше тамаша бір кешті өткізіп алдыңыз. Келгеніңіз дұрыс болар еді.

Ought to

Ought to модальді етістігі мағынасы жағынан *should* модальді етістігіне сәйкес келеді. Оның ерекшелігі *should* модальді етістігіне қарағанда сирек кездеседі және болымсыз түрінде *ought not to* болып толық формасында ғана қолданылады. Мысалы: *You ought not to go home today.* – Бүгін үйге қайтпай, осында қалғаның дұрыс болар еді.


Will, would, shall

Will көмекші етістігі келер шақта мағыналы етістіктің алдында қолданылады. Ал, модальді етістік ретінде ол ұсыныс жасау үшін қолданылады. Мысалы: *Will you go to the cinema with me tonight?* – Менімен кешке киноға баруға қалай қарайсың? *Will* модальді етістігін әңгіме барысында тез арада ойланбастан шешім қабылдаған кезде де қолданады, Мысалы: *A: - Can I talk to Mr. Smith, please? B: - He's not in the office now. A: - Well, I'll call him back later.* Бұл сөйлемде айтушы қайтадан хабарласамын деген мағынада тез арада шешім қабылдап тұр. *Would* болар еді деген мағынада қалау райда қолданылады. Мысалы: *It would be nice to buy a new car, but we can't afford it.* – Жаңа көлік сатып алсақ жақсы болар еді, бірақ оған біздің шамамыз келмейді. Сонымен қатар шындыққа ұласпайтын жағдайларды айту үшін шартты сөйлемдердің екінші түрінде де қолдана аламыз. Мысалы: *If I had a lot of money, I would travel all over the world.* – Егер менің көп ақшам болса, мен бүкіл әлемге саяхат жасайтын едім. Шартты сөйлемдердің үшінші түрінде *would have + V₃* құрылымын қолданамыз. Мысалы: *I would have phoned you if I had known your phone number.* – Егер сенің телефон номеріңді білетін болсам, мен саған хабарласар едім.

Shall модальді етістігі тек *I* және *we* есімдіктерімен ұсыныс жасау үшін қолданылады. Мысалы: ***Shall I open the window?*** Терезені ашайын ба?

Сонымен, қорытындылай келе модальді етістіктердің басқа етістіктерден қандай ерекшеліктері бар екеніне тоқталып өтсек:

Модальді етістіктер жіктелмейді, есімше, герундий және инфинитив (тұйық етістік) түрінде кездестіре алмаймыз. Модальді етістіктердің жіктелмейтіндігін, жекеше және көпше түрінде еш жалғаусыз, “to” қосымшасының көмегінсіз жазылатындығын төмендегі кестеден көре аламыз.



Contractions Worksheet

cannot	I'm
are not	don't
is not	can't
could not	won't
do not	aren't
I am	didn't
will not	couldn't
did not	isn't

Preposition – демеуліктер

Preposition (предлог) – зат есімнің, есімдіктің сөйлемнің басқа сөздеріне қатысын білдіретін көмекші сөз табы.

Предлогтар жасалу тәсіліне қарай бөлінеді:

1. Жай – бір түбірден ғана тұратын:

in
with
for

2. Туынды – құрамында префикс және суффикс бар:

across
along

3. Күрделі – бірнеше түбірден тұратын:

into (in + to)
outside (out + side)
throughout (through + out)

4. Құрамдас – бірнеше сөзден тұратын:

because of
in case of
as for

Мағынасына қарай үстеулер бөлінеді:

1. Мезгілді білдіретін предлогтар (at, on, in, by, since, for, before, after, during, until):

at

тәуліктің бір мезгілін, сағатты дәл көрсету үшін қолданылады:

at night – түнде
at three o'clock – сағат үште

on

күндермен қолданылады:

on Sunday – жексенбіде
on a day off – демалыста

in

ай, жылаттарымен қолданылады:

in September – қыркүйекте, in 1980 – 1980 жылы
тәуліктің, жылдың бір мезгілімен:

in the morning – таңертең, in the day time – күндіз
in the summer – жазда

болашақта:

in an hour – бір сағаттан кейін

in a week – бір аптадан кейін

by

белгілібіруақытқа:

by 8 o'clock – сағат 8-ге

by the end of October – қазанныңсоңына

since

белгілібіруақыттан:

since 6 o'clock – сағат 6-данбері

since May – мамырданбері

for

белгілібіруақытмөлшерінбілдіреді:

to stay at home for a week – біраптағаұйдеқалу

to go to Boston for month – Бостонғабірайғабару

before

белгілібіруақытқадейін:

before breakfast – таңғыасқадейін

before midnight – түнортасынадейін

after

белгілібіруақыттанкейін:

after six o'clock – сағаталтыданкейін

after dinner – түстенкейін

during

белгілібіруақыткезінде:

during the lesson – сабақкезінде

during our conversation – біздіңәңгімекезінде

until

белгілібіруақытқадейін:

He will not give an answer until next Friday. –

Олкелесіжұмағадейінжауапбермейді.

2. Мекен және бағыт предлогтары (at, on, in, behind, in front of, off, near, inside, outside, along, across, to, through, into, around, between, from, up, down, over, under):

at

at the station – станцияда
at the window – терезежанында
at the theater – театрда

on

on the table – үстелүстінде
on the wall – қабырғада

in

in the room – бөлмеде
in the south – оңтүстікте

behind – артында: behind the house – үйдіңартында
in front of – алдында: in front of the house – үйдіңалдында

off

The house stands off the main road. – Үйорталықкөшеденалшақтұр.

near – жанында, маңында:

near the window – тереземаңында

inside – ішінде: inside the house – үйішінде

outside – сыртында: outside the house – үйсыртында

along – бойы: along the road – жолбойы

across – арқылы: across the river – өзенарқылы

to

to work – жұмысқа
to Manhattan. – Манхэттенге
to the station – станцияға

through – арқылы:

through the tunnel – туннельарқылы

into – ішіне:

We drove into the city. – Бізқалағакірдік.
He walked into the room. – Олбөлмегекірді.

around – айнала, маңайында:
around the house – үйді айнала
around the store – магазин маңайында

between – арасында:
between Paris and London – Париж және Лондон арасында

from
He came from England last week. – Ол өткен аптада Англиядан келді.
I received a letter from my parents. – Мен ата-анамнан хат алдым.
He took a book from the table. – Ол үстелден кітап алды.

up – жоғары: up the river – өзен бойымен жоғары
down – төмен: down the river – өзен бойымен төмен

over – жоғары, үстінде: over the fireplace – камин үстінде
under – астында: under the table – үстел астында

3. Байланыс және себеп предлогтары (with, without, against, for, because of, in view of):

with
with each other – бір-бірімен
to buy with money – ақшағасатыпалу

without
without me – менсіз
without end – шексіз

against – қарсы:
He did it against my will. – Ол мұны менің қалауыма қарсы жасады.

for
food for animals – жануарларға арналған жем
for sale – сатуға арналған

because of
because of rain – жаңбырдың салдарынан
because of illness – аурудың себебінен

in view of
in view of the serious political situation – қатаң саяси жағдайды ескере отырып

Prepositions of Place : by, beside, next to, close to, near, in front of, behind

Бұл сабақта бұған дейін басы басталған орынға (мекенге) қатысты көмекші сөздерді жалғастырамыз.

by — қолданылу аясы өте кең көмекші сөздердің бірі. Бұл сабақта оның орынға, мекенге қатысты қызметін қарастырамыз.

by көмекші сөзі “маңында”, “жанында”, “қасында”, т.с.с. мағыналарды береді. *Мысалы:*

We live in a large cottage by the sea — Біз теңіздің жанында үлкен коттедждетұрамыз.

The ball is by the bed (the bed is by the window) — Дөпкереуеттің жанында тұр (кереует терезенің жанында).

beside = by = next to

beside және next to көмекші сөздерінің мағыналары by көмекші сөзінің мағынасымен пара-пар.

close to — бір заттың екінші бір заттың жақын маңында (қасында, жанында) бірақ нақты қай жағында тұрғаны белгісіз екендігін білдіру үшін қолданылады.

Екі заттың арасында басқа да заттар болуы мүмкін. Ал by, beside, next to сөздері арасында ештеңе болмайтын кезде қолданылады. *Мысалы:* Your house is close to the railway station — Сендердің (сіздердің) үйлерің (із) темір жол станциясына (вокзалға) жақын маңда.

The school is close to the hospital — Мектеп аурухананың жанында (өте жақын жерде).

near = close to

near көмекші сөзінің мағынасы тура **close to** көмекші сөзініңкіндей.

in front of — “алдында (алдыңғы жағында)” деген мағынаны беретін көмекші сөз. *Мысалы:*

The cat is sleeping in front of the chair — Мысық орындықтың алдында ұйықтап

жатыр.

I parked my car in front of the garage — Мен машинамды гараждың алдына қойдым (жайғастырдым).

behind — “артында (артжағында)”, “бірзаттанкейінгіжер” дегенмағыналардыбереді. **behind** көмекшісөзі *in front of* көмекшісөзініңантонимі (қарама-қарсымағынада) болады. Мысалы:

Our school is behind the supermarket — Біздіңмектепсупермаркеттіңартжағында (артында).

The car park is behind the big building — Автотұрақүлкенғимараттыңартында (артжағында).

Conjunction – жалғаулық

Conjunction (жалғаулық) – көмекші сөз табы, сөйлемдегі сөздерді және сөйлемдерді бір-бірімен байланыстыру қызметін атқарады.

Құрамы жағынан жалғаулықтар:

1. Дара, бір түбірден тұратын:

and – және

or – немесе

but – бірақ

if – егер

2. Туынды, құрамында суффикс/префикс бар:

until – дейін

unless – егер болмаса

3. Күрделі, екі түбірден тұратын:

however (how + ever) – дегенмен

therefore (there + fore) – сондықтан

4. Құрамдас, бірнеше сөздерден тұратын:

in case – жағдайда

as soon as – (аударылмайды)

as if – (аударылмайды)

as though – болған жағдайда
in order to – (аударылмайды)

5. Жұпты:

either ... or – не...не, не ... немесе, ... сияқты

neither ... nor – не ... не

both ... and – да/де, та/те, ... сияқты

not only ... but – ... емес, сонымен қатар

2. Мезгіл (as, as soon as, as long as, till, until, before, after, since, directly, when, while):

as soon as – (аударылмайды)

As soon as the sun rose, we started on an excursion. – Күн шығысымен, біз экскурсияға аттандық.

as – кезде

As I left the house I remembered the key. – Мен үйден шыққан кезде кілт есіметүсті.

till, until – дейін

The child could not go for a walk till his parents came. – Бала ата-аналары келгенге дейін қыдыруға бара алмады.

Wait until I come. – Мен келгенге дейін күт.

I shall wait until he comes home. – Мен ол үйге келгенге дейін күтемін.

before – дейін, алдында, бұрын

Shut all the windows before you go. – Кетер алдында барлық терезелерді жап.

Call me before you go. – Кетер алдында маған телефон соқ.

after – кейін

I watched TV after I finished my homework. –

Мен үй тапсырмасын орындағаннан кейін, теледидар көрдім.

since – содан бері, бұрын

What have you been doing since you left our town? –

Сіз біздің қаладан кеткеннен бері не істеп жүрсіз?

We have been friends since we went to school. – Біз мектепке барғаннан бері доспыз.

directly – тура, тікелей, тез, дереу

Let me know directly he comes. – Ол келісімен маған дереу білдіріңіз.

when – кезде, қашан

He used to go fishing when he was a boy. – Ол кішкене кезінде, жиі балық аулауға барды.

He was still asleep when the snow began to fall. –

Қар жауа бастаған кезде інолұйықтап кеткен.

while – кезде, уақыт аралығында

Take a nap while I'm out. – Мен жоқ кезде ұйықтап ал.

My mother was cooking dinner while my father was reading a newspaper. –

Папам газет оқып отырған кезде менің мамам түскі аспіріп жатты.

3. Себеп (as, because, since, seeing):

as – себебі, өйткені

I must stop work now as I have to go out. –

Мен жұмысты қазір тоқтатуға міндеттімін, себебі мағат кетуге керек.

because – себебі

I liked this film because it was funny. – Маған бұл фильм ұнады, себебі ол күлкілі.

They never lose because they never surrender. – Олар ешқашан жеңілмейді, себебі олар ешқашан берілмейді.

since – себебі, өйткені

Since he is still absent, we should call the police. –

Ол әлі күнге дейін жоқ болуына себепті, біз полиция шақыруымыз қажет.

4. Мақсат (in order that, so that, lest):

in order that, so that – үшін

You must take measures in order that such mistakes may never be made again. –

Сізге бұл қателіктер ешқашан қайталанбау үшін, шара қолдану керек.

He slept with the key under his pillow so that no one could steal it. –

Ол ешкімді ұрлап қоймау үшін, кілтті жастықтың астына ұстап ұйықтады.

lest – солай болмаса, әйтпесе

He wrote down the number lest he should forget it. –

Ол нөмірді ұмытып қалмас үшін, жазып алды.

5. Шартты (if, unless, provided, supposing (that)):

if – егер

If he comes tomorrow, send for me. – Егер ол ертең келсе, маған жібер.

unless – егер

Unless you start at once, you will be late. – Егерсізжылдамшықпасаңыз, кешігесіз.
I shall not go unless the weather is fine. – Егержақсыауарайыболмаса,
менбармаймын.

provided – шартпен, егерде

Provided that all is safe, you may go. – Егердеқауіпболмаса, сеніңбаруыңаболады.

supposing (that) – болжаумен

Supposing it were true, how we should grieve! – Егербұлшынболса,
бізқалайренжитінедік!

We suppose that the situation will improve. – Бізжағдайжақсарадыдепболжаймыз.

6. Қарсылықты (though, although):

though, although – үйтседе, қайтседе

Though they know the war is lost, they continue to fight. –

Оларсоғыстажеңілгендерінбілседе, шайқастыжалғастыруда.

7. Әрекетжолы (as, as if, as though):

as – қалай ... солай

Do as you are told. – Сізгеқалайайтылды, солайістеңіз.

as if, as though – сияқты

It is as though I have to wait a time. – Мағантосукерексияқты.

8. Салыстыру (as, as ... as, not so ... as, than, the ... the):

as – сияқты

The book was banned in the US, as were two subsequent books. –

Бұлкітаптыекікелесікітаптарсияқты, АҚШтақолдануғатыйымсалынды.

not so ... as – сондай ... емес

The air is not so cold now as it was in the early morning. –

Қазірауатаңертенгідейсуықемес.

than – қарағанда

Easier said than done. – Орындағанғақарағандаайтқанжеңілірек.

9. Салдар (so that):

so that – себебі

The leaves of the trees were very dark and thick, so that no ray of light came through the branches. – Ағашжапырақтарыныңқоюжәнежиіболусебебінен,

біркүнсәулесідебұтақарқылытүсеалмады.

Interjection – одағай

Interjection (одағай) – адамның алуан түрлі көңіл күйін, сезімін білдіретін, бірақолардың аты (атауы) болып саналмайтын сөз табы.

Одағай сөйлем мүшесі болмайды.

Ағылшын тілі одағайлары ауызекі тілде көп тараған.

Сондықтан сізге, ағылшын тілінде енді ғана сөйлей бастасаңыз да, одағайларды білу артық болмайды.

Мысалы, бір жағдайға байланысты эмоцияңыз бар, бірақ оны бірден сөзбен жеткізе алмай тұрсыз.

Одағай осындай жағдайда жауап дайындауға мүмкіндік береді.

Ағылшын тілінде одағайлар көп, бірақолардың бәрін жаттаудың қажеті жоқ. Ең жиі қолданыстағы одағайларға тоқталсақ:

ah – а! (келісім, білу, сүйіспеншілік, рахат, түсінік, таңқалу, қуаныш):

Ah, now I understand. – А, онда маған түсінікті.

aha – бәсе! (түсінік, табу, ризаболу, салтанат):

Aha! So it was you! – Бәсе! Олсіз болған екенсіз ғой!

ah well – нешара (келісу):

Ah well, it can't be helped. – Нешара, ештеме қолдан келмейді.

alas – әттеген-ай! (өкініш):

Alas, she refused. – Әттеген-ай, ол бастартты.

eh – А? Не? (айтылғанды қайталауды сұрау), Солай емес пе? (келісімді күту), Иә? (таң қалу):

It's cold today. – Eh? – I said it's cold today. – Бүгін күн суық. – А? – Мен бүгін күн суық дедім.

er – э-э... (екі ойлы болу, сенімсіздік):

Brussels is the capital of...er...Belgium. – Брюссель – ...э-э... Бельгия астанасы.

hey – әй! (көңіл аударту, таңқалу, қуаныш, дерекісөйлеу):

Hey! Look at that! – Әй! Мынаған қарашы!

Hey you! – Әй, сен!

hi – сәлем! (сәлемдесу):

Hi! What's new? – Сәлем! Не жаңалық?

hmm – гм... (күмәндану, екіойлыболу, келіспеу):
Hmm. I'm not so sure. – Гм... Менсенімдіемеспін.

hush – тс! (тыныштықсақтаудыөтіну):
Hush! – Тыныш!

oh – о, ой! пай! (қуаныш, таңқалу, өкініш, ауру):
Oh! How you pleased me! – Ой! Сізменіқалайқуанттыңыз!
Oh my God! – О, құдайым-ай!

oops – ой! (қысқамерзімдіоқиға, қателік, ыңғайсызсезіну):
Oops! I'm sorry. I've broken your cup. – Ой, кешіріңіз!
Менсіздіңкәсеңіздісындырыпалдым.

ow, ouch – ойпыр-ай! (ауру, өкініш):
Ouch! That hurts! – Ойпыр-ай! Ауырыптұрғаны-ай!

ugh – туу! жә! (жақтырмау):
Ugh! What's that smell? – Туу, бұлнеиіс?

uh – ә-ә... (сенімсіздік):
Uh... I don't know the answer to that. – Ә-ә...
Менбұлсұрақтыңжауабынбілмеймін.

uh-huh – аһа! (келісім, түсінік, растау):
Do you understand? – Uh-huh. – Сентүсінесіңбе? – Аһа.
Shall we go? – Uh-huh. – Барамызба? – Аһа.

uh-uh – жо-жо (бастарту):
Is Nancy here yet? – Uh-uh. – Нэнсиосындама? – жо-жо.

umm – м-м... (күмәндану, сенімсіздік):
60 divided by 5 is...umm...12. – 60-ты 5-ке бөлсек болады... м-м... 12.

well – не! жарайды! (таң қалу, келісу), не, сонымен (кіріспе сөз, үзілісті толтыру жолы):

Well, I never! – Не? Мен ешқашан!

Well, perhaps you are right! – Жарайды, мүмкін сіздікі дұрыс болар!

wow – па шіркін! пай-пай, бәрекелді! (таңдану):
Wow! What a fantastic sight! – Пашіркін! Қандайтамашакөрініс!
Wow, you look incredible! – Пай-пай, сенкеремекөрінесің

Әртүрлі демеуліктермен қолданылатын тұрақты сөз тіркестері:

- **After all** – ақыры соңында
- **Day after day (week after week)** – күннен күнге (апта сайын)
- **The day after tomorrow** – бүгінгі
- **Long after** – көп уақыт өткен соң
- **At the age (of)** – ұлғайған шағында
- **At the beginning** - басында
- **At dinner (supper, tea)** – түскі ас уақытында, (кешкі аста, шайда)
- **At the end** - аяғында
- **At the expense (of)** – біреудің арқасында
- **At first** - бірінші
- **At the head (of)** - басқаруымен
- **At home** - үйде
- **At least** – дей тұрғанмен
- **At last** - соңында
- **At low / high price** – төмен / жоғары бағамен
- **At night** - түнде
- **At once** - лезде
- **At first sight** – бір көргеннен
- **At a time** – бір уақытта
- **The day before yesterday** – алдыңғы күні
- **Long before** – бұдан бұрын
- **Beyond belief**– мүмкін емес
- **Beyond doubt** – шүбә келтірмеу
- **Beyond hope** - үмітсіз
- **Beyond one's strength (power)** – шамадан тыс
- **By accident** - кенет
- **By heart** – жатқа
- **By land (sea, air)** – жерде, (суда, әуеде)
- **By mistake** – қателесіп
- **Step by step** – қадам қадаммен
- **By train (bus, ship)** – поезда, (автобуста, пароходта)
- **By the way** - дегенмен
- **Up and down** – жоғары және төмен
- **Upside down** – төңкеріліп
- **For ever** – мәңгі
- **For instance** - мысалы
- **For example** - мысалы
- **For this purpose** – сол мақсатпен
- **For the first (last) time** - алғашқы / соңғы рет
- **From the beginning to the end** – басынан аяғына дейін
- **From day to day** – күннен күнге
- **From time to time** – мезгілден мезгілге дейін
- **From my (his) point of view** – менің (оның) ойынша

- **In addition to** – толықтыру үшін
- **In case of**– егер
- **In any case** – қалай дегенмен де
- **In demand** - сұраныста
- **In favor of**– пайда үшін
- **In front of**– алға, қарама-қарсы
- **In the East / West** – шығыста, батыста
- **A belief in** - сену
- **In general** - жалпы
- **In a loud voice** – қатты дауыспен
- **In the market** – базарда
- **In the meantime** – сол уақытта
- **In the morning (afternoon)** – таңертең (күндіз)
- **In the open air** – аспанда
- **In one's opinion** – оның ойынша
- **In pencil (pen)** – қарандашпен (қаламмен)
- **In conclusion** - қорытынды
- **In the direction** – бағыт бойынша
- **In sight** – көз алдында
- **In the spring ... (summer...)** – көктемде, жазда
- **In the street** – көшеде
- **In the sun** - күнде
- **In stead of**- бірге
- **In vain** - текке
- **In spite of**- қарамастан
- **Plenty of, a lot of**– көп
- **A number of**- рет
- **Of course** - әрине
- **It's kind / stupid of him** – оның тарапынан бұл ізеттілік /ақымақтық
- **On an (the) average** - орташа
- **On behalf of**– біреудің атынан
- **On holiday** – демалыста
- **On business** – іс-сапармен
- **On condition that** – шартпен, егер
- **On the contrary** - керісінше
- **On demand** - қажеттілікпен
- **On foot** - жаяу
- **On the other hand** – бір жағынан
- **On purpose** - әдейі
- **On the right (left)** – оңға, солға
- **On sale** - саттықта
- **On the sea** - теңізде
- **On television (radio)** – теледидардан, радиодан
- **On the way** – жолда

- *On the whole* - жалпы
- *And so on* – т.с.с.
- *Later on* - кейін
- *Out of danger* – қауіпсіз жерде
- *Out of date* – мерзімі өткен
- *Out of necessity* – қажеттілік бойынша
- *Out of pity (envy)* – аяныштан (қызғаныштан)
- *Out of work* - жұмыссыз
- *All over the world* – бүкіл дүние бойынша
- *The lesson is over* – сабақ аяқталды
- *Round the corner* - бұрышта
- *All around* - әр жерде
- *To the end* – соңына дейін
- *To the right (left)* – оңға (солға)
- *Under the circumstance* – бұл жағдайда
- *Up-to-date* - қазіргі
- *Up to here* - әлі күнге дейін (мекен)
- *Up to now* - әлі күнге дейін (мезгіл)

Present Indefinite Tense-Жалпы осы шақ

Present Indefinite tense(Present Simple)қазақ тіліндегі ауыспалы осы шақ сияқты негізінен күнбе-күнгі болып жатқан, қайталанып тұратын әдеттегі қимыл-әрекетті білдіру үшін қолданылады:

- I speak English.
- Менағылшыншасөйлеймін.
- We live in Almaty.
- Біз Алматыда тұрамыз.

Present Indefinite шағының етістігі бірінші, екінші жақтың жекеше түрінде және көпше түрінде барлық жақтарда ешбір жалғаулықсыз жіктелеуі.

Үшінші жақтың жекешетүрі бұл шақтың етістігіне - (e) s жұрнағын жалғау арқылы жасалады. Бұл жұрнақтың алдындағы негіздің соңғы дыбысына байланысты үш фонетикалық варианты бар: ұян дауыссыз не дауысты дыбыстан кейін – [z], қатан дауыссыз дыбыстан кейін -[s], ұзын дауыссыз дыбыстан кейін (жазылуы ss, ch, sh, x) -[iz]:

- to open – he opens [z]
- to play - he plays [z]
- to work – he works [s]
- to write – he writes [s]
- to teach – he teaches [iz]

(кейбірепекшеліктер : to go – he goes[gous], to do- he does[das], to say – he says[sez]).

Present Indefinite шағының сұраулы және болымсыз түрлері
to do - көмекші етістігі арқылы жасалады. Бұл көмекші етістіктің 3- жақ
жекешетүрінің тиісті жіктік жалғауы болады, мысалы:

Do they work here?

Does he work here?

He does not work here? 27

Present Indefinite Tense сұраулы сөйлемдеріне берілетін қысқа жауаптар:

Do you work there? – Yes, I do.

- No, I do not.

Does he work there? – No, he does not.

- Yes, he does.

Ауызекі кездесулерде мынадай қысқартпалар қолданылады:

Болымсыз түрі:

I do not = I don't

He (she, it) does not = doesn't

We work

You do not (don't)

They

Сұраулы болымсыз түрі:

Don't I

Doesn't he (she, it)

Don't we work?

Don't you

Don't they

Present Indefinite мезгілді, уақытты жалпылама көрсететіндіктен
қимыл-әрекеттің мезгілі, уақыты сөйлемделексикалық жолмен – мезгіл
үстеу арқылы беріледі.

Белгілі мезгіл үстеулер (today, tonight) сөйлемнің басындан соңында
кемуі, мысалы:

In the morning he reads the newspaper.

I have three lessons today.

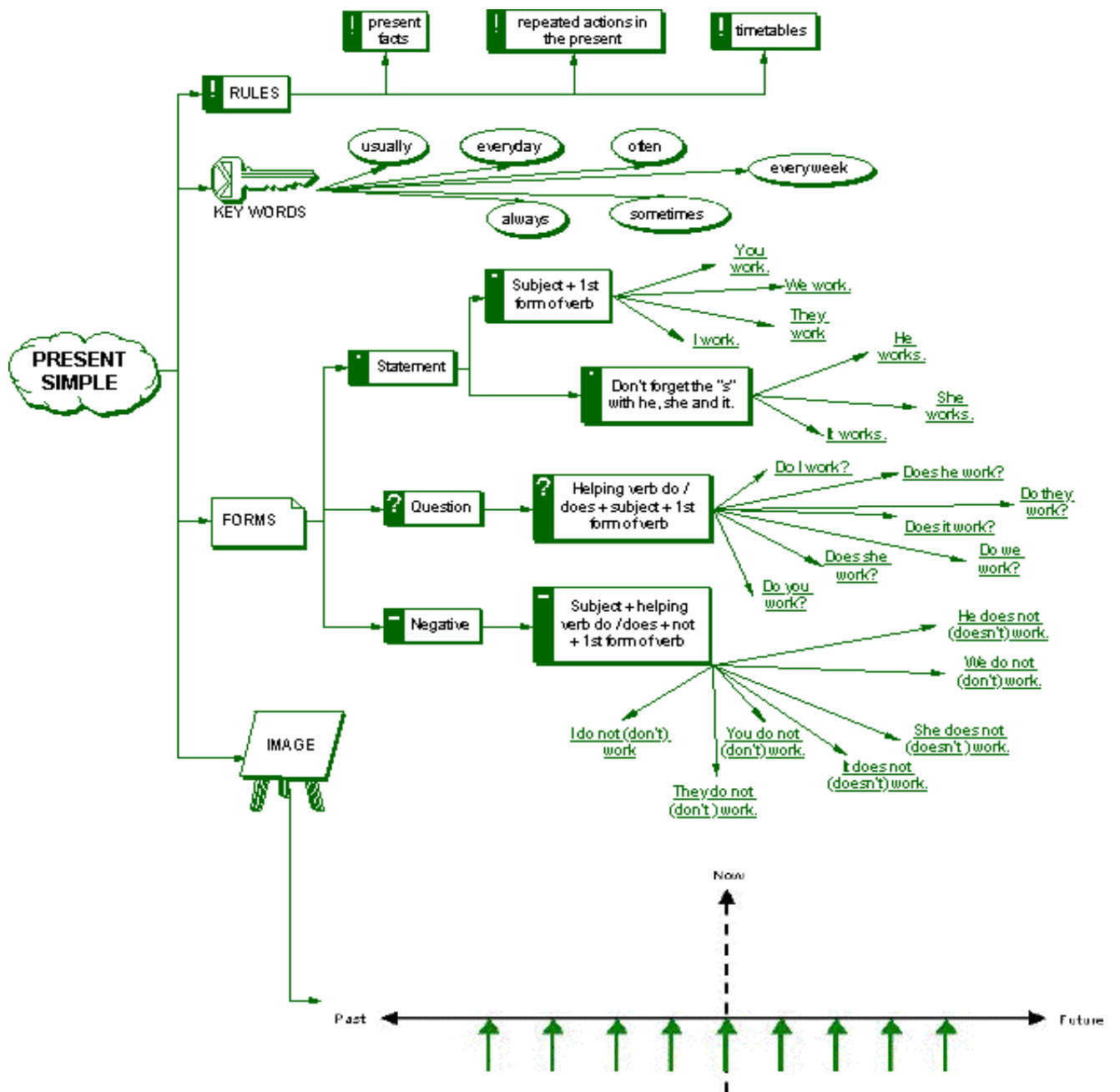
Ал белгісіз мезгіл үстеулер: always, often, seldom, ever, never, just,
already, yet, usually, still, soon, once, т.б. негізгі етістіктің алдында тұрады.

Мысалы:

He always comes early.

He often goes there.

I usually get up at seven o'clock.





“My working day”

Ann’s alarm clock rang at 7.15 as usual. And, as usual, she lay in bed for another ten minutes. Then she got up, made her bed ,washed, and cleaned her teeth. Then she went back to her room where she dressed herself and combed her hair. In half an hour she was ready for breakfast, her mother usually makes it for her. After breakfast she put on her coat, took the bag and went to the University.

Ann likes to go to the University by bus, it takes her twenty minutes to get there. When she got off the bus she walked to her study. She doesn’t want to be late for the first lesson so she came to the University a few minutes before the bell. She left her coat in the cloakroom and went upstairs to the classroom. Classes begin at 8.30 and they are over 2.30 in the afternoon. She usually has four pairs a day with short breaks between them. But yesterday she had three pairs, so she came home earlier and had dinner. After dinner she had a short rest, read newspapers, made some telephone calls. Sometimes when her group mates and she go to the library after classes they go to the canteen and have dinner there. Then she did her homework. It usually takes 72 her three hours to do the homework. As a rule she has very little free time on her weekdays. But when she has some spare time she helps her mother about the house. Eight o’clock is supper time in her family. As usual, they all got together in the kitchen, then went to the sitting-room and watched TV, read newspapers and books or discussed different problems. Twice a week Ann plays volleyball with her friends

in the evening. She is a member of the University volleyball team. So, yesterday she went to the sport club, which is next to her house and played volleyball. At about 11 at night she went to bed.

Answer the questions to the text:

1. When did Ann's working day begin yesterday?
2. What did she do when she get up?
3. Who makes breakfast for Ann?
4. How long does it take her to get to the University?
5. When do your classes begin and how long do they last?
6. How many pairs had Ann yesterday?
7. What did she do after dinner?
8. How long does it take her to do homework?
9. What did Ann do in the evening yesterday?
10. When did she go to bed yesterday

Past Indefinite Tense-Жалпыөткеншак

Past Simple = Past Indefinite tense -
сөйлеу кезінен бұрын болып өткен ақиқат шындықты,
қимылды білдіретін етістіктің грамматикалық формасы.

Past Indefinite шағындағы етістіктердің мағынасы қазақ тіліндегі жедел,
бұрынғыдағдылы өткен шақтарға сәйкес.

Past Indefinite шағы етістік негізіне – ed жұрнағын жалғау арқылы
жасалады, бұлар дұрыс етістіктер деп аталады, мысалы:

to work – worked

to finish – finished

to open – opened

- ed-жұрнағының айтылуы:

а) дауысты немесе ұяндауыссыздан кейін - [d] : played, opened, entered ;

б) қатаң дауыссыздан кейін - [t] : worked, washed, dressed;

в) t немесе d – дан кейін - [id] : wanted, decided.

Past Indefinite шағының сұраулы және болымсыз түрлері
(жекеше мен көпше түрінің барлық жақтары үшін) to do
көмекші етістігінің өткен шақтағы did және жіктелетін етістіктің тұнық рай түрлері
(to демеулігінсіз) арқылы жасалады.

Did you finish your book?

Yes, I did.

No, I did not (didn't).

I did not (didn't) finish my work.

Кейбір етістіктердің Past Indefinite шағы сөздегі дауыстылардың алмасуы,
сөздің түбегейлі өзгеруі арқылы т.б. жолдармен жасалады. Бұлар “бұрыс”
етістіктер деп аталады. Оларды жаттап алған жөн.

Infinitive

(to) go
 (to) come
 (to) see

Past Indefinite

went
 came[keim]
 saw[sə:]

«Бұрыс»	етістіктерібар	Past	Indefinite
шағындағысөйлемдердіңсұраулыжәнеболымсызтүрлері		to	do
көмекшіетістігініңөткеншақтүрі			did

етістігіарқылыжалпыережегесәйкесқұралады:

Did you go there? Yes, I did. I went there at two o'clock. No, I didn't (did not).
 («Бұрыс» етістіктердіңтізіміноқулықтыңсоңғыбеттеріненқарауғаболады). to
 work, to come етістіктерініңөткеншақтажіктелуі:

Болымдытүрі:

I worked, came	We worked, came
You worked, came	You worked, came
He	
She worked, came	They worked, came
it	

Болымсызтүрі:

I	We
You	You didn't work, come.
He	They
She	
it	

Сұраулытүрі:

I	
You	
Did he	work, come?
She	
it	
We	
Did you	work, come?
They	

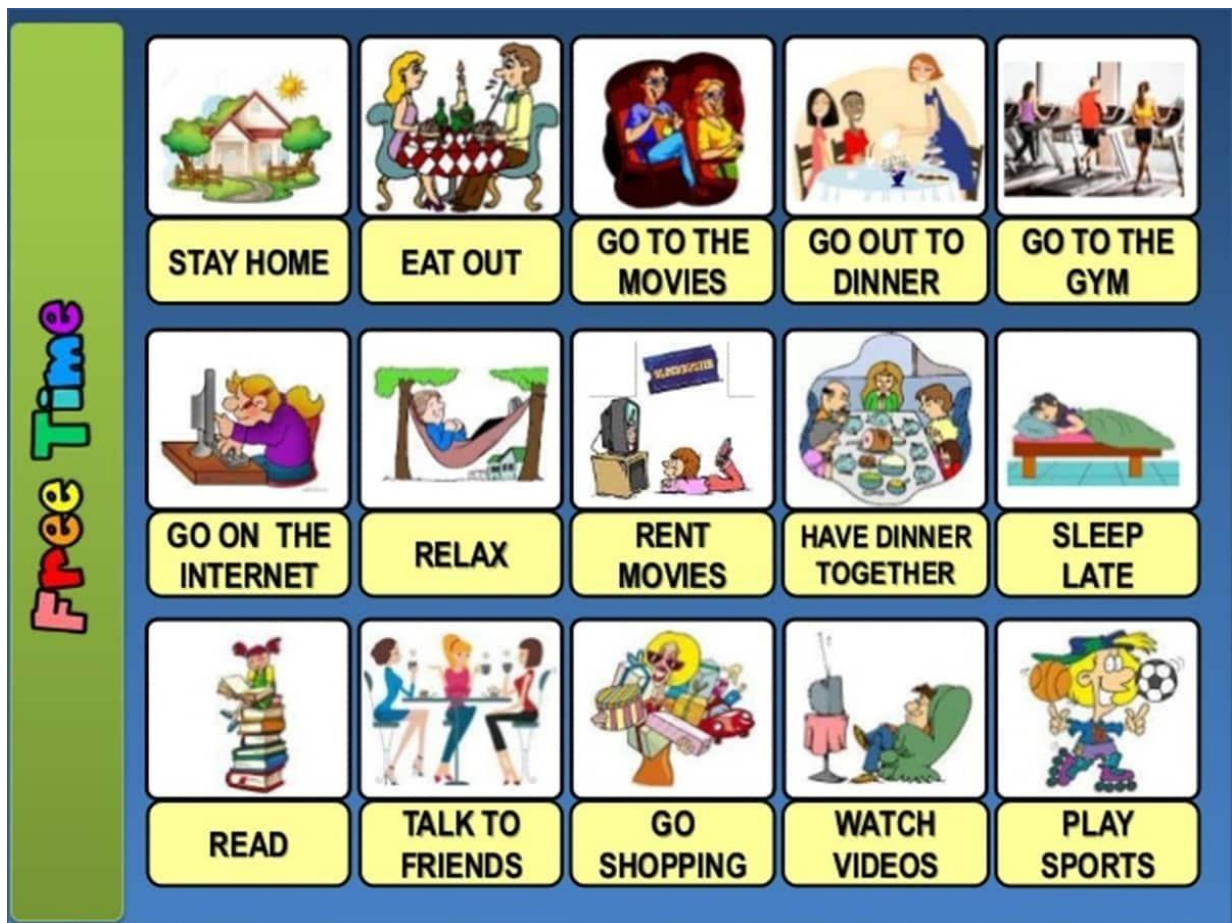
Past Indefinite етістігімынандайсөздерарқылыберіледі:

Yesterday - кеше

the day before yesterday - алдыңғыкүні

ago[ə`gou] - бұрын

last week(*last day, last month*, - өткенжетіде(күнде, айда,
last year, etc.) - жылда, т.б.)



Family activities

Whatever it is that may pull you away from your family, make sure you're scheduling family activities over the weekend. Doing things together creates opportunities to bond and share deeper thoughts about life. If you are a single dad with limited time taking advantage of every moment is extra important. Here are 101 weekend family activity ideas to help you get started:

1. Family bike rides
2. Game night
3. Neighborhood walks
4. Sports training
5. Yard work
6. Laundry day
7. Volunteer in the community
8. Family movie night
9. Read a book together
10. Wash the cars
11. Family slumber party
12. Create a scrapbook
13. Set up a lemonade stand
14. Have a garage sale
15. Walk (if possible) to a local ice cream place
16. Attend church together

17. Go rollerblading
18. Create “busy bags” for the kids to play with on road trips
19. Create a home version of a popular game show
20. Walk the dog or the neighbor’s dog
21. Bake cookies
22. Make Christmas ornaments
23. Play flag football
24. Play Wii Fit or Xbox Kinect
25. Create homemade birthday or holiday cards
26. Take a dance class
27. Take a karate class
28. Search for constellations/stars
29. Go on a family picnic
30. Have a family barbecue
31. Create emergency plans (fire escape)
32. Create a first aid kit
33. Take an etiquette class
34. Create a family tree
35. Create a history timeline
36. Create and practice a family play
37. Test drive cars
38. Go visit open houses
39. Create a family recipe book
40. Learn a home repair
41. Start a collection (coins, rocks, beads, etc.)
42. Make a grocery list and shop
43. Create a family cookbook
44. Have a scavenger hunt
45. Have a Soul Train line
46. Work on a puzzle
47. Play miniature golf
48. Create a list of local “kids eat free” locations and days and eat at one
49. Create a family handshake
50. Create a family mission statement
51. Complete a science project
52. Label all the things in your house with a new language you want to learn
53. Have a bubble blowing contest
54. Have a water balloon fight
55. Have a push-up contest (dad has child on his back to level the playing field)
56. Watch a movie and critique it like professional critics
57. Take a local mission trip (visit homeless shelters and give meals)
58. Go bowling
59. Play laser tag
60. Have a home “professional” photo shoot (kids act as the “professionals”)

61. Write a family song or rap
62. Have a rap battle
63. Watch reruns of old shows that were popular when you were young
64. Go to a museum
65. Visit a local splash park
66. Go on a nature hike
67. Have a scavenger hunt
68. Visit the library
69. Go ice skating
70. Go to the barber shop together
71. Play hide-and-seek
72. Create a time capsule and bury it in the backyard
73. Create a family tree
74. Clip pictures of a dream home
75. Perform magic tricks
76. Collect and paint rocks
77. Visit a fire station
78. Go to a professional sports game
79. Collect leaves
80. Play foursquare
81. Have a Google hangout or Skype call to out of town family
82. Play capture the flag
83. Have a family dinner out
84. Start a garden
85. Cook a meal together
86. Play kick the can
87. Go shopping (non-grocery)
88. Take things to Goodwill
89. Have a formal dinner at home (complete with servers, menu, dressing up, etc.)
90. Play Uno
91. Have a karaoke night
92. Collect seashells
93. Go fishing
94. Hang pictures in the house
95. Paint a bedroom
96. Listen to old school music (make the kids sing and dance along)
97. Have a family house party (kids play family DJ)
98. Watch old/classic movies
99. Fly kites
100. Set up recycle bins and recycling system
101. Make snow angels

Family Relations

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

I believe that everyone wants to have a happy family and good relations with all its members. In my opinion, a happy family should have mutual interests, hopes and dreams to share. Other important issues are love, trust and respect. No family can exist without love. Happiness is also impossible without love. When people love each other, they can overcome all the obstacles. Unfortunately, modern couples often build their relations on some other values, such as money, social position, etc. They think that happiness will come itself and nobody has to make an effort. They are mistaken, as good family relations are impossible without mutual understanding and love. Children in the family also play an important role. To keep up ideal relations with parents they should be kind to them, trusting and understanding. They should share everyday joys and sorrows with their parents. Whenever, there is a difficult situation, parents are the first people to help them and find the way out. My family is not big. I live with my parents and my little sister. I think that we have ideal relations, as we never quarrel with each other. Instead, we always treat each other with respect and love. If there is a problem, we talk about it and try to find the best possible solution.

Answer the questions.

What's his name?

Is he married?

What's his hobby?

What's his father's name?

What does he do?

How old is his mother?

What does she do?

Who is the student of the University?

What's her hobby?

How old is Saken?

What does he do?

Does he have a family?

Theme: These people's daily routine planning

Read and translate the text.



My

Working Day

I usually get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I do my morning exercises, but not always, make my bed, wash and dress. Then I sit down to breakfast. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to school. As a rule I come to school in time as the lessons begin at 9 o'clock. I live not far from school and it usually takes me 15 minutes to get to school on foot. Usually we have 6 or 7 classes every day and after classes I return home. At 3 o'clock I have dinner and rest a little. After that I do my home work and help my mother about the house if she needs my help. Then I have supper and if the weather is good I go for a walk with my friends and if the weather is not good I stay at home something I watch TV; sometimes I listen to music or chat with my friends over the telephone. I never work late in the evening. At 11 o'clock I usually go to bed but sometimes I watch television till late in the evening and that's why I may go to bed very late. But I always remember the proverb: "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy wealthy and wise."

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. Do we have much leisure nowadays?
2. What does our free time depend on?
3. What do many young people do in their free time?
4. Is it common for teenagers to sit in front of computer screens playing computer games?
5. What does the author think about it?
6. Is it better to do something creative?
7. How do you relax?
8. What do you do in your free time?

Task 2 Find the information about:

1. sports
2. creative work
3. computers

Task 3. Say if the sentence true or false.

1. A 'good' use of leisure time is to do something creative.
2. A lot of people spend their free time playing football.
3. They like reading, talking watching TV programme about sport.
4. The most popular pastime is sitting in cafes chatting and drinking coffee.
5. It is very common to sit in front of computer screens working on report.
6. It is better to play sports yourself than to watch other people doing it.
7. Cafes, restaurants, discos are not relaxing.
8. Young people spend too little time just talking.
9. Many young people don't spend their free time learning to play musical instruments.
10. We'll become robots soon!

Theme: These people's daily routine planning

Read and translate the text:

Daily mode

My daily routine starts pretty early, at 6 a.m. I get up and go outside to do some exercise or ride a bike. When I finish I go home, have a shower and get dressed. My clothes and my bag are always ready from the night before.

Then I generally make a cup of coffee, check my e-mail inbox and have a look at the news in the Internet. I eat my breakfast. Sometimes I oversleep and if so – I skip my breakfast and rush to the university. I leave my home at half past 8, take a bus and normally get to the university at 8.50 as there are no traffic jams on my way. The lectures start at 9 in the morning, so I have some time to talk to my fellow-students. I like the atmosphere at my college: the teachers are cool and I meet my friends there. We go for lunch to our university canteen at 2 o'clock. I usually finish my studies at about 4 p.m. Though sometimes we need to stay late to do some laboratory research or work in the library. Then I go home, make myself some dinner, switch my laptop

on and surf the net. I do my homework if I didn't manage to do that during my free periods at the university. I also try to read for a bit every evening. I go to bed at about midnight. That's my typical day.

The best part of my day is the evening when I eat my dinner, watch TV, play computer games or go out with my friends, watch football at a sports bar and just relax after a busy day. That's my favourite time of the day.

The most successful people all have certain habits in their daily routines. These habits help contribute to their success and can be considered good habits to form for yourself.

It could also be something more elaborate such as spending most of your morning in bed like Winston Churchill. Churchill would wake up at 7:30am daily, eat breakfast, read his mail and newspaper until 11am.

Task 1. Decide which is correct verb form.

1. I saw / was seeing a very good programme on TV last night. 2. While I shopped / was shopping this morning, I lost / was losing my money. 3. Last week the police stopped / were stopping Alan in his car because he traveled / was travelling at over eighty miles an hour. 4. "How did you cut / were cutting your finger?" 5. "I cooked / was cooking and I dropped the knife."

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

Six spoons, twelve forks, two flats, eleven chairs, ten pens, three green notebooks, four nice houses, five blue cars, seven brown clocks, two mirrors, eight old pictures, nine new fridges, two old carpets, five wardrobes, ten black cups, nine new spoons.

Task 3 Say the following words in plural form:

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a cat, a bush, a desk, a table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a Negro, a match, a way, a house, a family, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play, a baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a star, a shelf, a tree, a woman, a mouse.

Task 4. Make up the sentences in plural form:

1. This is a space film. 2. That is a cartoon. 3. This is a star. 4. This is a boy. 5. This is a baby. 6. That is a plate. 7. That is a flower. 8. That is a bookshelf. 9. Is this a sofa? 10. Is this a bookcase? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is the window open? 13. Is the boy near the window? 14. It is a cat. 15. It is not a girl. 16. It isn't a tree. 17. It is a good flower. 18. That is not king. 19. That is not a bus. 20. Is the door closed?

The most successful people all have certain habits in their daily routines

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My Favorite Daily Habits Of Millionaires

Daily habits of Millionaires vary, but I am going to share one of my favorite daily habits of successful people with you. It is something that I use every day and has contributed greatly to my success.

You can use this simple life hack to improve your personal and business productivity. It can even be applied to daily chores done or long term goals such as writing your own book.

So what is it?

It is the habit of making a list before the day begins.

Let me tell you below why it is so important

Do you want to be more successful? Many successful entrepreneurs share similar ideals and routines which play an intrinsic part in their success.

If you look for the ultimate daily routine for success, look at these routines and beliefs successful entrepreneurs use every day. Learn from the daily routine of successful people and gradually build your own habits, stick to them and get closer to success!

They have a morning routine.

Author Laura Vanderkam extensively studied the schedules of various high achievers. She found one thing that they had in common: they got up early, and almost all of them also had a morning routine. Richard Branson is also an advocate of embracing the morning.

Getting up early has lots of benefits. You get the chance to be available and present before demands are made of you, and before you need to start working on your goals. This can improve your mood, as you feel in control of your life.

Getting up and completing your morning routine will help you to feel confident and in control, ready to handle the challenges that the day throws at you.

How to adjust your schedule:

Consider scheduling tasks you would normally do in the evening in the morning instead. For instance, try exercising before you go to work to help you feel revitalized and productive.

Task 1. They work when they don't have to.

First thing in the morning, the evenings and the weekend are all times that most people are not working. However, you could be wasting your productivity.

Many successful entrepreneurs will work whenever inspiration strikes as they know they will be more productive then than later.

If you have a great pitch for work, strike while the iron is hot and get working – even if you're not in work

Task 2 Мына сөйлемдерді сұраулы және болымсыз түрінде беріңіз.

1. I am a student. _____
2. My name is Almaz. _____
3. His office is large. _____
4. He is at the desk. _____
5. This is an office. _____
6. That is a school. _____
7. These are big bags. _____
8. These rooms are clean. _____
9. Those men are doctors. _____
10. These books are good. _____

Task 3. Put the verbs in correct form, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. While I _____ (come) to work this morning, I _____ (meet) an old friend. 2. I _____ (not want) to get up this morning. It _____ (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm. 3. I _____ (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone _____ (ring). 4. But when I _____ (pick) up the phone, there was no one there. 5. I said 'Hello' to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _____ (watch) television.

Theme: Food and drink

Read and translate the text.

Food and Meals.

We take, as a rule, three or four meals a day. The first meal is breakfast. We have it in the morning at 8 or 9 o'clock. In fact, we begin our working day with it. The second meal is lunch. We have it in the middle of the day. Some people who work at factories, offices, plants have break for 4 o'clock tea. At 7 or 8 o'clock we have dinner.

Breakfast usually consists of a cup of tea, coffee or milk and bread and butter. Some people also like porridge for breakfast. Lunch is usually a meal with cold meat, fish and potatoes or vegetables. Then comes tea or coffee with some sandwich or roll.

Dinner is a main meal. As a rule, cold dish opens the dinner such as some kind of vegetable salad. Then comes some kind of soup. Then comes the second course which is usually meat or fish with potatoes or vegetables. Dessert comes to end up

the meal. All kinds of fruit make a very good dessert. So at home we usually have a dinner of three or four courses.

KAZAKH NATIONAL FOODS



National food

Kazy (horse sausage). Only wealthy people among the Kazakhs could afford to slaughter a horse in its pasture. If the horse was fattened by eating grass in the lowlands and by mixed fodder its kazy would be white and lean. Were the horse grazed in the mountains, its kazy would be yellow and nourishing.

Kazakhs especially cared for horses which they intended to slaughter, keeping them separate from other cattle. Horses fattened for eating often became so large they had difficulty moving. In order to bring fattened horses from the mountains, first of all they'd wrap his stomach, because going through mountains his kazy would split, so they'd bridle it carefully. For this kind of job, wealthy people hired only experienced zhigits. Kazakhs never used to eat the horse's head, but in order to document for others ones wealth (i. e., that a family was wealthy enough to slaughter its own horse in the Autumn), the horse's head would be kept in a shady place or in a mud-hut for years and years. Kazakhs measured the fatness of the kazy by fingers. For example, the sausage might have a diameter like that of a small finger, a large finger, etc. It was difficult to put larger amounts into an intestine. Kazy is tasty either hot or cold. And since horses' fat is difficult to freeze, it is very good food for the traveller. Kazakh people preferred kazy to mutton. While serving meat, Kazakhs first of all prepared kazy for everybody to enjoy. It was also good food for treating kinsmen. Nowadays people slaughter a horse too. Kazy is a very dear and delicious meal but the tastiest part is the fat stomach. So, people serve kazy with karyn

(stomach). In old times people liked to drink fresh meat broth with kurt. Even in winter after drinking this one felt full and warm.

Shyrtlydak - Crackler. Kazakhs used to melt fat in a large bowl, then add some sugar to keep it from congealing. They then soaked bread in it and drank tea. Crackler was used instead of butter since it would not spoil. If you added it to tea without milk, you'd drink many cups of tea. Kazakhs enjoyed it. Usually they ate them with bread, but you mustn't eat it too much, otherwise you'd get a stomach upset.

Kyimai - Sausage Kazakhs usually made sausage during Winter and Fall slaughtering. All neighbors would gather that day, so after the slaughtering, the host had to feed them all. So they'd roast a large kazan of meat; after that, they'd eat sausages and besbarmak (a dish eaten with five fingers). How did they prepare the sausage? First they'd fill an intestine with a small pieces of ground meat, fat and blood, adding garlic, pepper and salt as necessary. This sausage is very delicious; after eating this you feel happy.

Zhauburek (kabob) - Kazakhs prepared many different meat dishes. Zhauburek was prepared very quickly, which made it popular among hunters and travellers. First of all they'd slice the meat, then they'd thread it onto sticks or vires. Salt and oat flour would be sprinkled on it, and it would be turned frequently to keep it from burning. Another special type of Zhauburek (or shashlyk) was made of flat pieces of breast meat. Especially good shashlyk was made of the breast of the wild goat. We miss this shashlyk; it was good for eating with kumiss. When we remember shashlyk and kumiss of earlier days, our mouths immediately begin to water.

Ulpershek - Is a dish made from the heart, aorta and the fat (usually of a horse) in a prepared form. Kazakhs made it especially during the winter slaughtering period and kept it till spring. Between the end of winter and summer, abysyndar (wives of elder brothers in relation to wives of younger brothers) could invite and treat each other to ulpershek during the absence of their husbands. Sometimes, due to the lack of other meat, they would prepare it in the kettle. They'd chat, talk about different things, and enjoy ulpershek. Kazakhs had a proverb about this "If sisters-in law were friendly, there would be much food." But if one of them wasn't invited, she would get offended. Husbands always tried to leave the best pieces of meat for ulpershek for their wives' entertainment needs.

Koten - was also a kind of sausage eaten in Spring. Kazakhs also ate it during foaling or when a cow had a new calf. The hostess would invite neighbours and herdsmen. Koten is a large intestine which would hold much meat. If many guests were invited, other meat dishes besides koten would be added. Sometimes rice or kurt would also be served. Everybody became full eating this sausage, so it was another one of the tasty meals of Kazakh people.

Mypalau - This dish was made of sheep's brain. The hostess would put all of the brain into a wooden bowl and add some marrow from a pelvic bone; some pieces of meat; and salted fat broth with garlic and stirred well. When it was prepared, everybody could taste it, but mostly it was intended for elders. It is more nutritious than meat in the dish, so it was served to honored guests.

Akshelek - Is a large camel bone distributed to children after slaughtering and cooking meat from a camel. After butchering, the hostess would boil one of the large ankle bones and treat neighboring children. The eldest man after eating all of the meat and fat from the bone, would prepare a clean cutting surface and chop the bone up. He would then distribute it to visiting children. They would enjoy eating the tasty, soft parts of the bone. After that the man would shake or scrape the inside of the bone for the marrow and put this into the wooden bowl. Again he would distribute these soft camel parts to all the children with a spoon.

Another matter connected with aksheiek: Kazakhs called good natured, open hearted, frank and magnanimous persons "Aksheiek." Even the shaking of a bone by such a man refilled an empty bowl.

Kyimai - This is another kind of sausage, but it was eaten later in the year. Earlier we mentioned that during slaughtering women dealt with offals, so offals (or intestines) were small and large. The large intestine they filled meat, especially the breast and rib meat. Garlic, pepper and salt were also added. When it was aged, kyimai was quite tasty, and well made ones might be as good as a horse sausage. They'd eat it at lunch time or they'd serve it to their guests; sometimes they'd prepare them when making beestings and curds. If it was smoked well, it would last for a long time, and wouldn't spoil. As for taste, it was also very good "meal of Kazakh people.

Zhal (the layer of fat under a horse's mane). Zhal was another special portion of fat sliced especially for invited guests, to be served with kazy, a rump and karta (a large horse intestine which was very tasty when cooked. This combination was perhaps the most nutritious of all possible meats, and would provide more than enough to eat.

Karta - All horse meats were considered tasty by Kazakhs, but especially kazy, karta, zhal, zhaya, karyn. When horses were extremely fat Kazakhs would say "Fat has eight legs." When a horse became very heavy, his karta would all turn into fat. In early tiroes Kazakhs would fill it with meat and make it a very delicious meal: eating just one piece would fill one for the whole day. And, Karta was difficult to spoil, so it could be preserved for a long time.

Zhaya (rump of a horse) - The horsed rump was also cut separately. Zhaya was particularly good to eat because it was dense and had no tendons or sinews.

Ak Sorpa (white broth) - Ak sorpa was usually made in fall. When people moved to winter mud huts some wealthy men didn't join them. They'd keep with them twenty or thirty sheep and ask the herdsman to graze them in the place where the wormwood was. They also left two horses to process kumiss. If there wasn't enough kumiss, they'd add some cow's milk and pour it into kalmyks wooden bowl to make it sour. After that, they'd slaughter fattened sheep, then they'd boil it. When it was boiled perfectly its broth thickened, because pelvic bones and soft places of other bones make it thick. So after eating this fat meat, drinking nutritious kumiss and meat broth, the rich man immediately got young and would spend the whole month with his tokal (junior wife). Sometimes he had a bath with a wormwood. It was considered

to be like a rejuvenating remedy, and a rich Kazakh man might feel as if he was in a resort.

So ak sorpa was a special meal for the rich men, as everybody couldn't afford it and Kazakhs said that ak sorpa was the meal for elder people.

Kuiryk-bauyr- This was the meal served to kinsmen at the wedding party which we discussed earlier. After boiling this meat (being sure to keep it soft) , it would be sliced thinly. Then sour milk and salted broth was added. Kinsmen would then be served the dish, and the sur milk applied to their faces. Women typically served this dish while singing, because this meal was a meal of oath or commitment. So they'd sing "We ate kuiryk-bauyr and became kinsmen". This practice is no longer adhered to.

Urker koterilqenson (when pleiades appeared). In ancient times Kazakhs ate but little goat meat, because it froze quickly. Yet, in October when Pleiades appeared, Kazakhs would often slaughter a fat goat to eat. Goat was very delicious; especially tasty was its meat broth which was also very thick. After a meal like this, nobody could be cold in the fall.

My Meals

It goes without saying that I prefer to have meals at home. At the weekend I like to get up late and have a good breakfast of scrambled eggs, or pancakes, or something like that. But on weekdays I'm always short of time in the morning. So I just have a cup of strong tea or coffee and a couple of sandwiches.

As I spend a lot of time at school (usually eight or nine hours) it's necessary to have a snack at midday just to keep me going. That's why I have to go to the school canteen to have lunch. Our school canteen leaves much to be desired. It has become a tradition with our canteen to serve chops and watery mashed potatoes every day with a glass of cocoa or stewed fruit.

But I enjoy my evening meal at home. My mother is a wonderful cook and her dinners are always delicious and various.

To begin with, we usually have some salad- tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad (I like it very much). For the first course we have some soup- noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables- green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers. I prefer meat to fish but my mother makes me eat fish from time to time. She says it's good for my brains.

For dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice or just a cup of tea with a slice of cake.

On Sundays we sometimes go to McDonald's. I like everything there: cheeseburgers, hamburgers and Big Macs, apple pies and fruit cocktails. But unfortunately we can't afford to go there very often, because it's rather expensive for a family and besides, they say it's not very healthy to eat at McDonald's.

Places of public catering

What does the word “food” mean to you? Is it a pleasure or just a fuel? This question has been disputable for a long time and everybody has his personal opinion about it. The majority of people would agree that we eat in order to have enough energy to complete our routine tasks. Nevertheless, nobody would agree to eat the same set of products from day to day. Moreover, food is certainly more than just a number of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. It’s the way to get some satisfaction after a long working day for the vast majority of people.

As for me, I can’t say that food is just a fuel but it’s surely not a religion in my house. I suppose I have traditional meals such as breakfast, lunch and dinner, but I can have several snacks between my meals as well if I get hungry. I’m trying to keep a healthy diet, so my breakfast usually includes cereals with yogurt or oatmeal with eggs. Also, I can add some fruit to my breakfast, but I always drink a cup of coffee in the morning. It helps me to wake up and be ready for the day. I usually have lunch in the canteen at school, so it depends on what they offer there.

Dinner is a family meal. We usually get together in the evening when my parents come back from work. My mother is an excellent cook and I really like all the dishes she makes. We usually eat some fish or meat with vegetables or porridge for dinner. I can’t cook that well, but I have a number of specialties that I usually make for holidays. They are some salads and cakes.

At weekends my friends and I go to the café or pizzeria to eat out. It’s a good way to enjoy delicious food and communicate with the people I care about at the same time. We prefer to order some salads and pizza, drink different kinds of non-alcoholic cocktails.

Thus, I’m sure that food can bring us some kind of pleasure, but I don’t consider it the sense of our life. So we should eat to live but not live to eat.

Task 1 Answer the questions.

How many meals do we take a day?

What is the first meal and when do we have it?

What is the second meal and when do we have it?

When do we have lunch?

When do we have dinner?

What does breakfast usually consist of?

What does lunch consist of?

What is the main meal?

What opens the dinner?

What comes next?

Future simple-Жалпы келер шак

Келер шақ арқылы болашақта орындалатын іс-әрекеттер мен жоспарлаған іс-әрекеттерімізді әңгімелей аламыз.

Ағылшын тіліндегі келер шақ Future Tense (Future Simple Tense) деп аталады.

Оның бірнеше жасалу жолдары бар.

Future Tense, әдетте, **shall** және **will** көмекші сөздері арқылы жасалады (**will+verb**).

Грамматикалық ережелерге сәйес "shall"

сөз ітек бірінші жақта жеке және көпше түрде (I shall, We shall) қолданылады.

Басқа жақтарда (екінші, үшінші жақтар: you, he/she/it, they) "will"

көмекші сөзі қолданылады. Бірақ, қазіргі кездегі ағылшын тілінде бірінші жақта да "will" сөзі қолданыла береді.

Жай сөйлем:

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

Сұрақ қою:

Will I play?	Will we play?
Will you play?	Will you play?
Will he / she / it play?	Will they play?

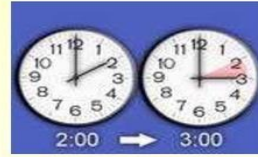
Болымсыз түрі:

I will not play	We will not play
You will not play	You will not play
He / she / it will not play	They will not play

Future Simple сепіктес сөздері:



tomorrow
next week
next year
in an hour



tonight -
tomorrow –
the day after tomorrow –
in two (three, four ...) days –
in a week –
in a month –
in a year –
next week (month, year) –
soon –

Theme: Future profession, professional competence

Lexical :Names of specialists.Youth and job placement issues
Unemployment Professional competences Professional qualities of a future
specialist.Professional qualifications.

Names of specialists

Management

president; vice-president; director; manager; executive officer; CEO (chief executive officer; company executive officer); deputy director; managing director; financial director; marketing director;
general manager; assistant manager; manager; production manager; personnel manager; marketing manager; sales manager; project manager; supervisor; inspector; controller;

Office workers

office worker; office employee; office clerk; filing clerk; receptionist; secretary; assistant; typist; stenographer;

Banking and financial activities

banker; bank officer; economist; auditor; accountant; bookkeeper; teller; cashier; bank clerk; financier; treasurer; investor; sponsor; stockbroker; pawnbroker; tax collector;

Sales and stores

sales representative; sales manager; salesperson; salesman; saleswoman; salesgirl; salesclerk; cashier;

seller; buyer; wholesale buyer; wholesaler; retailer; merchant; distributor; dealer; trader; advertising agent; grocer; greengrocer; baker; butcher; florist;

Medicine

doctor; physician; family doctor; general practitioner; eye specialist; ear specialist; throat specialist; heart specialist; cardiologist; surgeon; pediatrician; psychiatrist; psychoanalyst; dentist; dietitian; pharmacist; veterinarian; nurse; paramedic; nurse's aide;

School and college

principal; dean; professor; teacher; instructor; schoolteacher; college teacher; university teacher; head teacher; senior teacher; tutor; mentor; counselor (BrE: counsellor); teacher of mathematics; mathematics teacher; math teacher (BrE: maths teacher); English teacher; teacher of English; history teacher; music teacher; student; pupil; learner;

Science

scientist; scholar; researcher; explorer; inventor; mathematician; physicist; chemist; biologist; botanist; zoologist; historian; archaeologist; geologist; psychologist; sociologist; economist; linguist; astronomer; philosopher; geographer;

IT specialists

computer specialist; computer programmer; computer operator; software specialist; systems analyst; systems administrator; web developer; web programmer; webmaster; web designer;

Art and creative work

artist; painter; sculptor; architect; composer; conductor; musician; pianist; violinist; guitarist; drummer; player; singer; dancer; opera singer; ballet dancer; performer; film director; producer; art director; cameraman; actor; actress; playwright; writer; poet; author; playwright; dramatist; scenarist; publisher; journalist; reporter; correspondent; photographer; designer; fashion designer; dress designer; interior designer; furniture designer; graphic designer;

Construction, repair, maintenance

builder; construction worker; developer; contractor; engineer; technician; mechanic; electrical engineer; electrician; welder; bricklayer; mason; carpenter; plumber; painter; decorator; repairer; repairman; maintenance man; handyman; caretaker; housekeeper; cleaning lady; cleaning woman; janitor;

Pilots, drivers, crew members

pilot; flight engineer; flight navigator; flight attendant; stewardess; dispatcher; mechanic; car mechanic; railroad worker; railway worker; driver; chauffeur; taxi driver, cabdriver; bus driver; truck driver; captain; skipper; navigator; sailor;

Law and order

judge; lawyer; attorney; legal adviser; barrister; solicitor; police officer; policeman; traffic officer; detective; guard; bodyguard; lifeguard; warden; prison guard;

Restaurants

chef; head cook; cook; maitre d'hotel (maitre d'); headwaiter; waiter; waitress; bartender; barman; barmaid; dishwasher; busboy;

Other

firefighter, fireman; tailor; seamstress; postman, mailman; travel agent; travel guide; model; politician; porter; editor; proofreader; printer; translator; interpreter; librarian; jeweler (BrE: jeweller); telephone operator; coal miner; farmer; farm worker; fisherman; hunter; forester; gardener; hairdresser; hair stylist; barber; beautician; cosmetologist; specialist; expert; consultant; adviser; priest; clergyman;

Places of work

office; agency; company; firm; corporation; business firm; enterprise; plant; factory; restaurant; department store; bank; hospital; hotel; school; university; library; theater; museum; art gallery; transportation company; shipping company; construction company; publishing company; film company; insurance company; advertising agency; travel agency; rental agency;

Related terms

to look for a job; to find a job; to apply for a job; to get a job; to offer a job; to hire; to be hired; to fire; to be fired; to be laid off; to lose one's job; to quit; to quit one's job; to leave; to resign; to retire; employment; unemployment; unemployed; jobless; job seeker; letter of application for a job; resume; CV; job interview; work agreement; contract; employer; employee; co-worker; promotion;

Describing a job

a job in electronics; a teaching job; a position as secretary; an interesting job; a boring job; a good job; a difficult job; a challenging job; a well-paid job; a highly paid job; a low-paid job; a badly paid job;

a full-time job; a part-time job; a permanent job; a stable job; a temporary job; to work full-time; to work part-time; to have a part-time job; to be on the staff; a staff of ten workers; a staff member; a member of staff; to work overtime; to work on weekdays; to work on Saturdays; a day off;

Describing workers

worker, employee, workman, laborer (BrE: labourer); skilled workers; unskilled workers; qualified workers; experienced workers; a full-time worker; a part-time worker; a temporary worker; a freelance worker; seasonal workers; manual workers; blue-collar workers; white-collar workers;

Pay, taxes, benefits

pay; wages; salary; earnings; fee; bonus; tips; income; payday; payment; to be paid by the hour; to be paid by the month; to earn (to get, to make) money; monthly pay; weekly pay; hourly pay; yearly pay; annual pay; monthly salary; yearly salary; annual salary; salaried workers; weekly wages; hourly wage; minimum wages; low wages; high wages; gross pay; net pay; take-home pay; overtime pay; severance pay; gross earnings; net earnings; average earnings; annual earnings; taxes; expenses; deductions; dues; fine; penalty; compensation; fringe benefits; sick leave; maternity

leave; holiday; vacation; pension plan; medical insurance; health insurance; accident insurance; life insurance;

Related phrases

What do you do? What business are you in?

I am a teacher. I am a car dealer. I am a freelance writer.

I am a sales representative. I sell computers.

I work as a psychologist. I work as a stockbroker.

I work at a bank. I work at a small travel agency.

I work at a hotel. I work at a transportation company.

I work for a newspaper. I work for a film company.

I am in real estate. I am in advertising.

I have a small business of my own.

I am a homemaker. I work at home.

I am unemployed at the moment. I am looking for a job right now.

I am looking for a job in marketing. I am looking for a job as a driver.

I am seeking a position as librarian. I am seeking a position as office clerk.

He is looking for a place as a housekeeper. She is looking for a place as a cook.

I'd like to apply for a job. I'd like to apply for the position of shop assistant.

He was offered the position of salesclerk. She has a position as cashier.



Youth and job placement issues

The analysis of the causes of youth unemployment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out. Specific tasks have been set to improve the system of ensuring the competitiveness of young people in the labor market. In General, recommendations are given for optimizing the system of regulating the activities of employment agencies in the Republic.

Unemployment is a phenomenon inherent in the life of society. It was there before and in the future. Sometimes there are also various socio-economic problems. In the conditions of the modern market, the number of unemployed people has been increasing everywhere. After all, as you know, one of the factors is the following nights. For example, mass automation and mechanization of production, increasing the level of intensification of labor, industry in connection with the global financial crisis, etc. crisis situations of enterprises, even because of this, are closed, as well as one-sided specialization (financier, oilman) - for these reasons, unemployment increases.

The norms of the Institute of employment and employment security define two main principles of legal regulation of labor. This is the principle of ensuring freedom of work and employment, and the principle of ensuring the right to work and protection from unemployment, the right to employment assistance and material assistance in unemployment.

One of the main topical issues is to improve the mechanisms of socio-economic, organizational and infrastructural regulation of the labor market, ensuring employment of the region's population, vocational training and retraining of the unemployed, and creating a public program, which in turn requires scientific research.

Our country is developing every day, achieving high goals and ideals. However, the increase in the number of unemployed remains the main problem.

The development of market relations involves the study of problems arising in the labor market related to the regulation of labor supply and demand, the reform of the labor relations system and improving the quality characteristics of jobs, the adaptation of the vocational education system to new economic conditions[1].

Guarantees of labor law - conditions, means and methods of ensuring implementation and protecting them from violation. Guarantees can be socio - economic (conditions), legal and organizational. And one right can be the pledge of another, deeper right. Thus, one of the guarantees of ensuring the right to work is to assist a citizen in securing employment and employment. The rules in the framework of the state employment promotion policy are set out in article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on employment of the population". As stated in the law, the state has a policy of promoting the rights of citizens to free employment.

One of the priority directions of state youth policy implementation in modern socio-economic conditions is youth employment. Today, the youth of Kazakhstan is a large social group of the population, which is one of the main factors determining the prospects for the development of Kazakhstan's society.

To sum up, we want to suggest the following: young people need to further develop the employment sphere:conducting special research on the labor market;

development of links between basic educational institutions and enterprises;
development of a system of social services that promote youth employment (youth labor market, fairs, etc.)

Task 1. Read and translate the following international words:

bureau, criminal, civil, interest, agentes, to result, special, division, organized, narcotics, prostitution, to operate, justice, cooperation, local, deserter. Identification, collection, arrest, police, agency, to identify, laboratory, criminological, technical, specialized, training, bases, material. Communications, control, teletype, contact, commercial, personnel, information, to train, instruction, courses, periodically, theory, practical, techniques, physical, tactics, extreme, situation, police, nations. Administrative, operation, limits, function, competent, inspection, practice, jurisdiction, anti-racketeering, atomic, energy, bankruptcy, espionage

Task 2. Write out only the words which are the names of crimes:

Defendant, racketeering, embezzlement, extortion, deserter, victim, fugitive, fraud, prisoner, espionage, employee, theft, robbery, field officer, FBI agent, bribery, conviction, innocence

Collective's atmosphere.

About the structure of the team and members of the team to work in a professional school it is important to be informed .

The first team-here students are constantly in business and interpersonal interaction will be. The first team has permanent and temporary forms. Or services for organizing various types of improvement of the first team in relation to improvement (classes, squads, groups); based on one type of improvement (clubs, clubs), sections. t. b.); or at his place of residence on the basis of other types can be distinguished from organized improving skills. By age category the first team consists of people at the age of one year, and at each age maybe.

Temporary team-created in the limited time during which it was appointed. he stopped at existence. This group, despite the fact that it is temporarily in a state of interpersonal communication and temporary the level of work in the team can be high. These thoughts, the needs of one on the part of students and teachers, is carried out from.

The staff of a professional educational institution carries out its educational work with other teams. differ. The purpose of this skill is not only to gain knowledge, but also the ability to, in some cases, even the output of products. Attitude to this team specifications related to the age characteristics of students and non-pedagogical it is determined by the structure of the team. Group management master of industrial

training and class it is carried out under the supervision of a Manager. Results structure of the team indicator: overall integrity of expression and show commitment, perseverance in achieving the goal formation of consistency and perseverance, business and interpersonal relationships skill and subject to preservation. Educational collective for self-education of its members, significant contribution to development. Students of the organization of training in other social organizations you can't take into account the influence of parenting. Among them are singers, artists, athletes, etc. it occupies an important place. The organization (temporarily or permanently)) with the form of management (informal organizations), the content of entrepreneurship (public –political, Patriotic, educational, etc.). Such a small organization to jointly solve individual economic problems of students and teachers composed of the group. Leisure activities ensure students ' reliability and expressiveness develop speech, ability to communicate with people helps. Summing up, collective reflection stage of the team members- the goal of presentation leads to collective activity, together with a new period.

Self-government developed in the form of any activity of students. The faster they develop the volume of interest is also expanding. Self-government of special services the target separation on them, self-regulation, of collective self-control. Self-activation-managing system execution of cases in various areas Crestron provides a greater number of members in the decision-making. Self-regulation of the organization-self-regulation in the organization of the collective's own instrument for further improvement in the solution of organizational and operational issues under the perseverance, activity and authority of the team members. Collective self-control – activities of individual organizers and self-government bodies independent choice, systematic analysis and analysis of their activities. used to find ways to find a suitable solution to problems. The role of the master of industrial training in the development of self-government is mandatory. His it is very important for students to explain their capabilities and responsibilities. important. The main goal of the master class is to increase students ' activity and develop their business skills. help in choosing the form of the organization. Self-government in the team one of the leading factors in business development is the development of business activity of students. it not only strengthens, but also inspires the spirit of competition relations. Only such relationships are the most moral. you need to add values that instill honesty in them. Teachers discussed apply skills aimed at helping. In all educational institutions, in the collective development of student self-government with the development of group self-government compared to others. In educational institutions of self-government, their to complete the assigned tasks. The team of the group with its growing and intervention in public activities for each of them with a permanent staff mmckenzie. Therefore, self-government in ucational institutions is a group one you should not limit the initiative and independence of teams. How does a teacher exercise self-government in educational institutions

Ethical standards of the Manager's behavior. Interaction with a "difficult" Manager ethics. Ethics-theoretical laws and practical requirements about morality and moralthe field of science that studies the forms and requests. That is the life of

people in society norms of life and communication with each other concepts about the relationship shows. Labour curiosity, honesty, friendship, respect, courtesy, ability to behave-correctly, well character-all this determines the principles of ethics. Thus, ethics in General subject to moral duties. Ethics wants to be a conscious person. Means, it is clear that managers must have these qualities. As a professional journalis profession without such qualities it is difficult to achieve success. In the law of ethics the journalist should be aware of and know his thoughts and consciousness. Hemoral ideal and civic duty.

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the verbs bring – take; come-go.

‘Goodbye everyone! I’m _____ on holiday’ – ‘Where are you _____?’ – ‘To Australia. I’m _____ my family to visit Great Barrier Reef.’ – ‘Have a good time! When you _____ back, _____ me a T- shirt!’ – ‘OK!’

(teacher to class) ‘Remember to _____ your dictionaries to class tomorrow, and prepare the dialogues. We’re _____ to the language laboritory at 10.00’

(conversation at home) ‘what time did you _____ home last night? I didn’t hear you.’ ‘It was after midnight. Mike _____ me home in his car.’

(someone on the phone) ‘You must _____ and see my new flat. It’s beautiful. And _____ Jane, too. She’ll love it.’

(Swiss student in England) ‘When I _____ home to Switzerland, I’ going to _____ a jumper for my mother and some whisky for my father.’

(Spanish student talking in Spain) ‘I’m _____ to London in a few days, so tonight we’re having a little party at home. Some friends are _____ round, and we’ll have something to eat. They’re _____ some things that they want me to _____ to London, because they have friends there and want to give them a present.’

Questions for monitoring:

How do you understand the types of team?

Ethical standards of Executive behavior?

Ethics-the concept of morality and morality?

Theme: Social sphere of communication: People and nature, environmental problems.

Lexical : People and nature, environmental problems Kazakhstan’s accession to the global educational space. Green Party, its role in protecting the environment

The role of foreign language in the world culture recognitionKazakhstan’s contribution to the flight against international terrorism

People and nature, environmental problems Kazakhstan’s accession to the global educational space.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is on the threshold of a new centurycountries have faced serious environmental challenges.Kazakhstan has been extremely

environmentally friendly for decades use of raw materials due to man-made loads The dominant system is classified. This is not only the cause, but also environmental consequences in the form of serious consequences in our country due to the steady growth of problems.

The role of nuclear weapons testing at the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site for 40 years in the environment and human health led to irreversible consequences, mortality, common diseases led to an increase. The whole territory of the Semipalatinsk region, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan and the landfill bordering the Karaganda region is recognized as a zone of environmental impact. The planet is concerned about the problem of the Aral Sea, its vital water The efforts of scientists are aimed at restoring resources.

During the years of Kazakhstan's independence, environmental security, environmental protection and nature management are completely new. There were years of creation and restoration of the state system. His President Nursultan Nazarbayev Chaired by Nazarbayev. There was a meeting of the Security Council, which focused on environmental issues in Kazakhstan. and environmental safety issues were addressed for the first time. The need for security has been identified. To this end, the President of the Ministry of Environment Developed the Concept of environmental safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015, approved by the Decree. This concept is based on the "Strategy 2030", which states that "the environment nutrition, cleanliness and ecology "of our state is one of the priorities in the development. The general concept of environmental security introduces a wide range of threats, both traditional and non-traditional The deterioration of the environment is one of the main components is. Environmental security is the key to national security

strategic components and important aspects of state priorities, because at this stage of human development when environmental problems can turn into survival problems within the potential impact on the biosphere. Currently, in many regions of our country are ecological. The situation is not only unfavorable, but also very catastrophic. Today when the most dangerous is the emergence of ecological crisis, man-made erosion, soil degradation, depletion of water resources and pollution, deforestation, biodiversity irreversible reduction and destruction of the genetic resources of wildlife, radiation damage, accumulation of dangerous and toxic substances. Pollution of the environment and the decline of natural systems. The main sources of industry, agriculture, road transport, are other anthropogenic factors. Biosphere and environment. Among the added components of environmental protection is the maximum atmosphere is sensitive not only to gaseous pollutants, but also to it Liquids and solids also come with it. What does the atmosphere around our planet mean? Surround us standing air is a mixture of gases. Toxicity to the atmosphere over Kazakhstan a significant mixture of highly gaseous and solid substances. If each if it is necessary to compare the number of emissions from different stable sources, where about 50 percent is emitted from heat and energy sources, and 33 percent- from mining and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises. Action The widest radius of action is nitrogen and sulfur oxides. They transported over

significant distances and to agriculture has a significant effect. Atmospheric air pollution in Karaganda (1 million tons per year more), Pavlodar (more than 400 thousand tons), East Kazakhstan (200 thousand tons). The most polluted cities and industrial centers are Ust-Kamenogorsk, Almaty, Shymkent, Ridder will be found. Sources of air pollution are also road and rail transport will be found. Annual emissions from mobile sources about 1 million tons. Atmospheric pollution in Almaty 90% of the total mass is emitted by vehicles I want to. Rapid development of Astana, increase in the number of cars, Emissions from mobile sources account for 37% in Astana makes up. Anthropogenic overloads and irrational nature arising from the use of modern environmental resources. The problems, of course, affect the topsoil in Kazakhstan does. Therefore, Ekibastuz coal with a lot of ash pollutes the environment and clean energy is mainly consumed outside the country sent to places. Irreparable damage to the soil of the republic was caused by the enterprises of the military-industrial complex. Until now, these soils and their location have been kept secret. The consequences of radioactive contamination of the soil are enormous.

Severe soil pollution has affected ecosystem components in the areas of uranium deposits in the Karakiya depression near Aktau. For a long time it produced uranium ore and enriched it in the natural sector of the enterprises of the Caspian Mining and Metallurgical Plant. Radioactive waste was accumulated in the lakes near the city and in the Caspian Sea. Along with groundwater, there is a possibility that they may fall into the sea, the level of which is constantly rising to the coastal area. Currently, the soil and ecological condition of the territory of Kazakhstan can be assessed as unsatisfactory. The destabilization of the ecological situation has reached such a level that it is impossible to restore the soil on its own. Rational use, protection and restoration of disturbed soil, prevention of soil degradation, It is required to develop a program for the restoration of eroded and man-made degraded soils, as well as pastures.

An important area for improving the territorial organization of macroeconomics is the solution of water management problems. In Kazakhstan, about 50-60 mln. hectares of land. At that time, water resources were only 8-10 mln. hectares of land is enough for irrigation. In this case, it is necessary to choose the right way to develop irrigated arable land, not to allow irreversible processes of ecosystem destruction. Ecological situation in Kazakhstan, economy and society, legal can be changed in a positive direction through greening.



Cases-Септіктер

Ағылшын тілінде екі септік бар: Common case (атау септігі) және Possessive Case (ілік септігі).

1) **Common Case** (Атау септігі) – кім? не? деген сұрақтарға жауап бергендіктен зат есімге ешқандай жалғау жалғанбайды. Мысалы: dog (ит), tree (тал), blackboard (тақта) және т.б.

2) **Possessive Case** (Ілік септігі) – кімнің? ненің? деген сұрақтарға жауап береді және зат есімге (‘) жалғауы қосылу арқылы жасалады.

Мысалы:

the girl’s dress → қыздың көйлегі,

the door’s key → есіктің кілті және т.б.

Possessive Case (Ілік септік)

Ілік септік қолданылуы:

a) Зат есім жекеше түрінде жалғауы қосылуы арқылы жасалады. Мысалы: the student’s pen-студенттің қаламы, Kazakhstan’s capital-Қазақстанның астанасы

b) Зат есім көпше түрінде апостроф қосылуы арқылы жасалады. Мысалы: the students’ pens-студенттердің қаламдары, the countries’ capitals-мемлекеттердің астаналары

Theme: Social and cultural sphere of communication

Lexical : Gastronomic traditions. Trading. Supermarkets and boutiques. In a clothes shop.

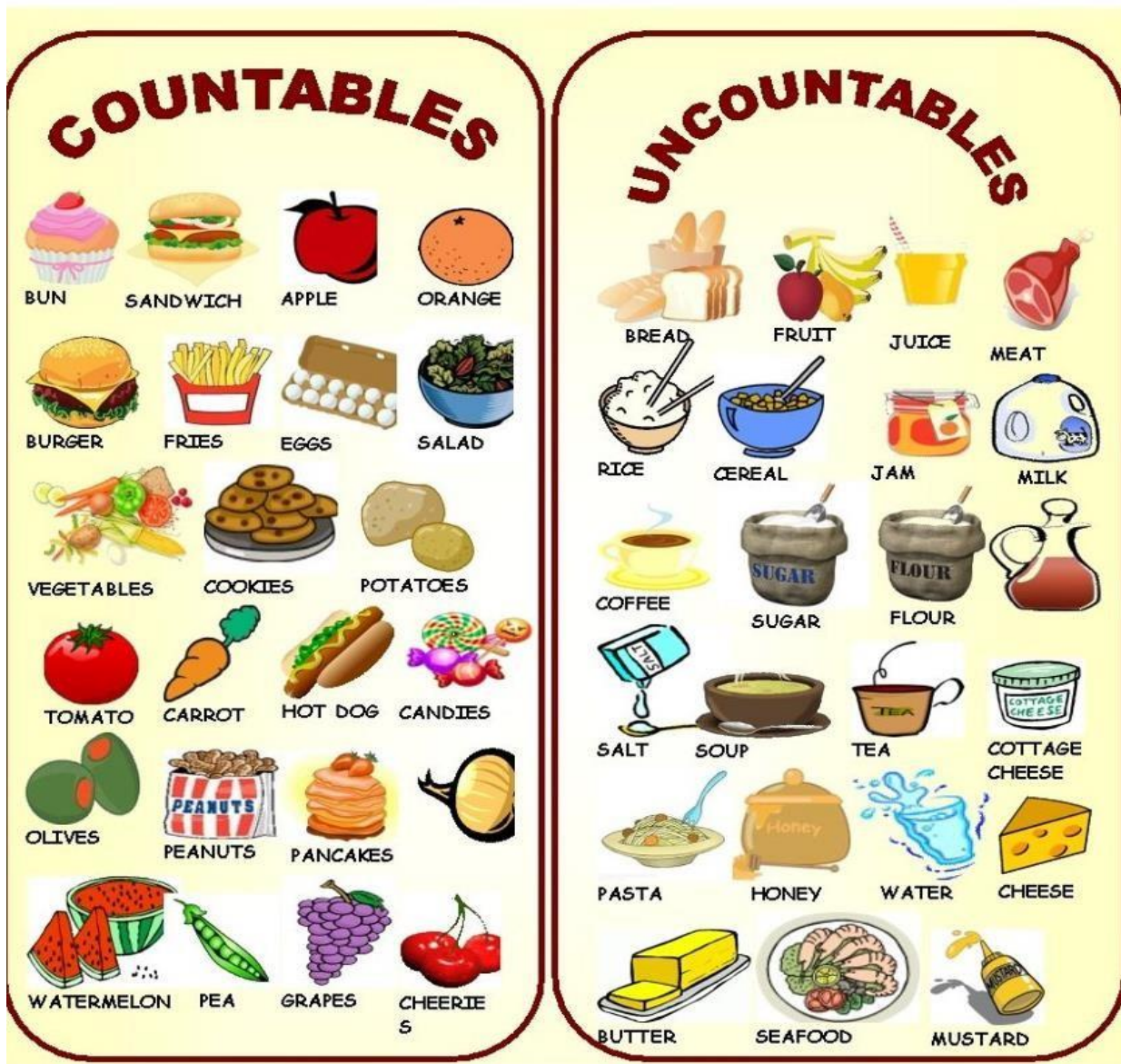


Shops and Shopping.

When we want to buy some food or clothes or other necessary things we go to the shop.

Sugar, tea, pepper, ham, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold in the bakery, meat at the butcher's. We buy vegetables at the greengrocer's and fruit at

Food: Countable and Uncountable Nouns



the

market.

Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. Nowadays people prefer shopping at supermarkets – self-service food stores, selling food, household goods and so on.

Clothes and shoes are usually sold at department stores where many kinds of goods are sold in different departments.

Goods are sold by salesmen. We give the money for the bought goods to the cashier at the cashdesk.

Trading.

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

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

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

Nowadays it's becoming more and more popular to shop online. I'm firmly convinced that it's the most comfortable way. You just surf the Internet and look through the enormous range of goods. Moreover, you can compare prices and find a real bargain. Also, you can have your purchases delivered. It's amazingly easy and saves a lot of time and energy. Thus, if you're not a fan of shopping like me, do it online

In a clothes shop

Tastes differ. That's why all people wear different clothes. Besides they wear different clothes when it is warm and cold. When it is cold we put on sweaters, coats, caps and gloves. When it's warm we take off warm clothes and put on light shirts or blouses and dresses.

My favourite clothes are jeans, shirts and sweaters or jackets. They are comfortable. And I can wear them in any weather. Now I'm wearing jeans, a white shirt and a sweater. But tomorrow is my friend's birthday. He invited me to the birthday party. So I shall be in my best.

My mother bought me a nice suit and new shoes. We went to the shop together and chose a grey suit. I tried it on. It was my size and suited me well. I looked great. Mother paid money for the suit and we brought it home. It's a pity I didn't try the shoes on. They were the wrong size. So my mother changed them for the bigger size. And now they are OK. Frankly speaking, I don't like shopping. There are more interesting things.



Answer the questions on the text.

1. Where do we buy sugar, tea, coffee, and so on?
2. Where do we buy bread?
3. Where is meat sold?
4. Where do we buy vegetables?
5. Where do we buy fruit?
6. What is sold in the confectioner's?
7. What is supermarket?
8. What is a department store?
9. Who sells goods at the shops?
10. What is a cashdesk?

Find the correct answer.

Where do we go if we want to buy food or clothes?

- a. shop; b. grocer's c. theatre d. bakery

What do you buy at the greengrocer's?

- a. clothes; b. bread c. vegetables d. food

Where do we buy the confectioner's?

- a. cakes; b. fruit c. clothes d. meat

What do we buy at the department stores?

- a. food b. fruit c. clothes d. sweets

Who sells goods?

- a. salesman b. cashier c. customer d. manager

Theme: Social and household sphere of communication: People and their health
Lexical : Social and social sphere of communication: Man and his health.
Normal situation and self awareness. Free time, hobby, sport in my life.

Leisure Time.

Nowadays, we have more and more leisure, but I don't think we know what to do with it. It all depends, of course, on what we mean by a 'good' use of leisure time. In my view, it means using your time to do something creative, not 'wasting' your time. A lot of young people today spend their free time watching sport on TV, reading about sport and talking about it. Another popular pastime is sitting in cafes chatting and drinking coffee. Finally, it is becoming very common for young people to sit in front of computer screens playing computer games.

All this is fine, but it is better to play sports yourself than to watch other people doing it. Yes, cafes are relaxing, but I think young people spend too much time just talking – or gossiping. Why they don't do something more creative, like taking up painting or learning to play a musical instruments? As for computer games, I think they will turn us all into robots!

So, I say: don't just sit there, get out and do it!



SKI



DIVE



SKATE



RIDE A HORSE



RIDE MY BIKE



SKIP



SAIL



ROLLERBLADE



SURF



SURF THE NET



CLIMB



SWIM



PLAY THE GUITAR



PLAY THE VIOLIN



PLAY THE PIANO



SING A SONG



JUMP



PLAY TENNIS



PLAY FOOTBALL



PLAY BASKETBALL

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports. Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.



Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. Do we have much leisure nowadays?
2. What does our free time depend on?
3. What do many young people do in their free time?
4. Is it common for teenagers to sit in front of computer screens playing computer games?
5. What does the author think about it?
6. Is it better to do something creative?
7. How do you relax?
8. What do you do in your free time?

Task2. Complete each sentence (A— H) with one of the endings (1—8):

- A. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than
- B. A hobby gives one the opportunity of
- C. A person's hobbies depend on his
- D. What is interesting to one person
- E. Some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it
- F. Camping is a cheap way
- G. Ecotourism is popular with people who
- H. A hobby plays a very important
1. age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.
 2. educational, simulational and psychological role.
 3. acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience.
 4. try to damage the environment as little as possible.
 5. you have a hobby.
 6. can be trivial or boring to another.
 7. to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature.
 8. to be a good investment of their money.

Task3. Give the definitions of the following words

- recreation • self-reliance
- self-expression • pollution
- knick-knack • simulation

Task4 Answer the questions

- 1) How does a hobby influence a person's life?
- 2) What kinds of hobbies do you know?
- 3) Why do people collect different things?
- 4) What is your attitude to extreme camping?
- 5) Why is ecotourism fashionable today?
- 6) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 7) Why is it important to everybody to have a hobby?
- 8) How do you spend your spare time?



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.

NOTHING BUT SPORTS!

Write the names of the sports under the correct pictures:

 1.	 2.	<p>JUDO</p> <p>WINDSURFING</p> <p>VOLLEYBALL</p> <p>CYCLING</p> <p>BASEBALL</p> <p>HICKING</p> <p>ARCHERY</p> <p>SAILING</p> <p>ROLLERBLADING</p> <p>RUNNING</p> <p>TENNIS</p> <p>JET SKIING</p> <p>DIVING</p> <p>AEROBICS</p> <p>FOOTBALL</p> <p>HORSEBACK RIDING</p> <p>BASKETBALL</p> <p>ROWING</p> <p>SKATEBOARDING</p> <p>MOTOR RACING</p> <p>ICE SKATING</p> <p>BOXING</p> <p>ROCK CLIMBING</p> <p>CRICKET</p> <p>FENCING</p> <p>HOCKEY</p>	 3.	 4.
 5.	 6.		 7.	 8.
 9.	 10.		 11.	 12.
 13.	 14.		 15.	 16.
 17.	 14.		 15.	 16.
 17.	 18.		 19.	 20.
 21.	 22.		 23.	 24.

Sport.

Kazakhstan is a sporting country. Millions of people of our country go in for sport. You can hardly find a person who does not support his or her favourite sports club, or team. Physical training and sports have become a matter of national importance.

We begin to teach our children to love sport since early childhood. In nursery school the child takes his first sporting steps – he learns to run, jump and dance. In school and college sport is a compulsory subject.

Our sportsmen have excellent sports facilities at their disposal – places of sports, stadiums, sports grounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools, tennis courts – and excellent coaches. Not only champions and keen sportsmen but anyone can take part in sports and competitions. If you like athletics you may go in for running, jumping, throwing. Many people are fond of winter sports: skating, figure-skating, skiing, ski-jumping. In summer you can go in for swimming, diving, rowing, sailing, yachting and cycling. Boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, fencing, shooting, mountaineering, slalom and chess also have millions of followers. Many people are very good at various games: football, ice-hockey, tennis, basketball, volley-ball, golf.

Every four years the best sportsmen of the whole world come together at the Olympic Games. The best athletes of each nation compete there with one another in all kinds of sport.

Answer the questions.

What becomes a matter of national importance?

When do we begin to teach our children to love sport?

Where do children take their first sporting steps?

Are PT lessons a compulsory subject at school and college?

What do our sportsmen have at their disposal?

Who can take part in sports and competitions?

What are winter sports?

What sports can you do in summer?

What game do you like best of all?

What is the most important competition for all the sportsmen in the world?

Task 1. Put say/said or tell/told.

Example: He said that he was at school yesterday.

He told the teacher that he was at school yesterday.

1. Sandra _____ that she went to India for a holiday. 2. Sandra _____ Bob that she didn't see the Taj Mahal. 3. What did Anna _____? 4. What did Anna _____ Peter? 5. She _____ it was cold in the park. 6. He hasn't _____ us his address. 7. Did he _____ you his telephone number? 8. They _____ that Alice left last week. 9. What did Barbara _____ about the dinner party? 10. Have you _____ Jack about the film?

Theme: Sports and games

Lexical : Health and sport . Sports in a person 's life Vacation Equipment and facilities.Types of competition. Olympic Games. Winning and losing. Scoring.



The History of the Olympic games.

According to Greek legend, the Olympic Games were started by Hercules, son of Zeus, in honour of his father. The first Olympic Games about which we have information were held in 776 BC on the plain of Olympia. Games had taken place before this date had consisted mainly of chariot races. The ancient Greeks thought the Games were so important that they measured time by the interval between them. A period of four years was referred to as an Olympiad. The Games also represented the Greek ideal of physical fitness and beauty, which they considered as important as the development of mind. Nothing, not even war, was allowed to interrupt the Games. They were held every four years for more 1 000 years until their abolishing by the Romans in 394 AD.

At the end of the 19th century, a Frenchman called Baron de Coubertin decided to establish the tradition. Following his suggestion, 15 nations met at an international congress in 1894. Two years later, the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens. In 2004, the Olympic returned to Greece.



Winning and losing.

Losing, for many members of Mankind, is a way of life; such individuals manipulate events to a crisis, often the basic goal of standard Game behavior. The effort to manipulate is the measure of one's involvement in the Game. This effort is always the individual's best attempt at surviving the equally-intentional counter-moves by the thousands and millions of opponents doing exactly the same thing. This is true within whatever level of class one 'belongs', and the same opposition occurs between social or economic classes, between nations, between corporations. [You're not paranoid, they are all out to destroy you!]

The difference between the Loser and the Winner in each such Game is that the Loser accepts that the proper ending to the Game, like a crescendo in music, is for oneself to lose. The Loser expects this all the time, and is indeed very surprised should he/she win.

This losing of the Game is somehow right and fitting, according to the False Mind, especially that of the Loser – losing is part of the design. The Loser is constructed to take action by which he/she will not win.

There is even a worse game-plan than Win-Lose, and that is the No Win or Lose-Lose scenario. In this sort of deal, you will find the martyr, the terrorist, the suicide, the batterer, the reckless practitioner of unsafe sex, the drunken driver.

For some, the False Mind happens to be designed to be a Winner; but most commonly, various parts of the individual's False Mind are designed to be Loser, while other parts may be designed to be Winner: an individual may be Winner in business or sports, and Loser in relationships, or vice versa.

The Loser is not happy, yet the False Mind gives him/her reinforcing feedback, aggressively manipulating its near-innocent victim, the Self. [When the Self knows about the Loser False Mind's dis-empowering design and still obeys its counsel, the Self is being a willing and irresponsible victim.]

The possessor of the Winner False Mind, however, may not feel any better about his/her Life, and must contend with the same bogus internal advice from the False Mind as to proper action.

The Working Mind, which is the Self, must develop its potential by Act of Will only, in the face of the opposition of its local False Mind, and in the face of the opposition of most of Mankind. The local False Mind knows every way of manipulation that works on its local mind-slave – YOU! In operating in obedience to the False Mind's advice, and mis-using his/her skills and great amounts of physical and-or psychological exertion, what the Loser settles for is merely a kind of Success: Success with no benefit.

Whatever social class one plays among, the fact of the on-going Game allows one at least to exist as a player of Games: the Loser is at least a player. The effort to manage the Mega-Game [the multitude of Games in which one participates] in whatever area of Life, and the successful realization of the expected outcome, reinforces the value of the False Mind to the local and always-frightened naive pre-Working-Mind individual.

The pre-Working-Mind Self, fully contaminated by the False Mind, is afraid to make any move not sanctioned by the False Mind, based on the oft-reinforced belief that events will turn out even worse if one attempts independent action and ignores the False Mind's advice. To the Self that is contaminated by the Culture-Structure, the False Mind is the only source of advice that he/she has heretofore known, since the child was overpowered by the 'education' {Chapter 14} of the Culture-Structure and the child's ability to Think for him/herself was obliterated.

The pre-Working-Mind Self, under the thumb of the Winner version of the False Mind, is again hardly better off, except perhaps materially. The Winner False Mind is still designed strictly for Survival – of the False Mind and of the Culture-Structure that has installed the False Mind – and thus is opposed to any activity not related to Survival. The possessor of the Winner version of the False Mind feels dis-satisfied in Life because even the contaminated Self knows that he/she won over someone else: the Loser was dis-empowered.

In Win-Lose, somebody gets hurt, somebody is always dis-empowered.

But the Working Mind designs itself to generate Win-Win Games. That is what Empowerment is: I win and you win, and maybe some other folks, too. In the daily world, it may be necessary to keep playing the intense Win-Lose Games – of business, of government, etc. – but the Working Mind will make the effort – enough effort so that Empowerment happens – to include an empowering event in the mix: Somebody gets to win besides him/herself.

I remember one meeting at a security client's offices. One of the execs 'spun' the summary of the meeting by claiming credit for an idea that I had presented during the meeting (and was approved for implementation). There was no question in my Working Mind that the proper action was to allow him credit, to 'Be With' his usurpation of credit. My win was that he was now responsible for the implementation of my idea.

I did not plan this out in any sense. I like to enter such meetings with the intention to 'fly by the seat of the pants', to invent actions on the Existential spur of the moment, to speak rigorously from inside the conversation.

You may think that I am demonstrating achievement of some high level of

mastery, bragging that I can do this wonderful thing that you too can learn to perform, like I have reached the end of the development of my mature Working Mind. I may have reached such a plateau, and so also will you, but the Working Mind will on its own perceive that more work is [always!] yet to be done. In the case of the above story, the next level for me from that plateau might be to generate more such meetings, within which to generate still further Empowerment. Always!

Okay, I have a skill, some level of expertise; but such skill is only temporary, not owned in perpetuity. The skills developed into my Working Mind remain available to me, with effort, even after long non-use; but such skills of Empowerment are more readily available to the Working Mind to the extent that such skill is in operation, to the extent that the skill is used among people, on a regular and intentional basis.

1. Put in myself/yourself/ourselves etc. or me/you/us etc.

- 1 Amy had a great holiday. She enjoyed
- 2 it's not my fault. You can't blame
- 3 What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of
- 4 We've got a problem. I hope you can help
- 5 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help.....!'
- 6 You must meet Sarah. I'll introduce.....to her.
- 7 Don't worry about us. We can take care of
- 8 Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of
- 9 I gave them a key to our house so that they could let in.

2. Complete the sentences with ourselves/themselves or each other.

- 1 How long have you and Ben known
- 2 If people work too hard, they can make ill.
- 3 I need you and you need me. We need.....
- 4 In Britain friends often give..... presents at Christmas.
- 5 Some people are very selfish. They only think of
- 6 Tracy and I don't see..... very often these days.
- 7 We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked out.
- 8 They've had an argument. They're not speaking to..... at the moment.
- 9 We'd never met before, so we introduced

The Adjective -Сынєсім

Ағылшынтіліндегісынесім

(the

Adjective) деқазақтіліндегісекілдіанықтамағаие, яғни, заттыңсипатын, сынын, сапасынбілдіреді. Мысалы: deep sea – тереңтеңіз, fresh air – тазаауа.

Сынесімніңекітүріболады:

1) **сапалық (негізгі)**сынесім: big – үлкен, tall – биік, small – кішкентай, т.с.с.

2) **қатыстық (туынды)**сынесім: central – орталық, golden – алтын (алтыннанжасалған), т.с.с.

Қатыстықсынесімдерсалыстырмалышырайда (түрде) болмайдыжәне «very – өте» сөзіменбіргежазылмайды.

Сапалықсынесімдержайшырайда,

салыстырмалышырайдажәнеасырмалышырайдаболады. Мысалы: big (үлкен) – bigger (үлкенірек) – the biggest (еңүлкен)

Жайшырай(Normal form),Салыстырмалышырай (Comparative form)

Асырмалышырай (Superlative form)

small (кішкентай) smaller (the) smallest

clean (таза) cleaner (the) cleanest

new (жаңа) newer (the) newest

dry (құрғақ) drier (the) driest

old (ескі, үлкен) older

elder

(the) oldest

(the) eldest

long (ұзын) longer (the) longest

big (үлкен) bigger (the) biggest

fat (семіз, қабак) fatter (the) fattest

Мысалы:

Abai is smaller than me – Абаймененкішілеу (кішірек). Ескерту!

Бұлсөйлемдебойыныңкішіекендігінайтыпжатыр.

This book is the newest of all the books – Мынакітап – барлықкітаптардыңшіндегіеңжаңасы.

Егерсынесімніңсоңындажалғызғанадауыссызтұрса,

оныңалдындатұрғандауыстыдажалғызболса, онда,

салыстырмалыжәнеасырмалышырайлардасоңындағыдауыссызекіеселенеді (bigger, fatter).

Old сөзінің салыстырмалы және асырмалы шырайлы түрлерінде асты сызылып көрсетілген екі сөз (elder, the eldest) бар. Elder және the eldest екеуінен басқа older және the oldest деген сөздерден мағыналық жағынан ерекшеленеді. Біз older мен the oldest дегендерді адамдар мен заттарға қатысты қолданамыз.

Мысалы: My book is older than yours (your book) – Менің кітабым сеніңкінен (сенің кітабыңнан) ескірек. That woman is oldest teacher in our school –

Анауәйел – біздіңмектептегіеңқартмұғалім.

Elder және the eldest

екеуіотбасындағытуысқандыққатынастардысипаттауғаарналған.Бұлекеуінзатесі

мдергеқоданаалмаймыз. Мысалы: My elder brother can't dance – Меніңүлкенәғамбилейалмайды. Zhanar is my eldest sister – Жанар – меніңеңүлкенәпкем.

Кейбірекібуындысынесімдердегіекпінекіншібуынынатүсетінболсанемесе -y, -ow, -er, -le жалғауларынааяқталатынболса, ондайсынесімдердебірбуындысынесімдерсекілдітүрленеді

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

We use more and most with two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y, and with longer ones.

careful	more careful	the most careful
boring	more boring	the most boring
famous	more famous	the most famous
exciting	more exciting	the most exciting
reliable	more reliable	the most reliable

Two-syllable adjectives ending in consonant + y lose y and add -ier and -iest

• busy	busier	the busiest
• happy	happier	the happiest
• dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest

Бұрыс сын есімдер

adjective	comparative	superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Task1 Complete with a superlative adjective.

Did you know that ...?

1. The _____ hotel in the world is in Kiruna in Sweden. (cold)
2. Astronomers discovered the _____ star in our galaxy. (young)
3. The _____ man in the world is the Sultan of Brunei. (rich)
4. The _____ animal in the world is the koala bear. (lazy)
5. The _____ team sport is rugby. (dangerous)
6. The _____ hotel room in the world is the Galactic Fantasy suite at the Crystal Palace in Nassau. (expensive)

Task2 Make up questions.

1. I work at an office. 2. We usually have our English in the evening. 3. They often speak English in class. 4. We write a lot of sentences on the blackboard. 5. After my English I go to the office. 6. You read English books at home. 7. We read, write and speak English during our lesson.
8. My sisters often send me letters.

Task 3. Make up questions and negative sentences.

1. Her sister lives in Astana. 2. My friend learns English. 3. Our teacher speaks French. 4. This engineer works at our office. 5. His wife goes to the office in the morning. 6. Her friend does English exercises at home. 7. His name is Johnson. 8. She learns German.

My House

I live in a house. I like my house very much. It's neither big nor little. When you enter the house you see a big living room. There is a sofa and a round table in the middle of the living room. There is a big TV-set on the wall. My living room is light as there are 4 big windows. There is a kitchen to the right and stairs to the upper floor. The kitchen is big, and the whole family can get together for dinner there. My parents also like to invite their friends for dinner.

My room is upstairs. It's big, with high ceilings. There is not much furniture there, only my bed, my wardrobe and a couple of shelves. I keep my pets in the room. I have many of them: mice, rats, hamsters, fish, parrots. I even have a ferret. So there are cages all over the room. My parents' room, my elder sister's room, my younger brother's room and my granny's room are also upstairs.

There is a yard around the house. My granny likes to grow flowers there. My dad made a small sports ground with a horizontal bar and a punch bag. There is a swing opposite the sports ground. There is a garage for our car and my dad's tools. We also keep our bikes there.

This is my house.



Theme: My home is my castle

Every person has his own idea of a perfect house.

Since the time immemorial people always wanted to make their dwelling a place, where one feels comfortable and cosy, where one always wants to come back to.

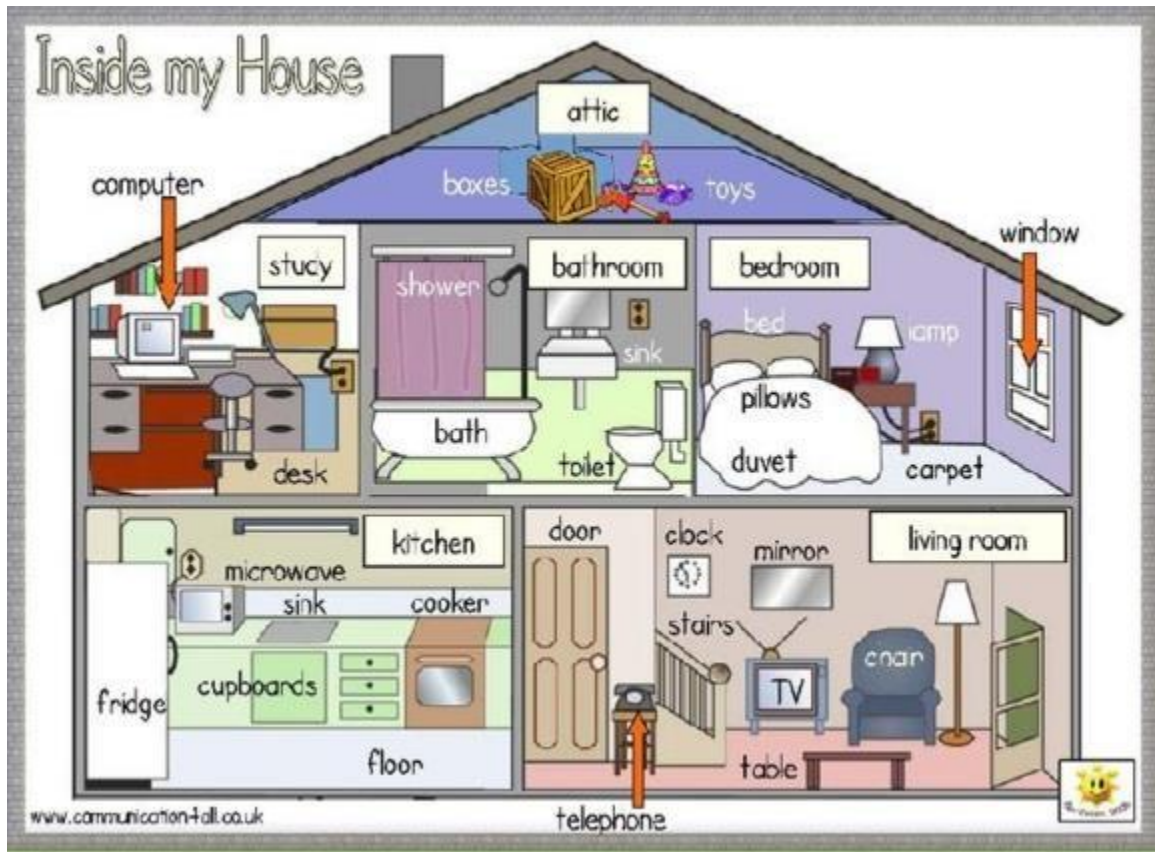
A dwelling of my dream is not a flat but a two-stored mansion. And as a real hostess I'd like to arrange everything in the house according to my taste. Now, let me tell you about my house. When you come to me, you push a big wooden front door, wiping your feet on the door-mat, and enter the hall. The floor is covered with a fitted carpet, the wallpaper is light and has a small pattern. There's a seat and a small table near the wall and a huge mirror above it.

Then you enter the living-room. The bright full-length curtains are drawn back, and sunshine fills the room. The living-room suite, consisting of a sideboard, a bookcase, a sofa, an elegant coffee table and three armchairs, is arranged around three walls. There's a video system near the window.

On the ground floor there's also a kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen is a very large room with a big window. There is a gas cooker with a hood, two wall-cupboards and a sink unit there. Near the opposite wall there is a dishwasher, a refrigerator and a table.

Let's go upstairs and have a look at the bedroom. This is a very cosy and warm room. The bedroom suite consists of a bed, two bedside tables and a wardrobe. The

window overlooks the back yard. In my house there is also a terrace, a garage and a garden and so many other things I'd like to have; at least, in my dream house.



“THERE IS...”, “THERE ARE ...”

Using: Use “there is ...”, “there are...” to express the existence of something.

Forming: Use “there is...” with singular nouns.
For example: *There is a sofa in the room.*

Use “there are...” with plural nouns.
For example: *There are two cups on the table.*

there is

or

there are



1. There ____ one window in the kitchen.
2. There ____ no posters in my room.
3. There ____ many doors in Jim's house.
4. There ____ a big living room in the flat.
5. There ____ two bathrooms in the house.

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Task 1. Complete the sentences with the words below.

Words: house, there is, mirror, between, bookcase, carpet, refrigerator, pictures, sink, yard, gas-cooker.

We have a six room_____.

There is a TV set_____the window and a sofa.

There is a sofa, a table, armchairs _____in the sitting – room.

There is a_____on the wall.

There is a green_____on the floor.

There are _____ on the walls.

There is a _____in the corner of the room.

_____a cupboard in the kitchen.

There is a _____, a _____in the kitchen.

There is a large _____, a garden there.

Make up phrases.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. sitting | 1. set |
| 2. TV | 2. white |
| 3. ceiling | 3. kitchen |
| 4. carpet | 4. room |
| 5. gas | 5. wall |
| 6. picture | 6. garage |
| 7. new | 7. floor |
| 8. sink | 8. house |
| 9. kitchen | 9. garden |
| 10. car | 10. cooker. |

Our House.

This is our house. It is a nice new house. The house is large. Its walls are green. There is a large yard , a garden and a kitchen – garden there. There is a garage in the yard. Its walls are brown. There is a car in the garage. The car is new and nice. It is my car. It is white.

There are 3 rooms in our house: a sitting-room, a bedroom and a children’s room. There is a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet there too. The sitting – room is large and nice. There are 3 windows in it. Its walls are blue. Its floor is brown. Its ceiling is white. There is a sofa, a table, 6 chairs, 2 armchairs and a bookcase in the sitting – room. The furniture is brown It is new and nice. This is a TV set. It is new too. It is in the corner. This is a clock. It is old. It is on the wall. This is a carpet. It is red It is on the floor.

This is a bedroom. Its walls are green. Its ceiling is white. Its floor is brown. There is one window in it. It is a nice small room. There are 2 beds and a wardrobe in the bedroom. There is a mirror on the wall. There is a green carpet on the floor.

This is a children’s room. It is not small. It is large and nice. Its walls are white. There are pictures on the walls. These are two beds. They are at the wall. This is a writing-desk. It is at the window. There are 8 books, 6 notebooks, 3 pens and 9 pencils on it. There are 2 book-shelves on the wall. There are many books on them.

This is a kitchen. The kitchen is large and nice. Its walls are blue and its ceiling is white. The floor is brown. There is no carpet on the floor. There is a nice picture on the wall. This is a table. It is at the window. There is a gas-cooker in the corner. There is a refrigerator, a sink, a cupboard and 4 chairs in the kitchen. This is a kettle. It’s on the gas-cooker. There are 12 forks, 12 spoons and 6 knives on the table. These are 9 plates. They are in the cupboard.



Our flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fifth floor of a nine-storied building. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down.

We have a three-room flat which consists of a living-room, a bedroom, a study (which is also my room), a kitchen, a bath-room and a toilet. There are also two closets in our flat. Our flat has two balconies.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable one in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square dinner-table with six chairs round it. To the left of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. At the opposite wall there is a piano and a piano stool before it. To the right there is a little table with colour TV set on it. Opposite the TV set there are two cozy armchairs. A divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. In front of the armchairs there is a small round table for newspapers and magazines. There is a thick carpet on the floor. Two water-colours hung on the wall above the divan-bed. In the evening we usually draw the curtains across the windows, and a red lampshade gives a warm colour to the room.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds, two dressing-tables and a wardrobe. In the corner of the bedroom there is a small colour TV set. On the dressing table there is an alarm-clock and small lamp with green lamp-shade.

Our study is the smallest room in the flat, but in spite of it, it is very cozy. There isn't much furniture in it, but there are a lot of shelves full of books. It has a writing table, an armchair and a bookcase too. A small round table with cassette-recorder is standing in the right-hand corner of the study. Besides there is a small sofa near the wall opposite the bookcase. This room was my father's study, but as I grew older, it has become my room. And in my opinion it is the best room in our flat. My friends used to come to my place to have a chat or to play chess in the evening, and they say my room is very comfortable. I share their opinion.

Task 1 Answer the questions.

Is the house old?

Is the house small or large?

Does the house have a garden?

What is there in the garden?

How many rooms does it have? What are they?

What is there in the sitting room?

What can you say about the bedroom?

Say a few words about the kitchen.

Describe the children's room.

Is the house nice?

Task 2. Find the sentences which deal with:

1. the sitting room
2. the children's room
3. the bed room
4. the kitchen

Task 3. Say if the statement is false or true.

The house is small and old.

There is a garage in a large yard.

There are 6 rooms in the house.

In the sitting room there are 6 chairs, a bookcase, a TV set and a carpet on the floor.

The walls and the ceiling in the bedroom are white.

There are 2 beds and a wardrobe in the bedroom.

In the children's room there are photos on the walls.

There is a desk at the window.

The kitchen is small but nice.

There is a gas-cooker in the center of the kitchen

Theme: Social and cultural sphere of communication: Native country

Lexical : Native country. Be able to navigate the city. Attractions cities

Prepare a guide to your native land "Welcome to our city!>>

Read and translate the text.

The Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is situated in the centre of the great Eurasian continent. Kazakhstan is surrounded by Altai mountains in the South and Oral mountains in the North. Kazakhstan covers an area of one million square miles (2,6 ml. square kilometers).

The country stretches 1,056 miles (1700 km.) from the North to the South and 1686 miles (3000 km.) from the east to the west. Kazakhstan is almost two times larger size of Alaska and as large as all the west Europe. The whole territory of Kazakhstan is divided into 16 oblast, which are in turn divided in districts.

Kazakhstan has no outlets to the ocean. It touches the Caspian Sea in the West and Aral Sea in the South. Kazakhstan shares border with Russia in the North. In the East is China and in the South are the Central Asia Republics: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgysia. Total population is about 16 million.

Major languages are KAZAKH and RUSSIAN. Major religion: ISLAM (sunni branch)

Kazakhstan has been the member of the United Nations since 1992. There are more than 7ml.300 thousand Kazakh people in the world. About one million Kazakh people live outside their homeland.

Kazakhstan is rich in minerals resources. It is often described as a store – house of minerals. Almost all the elements of the Mendeleev Periodic Table are found here. Kazakhstan's main economic activities take place in industry, textile, building materials, hydro electric energy, pipeline, material mining, oil refining, dairy cattle, beef's cattle, herding, mixed crops, grain and so on. The capital of Kazakhstan is

Astana. Kazakhstan is a non – nuclear state. Kazakhstan has economic, diplomatic and cultural relations with many countries of the world

Kazakhstan declared its independence on the 16th of December, 1991. This day is celebrated as a national holiday – Independence Day.

. Kazakhstan is a sovereign republic. The Constitution of the republic was adopted on the 30th of August, 1995. According to the Constitution the fundamental principles of the activity of the Republic are public concord and political stability, economic development for the benefit of all the Nation.



Places of Interest in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is an amazing country which many people call “a museum under the sky”. The country’s main landmark is steppe. It is situated in Middle Asia and is known for its numerous natural landmarks. Some of them are alpine meadows of Zailiyski Alatau, great landscapes of Canyon of Charyn River, legendary Burabai Lake

One of the most beautiful cities of the country is Almaty. It is located at the foot of the Zailiyski Alatau Mountains. The city impresses with amazing architectural ensembles which combine the elements of national style along with the newest designs. It is popular region of Tien Shan, which is famous for its versatile scenery. Not far from Almaty tourists can find Medeo and Chimbulak. These are two picturesque places with many attractions. One of them is a large highland skating-rink Medeo. There is also a huge dike to protect the city from landslides.

As Kazakhstan lies at the crossroads of ancient civilizations, many ancient sites can be found there. For example, the mausoleum complex of Hodja Ahmed Yassau,

who was a prominent Turkic poet, the royal burial place in the Berel area, the Issyk burial mound, etc.

One of the most interesting phenomena of Kazakhstan is the Balkhash Lake, which is situated at a height of 340 meters. Half of the lake is fresh and half is salty. It is surrounded by hills and desert pastures. Borovoe Lake Resort with its pine forests and fancy natural sculptures is another tourist attraction.

Baikonur Cosmodrome became a historical place for the whole planet. The list of Kazakhstan sites can be rather long but I have tried to list the most impressive and famous ones.





Task 1. Answer the questions on the text:

- 1. Where is Kazakhstan situated?
- 2. With what countries does Kazakhstan share its borders?

3. In what resources is Kazakhstan rich?
4. Does Kazakhstan have any outlets to the ocean?
5. How many oblasts does Kazakhstan have?
6. When did Kazakhstan declare its independence?
7. When was the Constitution of the republic adopted?
8. What are the fundamental principles of the activity of the republic?
9. What are the main economic activities of our republic?
10. What is the capital of Kazakhstan?

Task 2. Read and say if the statements are true.

1. Kazakhstan is situated in the Central Asia.
2. Kazakhstan is almost two times larger size of Alaska.
3. It touches the Caspian Sea in the East.
4. In the East is Uzbekistan.
5. Kazakhstan has been the member of the United Nations since 1992.
6. Kazakhstan declared its independence on the 18th of December.
7. The Constitution of the Republic was adopted on the 30th of August 1995.
8. Kazakhstan has economic, diplomatic, cultural relations with many countries.

Task 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Kazakhstan is situated in
2. Kazakhstan is almost two times
3. It touches the Caspian Sea
4. Kazakhstan has been the
5. It is often described as a
6. Kazakhstan declared its independence
7. The Constitution of the republic
8. Kazakhstan covers an

Task 4. Make up phrases.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Eurasian | 1. independence |
| 2. declared | 2. state |
| 3. national | 3. border |
| 4. non – nuclear | 4. table |
| 5. shares | 5. holiday |
| 6. United | 6. relations |
| 7. periodic | 7. nation |
| 8. cultural | 8. continent |
| 9. sovereign | 9. republic |
| 10. fundamental | 10. principles. |

Native country

I want to tell you about my homeland. My homeland is Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is an independent Republic. It is situated in the Central Asia. Its population, is 16 million. All people of Kazakhstan have equal rights and duties. Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan. The territory of Kazakhstan is huge. It borders on China in the East and the Caspian Sea in the West, Russian in the North and the states of Asia in the South. The republic occupies the territory of more than 2 million square kilometers. Kazakhstan has 14 regions, 84 cities.

The earth of Kazakhstan is full of iron and gold, coal, nickel and raw materials. Also Kazakhstan is rich in mineral resources. These reserves formed a solid base for the development of heavy industry. The leading branch of agriculture is the production of wheat, sheep rising, and horse breeding. Kazakh is the official language of the country, but Russian and other languages are spoken here too. Kazakhstan has hundreds of nationalities that's why all people speak their native language.

Great attention is paid to the development of culture and education the Kazakhstan University, the Opera and Ballet Theater named after Abai Kunanbayev are well known.

There are many big industrial centers in Kazakhstan such as Karaganda, Almaty, Semey, and Shymkent.

Kazakhstan is the place where space dreams and projects have come into reality. The name of Baikonur is known all over the world. We are proud of Kazakhstan and hope it will have a great future. Our president now is Nursultan Nazarbayev. The president is elected every seven years. The climate is strongly continental. KZ- has its own flag, anthem and national traditions and holidays. I think the most important holiday in our country is- Nayris. The Day of Republic is on the 25th of October. I'm proud of my country.

Task 1. Answer the questions on the text:

1. Where is Kazakhstan situated?
2. With what countries does Kazakhstan share its borders?
3. In what resources is Kazakhstan rich?
4. Does Kazakhstan have any outlets to the ocean?
5. How many oblasts does Kazakhstan have?
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7. When was the Constitution of the republic adopted?
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9. What are the main economic activities of our republic?
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Task 2. Read and say if the statements are true.

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- 8.Kazakhstan has economic, diplomatic, cultural relations with many countries.

Task 3. Complete the sentences.

- 1.Kazakhstan is situated in
- 2.Kazakhstan is almost two times
- 3.It touches the Caspian Sea
- 4.Kazakhstan has been the
- 5.It is often described as a
- 6.Kazakhstan declared its independence
- 7.The Constitution of the republic
- 8.Kazakhstan covers an

Task 4. Make up phrases.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.Eurasian | 1.independence |
| 2.declared | 2.state |
| 3.national | 3.border |
| 4.non – nuclear | 4.table |
| 5.shares | 5.holiday |
| 6.United | 6.relations |
| 7.periodic | 7.nation |
| 8.cultural | 8.continent |
| 9.sovereign | 9.republic |
| 10.fundamental | 10.principles. |

Summary of the content

SHYMKENT (CHIMKENT)



Shymkent is one of the most ancient cities in Kazakhstan founded in XII century at the intersection of the trade ways (Great Silk Road) to European Russia, Central Asia, West Siberia and China. Only the citadel remained from the old city in Shymkent. It looks like a hill with the height of up to 25 meters. The citadel with the area of around 4 ha was surrounded by the defensive walls and ditch.

History of Shymkent City



South Kazakhstan that is located at the intersection of the caravan roads of the Great Silk Road was considered to be one of the most developed regions in Central Asia in cultural and economic sense.

From the ancient times the fertile valleys of South Kazakhstan were actively developed by people. The evidences of this fact are the numerous historical monuments including the sites of ancient people and cultural global monuments – ancient town of Otyrar, Sauran and K.Yassauï mausoleum.

In 2001 under the aegis of UNESCO there was celebration of the 1500th anniversary of Turkestan, in 2004 the mausoleum of K.Yassauï was included into the list of the World cultural heritage by UNESCO.

At the beginning of the nineties Kazakhstan like other soviet republics went through the historical changes because of the collapse of the USSR. For the first time in many centuries Kazakhstan gained its real independence. In 2002 the oblast celebrated its 70th anniversary.

Basic sights of the city



There are 8 parks and squares in the city, three of them were founded already in the middle of XIX century and beginning of XX century. Kazakh and Russian drama theatres have been successful, there is also a philharmonic society named after S.Kaldayakov. Three culture palaces are never empty. It is possible to watch modern movies in three cinemas. Unique exhibits of the times of Kangui can be observed in the oblast regional museum. There is an art gallery. There are 28 libraries in the city. Especially popular places in the city are Abai Park, unique dendropark, hippodrome, famous zoo, as well as fashionable and popular Aqua-Park and “Fantasy World” Park. There is also the entertainment centre “Bamzik”, ethnographic park “Ken-Baba” and Aqua-Park “Dolphin”. Small citizens of Shymkent can enjoy riding a train on the Youth Railway.

Dendropark of Shymkent



Today Shymkent (the capital of South Kazakhstan) is the largest cultural, scientific and educational centre. We suggest you visiting such wonderful places in Shymkent as, for example, Dendropark. It contains the unique collection of the plants from all over the world. Representatives of several hundreds of flora species are flourishing in the shady Dendropark. There is even a small lake in it!

Museums of Shymkent

If you are fond of old times and you reasonably think that in order to know the material and cultural history of South Kazakhstan it is necessary to visit a museum, then you must visit the recently rehabilitated Oblast Regional Museum of Shymkent City!

Besides, you can visit the museum in the memory of the victims of political repressions dedicated to one of the most tragic pages in the history of Kazakhstan in XX century.

Hippodrome and horse races in Shymkent

Do you love thrills and entertainment? This is quite enough in Shymkent! We recommend you to visit the hippodrome during one of the Kazakh holidays. You will see not only the traditional horse races but also amazing Kazakh national games on horses. Amongst them there is the kyz-kuu (a guy must pursue a girl and kiss her) or kokpar (it is necessary to throw a small goat's carcass into the basket like in basketball).

Ethnic Park "Ken-Baba" – part of Shymkent history

If it is a summer sunny morning and you want some coolness, the ethnic park “Ken-Baba” with a wonderful pond with swans will amaze you. The ethnic park is located in the very heart of Shymkent City where you can also taste any meals from the oriental and European cuisine (there are numerous cafes on the territory of the park). And if it is a hot midday, together with the children you can go to the new aqua-park “Dolphin”, which is located on the territory of Abai Park in order to spend some hours in the coolness of the big swimming pool.

“Fantasy World” Park

In evening time one of the popular places for entertainment in Shymkent is The “Fantasy World” Park (Republic Avenue). Here you can enjoy joyful splashes of fountains, various side-shows, café and a discotheque!

It is very convenient and fast to travel in Shymkent using the minibus taxis. In Shymkent, and in whole South-Kazakhstan oblast, travel fare for the minibus taxis is much lower than taxis. Minibus taxis start their journeys from the bus station and from the Lake almost in all the directions of SKO.

Food and Entertainment

“Caravan” Cafe

“Caravan” Café is located in the ethnic park “Ken-Baba”. Here you can eat the meals of Oriental and Russian cuisine in the warm atmosphere of comfort. Kazakh national dastarkhan will make you feel like a real oriental man. Besides, outside there is a snack bar, and if the weather is not nice, you will be comfortable in “Caravan” Restaurant. Bon appetite in any weather!

Bowling Centre

It is located in Kunayev Boulevard (near “Sapar” Hotel). It is open 24 hours seven days per week. Here you can play your favourite game and to have a meal or order drinks. Those players who have the highest points will be awarded with the money prizes!

“Kazakhstan” Cinema

Do you know that the third largest cinema in Kazakhstan is located in Shymkent (Zheltoksan Street)? The large cinema hall, Dolby Surround, and constantly renewed repertoire attract hundreds cinema amateurs from South Kazakhstan. Here you can also have a meal in the summer café and in the cosy snack bar inside the cinema. Welcome!

“Fantasy World” Park

One of the most popular entertainment places is “Fantasy World” Park. It is located in Republic Avenue (opposite to “Shymkent” Hotel). Here you can enjoy the hot discotheque, various side-shows for adults and children, sparkling splashes of fountains, cafes that can treat you to the oriental and European cuisine. And it is all accompanied by the wonderful joy of the coming people! The entrance is free of charge.

“Troy” Cafe

If you want to spend a quiet evening in a small cafe, please welcome to “Troy” Café (Tauke-Khan Street, opposite to “Kema” Hotel). Please take your time in tasting the

local meals and listen to the soothing music and enjoy the coolness of the evening air. Have a nice time!

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the words below.

1. Kazakhstan is a _____ country. 2. _____ and sports have become a matter of national importance. 3. In our country we begin to _____ our children to love sport since early childhood. 4. At school and colleges sport is a _____ subject. 5. Our sportsmen have _____ facilities at their disposal. 6. Everybody can take part in _____. 7. Many people _____ summer sports. 8. There are many _____ games. 9. The _____ sports event of international character is Olympic Games. 10. The best sportsmen of each nation _____ there with one another in all kinds of sports.

Words: compete, teach, sporting, PT, different, compulsory, competition, modern, are fond of, greatest.

Task 2. Say if the sentence is true or false.

Millions of people are fond of sports.

PT lessons are not a matter of national importance.

We begin to teach PT lessons at school.

Sports is an optional subject.

There are many winter sports such as: swimming, skiing, ski-jumping, skating, volley-ball.

Our sportsmen have excellent sports facilities at their disposal.

Only champions and keen sportsmen can take part in the competitions.

The most important event for the sportsmen is World Championship.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps:

1. What _____ your name? – My name _____ Shirley Frank. 2. What _____ your address? --- My address _____ 175 Grand Central Parkway. 3. What _____ your phone number? – My phone number _____ 718-1930. 4. Where are you from? – I _____ from New York. 5 I _____ a student. 6. My father _____ not a teacher, he _____ a scientist. 7. _____ your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she _____. 8. _____ they at home? – No, they _____ not at home, they _____ at work. 9. My brother _____ a worker. He _____ at work. 10. _____ you an engineer? – Yes, I _____. 11. _____ your sister a typist? – No, she _____ not a typist, she _____ a student. 12. _____ your brother at the University? – Yes, he_.

Task 4. Translate into English.

1. Как тебя зовут? – Меня зовут Алмас. 2. Какой твой адрес? – Мой адрес: Оксфорд Стрит, 45. 3. Откуда ты родом? – Я из Лондона. 4. Кто он (на фотографии)? – Это мой отец. 5. Как его зовут? – Его зовут Джон. 6. Где он? – Он в Лондоне. 7. Я Роза, а это Данияр. Он мой брат. Ему 25 лет, а мне 20. Мы

из Шымкента. 8. Я студент. Я в институте. 9. Мой брат – художник. Он не инженер. 10. Моя сестра на работе. Она врач. 11. Он студент. 12. Вы студент? – Нетя, врач.

Theme: We invite you to travel

Lexical : We invite you to travel! Attractions cities. Prepare a guide to your native land

"Welcome to our city!» Meeting foreign guests: tell them about your country and its capital Plan your travel by day.

We invite you to travel

Thousands of people travel every day. To prove it, I invite you to a railway or a bus station, a port or an airport. There you will see thousands of people trying to catch a train, a bus, a ship or a plane. Everybody wants to go somewhere and to get there as quickly as possible, with all conveniences and safely.

Of course, travelling by plane is the fastest, but it is also the most expensive. That's why if people have time they go by train. It is one of the most popular means of travelling. Trains go slower than planes, but you can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains are very comfortable and you can enjoy even the longest journey.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Onboard large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. A trip by sea is usually called a voyage or a cruise.

Buses also can take you to any place you wish. It can be a trip not far from your home or a long journey even to a foreign country. Modern buses have comfortable seats, video and phone, you can have hot tea or coffee, drinks and snack. Tourist groups usually use buses to visit foreign countries and different places of interest.

Many people prefer travelling by car. They don't have to buy tickets. They don't have to carry heavy luggage. They can stop wherever they wish and spend as much time as they like at any place.

But some people like spending their holidays travelling on foot or by bike.

If you feel like travelling by plane, by train or by bus, you have to choose a flight or a line, to go to a ticket office and buy a single or a return ticket. Sometimes you have to change trains or buses. But usually travellers prefer tickets for through trains or buses. Then you take your luggage and try not to miss your plane, train or bus. They usually arrive at the airport or the railway station in time. And your wonderful journey begins. Have a nice journey.

As for me, I have never travelled far from my home. I and my family usually spend holidays at my Granny's

1 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Jack London was born in the family of a farmer. 2. John London left his farm and moved to one of the towns of the USA. 3. His father tried many jobs but didn't earn much money. 4. He sold morning newspapers in the streets of the town. 5. Jack began to work as a worker. 6. When he was 16, he became a sailor. 7. He began to study at school when he was 18. 8. He read many books in the evenings after his work. 9. Jack London wrote many stories about animals and nature. 10. His dream became true.

Task 2. Make up sentences with the following words.

Was born; family; work; study; pass exams; graduate; stay; lecture; hour; pensioner; finish; enter; marry; science; village.

My trip

Travelling is the most exciting thing in the world. First of all, it lets us discover the world and to see different countries, experience their cultures and traditions. Moreover, we enrich our knowledge about life in general and particularly about ourselves. Travelling also gives us an opportunity to meet new interesting people, learn new languages and develop our skills. That's why I'm trying to travel as much as possible.

The best trip I've ever had in my life was to France. Although it happened two years ago, but I still recall this wonderful time with a great pleasure. I went there with two of my friends and it was really the right decision, because we travelled by coach and the journey took a long time. We were playing cards on the way, singing songs and joking all the time. As we arrived we checked in a hotel not far from the center. We were exhausted but in a good mood.

The first day in Paris was fantastic. It was a bus tour around the city called Open Tour. We got on a bus at the nearest stop. It was amazing that it stopped in front of all sights, so we could get off and walk around the most famous places. We took thousands of photos of Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, Arch of Triumph and other monuments. We were impressed by the number of tourists and the beauty of the places we visited. We spent 4 other days in Paris, but this first time our impressions were thrilling.

The next days we visited plenty of museums and had some time for small shopping to buy souvenirs. Last evening we went on a small excursion by boat. It was amazing to be on board and to see all the sights again as if they were saying goodbye to us.

Thus, it was fantastic time and I hope to come back to Paris one day to get the same marvelous emotions there.



Choose the correct tense.

1. I went to London last week.
2. I have been to London last week.
3. Have you ever been to France?
4. Did you ever go to France?
5. Kate has finished her homework two hours ago.
6. Kate finished her homework two hours ago.
7. Did he go to the dentist last week or the week before?
8. Has he been to the dentist last week or the week before?
9. I haven't seen that film yet.
10. I didn't see that film yet.
11. I've just bought my ticket to Paris – here it is!
12. I just bought my ticket to Paris – here it is!
13. Jim and Cathy won \$ 1, 000 last week.
14. Jim and Cathy have won \$ 1, 000 last week.

Task 8. Put some, any, a or an into the gaps.

1. There are _____ pictures on the wall.
2. Can I have _____ apple, please.
3. Are there _____ books in the living room?
4. There aren't _____ good restaurants in our town.
5. There's _____ newsagent's opposite the post office.
6. John has _____ trees in the garden.
7. Are there _____ Japanese students in your class?

8. There's _____orange on the table. 9. There aren't _____photographs on the wall. 10. There are _____plates next to the sink.

Task 9. Complete the questions with How much or How many.

1. _____ soap is there in the bathroom? 2. _____ stamps do you need? 3. _____ oranges and apples are there on the table? 4. _____ Coke is there in the kitchen? 5. _____ money did you take to France?

Task 10. Articles.

1. We always go to _____ Zoo on _____ Sunday. 2. On _____ Saturday we usually go to _____ Philharmonic. 3. In _____ June he has his _____ birthday. 4. He is planning to have five rooms and _____ kitchen in our new house. 5. My new dress is made of _____ wool. 6. I have _____ new English book. _____ book is very interesting. 7. There is _____ garden in front of _____ our house. _____ garden is not large, but it is very nice. 8. _____ May is _____ fifth month of the year. 9. _____ Saturday is _____ sixth day of _____ week. 10. _____ Sunday is _____ day off. 11. This is _____ nice village. 12. We are going there for _____ holiday.

Theme: Sociol-cultural sphere: map of the world

The Map of the World



We live on the planet that is called the Earth.

The greatest part of it is taken by the waters of the World Ocean. Large masses of land surrounded by oceans and seas are called mainlands or continents. They are like

big islands. Looking at the map of the world we can see that there are six continents. They are: Eurasia (Europe and Asia combined) which is the largest continent, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica, in which the South Pole is situated.

It should be said that Asia lies opposite the five times smaller continent of Australia. Europe, that is rather small, lies opposite the big continent of Africa. North America almost equals South America in size. And only Antarctica has no opposite land.

The parts of the world are also six in number. But they differ from the continents. North and South America form one part of the world — America. The continent of Eurasia is divided into two parts of the world — Europe and Asia. The largest part is Asia. Australia and the Pacific Ocean are called Oceania.

There are four oceans. The Pacific is the largest and the deepest of all, its total area is greater than that of all the dry land. Second comes the Atlantic. The Indian Ocean is only slightly smaller than the Atlantic. The smallest ocean is the Arctic Ocean with the North Pole in the centre.

There are also many seas and rivers in all parts of the world. The largest rivers are Mississippi and Missouri. The greatest lakes are: Lake Baikal, Lake Victoria and Lake Michigan.

B. Read the dialogue and put the correct sentence from A.

a. Can I help you?

b. Yes. can I change this jumper please?_____.

Have you got the receipt?

No. I'm sorry, I've lost it.

Oh dear! _____.

But!

a. Can I send this parcel to Greece, please?

b. Yes, of course. That's \$ 3.50. Thank you _____

Customs form? What customs form?_____.

_____.

Can you give me a form then, please?

No, I don't have any. They're over there on that table.

Sorry? Where?

Over there. They're the green forms.

a. That's \$ 104.50 altogether. How do you want to pay?

b. Can I pay by cheque?

Yes, but have you got any identification ? _____.

Oh dear! Let me see. I've got a photo of me and my aunt at the seaside.

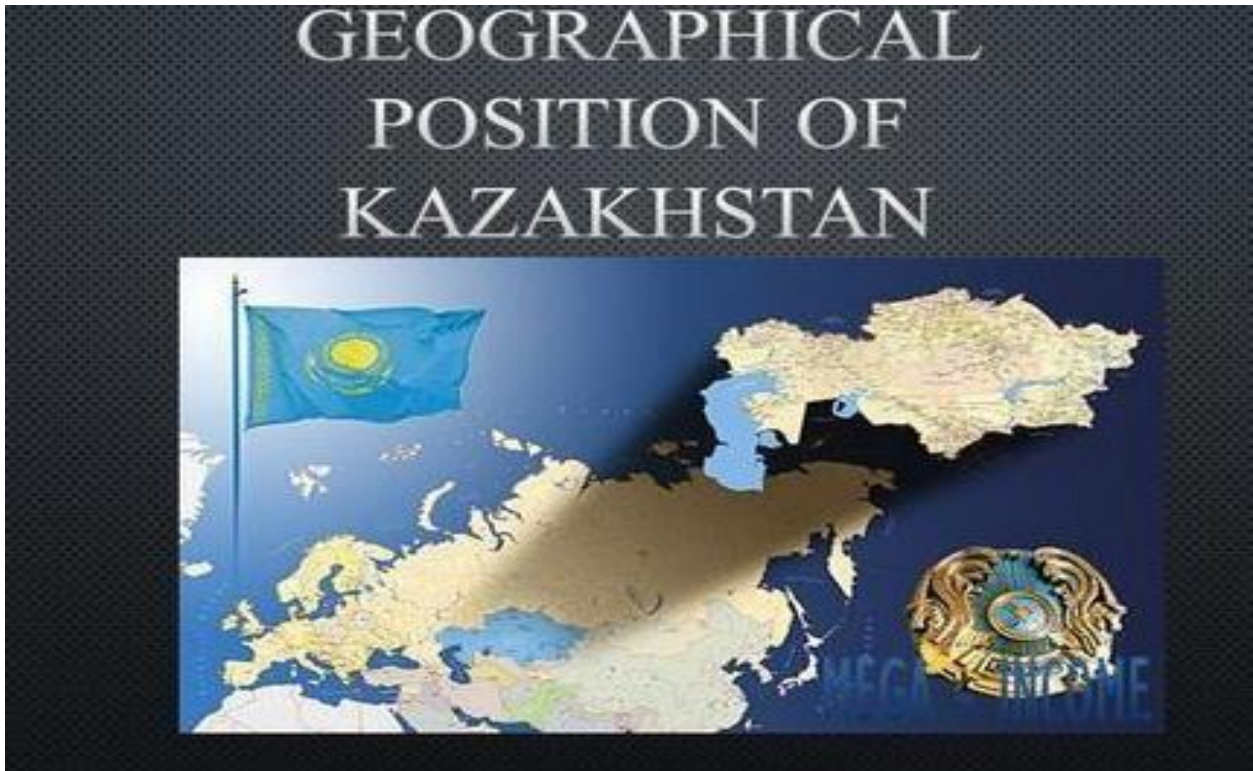
No, no, no. _____.

No, I haven't.

Then I'm afraid we can't take your cheque.

But ...!

Geographical position of Kazakhstan



To present a new theme, to develop students' skills in reading, speaking, to be able to speak about our motherland, to develop pupils' logic thinking, memory, to bring them up to love our country and to be an individual citizen of our country. By the end of the lesson the students must be able to speak about this topic, comparing things, to identifying language structure

The Republic of Kazakhstan is situated in the Central Asia. Kazakhstan was established as the republic of Kazakhstan in December 1991. The country is the second largest of the former Soviet republics with a total area of over 2753000 square kilometers. Its population is about 16 million. The population mostly lives in towns and large villages.

Kazakhstan borders China, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kirgizia. There is a long border coast line on the Caspian Sea in the Southwest. Kazakh is the state language of the country, but it is not the only language which people speak in the country. Russian is the language of mutual communication among the people of different nationalities. Other languages are spoken there too. Astana is the capital of the Republic. It is situated in the central part of the country. Almaty was the capital until December 1997, and then it was moved to Akmola, 850 kilometres to the north-west. In May 1998 Akmola was renamed Astana, the Kazakh word for capital. The largest cities are Almaty, Karaganda, Shimkent, Pavlodar and Kostanay.

There are many rivers and lakes in Kazakhstan. The four rivers are the main resources of water in the country. They are the Irtish in the east, the Syr-Daria in the southwest, the Ili in the southeast, and the Ural in the northwest of the country. The largest lakes are the Balkhash, the Zaysan, the Ala-Kol, and the Tengiz.

Adverb or Adjective. Underline the correct form.

Example: I'm driving careful / carefully because it is raining.

1. Our village is always very quiet / quietly. Nothing happens. 2. Please speak more slow / slowly. I can't understand you. 3. She's a very good / well driver. 4. He doesn't drive very good / well. 5. My grandparents are very strong and healthy / healthily for their age.

Task 5. Prepositions. Use about, in, out of, by, on, for, to, from.

1. I'm reading a book _____ the history _____ France. 2. Oliver Twist is a book _____ Charles Dickens. 3. Is it far _____ your house to the station? 4. Is Mexico City the biggest city _____ the world? 5. Jane's worried _____ her exam. 6. What's _____ television tonight? 7. Are you interested _____ politics? 8. She works _____ a big company. 9. Can I speak _____ you for a moment? 10. He drove _____ the garage and down the street.

Theme: A young family and their problems.



Marriages - Official or Not

Nowadays official marriages are becoming less popular and a lot of young people prefer not to marry but just live together.

Those who think that marriages should be official give the following arguments for it. Firstly, they consider official marriages to be more serious, more stable and traditional. Secondly, it's common knowledge that there will be less problems after

the divorce, when a couple divides their things and property. Thirdly, it is reasonable to sign a marriage contract before the official wedding to avoid the problems that may occur.

And those who are against official weddings suppose that it doesn't matter if the couple is officially married or not. They don't care about it at all, because the main thing for them is love between a man and a woman and the official wedding only spoils the relations making frames and limiting their freedom. The main idea of those people is that marriages are made in heaven. That means that only God rules people's feelings and knows how long they will stay together.

As for me, I support the first opinion. I think people who made the decision to get married officially had thought out it more seriously and their relationships will be more stable and long-lasting. And the people who prefer not to marry do not want to have any obligations and responsibility.

In conclusion I'd like to say that it is impossible to make people choose an official wedding and forbid them just live together. I think it's their own decision and choice of freedom.

Family traditions of celebrating birthday and other events in human life

Every woman is looking forward to this day all her life. Since her childhood she has imagined, what her future husband is going to be, what dress she is going to wear and who is going **to fill a place of her bridesmaid**. Dating a man she always hopes to hear those marvelous words: "Marry me!" or "Be my wife", but not always her dreams come true. She looks through fashion magazines time and again being silently envious of her girlfriends, who have already experienced that day. But the moment comes and at last she is on the point of becoming a wife and celebrating the happiest day in her life – a wedding day!

Wedding is a beautiful ceremony, when two loving people are united in marriage. Everyone hopes that this day will be only once and the married are going to be together forever. The main participants of the wedding are a bride and a groom. But usually there are also other people to be present at the wedding. They are a marriage officiant, a best man/men and bridesmaids, parents of the newlyweds and others. Sometimes there is also a wedding planner, who is responsible for all the procedures and manages the schedule, though it is not very popular in our country. Weddings are always different and there can not be the same ones. But there are characteristics that divide the weddings into several types. Civil weddings take place in the local authority office, while a destination one demands some travelling from the fiancé, fiancée and their guests. A double wedding unites two couples at once, while elopement is an unexpected act of marriage. Mass weddings have a ceremony when many couples marry at once, while there are **weddings, where the bride and the groom** are of the same sex. But the most popular today are themed weddings, when all the wedding preparations and procedures are dedicated to one topic. After the preparations this day comes and it must be perfect. You get up early, as it was quite difficult to have a good sleep because of the nerves. All your relatives smile and

share your happiness. In several hours you look the most luxurious in your life and all your efforts were worth it. Soon you hear the sound of someone to come and this person is going to make you the happiest woman in the world. He kisses you, gives you flowers and admires your incomparable beauty. He takes you to the place of your marriage registration or religious service and in several minutes you exchange the vows of your ideal marriage life. The first kiss in your marriage, the first dance, beautiful photos and emotions carve in your memory forever and it is the only day in your life, when you are the star of the party.

Task 5. Translate into Russian.

1. Can you name the days of the week? 2. Must you get up early? 3. Must he go to the doctor? 4. Must I call an ambulance? 5. May I go out? 6. Can you play tennis? 7. May the children watch TV? 8. Can his friend play football? 9. Must I speak English? 10. May he take his books with him?

Task 6. Insert the Modals: may, can.

1. _____ you see anything in this inky darkness? 2. You _____ go when you have finished your compositions. 3. What will we do if the train is late? It _____ be late you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 4. When _____ you come and see me? – let me see: I _____ not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you _____ expect me on Sunday about three o'clock. 5. You _____ come in when you have taken off your boots. 6. Be careful: you _____ spill the milk if you carry it like that. 7. Most children _____ slide on the ice very well. 8. I don't think I _____ be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I _____ be.

Theme: A young family and their problems.

Lexical : Marriage. Family traditions of celebrating birthday and other events in human life. Modern young a family. Problems of a young family. Finance of a young family and basic rules of expenditure. Demographic problems of modern society: declining birth rate.

Problems of a young family.

Family is an essential part of every person's life and of our society. Family is a little world with its own values and priorities. Close families share dreams, ideas, hopes and even possessions, and it's a good side of being a family. However, as usual, every good thing can have its drawbacks. Same with families: they can often have different types of problems. One of the most frequent and common problems is the misunderstanding between parents and children, due to the difference of generations. This problem is especially acute with teenagers, who want to have more freedom, to express their self-identity in a way they want to. They can also gradually

develop different values and interests which conflict with those of their parent. During this complicated periods, parents should rather try to understand their children, find the right approach to them, or find the ways to solve the conflicts. It's important to talk about the family problems openly to solve them. There are also many problems in modern young families, which might be based on misunderstanding, shortage of money, bad conditions of living and else. Family conflicts often occur because of change of interests. To solve such kind of problems families should try to spend more time together. Another variety of problems occurs in extended families, between brothers and sisters. They often quarrel or treat each other badly. They can also get jealous about parents' attention. From one hand, nobody wants to share and many people prefer they had more privacy and freedom. From the other hand, life without siblings would be boring. There are many other problems which can take place in any family, but when regarded with love, respect and understanding, every problem can be solved.

Finance of a young family and basic rules of expenditure.

In order to properly use family money, you need to consider the following simple rules. First, the family needs to get the most necessary things on the day of receipt of wages or the next day from him. Because after a few days, the money is spent in the planned direction and splashed. It is necessary to consider a way to obtain significant means of living, as you think. Or find a way to save money as much as possible, for example, by minimizing your monthly expenses. As a rule, young families do not take into account the losses that they did not think themselves. For example, when you go for a walk, you can spend money on food under your foot. Of course, this will give you a good rest, but you yourself ignore how to get 30-40 thousand from your wallet. Therefore, you need to go to the maximum. You must print the report for a specific monthly payment. For example, payment for water, light, heat, gas, taxi. As you know, you can't change the cost of utility payments, for example, 70 tenge for 1 m³ of water. But, if you do not save such a resource, it is obvious that costs will decrease. And not in an emergency, taxi services, should not be. Instead, it is much more useful to walk. As another example, consider a simple napkin. Do not forget that its use at the table looks cultural, but it also costs money. Instead of taking beautiful napkins, you can practice and clean at any time. The light can also be used with a special lamp. Of course, the price of such a lamp can be expensive, but within 2-3 months the costs are compensated. Even though all of this is insignificant, factors that have a significant impact on finances are in your pocket. When I went to the supermarket, I do not need to be interested in this promotion. It is especially important that products are not obtained through promotions, which in most cases concerns women. Most often, when things are worth "50% of the shares", the thought occurs in the human brain: "inexpensive price, tomorrow may end, we have time today", thereby increasing the probability of getting the necessary, unnecessary world. Therefore, before visiting the store, write down exactly what you need for your home. For example, 5 kg of onions, 1 kg of candy. This will get you

lost and prevent you from making hasty decisions. Do not receive perishable products in advance. If there is no suitable storage space or food increases, then it all becomes unusable. Do not allow loss. So as not to lose it... Family expenses are usually divided into major and minor expenses. The main expenses are food, utilities, credit, furniture or appliances for the house. The second group includes expenses for clothing, entertainment, and Recreation. Financiers offer the following methods to reduce family damage.

Task 1. Match the line in A with the line in B.

A.

I'm working hard
 Len's buying his wife a present moment.
 Jane's washing her hair
 Peter's looking for a better job
 We're buying some new clothes
 The cats are starving
 She's watering the flowers
 The baby's crying

B.

because nobody fed them this morning.
 because he doesn't earn much at the moment.
 because they're dry and the weather's hot.
 because it's her birthday soon.
 because I've got exams next week.
 because he's hungry.
 because she's going to a party tonight.
 because we're going to a wedding soon

Task 2. Use modal verbs can, may, must.

1. _____ I come in? 2. You _____ not smoke here. 3. _____ take your book? – I am afraid not: I need it. 4. He _____ speak English yet. 5. I have very little time: I _____ go. 6. They _____ not go to the park today because they are busy. 7. You _____ read this text: it is easy enough. 8. What _____ we see on this map? 9. _____ you speak Spanish? – No, I _____. 10. At what time _____ you come to school? 11. She _____ still live in Paris. 12. He is busy. He _____ be writing a book about travels. 13. But he is happy. He _____ enjoy life. 14. My friend Danielle isn't a famous artist. But she _____ even paint Russian icons. I _____ only admire her beautiful pictures. She _____ be a woman of great talent. She _____ speak German, French and English. She _____ translate a lot of articles for the Museum of her native town in Switzerland. She _____ also teach these languages at school.

Task 3. Use the verbs in brackets in correct form.

1. I (take) my sister to school now. I (take) my sister to school every day.
 2. He (help) his father now. He (help) his father very often.
 3. At the moment they (go) to the river. They usually (go) to the river for a swim.
 4. She (play) the violin now. She (play) the violin every day.
 5. I (not, read) now. I (not, read) every day.
 6. He (not, sleep) now. He (not, sleep) every night.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 7. We (not, drink) tea now. | We (not, drink) tea every morning. |
| 8. They (not, go) to institute now.
morning. | They (not, go) to institute every
morning. |
| 9. What you (do) now? | What you (do) every evening? |
| 10. What your brother (read) now? | What books your brother (read) ? |
| 11. Everybody (have) a good time now? | Everybody (have) a good time every
Sunday? |
| 12. Where they (go) now? | Where they (go) on Sunday? |

Theme: Modern Housing construction

Lexical : Housing construction. **Types of housing (urban, rural house, apartment
Modern design, modern decoration. You built a country house.**

Modern Housing construction

Housing construction-construction of residential buildings, permanent dormitories, homes for the disabled and elderly, dormitories for orphanages, etc. the Area of the city of housing is characterized by commissioning, the square meter of total and residential area, the number of apartments and premises built. The formation of the housing market in Kazakhstan, including the development of an appropriate credit and financial mechanism, is one of the most important directions of economic reforms in the country. In order to Finance the city of housing and solve the housing problems of the population, to stimulate the city of housing, the “Concept for the development of housing construction and the preservation of housing stock in the Republic of Kazakhstan”was developed and adopted. As a result, in 2000 there was a change in the city of housing-the volume of housing in comparison with 1999 increased by 5.5%, compared with 1991-by 19.9%. In 2000, 22.4 billion us dollars were allocated for this purpose from all sources of funding. tenge, which is 46% more than in 1999 and commissioned residential buildings with a total area of 2128 thousand m2, which is 10% more than in 1999. Since 1999, there has been a steady growth in the share of housing built by non-state enterprises and organizations, as well as by the population. In 1991 they accounted for 25.8 per cent in 2000 to 89.2%. One of the priority directions of development of the strategy of Kazakhstan until 2030 was the state program for the development of housing construction.



ADVERBS- Үстеу

Үстеу – қимыл, іс-әрекеттің жай-күйін, мекенін, мезгілін, мөлшерін, мақсатынтағы басқа белгілерін білдіретін сөз табы. Үстеу how?, where?, when?, why? деген сұрақтарға жауап береді. Мысалы:

He always comes early.

She walked slowly.

Құрамы жағынан үстеу негізгі және туынды болып бөлінеді.

Негізгі үстеудің арнайы жұрнақтары жоқ. Мысалы: Often, very, quick, slow т.с.с.

Туынды үстеу- сын есімнен –ly жұрнағы арқылы жасалынады, мысалы: quickly, slowly, brightly т.с.с.

Үстеу мағынасына қарай 6 топқа бөлінеді.

- Мекен үстеу (here, there, where, inside, outside т.б)
- Мезгіл үстеу (late, early, today, tomorrow, now т.б)
- Мөлшер үстеу (very, nearly, much, little, quite т.б)
- Қимыл-сын үстеу (well, badly, quickly, slowly, hard т.б)
- Қайталау үстеу (twice, often, never, always, once, usually т.б)

- Сенімділікүстеу (certainly, surely, definitely, clearly т.б)

Үстеудің сын есім сияқты 3 шырай категориясы бар.

- Жай шырай

- Салыстырмалы шырай

- Күшейтпелі шырай

Үстеулердің салыстырмалы шырайы –er жұрнағы арқылы, ал күшейтпелі шырайлары - est жұрнағы арқылы жасалынады.

Fast – faster – fastest

Early- earlier - earliest

Үстеулершырайларының – ly жұрнағыарқылыжасалғанүстеулералдына more және most сөздерінқолдануарқылыжасалынады.

Bravely – more bravely- most bravely

Correctly - more correctly – most correctly

Late, hard, soon, fast, near

үстеулерішырайкатегорияларынөздерінеұқсассынесімдердіңформаларынжасауа малдарынасәйкескеледі.

Near –nearer –nearest

Ерекшежасалынатынүстеулер:

Well – better –the best

Badly –worse –the worst

Little – less—the least

Much-more-the most



Far-farther-the farthest

Сөйлемдеүстеуысықтауыштыңқызметінатқарады.

Сынесімдіанықтайтынүстеулерсөздіңалдынакеледі.



TYPES OF ADVERBS

TYPE	ADVERBS	EXAMPLE
Adverbs of Frequency	always, sometimes, often, usually, frequently, rarely/hardly ever, never, generally, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She normally eats three meals a day. I usually buy all my vegetables at the market. 
Adverbs of Manner	cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, carefully, slowly, badly, easily, well, quickly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children were playing happily with their toys. The police dealt with the incident very efficiently.
Adverbs of Time	now, yesterday, soon, later, yet, tomorrow, already, tonight, today, then, last month/year, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She'd already gone when we got there. I'm going to hang out with my friends tomorrow.
Adverbs of Place	off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, behind, in, down, downstairs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His children go everywhere with him. Let's open the box and see what's inside it.
Adverbs of Degree	quite, too, entirely, very, extremely, rather, almost, absolutely, just, barely, deeply, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm not absolutely certain I posted it. He was quite agreeable to accepting the plan.
Adverbs of Evaluation	apparently, clearly, fairly, frankly, fortunately, honestly, hopefully, carelessly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David is clearly unhappy to be here. Frankly, I think the Internet is overrated.
Conjunctive Adverbs	accordingly, besides, equally, further, hence, namely, next, now, additionally, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't want to go; besides, I'm too tired. Furthermore, they had not consulted with her. 

Task 1. Find the sentences which deal with:

1. state library 2. reading-room 3. public libraries 4. lending department.

Task 2 Find the correct answer.

- Where can we find millions of books?
 - State Library
 - reading-room
 - public library
 - theatre.
- How many copies of new books are sent to the library?
 - three copies
 - 10 copies
 - 20 copies
 - 1 copy
- What are there in every town of the country?
 - public library
 - public theatres
 - huge halls
 - millions of readers.

4. Who can join the library?

a. students b. anyone c. schoolchildren d. members of Parliament

5. How long can you have a book?

a. fortnight b. two days c. one week d. one month

6. How long can the students have books?

a. two month b. a year c. a term d. half of a year

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the words below.

1. It has hundreds of _____ full of books. 2. Readers can find millions of books _____ manuscripts. 3. There are the first Kazakh newspapers _____ in the past. 4. The _____ of books in the library is growing every day. 5. There are _____ libraries in most villages. 6. If at the end of the _____, you have not finished reading a book, you may renew it. 7. They can give you _____ about literature and recommend you what book to read. 8. In the _____ library there are encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases and other books. 9. We _____ them on occasion. 10. The librarians know a lot about _____.

Words: newspaper, literature, shelves, consult, number, advice, published, local,

Theme: Modern Housing construction

Modern design, **modern decoration**. You built a country house.

A modern bedroom is the embodiment of secret desires and hopes, comfort and peace. In the migration process, it is just a platform for designing experiments, as well as the Art of living beautifully. Art ideas are quite traditional in the parameter of futuristic sound, its functionality, and strengthening of borders. In general, in modern style, the Bedroom is mythical, but it works according to one clear law - no frills. This is especially realistic for small rooms. Furniture should be simple and stylish at the same time. Comfort, aesthetics and high taste: it must meet three main requirements - the bedroom furniture with the main stress of the bed and light sources (Windows, lanterns). Moderation is an important wall decoration. These paintings, inventory and other accessories should not be carried away. It's good to focus on two or three, depending on what room I'm in myself the number of accessories depending on the region in one space similar to the Bedroom, which is worth noting the color combination of curtains in the shadow scheme. Of course, interior design is not only fashion trends, but also character and household preferences, but also when decorating the bedroom.

A modern bedroom can become a reliable fortress, and a cozy Marina for relaxation, and the character of love and romance from their masters. To achieve this goal, Help will help you with original design ideas.

RISTOCRACY SUITE

Of course, there are fans of the Gypsy, luxurious chic art Deco style. It can create a real fashion space for beauty and charm lovers and connoisseurs. The main colors are

white and gold. Plain White walls, soft plush silk and gold small decorative elements (lanterns, lamp holders, photo cards), and retro furniture create a simple bedroom in a luxurious and delicate Charm space with a touch. the design and soft lines, starting from the classic style, is a direction characterized by great richness.

TENT

The Loft style is often called Pure simplicity. a minimal approach to bedroom furniture and decoration not only save financial needs, but also expand the room, giving the greatest comfort and Space. the color scheme here can be two bright and subdued (light brown, pastel colors). The focus of this bedroom gets in the spacious headboard of the bed.

IN THE STYLE OF RELAXATION

Ideas do not know the boundaries of a modern bedroom. if the area of the room allows, it can be converted into a multifunctional space. after accepting conditional zoning, you can divide a room, for example, a district and an area for yoga, Pilates, painting or music, as well as a Bicycle, sitting on a small sofa, even a home theater. Therefore, a modern bedroom becomes a full-fledged embodiment of creativity and relaxation without fuss. smart pastels are ideal for use with at least small furniture and decorative colors.

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MASTER SUITE

The internal modeling process can be complex to match the space of conventional small apartments. Master Suite comes for help-razdvizheniya is focused on the boundaries of premises using color, architecture and furniture focuses. A compact modern bedroom can significantly increase the predominant color scheme. It also has the option to combine a bedroom with a bathroom and a wardrobe.

mini bedroom modern design-furniture without curtains, no carpets, large mirror and Windows are the lowest. First, such an interior can appear cold and uncomfortable. With warm notes brighter, make shelves, paintings for books. balance-this design is important. Using the Master Suite methods, you can exchange the actual amount that will be covered by the best way of modern living in the bedroom in the Suite.

FEATURES ELEMENTS

The modern bedroom ended without exclusive receptions and interior components. multidimensional your ideas. even if the room does not adhere to a specific style of environment, then uniqueness and comfort can give them with the original features. These are room furniture, custom sconces and lamps, curtains, niches, screens, shelves and more.

Shuttle table

This is one of the most modern areas of domestic policy. Its essence lies in the fact that a special location is a pedestal. They are attached to the wall or back at the bottom without any support. It looks very fashionable and original.

Armature

And the atmospheric futuristic modern bedroom can give a special design of lamps, chandeliers, sconces, floor lamps. It makes a romantic record of a stop that with music can become a starry sky or an underwater world. Tents-the style is often aligned with moods and characteristics in the direction, use candles, pendants, retro lanterns for fantasy. Popular and in the form of drops, in the form of icicles, lamps, Golden balls or shaped, curved formsdecorative panelsFashionable and original interior decoration panels today. They can be textile and have a smooth, glass and other back, wood, plastic, etc. As a rule, this method of finishing is used as an accent for the Central wall in the room.

Curtains

Modern bedroom curtains are Multivariate, they have a clear correlation of the overall style of the interior. Thus, the classic looks like lambrequins, decorated with curtains and coming out of a light field (tulle). If you want to turn off the lamps during the day, the curtains must be rigid or electrodes.Thick curtains over the outline of the window, combined with tulle: this is an increasingly popular Roman style. Night Windows are closed during the day, so that a quiet sleep is decorated with tulle and facilitates the sleeping space.

if the bedroom looks North, we can limit the use of only tulle on the ring or medium-density curtains (patterns and without it). They are easier to move and emphasize the stylish interior.

The main rule when choosing curtains-they should not be compatible than bright lyapom in a stylish bedroom space. Today, the advantage is light colors. Curtains can be hung not only in two Royal times, Windows, but also the bed.

Task 2. to be етістігінқолданаотырып, ағылшынтілінеаударыңыз.

1.Олар ертең қалада болады. 2. Ол дәрігер.3. Олар мектепте болған жоқ. 4. Біздер оқушылармыз ба?. 5. Сіздер жұмысшысыздар. 6. Сен жұмысшысың. 7. Олар оқушылар. 8. Біз үйдеміз. 9. Ол мектепте. 10. Ол кинода ма?

Task3.Сөйлемдерді көпше түрге қойыңыз.

1. I have two sisters. 2. I have no sister. 3. I have thirty-two teeth. 4. He has a child. 5. She has one child. 6. He has a large family. 7. My cousin has a big black cat.

8. This shoe is too large for my foot. 9. The child is sitting on a bench. 10. My tooth is white. 9. This key is made of steel. 10. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit.

Theme: Social and cultural sphere of communication: environment

Lexical : Environmental protection. Man and the environment.

Hazards that affect climate change in nature and their consequences.

Fauna and flora. Nature and problems ecologies



Environmental protection

The planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but it's the only place where human beings can live. People always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and did not have pollution – caused by machines. With the development of crowded industrial cities, which created huge amounts of pollutants, the problem has become more important. Today our planet is in serious danger. Acid rains, global warming, air and water pollution, and overpopulation are the problems that threaten human life on Earth. Our forests are disappearing because they are cut down or burnt. If this trend continues, one day we won't have enough oxygen to breathe.

The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following its fate. The Aral Sea is about to disappear. If nothing is

done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today may soon become extinct. Air pollution is another serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is dangerous – equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for many Russian cities.

Factories emit tons of harmful chemicals. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains.

And even greater threat are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

Fortunately, it's not too late to solve these problems. We have the time, the money and even the technology to make our planet a better, cleaner and safer place. We can plant trees and create parks for endangered species. We can recycle litter. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting activities.



Man and the environment

We live in a world full of different types of pollution. Wanting to make their lives easier people have invented so many new devices and factories, that nature is in danger. Unfortunately, environment is not the unlimited source of resources. At the

moment, our planet suffers from numerous problems and damages. For example, acid rain, which is the result of waste gases from power stations. Such rains cause forest damages. Other big problems are water shortage and the destroying ozone layer. It is all the result of pollution that comes from factories and plants. Wildlife suffers as well. Many species of animals and plants start to disappear. Another big issue is global warming and green house effect. As you can see, there is a long list of environmental problems, which need to be solved. Otherwise, our planet Earth may get fully destroyed. People should start dealing with these problems immediately. The most important thing they can do is to change their attitude towards the environment. First of all, people should switch to alternative forms of power, such as wind power or solar energy. Secondly, the use of nuclear power should be banned. Thirdly, we should start to recycle. It's the art of turning waste into new products. Other than that, the number of harmful plants should be reduced because they pollute the air and water greatly. It would be a good idea if people started using bicycles instead of cars. We are obliged to protect nature. If everybody cares, it would make difference.

Man and the environment

A person's daily life is closely linked with the environmental conditions. Many cosiety characteristic of living organisms, typical for the human body. Nutrition, Nutrition, growth, and human development take place in a natural environment. Therefore, a person is an integral part of life. At the same time, a person is a conscious person in the society in which he lives. Socio-economic conditions contribute to the growth, development and formation of a person as a person. Other organisms are adapted to exist in a particular natural environment.

A person can exist in all conditions of the natural environment. He is able to consciously create the necessary conditions for himself. Ancient people living on earth were dependent on environmental conditions, such as other organisms. In accordance with the degree of development of society, man's dependence on nature gradually begins to decrease. Man has consciously changed the natural goal.

factors affecting health

Human health has a great influence on the state of the natural environment. Of particular importance is the fact that people should be clean, nourishing, nutrient, nutritious, nutritive. Some human actions performed without thinking are harmful to health. Harmful changes in environmental conditions that have developed over millennia have a negative impact on human health. This situation is especially observed in Kazakhstan. For example, you can call the attraction of the Aral sea, conducting nuclear tests, etc.

Proper lifestyle behavior also affects a person's health. If you smoke, drink alcohol, eat incorrectly, and so on, your health is disrupted. Sometimes the inconvenience of work, the deterioration of living conditions negatively affect health. As part of the implementation of the state program for health development of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Salamatty Kazakhstan" for 2011-2015, approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 29, 2010 No. 1113, Semey city is holding a ten-day school feeding program.

Factors that have a positive effect on health are divided into several furnaces.

1. activity of muscle movements. The entire life activity of a person consists of many different movements. "Movement-the support of life" is of great importance. Motor activity increases performance, helps to resist various diseases.

It improves the work of the respiratory system, strengthens the heart muscles, and provides normal movement of the metabolism. Especially sports and physical exercises increase motor activity.

2. Proper organization of work and recreation. They are very important for health. In human life, work occupies an important place. By working, a person can create the necessary conditions for himself. Excessive work leads to fatigue of the body. Therefore, it is necessary to combine work and rest correctly. This improves the functioning of all organs in the human body. It also contributes to human longevity.

3. ability to eat properly. As a result of proper nutrition, the digestive system improves. Promotes proper human development, normal movement of the exchange process, etc. Most often, eat vegetables, fruits, follow the rules of nutrition. It should be remembered that limit the use of fatty meat products. Proper nutrition creates the conditions for a person to be in the same value of body weight. Overweight contributes to the onset of the disease. "Artyk weight is a sign of the disease." Human health is also positively affected by the traditions of the people that have developed over the centuries. For example, fasting is the cleansing of the human body from unwanted items. Putting children in the chest-it helps to clean the skin. Prayer of the eye-preserves the purity and increases the activity of joint movements. Everyone should take care of their health and constantly pay attention. It should be remembered that the main condition for longevity is the preservation and promotion of health. There are three main indicators of human health. This is: first-a high degree of adaptation of the human body to environmental conditions. It manifests itself in combination with one of the systems of all the organs of the body. Secondly, the ability to use the abilities of thinking, memorizing, attention, giftedness, etc.for the needs of society. The third-is determined by the awareness of the responsibility of the individual, the awareness of their place in society. This manifests itself in communicating with each other.

According to the decision of the world health organization, April 7 is world health day. In our country, special attention is paid to protecting people's health. By a special decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the "national center for healthy lifestyle formation" was organized»

Task 1 Say if the sentence is true or false.

In the 18th cen. Kazakh state had two definite legislative establishments.

Kazakh people had an opportunity to choose the way of development and progress.

A new Constitution was adopted on the 5th. September 1995.

According to the act of the Parliament of the republic of Kazakhstan the 16th December was declared as the Day of Independence.

The history of this date returns us to the 16 December, 1991.

During the years of independence Kazakhstan has become an independent democratic, social state.

The Kazakh republic celebrated the Republic Day on the 6, October 1992 for the first time.

In 1920 the working people's declaration was adopted.

The Republic Day became a bright embodiment of democracy.

The representatives of only one nation live in our country.

Task 2. Translate the words in brackets.

1. Constitution is the (основной) Law which determines the state arrangement.

2. The new constitution (вступилвсилу) in 1995.

3. In 1920 Kazakhstan people had (возможность) to make a choice of development.

4. The day of Independence was (провозглашен) in October, 1995.

5. The self-confidence of our people (проснулось) in 1986.

6. In 1991 The Soviet Regime was (разрушен)

7. Kazakhstan has (достиг) good results in economy and policy.

8. The declaration of working people (принята) in 1920

9. The first Constitution (акт) announced the creation of national regime.

10. The Republic Day became a (яркое) embodiment of democracy, friendship and agreement.



Hazards that affect climate change in nature and their consequences.

Fauna and flora. Nature and problems ecologies

Anthropogenic factor-factors that arise in a new form from human activity. The consequences of human economic activity are so changed in some places of the environment. The connection of natural components becomes different, new complexes are formed in comparison with previous complexes. Anthropogenic

factors include all branches of the industrial industry, transport, agriculture, forestry, energy, nuclear weapons testing, oil, gas and mining industries. etc.

Only industrial enterprises can be divided into the following main types of environmental pollution effect on the environment: materials, raw materials, equipment, fuel, electricity, water, waste, products in the atmosphere (gas, vapor, air, dust), energy emissions, noise, infrasound, ultrasound, light, electromagnetic field, laser beams, emission, radiation, TB. The chemical composition of contaminants in the biosphere fuel and energy resources of species producing raw materials used in production, they have, depending on the technology. Complex environmental problems associated with the increased impact of anthropogenic factors; greenhouse effect, acid rain, afforestation, nuclear winter, depletion and puncture of the ozone layer, desertification, etc. New action-violation of the ecological balance in other components of the biosphere, as a result of which the state of the atmosphere may be affected by hills, arable land, organized large reservoirs, altered river flows, land reclamation, mass extraction of minerals by open methods. Changes in the properties and characteristics of the earth's surface affect the exchange processes in the energy system of the Earth's atmosphere, the value of albedo, and atmospheric release. Examples of direct impacts include emissions, ash, metal oxides and salts, sulfur gas compounds, ammonia, hydrocarbons, radioactive gases, dust, ozone hydrogen compounds, and dust.

Environmental problems, which are currently a global problem, arose due to the violation of its balance, since they do not take into account the legality of the development of nature. And the work on its restoration is a big task of environmental science. Because scientific and technical achievements in some areas of science threaten people. New "anthropogenic landscapes" caused by human actions, the warming of the earth's climate is damaging the life world. The success of all science should serve the prosperity and prosperity of mankind.

In this regard, all natural Sciences should unite and focus on solving the problem of preserving nature in the environment and harmonizing its balance. For effective use of natural resources at the global level, issues of systematic effective use of nature and its protection should be established, taking into account the results of research on the environment accumulated over the centuries. In the twentieth Century. Vernadsky founded the concept of the noosphere, a well-known natural scientist, encyclopedist V. V. Vernadsky. It represents the concept of the noosphere in addition to the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere and directs the human mental system to solve problems that arise at the global level, based on the impartial use of nature

by man. This is a principle that should be used in modern science, in practice, in every society.

The biosphere-like the human body, he says-is all that is necessary for the quality work of members of society. They, on the one hand, live thanks to the biosphere, on the other hand, they themselves participate in natural phenomena and changes, the circulation of substances in nature. Therefore, they have no right to ignore or ignore natural processes, violate them, or make changes that cannot be corrected later. In addition, people must conduct these processes under their own conscious control and coordinate production and other activities with processes specific to the biosphere. There is no concept that people do not have the right to improve and change the environment in which they live. Only you need to find a useful, suitable way to improve the same. In an acceptable approach, one should have a convenience based on equality built up in nature, and not to compensate for the needs of people today.

Life requires a certain geographical environment. It depends on how the geographical environment is changing the prevailing weather phenomena, the change of the season, the legality of the spread of sunlight, the growth and development of life. Their subordination to certain geographical laws, the regularity of temperature distribution goes on continuously in nature, depending on the geographical position occupied by any land, from West to East, from North to South. It is undeniable that the change in the existence of the environment, as recognized by the largest civilized countries of the world, is caused by inefficient use of natural resources, not taking into account the legality of development, the formation of nature. For example, the rainforests of South America, where dogs do not run at one time, the reduction of rare-earth threads, elephants, camels, Lions, the theft of mainland wealth led to a violation of the balance of nature due to the reproduction of unsuitable land in these zones, the increase in semi-desert zones.

With the rapid development of scientific and technological progress in large industrial cities, damage to human health is caused by an increase in the number of vehicles, a large release of toxic gases into the atmospheric and ozone layers, and a shortage of clean drinking water in large localities. Currently, radiation, chemical and biological pollution of the environment is a threat to human life and health on a global level. Accelerated population growth on the planet and the intensive development of scientific and technological progress complicated the relationship of man and society with the environment.

Science-based use of mineral resources, degradation of vegetation and animal life on the surface, and excessive pollution of the natural environment have caused serious environmental problems. Excessive increase in harmful emissions from certain industries leads to environmental degradation and human health problems. All this requires special attention to the issues of environmental protection and rehabilitation, as well as the effective use of its resources. Therefore, rapid implementation of works on land irrigation, reforestation, treatment of industrial waste and waste water in production, preservation of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion as a vital requirement.

The processes of self-regulation and recovery in nature are delayed. Not immediately noticeable and harmful human Affairs, which people often observe only after many years, but do not give results, as expected, promptly corrective work.

Ignorance of the laws of nature development, and sometimes their failure to take into account, led to free losses, deterioration of living conditions of people and the natural environment. This situation is typical for the fate of the Aral sea. Due to the increase in the volume of cotton and other crops, a large number of reservoirs and irrigation channels have been built to use the water of rivers that flow into the Aral sea. Such water systems led to a decrease in the water of rivers, eventually, its sharp inflow. Now a sharp decline in sea level is causing degradation of flora and fauna and other environmental problems.

The disaster of the island in the country is global, and its harmful impact is already being observed in many countries. Therefore, the United States, Japan and other States agreed to participate in activities related to saving the Aral sea.

Currently, new plans are being developed to save the Aral sea, and scientists' proposals are being discussed (for example, on the small island). Maybe the sun is not far away and saves the Aral sea.

These examples show that humanity should not treat nature in an irresponsible way, it is necessary to always pay attention to the consequences of their activities when communicating with the world around them and choose the right path. There are many environmental consequences and crises caused by human actions in the world. For example, when picking berries, hunting or harvesting crops, nature is harmed to a certain extent. Due to the fact that humans have small amounts, the natural environment regulates and compensates for it. In other words, since the balance of nature is maintained, changes will not be ignored.

The plowing of land used for livestock and pastures, the plowing and burning of forests, and the unintended construction of canals and roads cause significant damage to the flora and fauna on these lands. It's hard to fix quickly.

In the second half of the twentieth century, new spheres of relations between society and nature appeared-large-scale production. The growth of factories has led to an increasing use of raw materials, increased energy consumption, and intensive development of minerals. The negative impact of scientific and technological progress on nature has reached such a state as a storm, flood, volcanic eruption, earthquake. This violated the established regularity of the natural environment and had a negative impact on energy and natural metabolism in the biosphere.

The changing nature of man creates an extremely dangerous environmental conditions. In particular, first of all, before the Second world war, States whose industry is not developed, after the war switched to the industrial path of development. For this purpose, people developed natural resources and started building new factories, factories and roads. Mass development of industry has contributed to the expansion of the scale of negative impact on nature, the creation and development of new deposits. This has resulted in increased environmental pollution.



Ecological problems in our country

When I look around I realized that not all people understand the importance of nature protection. One fine summer days a lot of people go out of town. They have picnics on the shores of lakes and the banks of rivers or on beautiful forest glades and they often leave behind a lot of rubbish- plastic bags and bottles, tins and paper. It makes me feel sad when I see people returning to town with huge bunches of forest or meadow flowers. Many of these plants are included into the Red Book which contains the names of rare plants and animals. Some of them have become extinct and others are on the verge of disappearing. If we don't realize that we are all responsible for what's happening around us we will never feel secure about the future of the world we live in. According to expert conclusions, environmental situation in several regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan nowadays is not only unfavorable, but even catastrophic. The most dangerous demonstrations of today's environmental crisis are oil pollution of the Caspian Sea, reduction of water in Aral Sea, a harmful effect of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. For example, only in Almaty appeared a number of various public organizations more or less engaged in solving environmental issues, they are: "Kazakh Society for Nature Protection" NGO, Socio-Ecological Fund "NGO ECO forum", "Guldenu" NGO, Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development, "Tau" Ecological Center" NGO, "Ecology of biosphere" laboratory, "NGO Ecological Forum's Resource Center" NGO, Ecological Union for associations and enterprises of Kazakhstan "Tabigat", "Atom" NGO, "Center for sustainable production and consumption" Corporate Fund, "Ecological center" Fund and many others. In addition to state regulations, globalization of ecological problems requires an active participation of non-governmental ecological organizations and ecological movements on the global, national and regional levels. Thus, Kazakhstani NGOs gained some experience in the protection of the environment. Several nongovernmental organizations are involved in the creation of environment protection legislation and monitor its implementation. For several years "Kaspyi Tabigaty" Atyrau NGO sharply criticized the activities of OKIOC and Tengizshevroil companies in the Caspian Sea, forcing them to solve problems of a negative impact of their activities on the ecological situation in the region. During 2002, the Ecological Union "Tabigat", Karaganda EcoCenter and other "green" NGOs set on a large anti-

nuclear campaign, organized public hearings concerning the problem of import and disposal of radioactive waste on the territory of different towns of Kazakhstan. By contrast, the water level of the Caspian Sea has been rising steadily since 1978 for reasons that scientists have not been able to explain fully. At the northern end of the sea, more than a million hectares of land in Atyrau Province have been flooded. Experts estimate that if current rates of increase persist, the coastal city of Atyrau, eighty-eight other population centers, and many of Kazakhstan's Caspian oil fields could be submerged by 2020. Wind erosion has also had an impact in the northern and central parts of the republic because of the introduction of wide-scale dryland wheat farming. By the mid-1990s, Kazakhstan faces several important environmental issues. As the site of the former Soviet Union's nuclear testing programs, areas of the nation have been exposed to high levels of nuclear radiation, and there is significant radioactive pollution. The nation also has 30 uranium mines, which add to the problem of uncontrolled release of radioactivity. Kazakhstan has sought international support to convince China to stop testing atomic bombs near its territory, because of the dangerous fallout. Mismanagement of irrigation projects has caused the level of the Aral Sea to drop by 13 m, decreasing its size by 50%. The change in size has changed the climate in the area and revealed 3 million hectares of land that are now subject to erosion. Air pollution in Kazakhstan is another significant environmental problem. Acid rain damages the environment within the country and also affects neighboring countries. In 1992 Kazakhstan had the world's 14th highest level of industrial carbon dioxide emissions, which totaled 297.9 million metric tons, a per capita level of 17.48 metric tons. In 1996, the total had dropped to 173.8 million metric tons. Pollution from industrial and agricultural sources has also damaged the nation's water supply. UN sources report that, in some cases, contamination of rivers by industrial metals is 160 to 800 times beyond acceptable levels. Pollution of the Caspian Sea is also a problem. Kazakhstan's wildlife is in danger of extinction due to the overall level of pollution. According to current estimates, some areas of the nation will not be able to sustain any form of wildlife by the year 2015. In the areas where pollution is the most severe, 11 species of mammals and 19 species of birds and insects are already extinct. As of 2001, 15 mammal species, 15 bird species, 5 types of freshwater fish, and 36 species of plant are listed as threatened. One of the most important pollution problems is the oceans and seas. Many ships sail in the ocean water- fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or waste from the ships is put into the ocean or seas, the water becomes dirty. Such in our Caspian sea. Many sea birds die because we polluted water. Many fish are dying in the sea, others are getting contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish which may be sold in markets, and people may get sick from eating them. Lakes and rivers are becoming polluted, too. Some beaches are dangerous for swimming. Another important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. Their fume also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun. Burning coal and oil leads to global warming which may bring about a change in the world's climate. The other problem is that our forests are dying from acid rains. Deforestation, especially

destruction of tropical forests, affects the balance of nature in many ways. It kills animals, changes the climate and ecosystem in the world.

We talk about this problem in 9th and 8th form. We talk about nature with people. What can be done to protect nature? And we believe that environment disasters can be avoided if people broaden ecological education and every person understands that the beauty of nature is extremely fragile and people must obey the unwritten laws of nature. Governments must be prepared to take action against pollution. Air pollution could be reduced if plants and factories were made to fit effective filters on chimneys and car exhausts. Green zones around big cities must be protected and extended. Natural resources should be used economically because their stocks are not unlimited

Task 1 Say if the sentence is true or false.

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2. Kazakh people had an opportunity to choose the way of development and progress.
3. A new Constitution was adopted on the 5 th. September 1995.
4. According to the act of the Parliament of the republic of Kazakhstan the 16th December was declared as the Day of Independence.
5. The history of this date returns us to the 16 December, 1991.
6. During the years of independence Kazakhstan has become an independent democratic, social state.
7. The Kazakh republic celebrated the Republic Day on the 6, October 1992 for the first time.
8. In 1920 the working people's declaration was adopted.
9. The Republic Day became a bright embodiment of democracy.
10. The representatives of only one nation live in our country.

Task 2. Translate the words in brackets.

1. Constitution is the (основной) Law which determines the state arrangement.
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9. The first Constitution (акт) announced the creation of national regime.
10. The Republic Day became a (яркое) embodiment of democracy, friendship and agreement.

Theme: Social and cultural sphere of communication: Customs and Traditions
Lexical : Traditions and customs of the Republic of Kazakhstan and countries of study language's. Family traditions of celebrating birthday and other events in human life. Traditions and customs related to birth and upbringing of a child in Republic of Kazakhstan and the country of study



Holidays of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is a large multinational country which is rich with its both old traditions and new ones acquired for the period of Independence. The Republic of Kazakhstan observes international holidays such as New Year, 8 March but it also has holidays specific only for this country such as Unity Day, Capital Day etc.

All the holidays of Kazakhstan may be divided into national, state and professional ones. The national holidays are held in honor of the events having a special historical importance for the development of independent Kazakhstan. Celebration of the national holidays is accompanied with holding of official events.

Such holiday is considered Independence Day of Kazakhstan.

The state holidays are devoted to the events having social and political importance, they also include traditional Kazakh holidays. This category of the holidays includes New Year, 8 March, Nauryz, Unity Day, Capital Day, Constitution Day etc. In addition to these holidays Kazakhstan has another type of holidays – professional ones celebrated by some categories of citizens:

- Fatherland Defender's Day – 7 May
- Political Repression Victims Memory Day -31 May
- The Republic of Kazakhstan National Symbols' Day – 4 June
 - Police Day – 23 June
 - Health Professionals' Day (third Sunday of June)
- Press, Television and Radio Day (last Sunday of June)
 - Diplomatic Service Day - 2 July

- Tax Service Day – 6 July
- Metal-Maker’s Day (third Sunday of July)
- Transport and Communication Workers’ Day (first Sunday of August)
 - Builders’ Day – (second Sunday of August)
 - Sports Day (third Sunday of August)
 - Miner’ Day (last Sunday of August)
 - Knowledge Day – 1 September

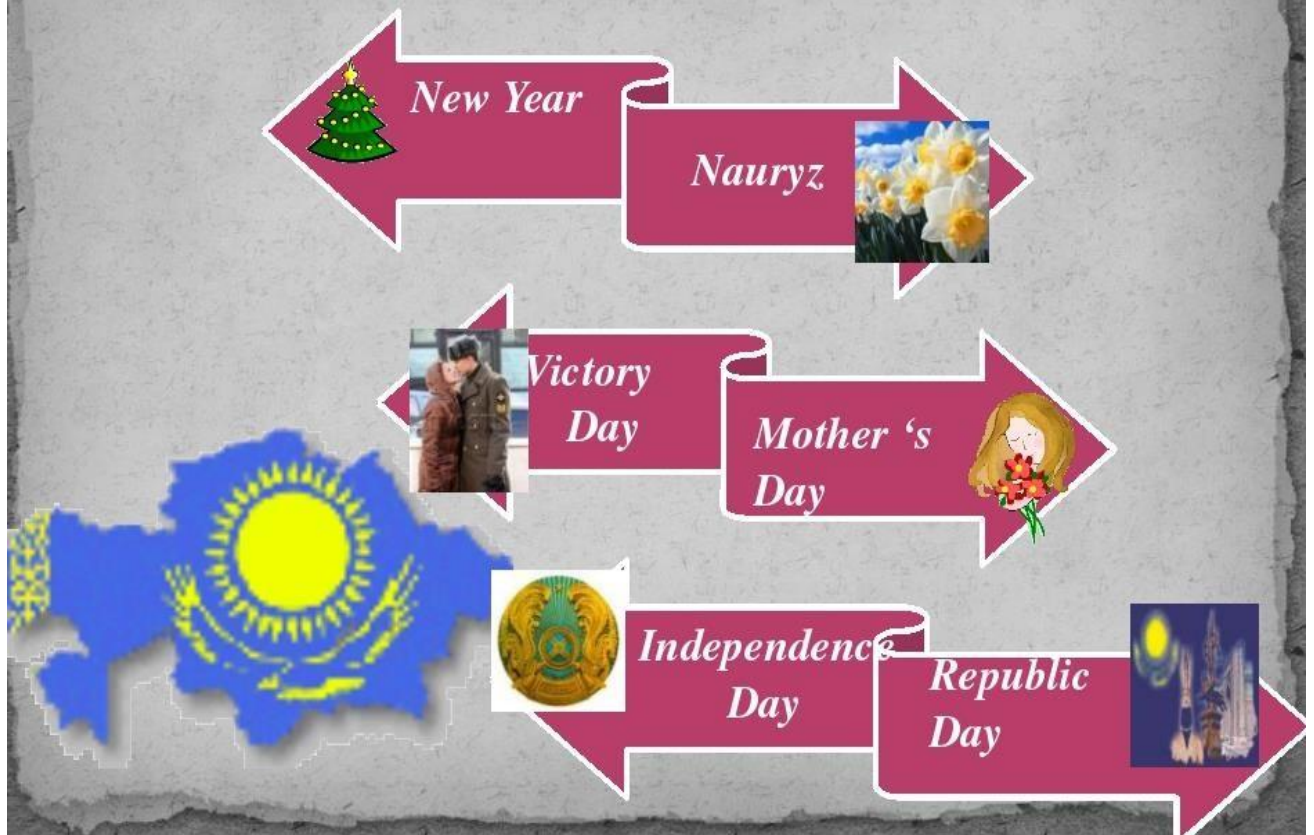
The holidays of national and state nature are days off for the whole Kazakhstan population. These days Kazakhstan holds open-air merrymaking and official events. Various festive events and festive concerts with participation of both Kazakhstan and foreign stars are arranged for the country’s population.

Tradition-a set of customs formed over the centuries in accordance with the faith and belief, everyday life, features of the national system of each nation, people; behavior patterns formed in the community and society. In everyday usage, one cultural group refers to generally accepted rules of behavior or terms governing social actions that deprive the other and regulate informally.

Traditions for the life of the nation, society, based on the law, consciousness, tradition, education, rules of life, as the spiritual wealth of the country to give birth to the collective intelligence-an example of the experience made up. On the basis of this law, the people punish those who did not respect and do not comply with these requirements and rules, with strict performance of their duties. In the past, traditions and customs have played an enduring legal role for the Kazakh society. For example, Nauryz-kozhe, Kyz uzatu, Gostya, shashu, yerulik ATA are traditions. Traditions and customs have a great educational, educational, and folk significance. Due to the fact that at the present time in Kazakhstan there is a tendency to reduce unemployment, i.e. to reduce the level of unemployment in the country, including in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it should be noted that over the past three years in the Republic there is a tendency to reduce unemployment. The richness of traditions is the richness of culture. For example, traditions include respect for parents, senior, Baigazy, vision, loving, Kade-demand, greeting, horse investigation, peer joke, etc. the Kazakh people are rich in traditions. Habit, custom, miscellaneous, omen, prohibition, all these skills, customs and traditions of the people.

The problem of traditions currently occupies the first place in matters of customs and traditions. The Kazakh people have many customs and traditions. But unfortunately, many people confuse superstition and tradition. If there are some peculiarities of customs that are the precepts of the ancestors, then verification works were used for special prohibitions

Kazakh Holidays



Independence Day

This day is the National Holiday of Kazakhstan and is celebrated annually on 16 December. If 16 December falls on a weekend, the following Monday will be a holiday.

This is a two day celebration with 17 December also a holiday. The holiday period may also be extended in some years with a third day depending on which days of the week 16 December falls.

The holiday marks the independence of Kazakhstan on 16 December 1991 following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

History of Kazakhstan Independence Day

Historically the Kazak region had been an area populated by nomadic tribes. In the 18th century, the Russia Empire made advances into the region, controlling the whole of Kazakhstan by the middle of the 19th century.

After the Russian revolution in 1917 and the creation of the Soviet Union, civil war erupted in the region with various attempts to bring the people in the region together. Finally in 1936, the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic was formed.

Following the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, Kazakhstan adopted the constitutional law on the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 16, 1991. Kazakhstan was the last of the Soviet republics to declare independence, four days after Russia.

Nursultan Nazarbayev, was elected the first, and to date, the only President of Kazakhstan.

Did you know?

Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country by land area

The day is also a time to remember the victims of the events of December 1986. Resentment against the replacement of the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Kazakh SSR Dinmukhamed Konayev with Gennady Kolbin from the Russian SFSR erupted into mass demonstrations by young ethnic Kazakhs in December 1986. Government troops suppressed the unrest, resulting in the deaths of several people and the incarceration of many demonstrators.

How is Kazakhstan Independence Day celebrated?

Kazakhstan Independence Day is marked by festivities in the presidential palace and many Kazakhs will dress up in traditional clothes. Kurts (traditional tents) will be set up in many villages where local delicacies will be served.

Task 1. Translate the words in brackets.

1. Constitution is the (основной) Law which determines the state arrangement.
2. The new constitution (вступил в силу) in 1995.
3. In 1920 Kazakhstan people had (возможность) to make a choice of development.
4. The day of Independence was (провозглашен) in October, 1995.
5. The self-confidence of our people (проснулось) in 1986.
6. In 1991 The Soviet Regime was (разрушен)
7. Kazakhstan has (достиг) good results in economy and policy.
8. The declaration of working people (принята) in 1920
9. The first Constitution (акт) announced the creation of national regime.
10. The Republic Day became a (яркое) embodiment of democracy, friendship and agreement.

Task 2 Answer the questions on the texts.

What are the important days of Kazakhstan?

What does the Latin word 'constitute' mean?

What does the word 'constitute' mean now?

What did the Kazakh state have in the 17th cen.?

What opportunity did the people of Kazakhstan have?

- When was the new constitution adopted?**
- What did the President of Kazakhstan say on the official ceremony?**
- When did the history of Independence Day begin?**
- What happened in 1986 in Almaty?**
- What has the republic of Kazakhstan achieved during the years of Independence?**
- What country has Kazakhstan become since 1991?**
- What was celebrated on the 25th of October?**
- When did the people of Kazakhstan celebrate the Republic Day for the first time?**
- What declaration was adopted in 1920?**
- What did it announce?**
- When was the Republic Day celebrated on the 25th of October?**
- Is Kazakhstan recognized by the whole world?**
- What state is our republic?**
- What people live in our country?**
- What is the highest achievement of our country?**

National holidays and their meaning

"Eating balls Dese, bashd TSE," said the great writer M. Auezov. The Kazakh people have worthy traditions that give and respect the child who opened the doors of a new life, light. In the new century, which has entered the process of global globalization, every nation strives to preserve its religion, language, culture, and history of the nation. In this regard, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On religious activity and religious associations", in order to improve religious literacy and the formation of the younger generation of feeling of patriotism, love to the native land, respect for traditions and customs of Kazakh people.

Parents who set an example of traditions and customs in the family is the first step to the formation of the child's love of family, nationality, country. "A person will never be with himself, he learns from the day of birth, when he was born. And man is that man is what man is, what man is that man is that man is what man is, what man is a man. If there is no continuity of historical and social, social and practical traditions that pass from century to century, from generation to generation, from father to child, then humanity will not progress. For the historical and cultural education of children through the knowledge of their minds, man is the essence of perfection.»

The person who delivers the lover, the mood is in a good, special joyous state. "Loving is the word of a joyous supplier. For example, " loving, loving! Business card Keliniz it (boy) found that the person importing the message " a Kalaganydy that feet at dinner, sends to the address of the Rada."A person who delivers an

Amateur is a signalman who brings a good message, pleases one family. We are obliged to hand it over to the owner who requested it. "Shildehana" will continue the tradition of the beloved "Shildehana". "Shildehana is a holiday in honor of the newborn. During the event, a Dastarkhan was laid, young people sang songs, played dombra, and played national games."The newborn had to be invited once again to make a horse. It is worth Recalling one thing, traditions, an example of providing home-children should be close. Children are the support of the family, the future of the country, the family. At the "Besikke Salu" ceremony, the grandmother's cradle is listened to. "Besikke Salu-Besik-cradle, Holy, Holy, blessed, Golden family of the child. This is evidenced by the words "Native land-a Golden cradle". The five-pointed star is given away by fire and the child is dismissed. This is a very big tradition of our people. The path to the cradle, assigned to the senior or honorable, moral person of the country. Seven valuable items are closed over the cradle. Each of these subjects has a desire, for example, to be a Batyr defending the country. Holiday dastarkhan and give Souvenirs to people who are five minutes away.»

"Tusau kesu-the kid strives to make it move quickly (this is the one who tried to drag), giving both legs, touching a cool person, quickly runs out of the hands of the child. He anyzip shashu, it is done, "presentation", issued CDES.»

First, in the course of adult life, gives a blessing (Bata) in a string, and does not wish to:



Nauryz – the holiday birth of spring

State, secular and religious holidays in Kazakhstan and in the countries of studied language

Nauryz is one of the oldest holidays on Earth. This holiday of spring and the renewed life of the Earth has been celebrated for over five thousand years by many cultures of the Middle and Central Asia and, according to some sources, by eastern Slavs as well. Historical records referring to this holiday can be found in ancient and middle age documents. In the oriental chronology, it corresponds to Navruz, the Iranian New Year. Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Uighurs passed the Nauryz traditions from generation to generation. The Tajiks called it Gulgardon or Gulnavruz, the Tatars refer to it as Nardugan and the Ancient Greeks knew it as Patrich. The roots of this holiday can be traced to old pagan rituals. The celebration was meant to reflect people's love to nature. People have preserved the rituals, and today the holiday has acquired new spiritual and ethical meaning. This holiday has been celebrated on 22 March, the day of the spring equinox. That's why the Kazakhs call the month of March Nauryz. It was celebrated as the day of the renewed life which comes with the spring. It was the day when the first spring thunder strikes, buds are swelling on the trees and vegetation grows wildly. Nauryz as a non-religious celebration of the spring and renewal is closely linked to some other Kazakh holidays, such as a "farewell to winter" festival. Boys born on this day would be called Nauryzbai or Nauryzbek, and girls Nauryz or Nauryzgul. It was seen as a good omen if it was snowing on that day. The March snow is usually soft and particularly white. Beautiful girls were often compared to the white snow of Nauzys. In the past, the Kazakh called Nauryz the Day of the People or the Great Day of the People. People believed, the more generous the celebration of Nauryz was the happier the year would be. Therefore, there are so many rituals and festivities related to this holiday. On the eve of the holiday, people would clean their homes, pay back their debts and reconciled with their opponents because, as the old people used to say, if Nauryz entered the house, all diseases and failures would pass it by. On the night before the festival, all vessels in the house would be filled with milk, airan (plain yogurt), grain, and spring water because it meant that people would have a lot of milk, good yield and plenty of rain during the coming year. During the day, everybody tried to be in good spirits, would give a big hug to each other and wish good fortune and happiness to others. The celebrations would begin with sunrise. There is an old ritual "If you see a spring, clean up its source". At dawn, all adults, youngsters and children would pick up spades, go to an agreed place near a spring or aryk (small water canal) and clean it. There, they would also plant trees under the supervision of respectable old people. During the process, they had to say: "Let a man leave a tree rather than a herd in the people's memory" and "If you cut one tree, you will have to plant ten!"



Kiz aittiry.

Marriage is a very important event in the life of any person. There are many traditions connected with this event. One of them is 'kiz aittiry.' Son's marriage is always an exciting custom for his parents. In the past centuries the future bride was chosen a long before the fellow's majority. It was very important to find a good family which was equal to them. There were respected people who met to talk about future marriage.

There are different kinds of kis aittiru. One of them is 'white kuda'. It means that both sides came into agreement even before children were born if they knew each other very good, or they were friends. The relations between families were certainly taken into account.

'Kiz aittiru' is a main bases of a new, strong and wealthy family. The another name of this tradition is 'kiz tandau'. According to a custom a dzigit with his friends having heard about a beautiful girl in a distant aul, went to see her. There is a kazakh proverb: "Kizdi kim kormeidi, kumisti kim ishpeidi?" It means that all roads were open for young man to choose the best girl. In its side, the girl's aul met the dzigit with the words 'kiz koretin dzigit bis korelik.' The girl's aul arranged competitions, 'aitus'

between the girl and dzigit in order to as much as possible about him. If the couple loved each other the dzigit sent matchmakers.

There is another custom – 'shege-shapan'. The matchmakers exchanged the gifts. Then the young man's father with his close relatives went to make a proposal into the girl's aul. The girl's father must be informed about their arrival beforehand in

order to meet the matchmakers with respect and hospitality. This custom has a title 'kuda tuser'. Kuda tusu is the most respectable colourful national tradition.

There are also many other interesting traditions, for example 'Shildehana', 'kindik keser'. and so on.

Present Continuous -Созылмалы осы шақ

Present Continuous ережесі қазақша дәл осы уақытта орындалып жатқан оқиғаларға қатысты айталды.

Мысалы: I am playing. Мен ойнап жатырмын. Немесе: Why are you laughing? Сен неге күліп жатырсың?

Present Continuous жасалу жолдары

I am playing	We are playing
You are playing	You are playing
He / she / it is playing	They are playing

Сұрақ қою:

Am I playing?	Are we playing?
Are you playing?	Are you playing?
Is he / she / it playing?	Are they playing?

Болымсыз түрі:

I am not playing	We are not playing
You are not playing	You are not playing
He / she / it is not playing	They are not playing

Present Continuous қолдану жолдары

1) Дәл қазір орындалып жатқан оқиғаларда:

Asem is talking on the phone at the moment.

Әсем дәл қазір телефонмен сөйлесіп отыр. Қашан? Дәл қазір.

2) Оқиғалар дәл қазір орындалмаса да, бірақ орындалып жатқанда, әлі бітпеген жағдайларда:

Are you still working in America?

Сен әлі Америкада жұмыс істеп жатырсың ба? Әлі де жалғасып жатқан оқиғалар.

3)

Қайталанып жатқаноқиғаларда және **always, constantly, forever** сөдерпайдаланғанда:

Why are you

always interrupting people?

Сеннегәрқашанадамдардыңсөзінбұзасың?

4) Болашақта жоспарланып жатқан іс-әрекеттер жайында:

He is speaking at the conference this evening. Ол конференцияда осы кеште сөйлейді.

Continuous қолданмайтын жағдайлары

Мына ағылшынша етістіктер бар болғанда Continuous қолданылмайды:

a) Есту, көру, сезіну сияқты етістіктер бар болғанда (hear, notice, see, feel ...)

b) Эмоцияларды белгілейтін етістіктер үшін (love, like, hate ...)

c) Ойлауды белгілейтін етістіктер үшін (think, understand, believe ...)

d) Иемденуді белгілейтін етістіктер үшін (possess, have ...)

Theme: Revival of traditions in contemporary Kazakhstan

Lexical: Spiritual revival (Руханижаңғыру)

State device, legal institutions of the Republic Kazakhstan and countries study language. The most developed industries economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Identify strategic development guidelines.

Spiritual revival (Руханижаңғыру)

The recent article by the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, titled “The Seven Facets of the Great Steppe”, which is in the continuation of his earlier article “Ruhani Zhangyru (Modernisation of Kazakhstan’s Identity): Future Course” published last year, deliberates upon civilisation’s aspects of the great steppe within the framework of history and its origin.

In the first article, Nazarbayev outlined the significant steps for the modernisation of social customs and precedence. In Nazarbayev’s opinion, traditional ways should be in the core of modernisation of Kazakhstan. He proposed a number of directions to modernise the approach of the nation and its people, especially in the context of spiritual revival. First, he talked about the competitiveness which should be based on knowledge, intellectual products and quality of human resources and the same are presented as the important chores for the people of Kazakhstan in the 21st century. Computer literacy, foreign language proficiency and cultural openness would be the pedestal to achieve competitiveness.

The President also discussed pragmatism as one of the approaches and urged intellectuals, professional and the people of Kazakhstan to evaluate existing theories or beliefs in terms of the success of their practical application. He also expounded that to preserve the national identity, the nation has to use its best traditions as prerequisites. Preserving the inner core of national identity while changing only some

of its characteristics is significant and a number of archaic habits should be left behind for successful implementation of spiritual revival.

In the first article, President Nazarbayev also noted that education should be the number one priority and key value for the nation. The cult of education should be universal and technological revolution would play an important role in the future. He further elucidated that Kazakhstan has faced positive and negative impacts of revolutions on its territory in the 20th century and those impacts led the people of Kazakhstan to be evolutionary, rather than revolutionary as he himself stated: “We must clearly understand the lessons of history. The time of revolutions is not over. And while they have changed greatly in their form and content, our whole recent history says directly and unambiguously: only evolutionary development gives nations a chance for prosperity. Otherwise, we will once again find ourselves in a historic trap.”

According to the President, open-mindedness is also one of the directions in this context. Understanding contemporary situations in the world and in the region, preparing for transformations, especially through technological revolution and being able to adopt others’ occurrence and learn from others are the three important elements of open-mindedness.

Nazarbayev also noted some specific projects intended to implement these doctrines related to the modernisation of national identity, such as the transition the Kazakh language from Cyrillic to Latin alphabet. The transition allows more affinity with other Latin-writing Turkic languages, such as Uzbek, Azeri and Turkish, and influences the learning of English. Seventy percent of the world is using the Latin alphabet.

The President also called for new humanitarian knowledge with the 100 best textbooks of the world to be translated into the Kazakh language enabling youth to learn according to the best world values.

The other project, which is important in this context, is to transform the earlier “homeland” programme into a wider framework of “home country,” which would help to improve the business, educational and cultural environments of Kazakhstan’s regions. It includes conducting a serious study of local lore in the sphere of education, ecology and site improvement, the study of regional history and restoration of cultural and historical monuments and cultural sites of local significance.

The President also talked about the “Modern Kazakh culture in the global world” project, which would recognise the greatest examples of modern Kazakh culture, translate them into the six languages of the United Nation and communicate them to the world and “100 new faces of Kazakhstan” project that will share the stories of 100 people from different regions, representing different age groups and ethnicities that have succeeded during the years of independence. As the President stated,

“Kazakhstan has a unique historic chance to build a better future through modernisation and new ideas and I am sure the people of Kazakhstan, especially the young generation, understand the importance of the proposed modernisation.”

So, with the first article, the President established the character as well as the structural measures of Ruhani Zhangyru programme where the new article deliberates upon its practicality. In this new article, the President mentioned as an example Indian, Roman and Italian history and the perception of their related civilisations. He bestowed the example of ancient India, especially in the context of opulent poly-ethnic culture, and precisely stated that modern Indian people are observed as one unique civilisation and still developing especially within the framework of its historical inheritances. According to the President, this is the accurate approach to understand one’s national history especially with all its insight and intricacies.

The President suggested that Kazakh history should be viewed holistically rather than in small sections. In this context, he described the contribution and achievements of Kazakh cultural predecessors, which not only shaped but was also born on the territory of Kazakhstan and then spread in all directions. He also illuminated that the recent finding proves the enduring association of the ancestors with the most advanced technological innovation and this leads to taking new dimensions of the great steppe’s place in global history.

With this reference, he described that there were some Kazakh tribes and clans even older than the ethnonym Kazakh and that’s why the Eurocentric perspective wasn’t able to give the actual fact. The President gave an example that the Sakas, the Huns, the Proto-Turkic ethnic groups were also part of the ethno-genesis of Kazakh nation. The President deliberates on the common history, which related to many ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. He notes there is a need to have a multidimensional approach to understanding the history of Kazakhstan in this context. The President described the seven facets of the Great Steppe: culture of horsemanship, ancient metallurgy of the great steppe, animal style, Golden Man, cradle of the Turkic world, the Great Silk Road and the land of apples and tulips.

In this article, the President also described extensively the modernisation of historical identity where he mentioned the seven-year programme called “Archive-2025,” which will include fundamental research of domestic as well as foreign archives. The President also focused on “Uly Dala Tulgalary,” which means the outstanding personalities of the Great Steppe like Al-Farabi, Yassawi, Kul-Tegin, Beibars, Tauke, Abylai, Kenessary, Abai and many more. He also said that it is needed to generate a contemporary gallery of images of great thinkers from different fields of the Great Steppe. The President talked about the genesis of the Turkic world and mentioned that, being an ancestral homeland of the Turkic world, Kazakhstan needs to launch the project “Turkic civilisation: from the beginning to the present.”

According to President Nazarbayev, the museum of ancient art and technology of the Great Steppe, development of tourism and the national club of historical

reconstruction would be some of the significant aspects in terms of modernisation of the Kazakh identity. The President also talked about the modernisation of the thousand years of steppe folklore and music and its acquaintances with the modern audiences. To achieve this purpose, he notes the need to create some projects with domestic and foreign professionals to restore this art within the modern context. The President also mentioned that films and television would play a significant role in terms of the civilisational history of Kazakhstan. The President rightly mentioned that pride in the past, a practical assessment of the present and constructive outlook into the future are the significant aspects for the success of Kazakhstan.

In fact, both articles addressed an inclusive perspective on the modernisation of national identity. As discussed, the first article exhibited the structural perspective where the latest one indicated the functional measures to achieve the objectives of modernisation of national identity. With above references both articles would serve as an example of Nazarbayev's model of spiritual revival not only in the context of people of Kazakhstan but also for the global community.

Task 1. Translate the words in brackets.

1. Constitution is the (основной) Law which determines the state arrangement.
2. The new constitution (вступилвсилу) in 1995.
3. In 1920 Kazakhstan people had (возможность) to make a choice of development.
4. The day of Independence was (провозглашен) in October, 1995.
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8. The declaration of working people (принята) in 1920
9. The first Constitution (акт) announced the creation of national regime.
10. The Republic Day became a (яркое) embodiment of democracy, friendship and agreement.

State device, legal institutions of the Republic Kazakhstan and countries study language

The new Basic Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted on August 30, 1995, established the characteristics of an independent, democratic, legal, secular and sovereign state. The state apparatus is a body that occupies a special place in a state that is expanding its development. The Constitution gives broad powers to each of the branches of the state apparatus. The subject of this course work is called "state apparatus of the Republic of Kazakhstan". The purpose of the course work is to reveal the specific and complete content of the concept, forms, structure, rules of the state apparatus. The state apparatus connects the system of state bodies with itself and clearly renders its activities through the implementation of goals and tasks before the state. One of the main components of a state is the apparatus. In order to fully

disclose the content of the topic of the course work the following questions are considered: These include: - the General nature of the state apparatus, namely the concept, features and forms; - providing more complete information about the types of state bodies that make up the state apparatus; - developing the basic principles of the organization and activities of the state apparatus. In General, the state apparatus has its own purpose and for its implementation-it belongs to one link of the state apparatus, which has its own competence. To fully disclose the content of the course work, we will consider each question individually.



Economy

During the first decades of the Soviet regime (1920's and 30's) the Kazakhs, like all other populations of the former USSR, was attacking an ancient backwardness and struggled against poverty and economic inertia. Russians and other fraternal people participated in the construction and exploitation of the mines, plants, and factories in Kazakhstan, in the agricultural reforms, and the development of education, science and culture.

Many big plants and factories had already been built on the vast territory by 1940. The steppe was crossed by new railway main lines, big new agricultural enterprises were built, and livestock breeding began to develop intensively. All this gave Kazakhstan the possibility of supplying the front and rear areas of the USSR with military and strategic raw materials and food during the Second World War of 1941-1945. During the war, Kazakhstan manganese from the Ural plants replaced manganese from Nikopol (Ukraine); Karaganda coke together with the coke from Kuznetsk was used in the metallurgy of ferrous metals plants; 9 of every 10 bullets were moulded of Kazakhstan lead. During the world war, Kazakhstan increased the extraction and smelting of ferrous and non-ferrous metals: ferrochromium, molybdenum, lead, copper, tungsten, tin, etc. During the four war years, coal extraction in Kazakhstan increased by 75%. In comparison to the pre-war period, the extraction of oil increased by 2.5 times, and the production of light industry increased 700%, etc.

In 1920, the production of industry in Kazakhstan was only 5.3% of the total production of the Kazakh economy, but by 1945, that figure had reached nearly 66 per cent.

If Kazakhstan and Tsarist Russia were behind the advanced countries by 50-100 years in technical development, then in the pre-war, war and post-war periods our people greatly reduced that distance. As a result, Kazakhstan became one of the leading industrial centers of the former USSR and held fourth place among the other republics. In that period, different branches of economy began to develop in Kazakhstan. For example, in 1991 the share of agricultural production was 36% of the total volume of the economic production of the republic, industry - 31%, construction - 15%, transport and communication - 10%, and trade and services - 5%. Under the Soviet regime, Kazakhstan began intensive work on the development of the raw-materials base and in the extraction of all kinds of mineral wealth. Powerful mining enterprises were built across Kazakhstan. During all those years, enterprises worked on increasing project capacities. The infrastructure formed and developed around these enterprises. However, the extracted products of mining, smelting, and oil and gas was exported from Kazakhstan, and the profit, which was needed for the development and improvement of the peoples' prosperity, was not returned to Kazakhstan. For example, in 1991, 92% of the refined copper, at a price of 371 roubles (approximately 620\$) per ton were exported from Kazakhstan, while the world price was 2557\$ per ton. 38.3% of the coal at a wholesale price of 17.25 roubles, compared to the world price of 32\$ per ton, was exported from Kazakhstan, and the situation was the same with other kinds of resources which were exported to the other republics.

In the same year, 1991, Kazakhstan was able to satisfy only 42% of the local consumer market with its own products, which means that Kazakhstan was formed and remained as a raw material supplier to the economy of the USSR. Up to this point, Kazakhstan had remained a country with a primary economy - mining, industry and agriculture, but at the same time one with a big pantry of mineral wealth.

Nevertheless, honestly speaking, during the Soviet regime Kazakhstan was transformed into a great industrial and agricultural region. Huge centers of energy, metallurgy, fuel, chemical and machine-building industry were built in the republic. Now, Kazakhstan is the biggest producer of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, uranium, coal, oil, corn, and products of stock-breeding. The years of the Soviet regime were the most favourable for the development of Kazakhstan's economy with regard to the production of these heavy industries.

In spite of the serious recession in production which has taken place during the last few years, Kazakhstan remains the largest producer of non-ferrous metals: 88.5 thousand tons of lead, 255.6 thousand tons of refined copper, 169.2 thousand tons of zinc, 9.6 thousand tons of sponge titanium, 1 million tons of alumina, 3.3 mln. tons of bauxite and many other kinds of non-ferrous metals and rare earth minerals. Because of the disorganization and breakup of economic contacts between the enterprises of the CIS, and due to the crisis in the economy, which was caused by the difficulties of transition to a market economy and resulting sharp fall in discipline and responsibility among officials, the volumes of industrial and agricultural production in Kazakhstan (exactly like the other republics of the former USSR) for

the period 1992-1995 sharply decreased. According to the estimation of some leading specialists, in 1992 the slump in production against the relatively stable level of 1990 was 14.6%, in 1993 - 28%, in 1994 - 48%, and in 1995 - 57%.

So, the indicated data from 1995 do not show the real scientific and technical potential of Kazakhstan one may use for the estimation of the industrial and economic possibilities for internal and external business. In 1991, on the eve of the present general crisis (in some branches it had already started), in Kazakhstan was produced: 5,069 kwh of electricity, 1,568 kg of crude oil, 7,687 kg of coal, 466 cu. metres of natural gas, 1294 kg of iron ore, 375 kg of steel, 448 kg of cement, 88 kg of mineral fertilizers, more than 13 sq. metres of fabric, nearly 7 pieces of knitted goods, 2 pairs of leather footwear, 80 kg of bread (industrial production), 18 kg of sugar, nearly 13 kg of confectionery goods and 22 standard cans of tinned goods - per capita.

Kazakhstan has enormous agricultural possibilities. In 1992, 38% of the national income was related to agriculture. At the same time, only 16% of the labour force was involved in agriculture. That fact indicates the presence of large-scale mechanization and the relative effectiveness of agricultural production. 82% of the total 222.5 mln.ha of the territory is used for agriculture.

The area of ploughed fields is more than 36 mln. ha. Our republic takes sixth place in the world, and as for the indexes of hayfields and pastures, they are higher than in Russia by a factor of two. The production of corn and beans in 1990 (the best year for the last periods was 1702 kg per capita (at the same year the highest production in the world was in Canada - 2158 kg and in Denmark - 2001 kg. In Australia it was produced only 1365 kg, in USA - 1253 kg, in Hungary - 1220 kg, in France - 1030 kg). As for the production of wheat (967 kg per capita) Kazakhstan gave up the place only to Canada (1168 kg), leaving behind Denmark (792 kg), Australia (859 kg), USA (298 kg), Hungary (594 kg), and France (591). Now, as before, Kazakhstan is the only country of the former USSR which exports bread. Hard and strong types of wheat of high quality are produced in Kazakhstan.

However, the average yield of corn and agricultural crops also fell as the productivity of stock-breeding in Kazakhstan is one of the lowest in the world. For example, in the favorable year of 1990, the yield of corn was 12.2 centners per ha (in 1991 - 5.3 centners). Kazakhstan took last place in the USSR and 142nd place in the world, which means that Kazakhstan was the neighbour of Mongolia, Mali, and Greenland. In 1990, milk production was 2357 kg per cow and Kazakhstan fell behind countries with well developed stock-breeding, such as: USA (6673 kg), Denmark (6265 kg), Sweden (6213 kg), Canada (5780 kg), Finland (5446 kg), United Kingdom of Great Britain (5215 kg), Japan (5096 kg), and Hungary (4919 kg). Among the former republics of the USSR, Kazakhstan took 12th place, leaving behind only the Caucasian republics.

At the same time, with the serious shortcomings in agricultural production, one can take into account large and annual deviations of the products' volumes in accordance with weather conditions. For example, the record harvest of corn in 1992 followed a 60% slump of corn production in 1991.

So, especially in that sphere of the economy, that is to say in agriculture, the problem of the changes in the approach to development sharply rose. On one side, because of the position of the interests and possibilities of the independent state, and on the other because of the necessity of the quick assimilation of the new methods of management and wide introduction of progressive technology to increase the productivity of fields and farms, extension of the volumes and improvement of the methods of processing, storage and transportation of the raw materials, and creation of a developed social infrastructure in the villages. However, that global and urgent problem is being solved very slowly, and during the last years, the agriculture of Kazakhstan has been involved in a serious crisis.

36,300 different agricultural enterprises and 30,800 farms are combined into the agricultural and industrial complex of Kazakhstan. According to the conclusions of many authoritative scientists, the lands of Kazakhstan can feed more than one billion people if reasonably used.

In 1992, work on the reformation of the economy to a market basis began, and at the end of 1993 was made more active. During these years especially, the process of the formation of a multi-structural economy geared up. 91,300 economic enterprises, of which 73,400 represented the non-state sector, operated in Kazakhstan at the end 1995. The portion of industrial production produced in 1995 by enterprises in the non-state sector of the economy was 30.4%; their share of the volume of gross production in agriculture was 38.9%. Medium and small businesses are developing in the republic. At the beginning of 1996, 21,300 enterprises and organizations were represented and 147,200 people worked at these firms. At the same time, the continued process of privatization is one of the factors which is promoting the development of business. During 1993-1995 9,000 different enterprises were privatized. According to the program of total privatization, which now is practically finished, 2,000 enterprises (especially in the sphere of services) have been sold at auction. 93% of 2,120 state farms and other more or less large agricultural enterprises have been privatized. As a result of the privatization and formation of non-state (market) sector of the economy, 60% of the capital of privatized enterprises has been transferred to private ownership.

Kazakhstan is intensively searching for new ways to exit the deep economic and social crisis which has arisen during the last years. The main way is to improve the basic branches of economy. The transfer of large industrial enterprises to contract management of local and foreign companies is considered to be one direction to overcome that crisis. During two last years, 42 contracts were concluded, 30 of which operated to the end of 1995.

Kazakhstan is used as an intermediate zone for the transportation of natural gas of the republics of Central Asia to Russia. The natural gas of Kazakhstan is transferred to Russia without any processing, but not to its users, even in the western region where the gas is extracted. Because of this, the main problem of Kazakhstan is the necessity of the improvement of usage within the republic and the modernization of the present infrastructure.

An extensive territory, large differences in climate and geographic conditions, and a

low population density make the problem of transport in Kazakhstan more important and significant. Though during the Soviet regime large quantitative and qualitative improvements to transport infrastructure took place. The total length of railroads on the territory of the republic reached 14,500km; the total length of paved highways was 82,000km; air routes were 108,000km; and internal navigable waterways, 4,000km. However, the main type of transportation for most cargo and passengers (including international connections) is by motor vehicle, which is not a very effective means of conveyance. Even in the best years, the share of railway transport has been small; only 12% of dispatched cargo and less than 20% of passengers on inter-city routes. The share of aviation and river transport is very insignificant in cargo transportation. As for passenger departures, air and water routes represent less than 4% of the total volume of passenger service. Nevertheless, one can confirm that transportation in our republic, even according to "Soviet" standards, is not badly developed. If one can take into account that the transportation infrastructure of the current state must correspond with world standards, the necessity of urgent and deep modernization becomes clear.

In spite of its remoteness from any ocean, being the bridge between Europe and Asia and having a huge territory laden with the high potential for transport (transit) between other states, Kazakhstan can form a world land bridge via its territory. Even in ancient times, the people who inhabited the territory of modern Kazakhstan and Central Asia completely took advantage of the neighborhood, establishing a route of the Great Silk Road. The total length of the Silk Road is 6,500km, from southeast China to the Mediterranean coast of Turkey. A large quantity of goods and the exchange of advanced culture passed through these lands. Realizing these advantages, Kazakhstan has managed to make the first steps in the restoration of the route, using the most modern transport means.

Currently, Kazakhstan is connected with China by all types of modern transport (railway, highway, aviation) Practically, Kazakhstan can deliver cargo from European and Asian countries to any province of China, or to the countries of Southeast Asia. Sea transportation has been established through Iran, and mixed connections (railway and road) have been opened with Turkey. In May 1996, a short railway which extends to Iran and the borders of Turkmenistan was established. Thus, the Great Silk Road has been restored in a railway variant from the Chinese Far East to Europe. Kazakhstan is working together with China to develop the station "Druzhba".

Millions of tons of cargo from many countries of the world will pass via this station in the near future. The electrification of the railways of the southern and northern sections is nearly completed. The radical reconstruction and development of Almaty international airport and other airports of the republic have already begun. Plans for the increase of the capacity of the harbor on the coast of the Caspian Sea are already in effect. "But for the speeding up of all these wide-scale measures, which are also of international significance, Kazakhstan needs investment. For one thing, investments are necessary for the development and modernization of the railways in the south, then for the modernization of ground routes and the system of aviation

management.

The Past Continuous -Созылмалыөткен шақ

The Past Continuous

Tense шағыныңжасалу жолы to be көмекші етістігініңөткен шақ формасы (was, were) мен негізгі етістікке – ing жалғауын (Present Participle) қосу арқылы жасалады.

Сұраулы формасы to be етістігінің сәйкес өткен шақ формасы (was, were) бастауыштың алдына қойылады.

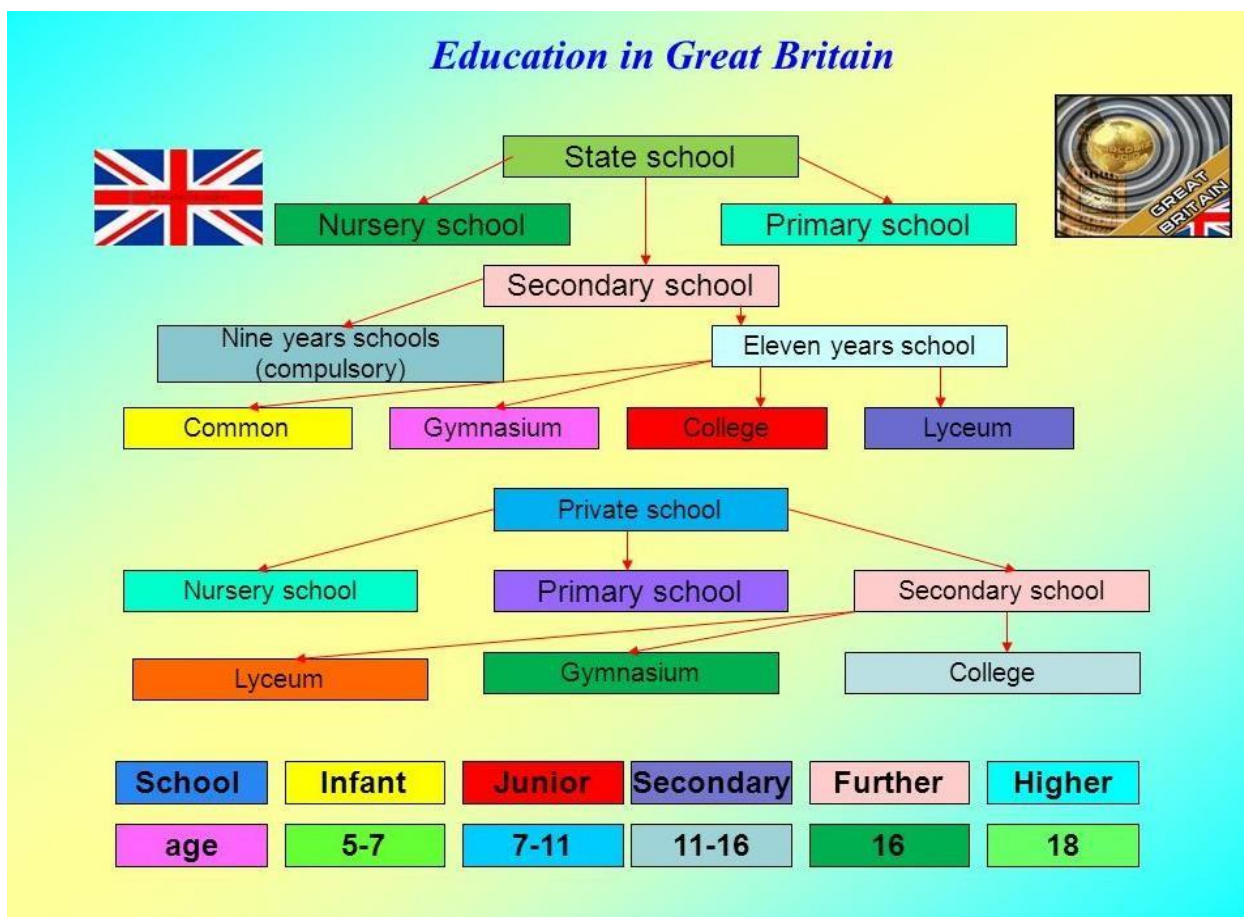
Болымсыз формасы to be етістігінің сәйкес өткен шақ формасынан (was, were) кейін not шылауы тұрады.

Мезгіл үстеулері: at 6 o'clock, at noon, midnight т.с.с.

FIRST LESSONS OF LIFE

(Social Studies in British Primary Schools)

... In each British primary school we visited, we saw boys and girls actively involved in many aspects of what we in America call "social studies". Children shared with us their handsomely illustrated booklets on British history. We listened to a group discussion about a trip that had been taken to explore the local industrial environment. We joined in the singing of American folk songs. Two children showed us pictures they had painted of their families and told us how they were finding out what families "were for". We read descriptions written by the children of postal workers and shopkeepers. We looked at maps the children made of the schoolyard. At the infant level we find a concern with the "here -and- now". Children study what they know: themselves, their families, their friends. They are helped to understand something about their own place in relationship to the immediate environment. They concentrate on people. They speak, read, and write about mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, ways of living, jobs, having fun, sharing, going to church, shopping and so on. Eventually the children become involved with the community inside and outside the school. Here, too, the emphasis is on feelings, actions, and responsibilities of people. Why do we go to school? What can we learn here? How do our teachers help us? How can we beautify the yard? What can we see within a mile of our school? Whom can we visit? Whom can we talk to? How did Mr. Smith get to own the bookshop? This approach is similar to the scope of many American social studies programs.



Education in Great Britain

Twelve million children attend about 40.000 schools in Britain. Education in Great Britain is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 5 and 16. There are many children who attend a nursery school from the age of 3, but it is not compulsory. In nursery schools they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours, and letters. Apart from that, babies play, have lunch and sleep there. Whatever they do, there is always someone keeping an eye on them.

Compulsory education begins at the age of 5 when children go to primary school. Primary education lasts for 6 years. It is divided into two periods: infant schools (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior schools (pupils from 7 to 11 years old). In infant schools children don't have real classes. They mostly play and learn through playing. It is the time when children just get acquainted with the classroom, the blackboard, desks and the teacher. But when pupils are 7, real studying begins. They don't already play so much as they did it in infant school. Now they have real classes, when they sit at desks, read, write and answer the teacher's questions.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years. Secondary school is traditionally divided into 5 forms: a form to each year. Children study English, Mathematics, Science, History, Art, Geography, Music, a Foreign language and have lessons of Physical training. Religious education is also provided. English, Mathematics and Science are called "core" subjects. At the age of 7, 11 and 14 pupils take examinations in the core subjects.

There are 3 types of state secondary schools in Great Britain. They are:

1) comprehensive schools, which take pupils of all abilities without exams. In such schools pupils are often put into certain sets or groups, which are formed according to their abilities for technical or humanitarian subjects. Almost all senior pupils (around 90 per cent) go there;

2) grammar schools, which give secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11. Grammar schools are single sexed schools;

3) modern schools, which don't prepare pupils for universities. Education in such schools gives good prospects for practical jobs.

After five years of secondary education, at the age of 16, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. When they are in the third or in the fourth form, they begin to choose their exam subjects and prepare for them.

After finishing the fifth form pupils can make their choice: they may either leave school and go to a Further Education College or continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to get a place at one of British universities.

There are also about 500 private schools in Great Britain. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. Education in such schools is very expensive, that's why only 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend them. Private schools are also called preparatory (for children up to 13 years old) and public schools (for pupils from 13 to 18 years old). Any pupil can enter the best university of the country after leaving this school. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

After leaving secondary school young people can apply to a university, a polytechnic or a college of further education.

There are 126 universities in Britain. They are divided into 5 types:

The Old ones, which were founded before the 19th century, such as Oxford and Cambridge;

The Red Brick, which were founded in the 19th or 20th century;

The Plate Glass, which were founded in 1960s;

The Open University It is the only university offering extramural education. Students learn subjects at home and then post ready exercises off to their tutors for marking;

The New ones. They are former polytechnic academies and colleges.

The best universities, in view of "The Times" and "The Guardian", are The University of Oxford, The University of Cambridge, London School of Economics, London Imperial College, London University College.

Universities usually select students basing on their A-level results and an interview.

After three years of study a university graduate get the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

The Future Continuous-Созымалыкелер шақ

The Future Continuous Tense дәл көрсетілген уақыттан емесе уақыт аралығында болатын іс-әрекетті білдіреді.

The Future Continuous

Tense шағының жасалу жолы көмекші етістігінің келер шақ формасы (shall be, will be) мен негізгі етістікке – ing жалғауын (Present Participle) қосу арқылы жасалады.

Сұраулы формасы бірінші көмекші етістігінің сәйкес келер шақ формасы (shall, will) бастауыштың алдына қойылады.

Болымсыз формасы бірінші көмекші етістігінің сәйкес келер шақ формасынан (shall, will) кейін not шылауы тұрады: I shall not be working.

Мезгіл үстеулері: at 6 o'clock, at that moment, at noon, from five till six, all day long т.с.с.



My

Future Profession

Sooner or later everybody has to think about his or her future profession. But when you are just sixteen, it's so difficult to make the right decision, and so easy to make a mistake! Of course, some people from the very childhood know for sure what they want to be. For example, my best friend has always known that she will be a

doctor. She attends special courses for enhanced studying of biology and chemistry, and she believes in her success. As for me, I don't know exactly what I want. I like a lot of things, and I do well in most subjects. And many professions appear interesting to me.

At first I thought about pursuing a legal career. Lawyers can work in different professional spheres. For example, I could become a barrister, a notary, a legal counsel, or even an investigator. Good lawyers are in demand everywhere: in private companies and large corporations, in government agencies, in educational institutions, and law-enforcement bodies. To enter the faculty of Law, one should pass History and Social Science exams. I like both subjects, and I think I could obtain good results.

Most of all I like travelling, and some time ago I started thinking of a travel manager's career. To my mind, it's very interesting. You help people in organizing their vacations; consult them on special aspects of travelling to different countries, book hotels for them and give recommendations for choosing tours, restaurants, places to visit, etc. Moreover, a travel agent usually has a great benefit in a form of discounted prices for tours, plane tickets and hotels. It's a great opportunity to see the world cost effective.

However, my mom says that a travel agent is not a profession. She says that I can work in the tourist sphere if I wish, but first I should get a good classical education, for example to study languages or law. She wants me to enter the Foreign Languages Faculty. Of course, foreign language skills are necessary for a travel manager, and I realize it. But I don't want to waste five years of my life to Linguistics. Instead I can attend special courses, or just travel around the world and study languages in practice.

So, by now I haven't made a final decision regarding my future profession yet. I am not very consistent person, I have a lot of hobbies, and may be in a while I will have new ideas. All I know is that my occupation must involve communication with people, because I am very sociable. Now I think that a travel manager's career is a perfect choice for me, but who knows, may be one day I'll change my mind.

Perfect

Present Perfect ережесі қазақша қазіргі шақтың бір түрін белгілейді. Бұл шақ мына екі жағдайда қолданылады:

- 1) қазіргі мезетке дейін аяқталған іс-әрекеттер болғанда, мысалы I have played - мен ойнадым;
- 2) не қазіргі уақыт аралығын қамтыған период ішінде аяқталған оқиғаларға, мысалы I **have finished** reading "Hamlet" this week, мен "Гамлет" кітабін осы аптада оқып шықтым. Қашан? Осы аптада, апта бітті ме? Жоқ!

Present Perfect жасалужолдары

Болымды сөйлем:

I have played	We have played
You have played	You have played
He / she / it has played	They have played

Сұраулы түрі:

Have I played?	Have we played?
Have you played?	Have you played?
Has he / she / it played?	Have they played?

Болымсыз түрі:

I have not played	We have not played
You have not played	You have not played
He / she / it has not played	They have not played

Present Perfect қолдану жолдары

Present Perfect болған оқиғаның өзі ғана маңызға ие, ал оқиға болған уақыт және себептер маңызды болмаған жағдайда:

I have been to London - мен Лондонда болдым. Қашан болдым?
Не үшін сол қалаға бардым деген сұрақтар қойылмаған.

Оқиға болған уақыт маңызды болса және бұл уақыт аралығы аяқталса Past Simple ережесі қолданылады:

I went to Almaty last year - мен Алматыда өткен жылы болдым.

Оқиға баяғыда басталып, бірақ әлі күнге дейін аяқталмаса:

I've studied English since childhood -

мен ағылшын тілін балалық шақтан бері үйреніп жатырмын.

Present perfect tense

We form the present perfect tense with **have / has + past participle**.

I You We They	have	eaten	an apple.
He She It John	has	eaten	an apple.

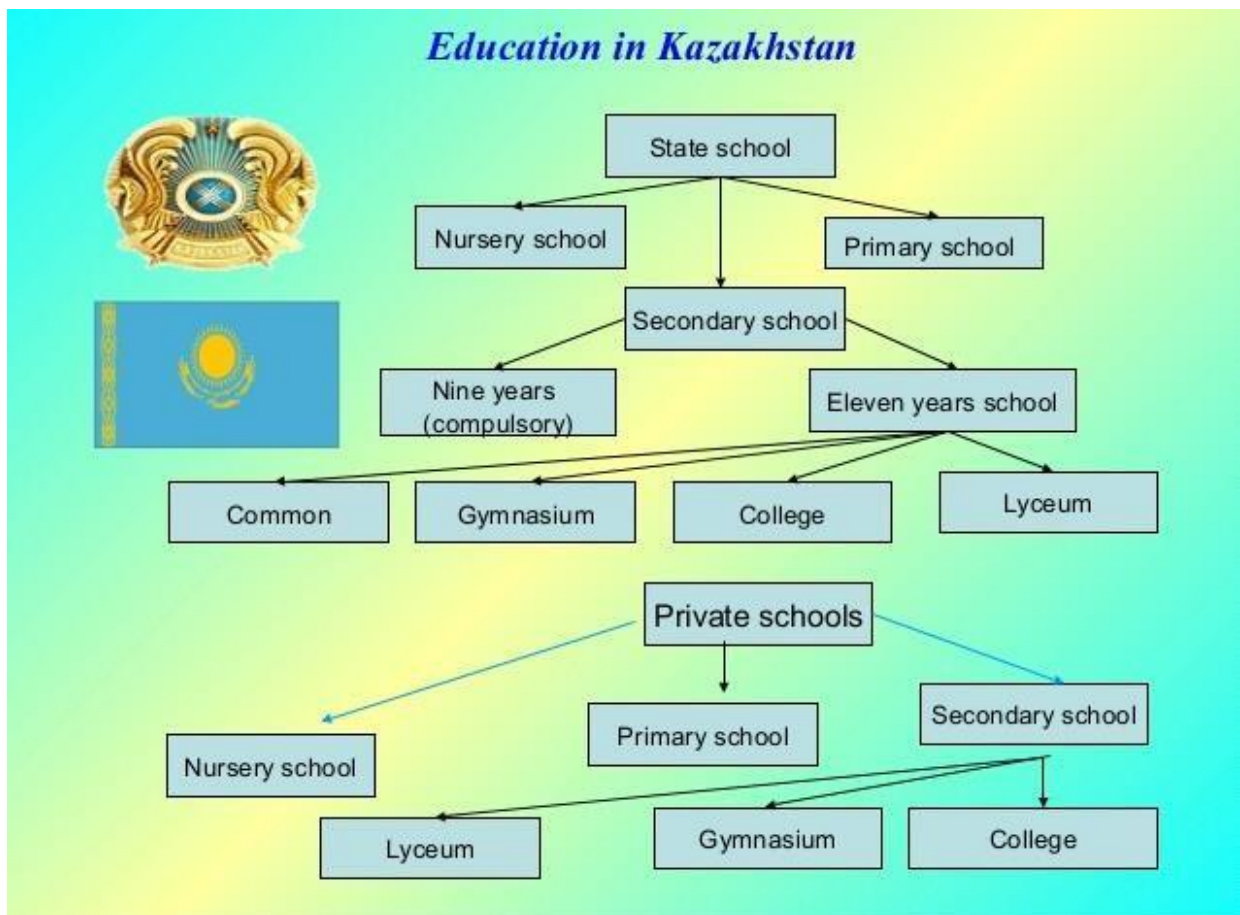
EDUCATION IN KAZAKHSTAN

The educational system in Kazakhstan is conducted in two languages -Kazakh and Russian. The constitution prohibits any discrimination on the basis of language or ethnicity and guarantees equal rights in education regardless of nationality. Secondary education is compulsory in Kazakhstan. Children start school at the age of 7 and finish at 17. As a rule a child attends the school. Located in the neighborhood. However, in big cities here are so-called special offering more in depth studies of the major European languages (English, French, German) or the advanced courses in physics and mathematics and children, attending one of this may have to commute from home.

The first stage of education in Kazakhstan is elementary (or primary school for grades one through four. The second is secondary school for middle grades from five through nine. Upon graduation from secondary school students are given the choice of either continuing to attend the same school (high school - senior grades 10-11) or entering a vocational or technical school. Both of these schools are meant to provide one, along with the certificate of secondary education with a number of useful skills (e.g. those of an electrician, technical or computer operators. Having completed one's secondary education, one can either become a part of work force or go on college (institution of higher learning-Institute).

To be admitted to the institute one has to pass a series of oral or written tests. Marks in the certificate of secondary education are also taken into account. Entry to higher institutions is quite competitive. Some college departments (law, journalism, foreign languages-especially English) have dozens of applicants for one prospective student's position. The system of higher education prepares highly- skilled experts on economy, transport, agriculture, medicine, languages and others.

Education in Kazakhstan has until recently been free on all levels. College students with good marks were rewarded with stipend. All institutions of higher learning were subsidized by the government. Now that the country is changing to a market-place economy, the system of education is also bound to undergo profound changes. In 1990 the first private school appeared in Almaty. Today are more than 200 private secondary and high school in the country. For the last years the number of non-government higher education institutions has increased twice. The work of private institutions is evaluated by a special accreditation commission which gives out a special licence. Today the young people of Kazakhstan have the opportunity to choose and acquire various types of education and build their lives according to their ambitions.



Student's Scientific-research work.

In many universities of our state there are new forms of student's research work which include two ways of development. They are: 1. The development of scientific-research work in different educational institutions; 2. To work out and enclose special theoretic courses and students' research work into educational programs.

The elements of scientific work which done by the students are one of the important forms of the student's scientific-research work in the educational process. This form of research work is getting a wide usage in the universities of Kazakhstan.

In many universities of our country laboratory work has the elements of creative work when the students work out plans of research work, analyses the experiment's

results and make up a scientific report. The students are interested in special research seminars, where they have a creative communication with different scientists. The participation in such seminars enlarges the student's outlook: it deepens the skills of work with scientific literature and helps to make reports to discuss different scientific problems. The seminars also help to prepare reports on the base of research work. During the last years when a special form of combination of student's scientific work and educational process of the research work are enclosed into educational programs. This process provides the rise of quality of training the specialists through the creative work.

Examinations

Students of all educational institutions normally take examinations or tests to show they have gained enough knowledge to move to the next level. They are a significant part of the curriculum. I don't think students like the exams, as they make them anxious and stressed. However, I'm sure that everybody should take part in testing system. It motivates us to study better. If we don't have exams, then there is no need to study.

I know that some people are self-motivated. They are ready to study because they simply like it. However, it's rather seldom. Most students prefer cheating, instead of studying. They do it mainly to get a certificate but not knowledge.

Nowadays, there are two types of exams: state and international. State exams are held in every public secondary school. At the end of the 9th and 11th forms all students have to take these exams in several obligatory and optional subjects. Russian language and Mathematics are considered to be obligatory. At the same time, every student can choose two or three optional subjects. If I were to choose, I'd prefer Spanish and English.

International exams are rather popular these days. Almost any teen or adult can take part in these exams. They are internationally recognized exams, which test your knowledge in different areas. I would like to pass such exam in English and get a certificate with good grades. Other professional areas of international exams include business, law, programming, accounting, etc. In conclusion, I'd like to mention one more advantage of exams. They discipline people and teach them to work and study regularly.

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. How many ways of development are there in the universities? What are they?
2. What are the important forms of the student's scientific work?
3. What does the laboratory work have?
4. What do the students work out?
5. Are the students interested in special research seminars?
6. What enlarges the student's outlook?
7. Does this work help to make reports?
8. What is enclosed into educational programs?
9. What does this process provide?

10. What helps to prepare reports?

Flashcards

School Subjects © www.kids-pages.com



English



Mathematics



Computer Science



Biology



Geography



Chemistry



Music



Sport



Art

My Favourite Subject

We did quite a lot of subjects at school. They were: Physics, Mathematics, Biology, Russian Literature, Chemistry, English, History of this country and many other subjects. It was rather difficult to go to school when a school-leaver, we had so much to do. I know that all the subjects are important and they all must be paid much attention to, but still I didn't like exact sciences. I spent much time on doing them at home. However hard I tried, all those formulas and definitions were mixed up in my head and I couldn't make it out after all. So I had nothing to do but sit for two or three hours swotting Physics, Chemistry and Maths.

My favourite subjects were Literature, History, English. Most of all I liked English. I read English books, tried to translate some stories from newspapers from English into Russian and vice versa. I had some English handbooks and they were of great help to me when I studied English Grammar and did some exercises. At our English lessons we read quite a lot of dull texts from our textbooks. But in my view,

written texts and textbooks are not important. The best way to improve your language skills and habits is to work at a language laboratory. But there was no good language laboratory at our school. And I spent plenty of time home listening to the tapes, imitating the sounds and intonations of the native speakers of English. I was working hard at my pronunciation because my teacher said that it was my weak point. Sometimes I spoke English with my friends after classes and they said I was making good progress in the language.

I decided to take my entrance exams to the Institute because I want to know English. Nowadays, it's impossible to do without foreign languages because of expanding economic, cultural ties of this country with other countries of the world. Besides, one can't be a learned and well-educated person if he doesn't know at least one foreign language. As for me, I'd like to read English and American Literature, to understand it without resorting to anybody's help.

Theme: *Future profession, professional competence*

Lexical : *Unemployment Professional competences Professional qualities of a future specialist. Professional qualifications. Names of specialists.*

Future plan.

Болашаққажоспар

I am a school leaver and a problem of choosing a profession is the most urgent for me now. Certainly I have thought this question over for a long time. My parents have their own opinion on it. But as the time of leaving school is closer, my worries become stronger and stronger.

As the most of my friends and classmates I am going to enter the university or some other higher educational institution. I expect to get a "Certificate of Maturity" with good and excellent marks. But I realize that a lot of young people will bring their "Certificates" with excellent marks to the selection committee of the university. To pass the entrance exams is a serious test for those who want to continue their education.

As for me I have no aptitude for mastering the technique. But at the same time I don't know if I'll manage to get a good job after graduating from the humanitarian department of the university.

My parents want me to enter the department in some way connected with management. But I doubt if I have needed personal qualities for this job. To my mind one who chooses this profession must be very communicative. And of course, if you want to gain something in this field, you have to know economics, finance, accountancy a little, psychology, law, management.

There is one thing which worries me a lot. If I don't get marks necessary for admission to the university or college, they can suggest that I should pay for my education and our family has no money for this.

There is one more possibility to continue my education. I mean some secondary specialized school. May be I'll choose accountancy. It is very important to every business. A competent accountant is needed everywhere.

If I don't enter a college or university, I'll try to do my best to learn operate the computer. Certainly I'll go on studying English at some courses. I am sure without this knowledge it is impossible to get a good job. Many people started at the bottom and worked their way up to the top.

FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS

Modernization of education on a competency building basis is actually the response of the system of education to the radical changes in the spheres of material and spiritual production, on the labor market, in professional structures, and in the sphere of social communications. In the present social-economic conditions there is a demand for a model of training of an integral-type graduate rather than for the model of functional training of a university graduate rigidly oriented to particular objects and subjects of labor. In the new model of professional education, the goals, content and results of graduate training take shape in a complex and integrated form with account of the changes in the professional activities and are not restricted to the functional sphere of their application. Such a model includes both the graduate's professional qualification determined by the system of knowledge, skills and techniques and the basic personal qualities and systemically formed universal skills and abilities that are defined as key competences in the present international practice. There are two basic notions in the competency building approach: expertise and competence. Competence is the quality of learning (proficiency). Competency is competence in action. Competence is understood as the aggregate of knowledge, skills, experience, and their reflection in the theoretical and applied preparedness and actualization in the activities at the level of functional knowledge. Formation of competence in the educational process highlights the ability to solve problems in various spheres rather than of learners being informed. A specific feature of the competence building approach is the ability of the learner to independently form the notions necessary to solve the problem rather than assimilation of ready knowledge. The following components are identified in the structure of professional competence: professional-content, professional-activity and professional personal. Seven general education key competencies should be pointed out among the professional competencies:

- (a) value-conceptual competency;
- (b) general culture competency;
- (c) educational-informative competency;
- (d) information competency;
- (e) communication competency;
- (f) social-labor competency;
- (g) competency of personself-improvement. Formation of professional competencies is currently perceived as a socially organized process of assimilation of social experience and formation of the learners' individual experience of solving

informative personal problems on this basis. The effectiveness of the professional competency formed is directly related to the problem of introduction of interactive training in the educational process. Interactive training is a method of learning in forms of joint activity through students' dialogue with one another and the teacher. Interactive training presupposes logic of the educational process different from the usual one: not from theory to practice, but from formation of new experience to its theoretical apprehension through application. The forms and methods of interactive training are divided into discussion-based, game-based and training. The interactive training technologies include collective thinking. This is a form of interaction between the teacher and the training group. Interactive training at universities widely uses discussion. A discussion is considered to be both a method of interactive training and a special technology. As a method, discussion is also used in other forms of training: workshops, social-psychological trainings, business games, case-technologies. Being a specific technology, the discussion includes other methods and techniques: brainstorming, analysis of situations, and synectics. Being one of the most effective technologies of group interaction, the discussion has various goals: teaching, training, diagnostics, change of attitudes, stimulation of creative work. The case-method is also quite widely used in professional training. A situation (case) implies a written description of some particular real situation. The learners' task is to analyze the situation, to understand the essence of the problem, and to propose possible variants of solution. The case method is a kind of research analytical technology. It includes operations of the research process, and analytical procedures. The case method can be considered to be a specific technology. It is effective in preparing the procedures of immersion of the group in the situation, formation of the effects of knowledge multiplication, insight breakthrough, and exchange of discoveries. The conducted research shows that case technology is more successful compared to the traditional methods of teaching. The case method promotes development of technical thinking, ability of free orientation in the present production, and preparedness for fruitful professional activity. The portfolio technology is an effective technology aimed at formation of professional competencies in a higher educational institution. The portfolio technology is successfully used in the university educational process. The use of the portfolio promotes development of the skills of working with various kinds of educational and professional information in learners. This technology allows systematization of professional knowledge, and formation of professional selfanalysis. In foreign systems, education portfolio is referred to authentic individualized assessments oriented to new forms of assessment and selfassessment. Authentic assessment provides for evaluation of the preparedness of the person's skills and techniques in the conditions of a situation maximum approximated to the requirements of real life. There are different types of portfolio in educational practice: portfolio of the educational program, documentation portfolio, portfolio of the educational process, presentation portfolio, and electronic portfolio. Interactive technologies of organizing, conducting and assessing the quality of training of future specialists ensure a new and often large information base about the educational and research

work and development of the learners. Thus, implementation of the competence building approach to professional education, and formation of competencies in future specialists promotes development of their professional mobility and competitiveness on the labor market.

WHAT ARE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS?

Professional qualifications are vocational qualifications, often involving an element of practical training. Usually, they are linked with a specific industry and are designed to help you improve and develop relevant skills for a particular career path. Some careers require you to have certain professional qualifications in order to practise. For example, solicitors must complete the LPC before they can become a trainee solicitor.

Likewise, in order to obtain ‘chartered status’ in your chosen profession, you will be required to complete a professional qualification; for example, if you want to become a chartered accountant or a chartered engineer.

Commonly, if you wish to become a member of a professional body or institute, you will also have to do a professional qualification. As a result, most professional qualifications are accredited by professional bodies.

For example, many graduates who want to become chartered accountants will study towards an ACA or ICAEW (The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales) qualification.

Most sectors have some sort of industry-specific award or professional qualification; it’s not just the usual suspects, such as lawyers, doctors and accountants, who study for professional qualifications. For example, you can get professional qualifications in areas such as advertising, marketing, sport and banking.

It can take anywhere between a few weeks and several years to achieve certain professional qualifications. Flexibility is often the key to completing a professional course, as most people study whilst working full-time. As a result, many professional courses are done part-time or are offered through distance learning.

Teacher’s Profession

When young people choose the profession of a teacher, it is always necessary to bear in mind that teaching is a very difficult job. It implies great responsibility and a lot of activities of different kind both in class and at home. There are always a lot of copybooks to be corrected, plans to be written, and problems to be discussed. In fact, there are no days off for a teacher: he or she is constantly occupied with thoughts about school, lessons and pupils. This is why it is often said that teacher’s job is very specific.

On the one hand, a good teacher does not only give knowledge but also serves a model of behaviour for his or her pupils, especially the young ones. He or she forms the pupils’ attitude to the subject. The manner in which he or she teaches matters a lot. On the other hand, a teacher mustn’t forget that he or she must study from the

pupils. Studying is a constant process for a teacher. If one stops studying, learning something new every day, both in the sphere of his or her professional interest and in people's relations, this means that it is time to stop teaching. Otherwise, it will do no good for the teacher and the pupils.

The teacher's task is not only to provide the pupils with information, but also to prepare them for everyday life, to make them good and responsible citizens of the society. While communicating with children a teacher studies them. The teacher must know the pupils' interests beyond the classroom, share their concerns, and learn about their needs and abilities. He or she must be well aware of the pupils' good and bad sides, too.

Classroom climate depends a lot on the relations between a teacher and a pupil. Mutual respect of the teacher and the pupils is necessary if one wants to create a good and fruitful atmosphere at the lesson. To achieve this, the teacher's thinking should be on a higher level than that of the pupils.

It is the main aim of education to help children to live in the community and to prepare for real life situations. School becomes a place for work and play, for living and learning. A teacher takes an active part in shaping a child's character, fostering honesty, kindness, and cooperation.

Teaching is a very difficult job but those who are well equipped for it will have a happy and interesting life.

Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect ережесі қазақша мағынасы бәлендей уақытқа дейін біткен, орындалып кеткен, өткен шақты белгілейді. Мысалы: By 1994, he had become a famous artist. Бұның аудармасы: 1994 жылына қарай ол атақты суретші болды. 1994 жыл өтіп кеткен уақыт, осы уақытқа қарай ол атақты суретші болды, бұл өткен шақ, 1994 қарай өтіп кеткен уақыт.

Past Perfect қазақша мағынасы осындай, ағылшын тілінде өткен шақтың бірнеше түрі бар.

Past Perfect-те had пайдалынады, had бұл to have-тің өткен шағы.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts: the past tense of the verb to have (**had**) + the **past participle** of the main verb.

had + past participle

+	S + had + past participle +...	☞	She had finished .	had not = hadn't
-	S + had not + past participle +...	☞	She hadn't finished .	
?	Had + S + past participle +...?	☞	Had she finished ?	

Use

Example

Action finished before another past action



Richard **had gone** out when his wife arrived in the office.

Action happened before a specific time in the past



Christine **had never been** to an opera before last night.

Action started in the past and continued up to a given time in the past



We **had owned** that car for ten years before it broke down.

Cause and effect (combine with past simple)



I got stuck in traffic because there **had been** an accident.

Emphasize the result of an activity in the past



I **had been** to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

Time Expressions

already, yet, for, since, just, after, before, until, the moment that...

Task 1 Answer the questions.

1. What is filled in (arrival card)
2. What was checked? (this brown suit-case).
3. Where is English spoken? (Canada, the USA)
4. Who was met at the airport? (we)
5. What was reserved? (two double rooms)
6. Who was impressed by New York? (travelers)
7. What is paid? (excess luggage)
8. Who was sent for? (doctor)
9. What will be read in the evening? (magazines)
10. What will be sent tomorrow? (a letter)

Task 2. Use Present Simple Passive.

1. The postbox (empty) every day.
2. The stamps (postmark) at the post office.
3. The letters (sort) into the different towns.
4. The mail (load) into the train.
5. The mailbags (unload) after their journey.
6. The bags (take) to the post office.
7. The letters (sort) into the different streets.
8. The letters (deliver).

Task 3. Use Past Simple Passive.

1. The postbox (empty) yesterday. 2. The stamps (postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (take) to the post office. 7. The letters (sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (deliver).

Theme: Social sphere of communication: People and nature, environmental problems.

**Lexical : Nature and man. Green Party, its role in protecting the environment
The role of foreign language in the world culture recognition**

Environmental protection

In our country, environmental protection is a state task. All ministries, enterprises and organizations are obliged to implement environmental protection measures when planning plans for the development of industries, design, construction of new facilities in accordance with the requirements of the laws on nature protection and efficient use of natural resources.

Nature is a connecting link in environmental processes, so it is necessary to be very careful and see the consequences of any economic decisions.

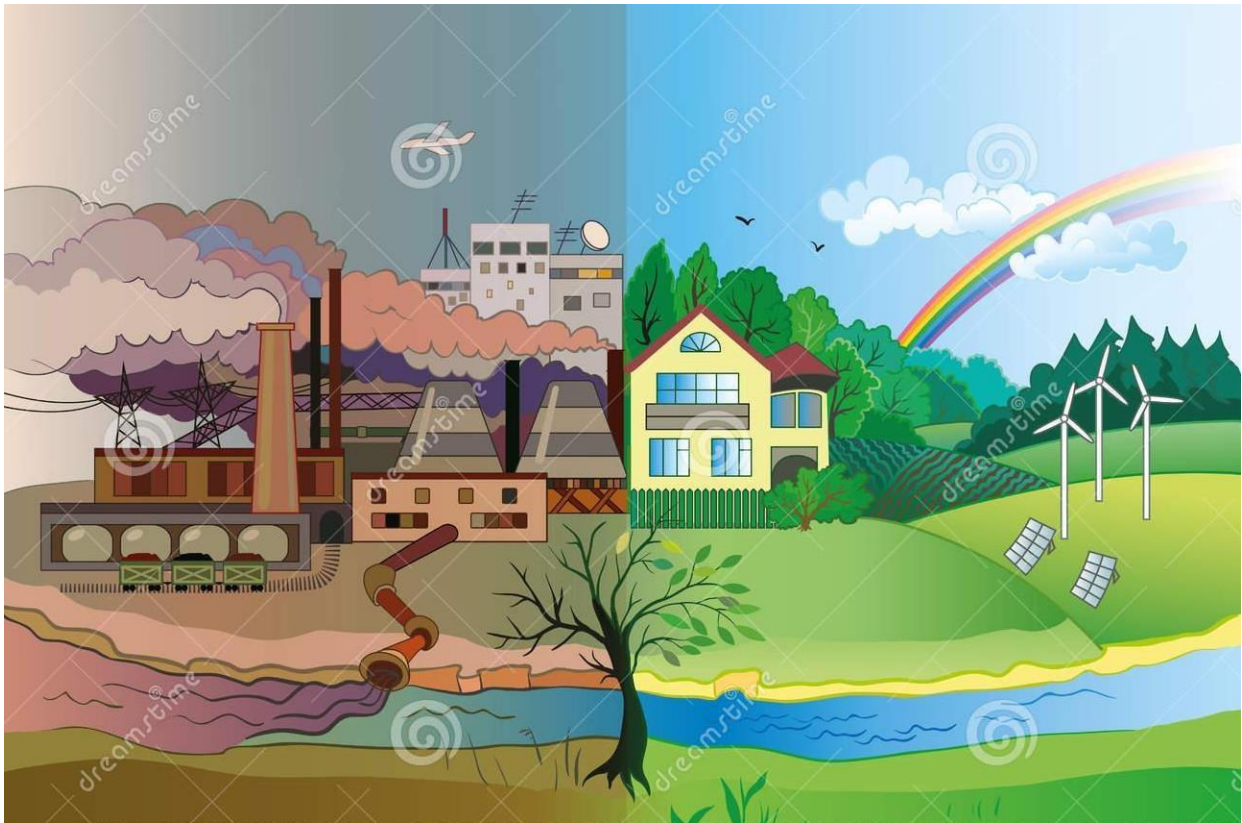
When designing cities and settlements, industrial and residential areas, their master plans and projects must include appropriate measures for the protection and restoration of all elements of the environment.

The production of construction works plays an important role in ensuring the preservation of nature, as ill-considered methods of work lead to irreparable consequences, such as deforestation and changes in the environment, groundwater and surface water regimes, environmental imbalances. .

Environmental protection measures should be implemented from the stage of engineering and geodetic surveys. If the construction of roads does not exist before, it is necessary to consider the use of permanent and temporary roads, which are planned or are being built in the future. During geodetic preparation, inappropriate deforestation and road construction, loss of trees should not be allowed. Exploration should take into account over-irrigation of landslide-prone areas and other necessary measures to prevent the formation of sediments. Upon completion of the search, the pits and other additional excavations will be restored.

The Committee for Environmental Protection in our country is responsible for the efficient use of natural resources, which is the task of modern nature protection, protection of the environment from various pollution, protection of natural resources. Natural resources are various things that human beings use from the depths of nature to create. These include: soil fertility, plant species, water, ore, forests, coal, oil, various combustible substances that are a source of energy for human machinery, wild plants and animals, additional nutrients for mankind, etc. included. Thus, natural

resources are considered to be a single body that forms the material basis of human society.



Current problems of environmental science at the present stage

The relationship between man and nature. The biosphere on earth is a global open self-regulating system that has been gradually formed over billions of years. Living organisms in them have adapted to constantly changing environmental conditions by means of life activity. As a result of the long-term dynamic stability of the biosphere, a natural balance was formed between organisms and the silvery environment.

Starting with the appearance of man, the ecological balances in the biosphere began to change. Anthropogenic factors are the direct impact of human activity on nature. The very appearance of man in the history of the Earth is considered the largest evolutionary change. First of all, the influence of man on nature was not observed due to the small number of people and the presence of traditions of nature worship. Gradually, as a result of an increase in the number of people, the development of new lands, and the widespread use of natural resources, man has influenced nature.

An environmental disaster is a situation when the relationship between nature and society is severely strained. At the same time, the existing ecological balance in nature is completely disrupted, and it is impossible to restore it. Therefore, an environmental disaster is an irreversible process. Environmental disasters often occur as a result of direct or indirect human actions. At this time, many species of some plants and animals are completely destroyed. Over the past 300 years, about 140 birds have been destroyed by human actions, and 106 species of mammals have been

permanently destroyed. The impact of anthropogenic factors on the animal world from year to year is obvious.

Human environmental problems



Global environmental problems-such issues should be solved by all mankind together. It can be called pollution of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere at the global level. When using various types of fuel, an average of about 20 billion tons of carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere every year. This directly affects the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the air. These conditions contribute to massive climate warming. All the sun's rays that hit the surface heat up the earth and infrared radiation spreads to the opposite space in the form of heat. Back reflected radiation that carbon dioxide, methane, freons, etc. absorbs the gases, an

Task 1. Put the underline verbs into Passive Voice.

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she wrote it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will break it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? – They didn't invite me. 4. We met many difficulties, but all the same we finished the work in time. 5. We will leave you behind if you are not quick. 6. I spent all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we will do all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody

always stops me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will eat them.
10. The elephant broke the branch of the tree.

Theme:Scientific and technical progress

Lexical :The scientifically technical progress .Scientific heritage EXPO-2017: green future vs the hydrocarbon presentInnovative areas and branches of fundamental applied science.Kazakhstan's accession to the global educational space



The scientifically technical progress

Scientific and technological progress - the uniqueness of science and technology, common lessons, integrated development. It dates back to the 16th-18th centuries, with the earliest manufacturing productivity, the convergence of scientific, theoretical and technical activities, all over the region. Territorial material values, empirical experience, accumulation of natural resources, remuneration and remuneration of labor. Music theory with me. Pay attention to the restless, theological and scholastic approach to health care, healthy and beneficial activities.

In the 16th century, mankind has a place to improve trade, determine the sea route, meteorological shunting tourism. Improving and promoting practical skills. At this time, science connects the Renaissance with ideas. He breaks away from scholastic traditions and begins to practice. The composition of the Eastern public, ways to find textbooks, books and publications. and tech. The service was a great innovation that led to the creation of a strong region. In general, this is a mathematical stage of scientific and technological progress. Deals for children and adolescents to do sports

after the end of the next period. processes theory. reach the reference. Proverbs movement theory, tray theory, water pressure. Yajiya, manufacturing period. and tech. G. Galilei, I. Newton, Torricelli, then D. Bernoulli, E. Marriott, J. L. D'Alambert, R. R. Reomur, L. Euler, and their successors are now known in history as "productivity educators." . Contracts of the 18th century - the field of mathematics, mechanics, physics, the benefits of a group of masters and craftsmen. The basis of creative activities was the city. J. Watt's steam engine is a design-tech. not only the search, but also the "fruit of science." And the stage of machine production is science and technology. use, listen, really connect. A new stage of new scientific and technological progress, the transformation of the second stage, the mutual passion of science and technology is engaged in stimulating development. Research Commands: Ensuring work with scientific and theoretical solutions: flexible special capabilities. Scientific and technical practice has determined the results of human labor, has become part of the divorce.

A new stage of scientific and technological progress Modern science and technology. achievements of the revolution. Focuses on specialized specialization. The range of disciplines is expanding. Tech. This activity involves not only electronic engineers and computer specialists, but also biologists, physiologists, psychologists, linguists, and logicians. The technical lack of science became the strength of the revolution. Technical assistance, the first requirements of science, taking into account the tasks assigned, the promotion of work with new experimental equipment. Special aspects of modern scientific and technological progress - not only industrial, but also public health, life Many areas: agriculture, communications, communications, health care and education. The first basis of our scientific and technological progress



The future perfect tense

The **future perfect tense** is used to describe an action that will have been completed at a certain point of time in the future. Consider this situation. You are working on a project and you will finish it in two months. Then at the end of two months, you **will have completed** that project. Note the form of the verb in used in this tense: **will / shall + have + past participle** form of the verb. The future perfect tense is commonly used with a future time expression like *by next week, by the end of this year* etc. The train **will have left** by the time you reach the station. (Here the phrase *by the time you reach* identifies a certain point of time in the future.)

I **will have moved** into my new office by the end of this month.

I **will have eaten** every chocolate in that box before my mom returns from work.

Susan **will have finished** her studies before she gets married.

Negative forms are made by putting **not** after **will / shall**. I **will not have learned** my lessons before dad arrives.

We **will not have repaired** the roof before monsoon sets in.

The question forms are made by putting **will / shall** before the subject.

Will you have gone to bed before I arrive?

Will they have returned the money before the end of this week?

An overview of the future tenses The future perfect tense is one of the four future tenses. Here is an overview of the other three future tense forms.

Simple future Form: will / shall + infinitive.

She will come.

I shall help you.

Future continuous

Form: will / shall + be + -ing form of the verb.

She will be working on that report now.

They will be having dinner.

Future perfect continuous tense

Form: will / shall + have + been + -ing form of the verb

She will have been writing an essay.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE



S + will + have + past participle + ...

He will have done it by this evening.



S + will + not + have + past participle + ...

He will not have done it by this evening.



Will + S + have + past participle + ...

Will he have done it by this evening?

Usage

To talk about an action that will finish before a certain time in the future

To talk about an action that will be completed before another event takes place

To express conviction that something happened in the near past

Example

By eight o'clock tomorrow, I will have taken off for Japan.

She will have learnt Chinese before she moves to China.

The guests will have arrived at the hotel by now.

Task 1. Present and Past Perfect Tenses.

1. Nick (do) his homework by 7 o'clock yesterday.
2. You ever (see) the Pyramids?
3. This little boy never (see) crocodiles.
4. When I (come) to the station yesterday, I (learn) that my train already (leave).
5. You ever (be) to the Hermitage?
6. He (tell) me he already (write) his composition.
7. I (not, write) the English exercise yet.
8. I think he (go) to the cinema already.
9. He (finish) reading this book by 5 o'clock yesterday.
10. Yesterday the children (do) all their homework before mother came.
- 11.

I (lose) my key when I was walking in the park. 12. Her brother was reading the book which she (bring) him two days before.

Task 2. Future in the Past.

1. I know we (not, be) late. 2. I asked whether he (be) at home. 3. “When you (be) ready?” he asked. 4. I can’t say whether Bob (do) the work perfectly, but he (do) his best. 5. He asked me whether I (see) Alma there. 6. Are you sure that we (have) time to do that? 7. I was afraid he (say): “I don’t think I (be) able to come.” 8. I didn’t know what he (speak) about.

**Scientific heritage EXPO-2017: green future vs the hydrocarbon present
Innovative areas and branches of fundamental applied science.
Kazakhstan’s accession to the global educational space**



In the modern world the energy power is the basis of the development of the key branches of the national economy, defining progress of social production. Many years of the development of the energy power, based on the combustion of organic fuels, revealed the following basic shortcomings: unevenness of distribution of the fields of energy carriers, formation of huge freight traffics of power, inadmissible scales of influence on ecosystem of the Earth, exhaustion of stocks of power sources, transition to other ecologically cleaner and renewable power sources. According to the Concept

of Development of Fuel and Energy Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 2014–2030, the hydro capacity of the average and large rivers is 55 billion kWh, the small rivers – 7.6 billion kWh per year. Potential of solar energy is about 2.5 billion kWh per year. Wind potential reaches 1820 billion kWh per year [1]. Traditional energy sources: oil, gas, coal over time will run low. By some estimates, this will happen in the coming decades. Except that traditional sources are depleted, there is also an environmental problem, as the burning of hydrocarbon fuel leads to harmful emissions into the atmosphere, deteriorating the human habitat, creating ecological problems. For research of a subject of alternative types of energy of the future and renewables general scientific methods, methods of the analysis, synthesis and abstraction and also comparison of the obtained information were used. The methodological basis is the use of solar energy and its conversion to electricity and heat, as well as the basis of wind power is the conversion of wind energy to electricity, through wind plants and wind farms. At the same time, hydropower is converting water energy into electricity. In turn, geothermal energy uses the heat of the Earth's subsoil. Bioenergy allows different types of biofuels to produce energy and heat. The essence of thunderstorm power is to capture and redirect it to the lightning grid. Hydrogen power uses hydrogen as the most common element on Earth, to accumulate and transport energy. On July 4, 2009 in the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted the Law “About support of use of renewables” [2]. In accordance with this law, the financial settlement of imbalances of electric energy for use the renewable sources are carried out by the financial center. Global demand for renewables constantly grows. By 2050 increase in their share in global power balance is predicted already up to 35%. Practically in all developed countries the programs of development of the renewables are formed and implemented today. The appeal of this energy is connected with inexhaustibility of the resources, independence of price situation in the world markets of energy carriers and also ecological purity. In the modern world the damage caused by exhaust gases from vehicles is most felt. Therefore, we want to show, how in the metropolis vehicles partially switch to use of the alternative sources of the energy. Figure 1 shows the type of alternative and transitional energy sources on urban transport

Task 1. Write the following sentences in the Past.

1. I am afraid I will be late. 2. Do you think we will pick all the apples in three days?
3. He hopes you will often visit him. 4. They expect he will be at home in a few days.
5. Are you afraid we will not be in time? 6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week. 7. I think Henry will help us.

Task 2. Use Future Simple or Future in the Past.

1. I know we (not, be) late. 2. I knew he (be) at home. 4. I wanted to know whether he (be) at home. 5. «When you (be) ready?» he asked. 6. He asked when I (be) ready.
7. I can't say whether Bob (do) the work perfectly, but he (do) his best. 8. He asked me whether he (see) Olga there. 9. Are you sure that we (have) time to do that?

10. I was afraid he (say): «I don't think I (be) able to come.» 11. I did not know what he (speak) about. 12. She (like) this TV programm.



Theme: Health and Medical Care

Lexical : Health and Medical Care.

Health care system in Kazakhstan

Since becoming independent, Kazakhstan has undertaken major efforts in reforming its post-Soviet health system. Two comprehensive reform programmes were developed in the 2000s: the National Programme for Health Care Reform and Development 2005-2010 and the State Health Care Development Programme for 2011-2015 Salamatty Kazakhstan. Changes in health service provision included a reduction of the hospital sector and an increased emphasis on primary health care. However, inpatient facilities continue to consume the bulk of health financing. Partly resulting from changing perspectives on decentralization, levels of pooling kept changing. After a spell of devolving health financing to the rayon level in 2000-2003, beginning in 2004 a new health financing system was set up that included pooling of funds at the oblast level, establishing the oblast health department as the single-payer of health services. Since 2010, resources for hospital services under the State Guaranteed Benefits Package have been pooled at the national level within the framework of implementing the Concept on the Unified National Health Care System. Kazakhstan has also embarked on promoting evidence-based medicine and developing and introducing new clinical practice guidelines, as well as facility-level quality improvements. However, key aspects of health system performance are still in dire need of improvement. One of the key challenges is regional inequities in health financing, health care utilization and health outcomes, although some improvements have been achieved in recent years. Despite recent investments and reforms, however, population health has not yet improved substantially.

In Kazakhstan, ownership of the health care system is mainly in public hands.

The public hospitals share of total hospital capacity has remained relatively stable (about 70%) for decades. There are also privately owned for-profit hospitals as well as government hospitals in some locations, mainly owned by county and city governments.

There is a nationwide system of government-owned medical facilities open to the general public. The national Department of Defense operates field hospitals as well as permanent hospitals (the Military Health System), to provide military-funded care to active military personnel.

Hospitals provide some outpatient care in their emergency rooms and specialty clinics, but primarily exist to provide inpatient care. Hospital emergency departments and urgent care centers are sources of sporadic problem-focused care. Hospice services for the terminally ill who are expected to live six months or less are most commonly subsidized by charities and government. Prenatal, family planning care is government-funded obstetric and gynecologic specialty and provided in primary care facilities, and are usually staffed by nurse practitioners (midwives).

A big share of medical health care is delivered through a vast

THE INFINITIVE.

1. The infinitive developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized, retaining at the same time some of its nominal properties. Thus in Modern English the infinitive, like the participle and the gerund, has a double nature, nominal and verbal. The nominal character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used: as the **subject** of a sentence. To go on like this was dangerous. (*Galsworthy*)
as a predicative.

Her plan was now to drive to Bath during the night. (*Hardy*) as an **object**.

I have never learnt to read or write. (*Collins*) The verbal characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

(a) the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

He... began to feel some curiosity... (*Eliot*) the infinitive can be modified by an adverb.

I cannot write so *quickly*. the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions; the infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

Task 8. Put the verbs into correct form, Past Simple or would.

1. If I _____ (be) rich, I _____ (travel) around the world. 2. I don't like Hollywood. I _____ (not, live) there if I _____ (be) a film star. 3. I _____ (go) to work if I _____ (not, feel) so ill, but I feel awful. 4. What _____ you do if your baby _____ (fall) into the water. 5. If I _____ (have) more free time, I _____ (not, waste) it. I _____ (learn) another language.

Task 9. Use the correct tense.

1. If you (not, buy) coffee, we will drink tea. 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have missed so many lessons if he (not,

hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (work) in my office, we would meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (improve) your language skills. 6. If you get a “five”, your mother (be) happy. 7. If she (return) earlier, she would have been able to see him before he left. 8. If these shoes were not too big for me, I (buy) them. 9. If you ring me up, I will tell you a secret. 10. If you (be) a poet, you would write a beautiful poetry.

Task 10. Use First or Second Conditionals.

1. Plants die if you (not water) them.
a. won't; b. don't water; c. wouldn't water
2. If I had one million dollars, I (probably buy) a yacht.
a. would probably buy; b. will probably buy; c. probably bought
3. How did it happen that you missed your stop? – I (not, miss) it if the conductor (announce) the stop.
a. wouldn't miss; b. hadn't missed; c. wouldn't have missed;
d. had announced; e. would have announced; f. announced
4. What a pity! My husband is away! If he (be) here he (help) us.
a. were; b. would be here; c. will help; would help; e. helps;
5. If I (get up) early tomorrow morning, I (go) jogging.
a. will get up; b. get up; c. got up; d. have been; e. will go; f. would go
6. You look tired. If I (be) you, I (take) a holiday.
a. be; b. were; c. have been; d. will take; e. would take.
7. If Benjamin Franklin (not, work) so hard, he (not, become) the symbol of America.
a. didn't work; b. wouldn't have worked; c. hadn't worked; d. wouldn't have become;
e. hadn't become; f. wouldn't become
8. Did you say anything when he asked you? – No, I didn't. You see, if I (say) even a word, he (fly) into a rage.
a. said; b. would said; c. had said; d. flew; e. would have flown; f. had flown.

Theme: Health and Medical Care



Health care system in Kazakhstan

Life expectancy at birth in Kazakhstan is 148th in the world, below most developed nations and some developing nations. It's below the average life expectancy for the European Union. The World Health Organization in 2000, ranked Kazakhstan health care system as the 64th in overall performance, and 135th by overall level of health.

Health care in Kazakhstan is provided by a network of primary, secondary and tertiary care facilities. Health care facilities are largely owned and operated by the public sector represented by the Ministry of Health. Health insurance is now primarily provided by the government in the public sector.

Health care providers in Kazakhstan encompass individual health care personnel, health care facilities and medical products.

Enacted in 2010, new Code of Health proposed several changes in existing procedures in healthcare quality assurance.

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Factors affecting health

Environmental conditions have a significant impact on human health. It is important for a person to have clean air, clean drinking water and clean food. Some careless

actions are harmful to health. Harmful changes in environmental conditions over thousands of years have a negative impact on human health. This is especially the case in Kazakhstan. For example, the involvement of the Aral Sea, nuclear tests, etc. b. can be called.

Proper lifestyle also affects a person's health. Smoking, alcohol consumption, malnutrition, etc. human health. Sometimes the inconvenience of work, the deterioration of living conditions have a negative impact on health. Inadequate organization of a healthy lifestyle and poor medical care also play a role.

Factors that have a positive effect on health are divided into several groups.

1. Muscle activity. All human life consists of a set of different movements. The concept of "movement is the mainstay of life" has great significance. Physical activity increases the ability to work, helps to resist various diseases.

Improves the function of the respiratory system, strengthens the heart muscle, ensures normal metabolism. Sports and physical activity, in particular, increase physical activity.

2. Proper organization of work and rest. These are important for health. Labor plays a key role in human life. By working, a person creates the necessary conditions. Excessive work leads to fatigue. Therefore, it is necessary to be able to properly combine work and rest. It improves the functioning of all organs in the human body. It also contributes to longevity.

3. Ability to eat properly. Proper nutrition improves the work of the digestive system. Promotes proper growth and development of the person, the normal functioning of metabolic processes, etc. b. Proper nutrition plays an important role in longevity. Mostly the use of vegetables, fruits, careful observance of the rules of nutrition. It is important to remember to limit the consumption of fatty meats. Proper nutrition contributes to a balanced body weight. Excess weight contributes to the development of the disease. The notion that "being overweight is a sign of illness" explains this. Centuries-old traditions also have a positive effect on human health. For example, fasting cleanses the body of unwanted substances. Circumcision of children helps to keep the skin clean. Praying maintains purity and increases the activity of joint movements. Everyone should take care of their health and pay constant attention. We must not forget that the main condition for longevity is to maintain and strengthen health. There are three main indicators of human health. They are: first - the high degree of adaptation of the human body to environmental conditions. It is observed through the harmonious functioning of all organ systems in the body. Second - it is determined by the normal development of a person's mental state, thinking, memory, attention, talent, etc. b. ability to use abilities for the needs of society. Third - it is determined by the individual's knowledge of his place in society, a sense of responsibility. This is evident in the way people interact with one another

April 7 is designated by the World Health Organization as "World Health Day". In our country, too, special attention is paid to public health. By a special decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the "National Center for Healthy Lifestyles" was established

What is Health Care?



Primary Care

The first point of contact. GPs, nurses, dentists work in primary care.



Secondary Care

Includes specialists such as neurologists, OB/GYNs, oncologists, etc.



Tertiary Care

Hospitalized patients and those undergoing operations are in tertiary care.

The organized provision of medical care to individuals or a community.

Health care system abroad

Healthcare in the UK is free to all citizens, registered long-term residents and members of the armed services who are serving abroad. It is one of the few countries, which provides a free walk in system of healthcare with very few supplementary charges. The National Health Service (NHS)

The NHS is in charge of healthcare in the UK. The Department of Health centrally governs the NHS. Originally it consisted of one national organisation, which covered the whole of the country, but more recently, it has been decentralised into four independent organisations; one for each of the countries, which make up the United Kingdom. Each service has its own legislation, but each service will treat the needs of citizens from other parts of the UK. Care trusts in charge of treatment policies, vaccination programmes and healthcare budgets run the NHS service.

The NHS is a free service to all residents of the UK, including members of the armed forces who are working abroad. British citizens who reside outside of the UK are subject to charges regardless of whether they have paid National Insurance contributions. The service is financed from mandatory national insurance taxation paid by employees directly from their salaries and supplemented by an obligatory contribution from employers. Self-employed persons have to pay the full contribution themselves. The onus is on the employer to deduct contributions from its employee's wages. Dependant family members and vulnerable groups like the unemployed are exempt from contributions.

Private Healthcare

The UK has a relatively strong private healthcare sector, which is funded largely by private insurance contributions, but it is used only by a limited percentage of people, often as a top up to the basic state healthcare.

Private hospitals are owned by private companies. Contributions to private funds vary from person to person and are dependant on age, general health, and the existence of previously diagnosed diseases and the level of care required by each subscriber. Many companies offer their employees and their dependants' private health insurance as a benefit of the job. BUPA and Nuffield Hospitals are the leading private hospital operators in the UK. There are many incidences when private patients will be treated in an NHS hospital because the private hospital lacks the specialist equipment. In these cases, the private patient is given their own room and is treated before NHS patients. Emergency patients supersede all patients both private and NHS.

General Practitioners (GP's)

General practitioners provides basic general healthcare and are the first point of contact with the UK health system. GPs operate in practices, which consist of several other practitioners. They employ clerical staff to handle the daily running of the practice and nurses to deal with routine vaccination, health education, preventative care and maternity. Citizens are free to register with the GP of their choice. If you need to consult a doctor, you have to make an appointment at his practice or if you need urgent attention, you can call him to your home, attend the surgery on a speculative basis or visit your nearest emergency department.

GP's prescribe drugs, treat acute and chronic illnesses, and provide preventive care and health education. Some GP's also care for hospitalised patients, conduct minor surgery and obstetrics.

Organisation of the NHS

Task 2. Put into Reported Speech the following sentences.

1. Mother says, "Jane, aunt Elisa is coming to tea tonight." 2. My sister Mary says, "It is time to get up and start getting ready for work." 3. Nick says, "I like to listen to the news while I am having breakfast." 4. My friend says, "If I have time I walk to the University." 5. The students say, "We must be at the university at 3 p.m." 6. The teacher says, "You can easily translate the text without the dictionary." 7. Jane says, "I always help my mother to wash up the dishes." 8. Jack says, "In our new flat we have all modern conveniences." 9. My friend says, "There is a bus stop near my house." 10. My father says, "On Sundays I don't like to get up very early."

Task 3. Put into Reported Speech the following questions.

1. My friend asks, "Who wakes you up in the morning?" 2. "When does your working day begin?" 3. "What do you usually have for breakfast?" 4. Do you usually do morning exercises?" 5. "How long does it take you to get to work?" 6. "Do you usually go there by bus?" 7. "Is there a bus stop near your house?" 8. "Do you go out for dinner?" 9. "Do you have time to watch TV?" 10. "Does your sister go to the university every morning?"

Task 4. Put into Reported Speech the following commands and use *to tell, to ask, to order.*

Teacher: “John, go to the blackboard and rub out the sentence. Write the day of the week and the date. Tom, don’t talk in class! John, please go back to your place. The whole class, take out your exercise – books quietly and write down the day of the week and the date at the top of the page. Please don’t bring any coloured chalk. The whole class, open your textbooks at page 107. Tom, please begin to read at the top of the page. Don’t read too fast.”

Traditional medicine against intraditional medicine

Hello! I think that this subject is very popular now, when we have the choice and a great amount of opportunities for treatment. We see a lot of clinics which offer a high class treatment and at the same time we see a lot of advertisement about untraditional methods, about wonderful results and about a lot of people who use this way of treatment. So let’s analyze every way separately and let’s make some conclusions.

The first way and the most popular one is traditional medicine. It is acceptable by society, by the government and by most of the people in particular. So what are the reasons of such a popularity and respect for traditional medicine?

I think that the first reason are studies. We know how many textbooks and experience exist in traditional medicine. It is based on a very powerful doctrine and qualified specialists which teach other ones. Studies in medicine are at the professional level and students have to learn a lot of material and do a lot of practice for becoming a specialist in this area.

The second reason is control and responsibility of the doctors. As I said before, traditional medicine is accepted by government, so it has the responsibility and the duty to control this system. We know that there are a lot of established standards and laws regarding the process of treatment and medical help. These standards assure the quality of such services and impose a lot of responsibility to the persons who do the treatment. In case of a doctor’s mistake, he will be punished, so this fact instill him to learn the material he need to know and to offer qualified services. There are many control authorities who check the situation in hospitals, pharmacies and of course there are regular examinations for the specialists who activate in such institutions. The next reason is development and technologies which are widely used in contemporize medicine. Now we have a great supply of different apparatus, computer programs, physical and chemical ways of treatment and of course this moment makes traditional medicine attractive. It is impossible to count how many lives were saves by using antibiotics, chirurgical interventions and many other methods. Such a statistic encourage people to use these methods and technologies because they prove their quality and results. Here we can also give a link to studies, because there are a lot of researches in this area.

Now let’s speak about alternative medicine and what it can give to us and our health. Alternative medicine is a one which is based on customs, traditions and hearsay evidence. Many people say it woks and we can even find it in the process of traditional curing, but it also hides some minuses, so let’s make them visible.

The first minus of such a treatment is its doubtful resources and knowledge. Of course in alternative medicine there are not any official textbooks or university courses. All the knowledge which serves as a theoretical fundament for such a treatment is unverified and unsure. People receive such information from other people who are involved in this process or simply heard something about it. I think that this point is a very dangerous one, because medicine is a very difficult science which needs to be studied deeply and professionally, without any mistakes. It is better to not do something if you are not sure, than to do it and then complain about it. People believe in such techniques, but their beliefs are not always reasonable. We should study a lot about a method if we want to use it, in other way it can be dangerous for our health. Going further we notice the next minus – right risks. As I said before it is very dangerous to use something we don't know about when we deal with our health. Our confidence can play a negative part against us. The most dangerous point here is the fact that such kind of medicine is not controlled and there are no any standards for it. There are no any institutions which have the authorization for examining people who offer services of alternative medicine. Without any control people can make an abasement on the problems of ill persons and this process can lead to bad results. Now we reach another important problem in this situation – people's psychology. When a person is ill and traditional medicine can't give a clear answer to his or her problem, person lose the hope. He tries to find this hope in alternative medicine and here a lot of offers appear. Of course, maybe one of hundred can be useful, but another can be dangerous. In the conclusion I can say that we must be very attentive and careful if we decide to use alternative medicine, but in fact I an adept of traditional medicine.

Theme: Types of social security and health care in Kazakhstan and the country of the studied language. Epidemics of the century. Factors affecting health.

AIDS-disease of the centry.

AIDS is an acronym for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and is thought to be caused primarily by a virus that invades white blood cells (lymphocytes) and certain other body cells including the brain.

Although treatments for both AIDS and HIV exist to slow the virus' progression in a human patient, there is no known cure. The rate of clinical disease progression varies widely between individuals and has been shown to be affected by many factors such as host susceptibility.

AIDS is thought to have originated in sub-Saharan Africa during the twentieth century and is now a global epidemic.

In 1983 and 1984, French and U.S. researchers independently identified the virus believed to cause AIDS as an unusual type of slow-acting retrovirus now called « human immunodeficiency virus » or HIV. Like other viruses, HIV is basically a

tiny package of genes. But being a retrovirus, it has the rare capacity to copy and insert its genes right into a human DNA.

Once inside a human host cell, the retrovirus using its own capacities begins to copy its genetic code into a DNA molecule which is then incorporated into the host's DNA. The virus becomes an integral part of the person's body. But the viral DNA may sit hidden and inactive within human cells for years, until some trigger stimulates it to replicate.

Thus HIV may not produce illness until its genes are «turned on» five, ten, fifteen or perhaps more years after the initial infection.

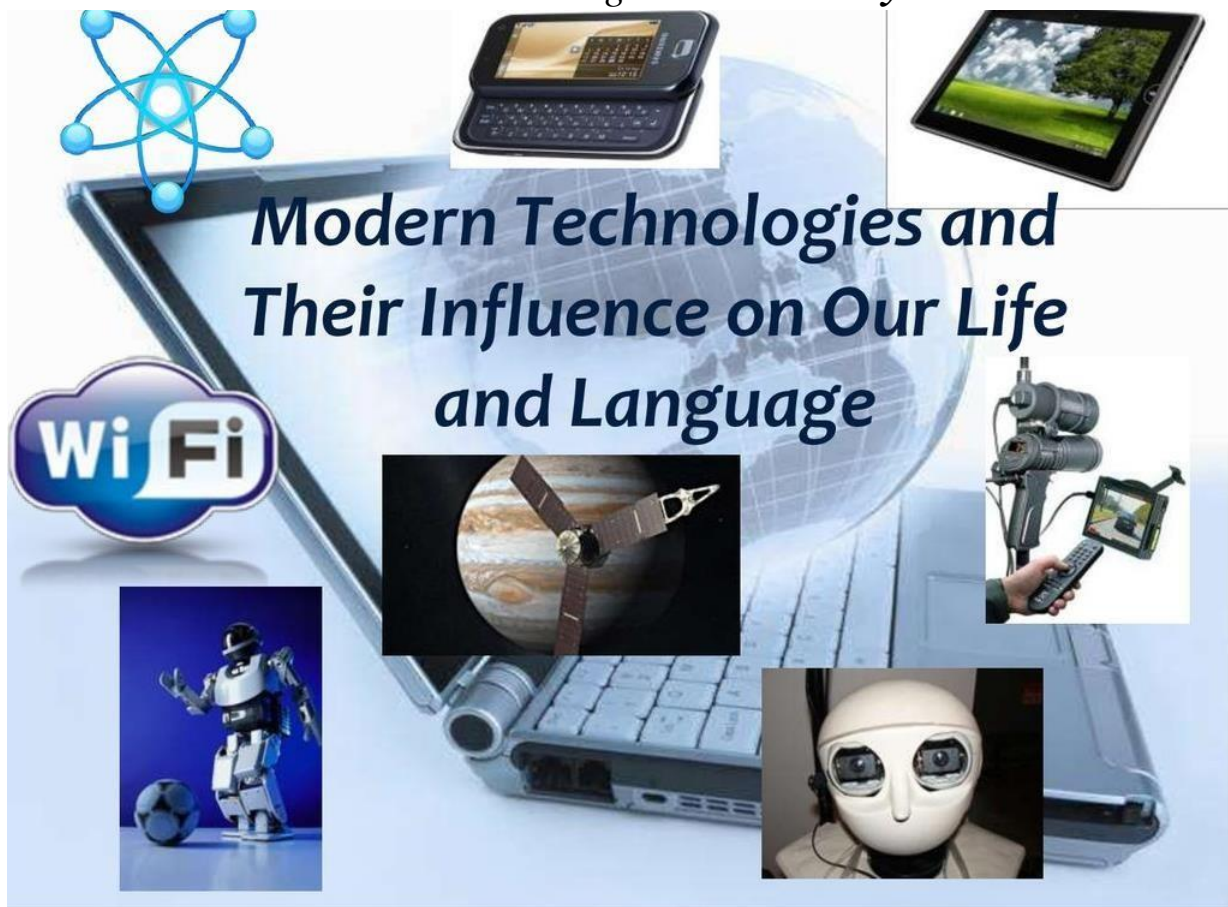
During the latent period, HIV carriers who harbour the virus without any sign of illness can unknowingly infect others. On average, the dormant virus seems to be triggered into action three to six years after first invading human cells. When switched on, viral replication may speed along, producing new viruses that destroy fresh lymphocytes. As viral replication spreads, the lymphocyte destruction virtually sabotages the entire immune system.

In essence, HIV viruses do not kill people, they merely render the immune system defenceless against other infections, e.g. yeast invasions, toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus, massive herpes infections, special forms of pneumonia that kill in half of all AIDS patients.

That is AIDS. There are several types of AIDS. No one has been cured up to the present moment.

Theme: Newtechnologies in our life

Lexical :Nanotechnology.Newtechnologies in our life. Computers and modern technologies. Electoral system



New technologies in our life

We live in the era of high technologies, and we use modern inventions in our everyday life because they have brought us much comfort. New technologies have spread on every field over the past 15 years. Moreover, they are rapidly changing. For example, video-recorders, DVD-players or compact disks have already become obsolete and have been replaced by more up-to-date devices. Today we can hardly imagine our life without such modern mobile devices as cell phones or laptops. Our offices are fully equipped with computers, printers, scanners, air-conditioners, interactive whiteboards and wi-fi modems. Household appliances (vacuum-cleaners, coffee-machines, dish-washers, food processors and others) help us to save our time and energy.

However, we should realize that digital and electronic inventions have both negative and positive impact on our daily life.

I am absolutely positive that new technologies or gadgets are making things faster, easier, more comfortable and interesting. For instance, if you install a GPS (Global Positioning System) in your car you'll never get lost again. And could we imagine just 15 years ago all the things we can do on the wireless Internet nowadays: connecting with friends from all over the world, online shopping and banking, distance online learning, finding virtual relationships and even working from home?

Isn't that awesome?! Our parents used to go to post-offices to send letters or pay bills, they went to libraries to find a good book and they used telephone-booths for phone-calls.

On the other hand, I know some people who are strongly against some modern inventions because they really miss those days when they talked to each other face to face in reality, and not virtually. I partially agree with that as I really believe that people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets. Some of my friends also spend half of the time occupying their shiny gadgets (smart-phones or i-pads) even when we go out together. Besides, people who use various social networks a lot (such as Facebook or Instagram) should worry more about their privacy.

Summing up, I could say that there are serious arguments both for and against the use of new technologies but anyway it's really difficult to imagine our life without them today.



Nanotechnology



Nanotechnology is science and engineering at the scale of atoms and molecules. It is the manipulation and use of materials and devices so tiny that nothing can be built any smaller. Nanomaterials are typically between 0.1 and 100 nanometres (nm) in size - with 1 nm being equivalent to one billionth of a metre (10^{-9} m).

This is the scale at which the basic functions of the biological world operate - and materials of this size display unusual physical and chemical properties. These profoundly different properties are due to an increase in surface area compared to volume as particles get smaller - and also the grip of weird quantum effects at the atomic scale.

Unwittingly, people have made use of some unusual properties of materials at the nanoscale for centuries. Tiny particles of gold for example, can appear red or green - a property that has been used to colour stained glass windows for over 1,000 years.

Experimental nanotechnology did not come into its own until 1981, when IBM scientists in Zurich, Switzerland, built the first scanning tunneling microscope. This allows us to see single atoms by scanning a tiny probe over the surface of a silicon crystal. In 1990, IBM scientists discovered how to use an STM (scanning tunneling microscope) to move single xenon atoms around on a nickel surface.

Engineering at the nanoscale is no simple feat, and scientists are having to come up with completely different solutions to build from the “bottom-up” rather than using traditional “top-down” manufacturing techniques. Some nanomaterials, such as nanowires and other simple devices have been shown to assemble themselves given the right conditions, and other experiments at larger scales are striving to demonstrate the principles of self-assembly. Micro-electronic devices might be persuaded to grow from the ground up, rather like trees.

In the short term, the greatest advances through nanotechnology will come in the form of novel medical devices and processes, new catalysts for industry and smaller components for computers. In medicine, for example, we are already seeing research on: new ways to deliver drugs with contact lenses; the directing of drugs to tumours with tiny “smart bombs”; gold “nano-bullets” that seek and destroy tumours; starving cancer with nanoparticles; diagnosing diseases such as Alzheimer's, monitoring health and fighting sickness with tiny probes; and growing new organs from scratch.

Тансырма № 1. То демеулігін керекті жерлерге қойыңыз.

The brave boy helped the partisans..... find the way to the railway line in the dead of night. 2. He would sooner.....die than.....betray his friends. 3. Suvorov was never know.....retreat. 4. Why not.....start out now? We cannot wait for the weather.....change. 5. He was never heard.....complain of difficulties. 6. You'll be lonely tomorrow, you'd better come and.....dine with us. 7. Don't let us.....waste time. There are a hundred things.....be done. 8. I know him.....have been an actor once. 9. We had better.....make haste. 10. You ought not.....sit up so late. 11. What made you.....think so? 12. —Thanks, Andrew answered, —I'd rather.....see the cases myself. 13. He was made do his work independently. 14. She seems..... know a great deal about music. 15. I thought I would rather.....get to the gallery alone, but I was obliged... ..accept his company.

All I have now time..... do is.....send them a telegram. 17. There is hardly anything.....do but..... work out an alternative plan.



Computers and modern technologies

Computers have become an important part of our everyday life. We use computers every day, though not everyone realizes it. Even smartphones that are hidden in our bags and pockets are actually small computers. Most people think that a computer is a big thing with a display, a keyboard and a mouse. Old computers of the 1990-th really looked like this. Computers contain a bunch of useful programs such as Word, Excel, an Internet browser with e-mail boxes and social networks. You can install

video games and play all day long. Modern computers are not very big, laptops are actually small and light. But they are as fast as desktop computers or even faster. I like laptops because they are portable and you don't need to replace and upgrade hardware. But if you look closer, you will see that there are computers in modern cars, in every supermarket or a café at the cash desk. They are used in airplanes and all kinds of vessels. Computers control infrastructure of big cities. Computers are widely used in factories and in all modern equipment. Computers help to make our life easier and safer. Of course it doesn't mean that computers control our life, though some people truly believe that it will happen with mankind sooner or later. If all the world's computers suddenly stopped, there would be a great collapse and a terrible catastrophe

Brief information about electoral system of the RK

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 1995 identified free elections as the fundamental principle for organization of the government and the people as the only source of state power and bearer of sovereignty. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with a presidential form of government.

Democratic elections are competitive, periodic and representative elections, in which the citizens, having broad freedom, elect their representatives in the power structures on the alternative basis. Competitive elections guarantee that different political parties and candidates take part in elections. And all of them enjoy freedoms of speech, assembly, movement, all that is needed to ensure that their political views are heard and that they can present alternative candidates to voters. The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan ensures the periodicity of elections, representative of various social groups in the government, openness and transparency of election authorities.

Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan guarantees the right to elect and to be elected in the state and local self-government bodies as well as to participate in the republican referendum to the citizens of the Republic, who reached the age of 18 years regardless of their origin, social, property status, occupation, sex, race, nationality, language, attitude towards religion, belief, place of residence or any other circumstances. The right to elect and be elected, to participate in the republican referendum does not extend to the citizens, who were judged as incapable by a court or who are held in places of confinement on a court's sentence.

As a member of many prestigious international organizations Kazakhstan adheres to all of its obligations to conduct free and competitive elections. Elections of the Head of State and formation of Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan as well as local representative bodies are held in our country in conditions of openness and transparency in compliance with national legislation and universally recognized principles for democratic elections, stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Protocol No. 1, 1952), Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the OSCE (1990).

The right to elect and to be elected is regulated by the Constitutional Act “On Elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan”, adopted in September 1995.

According to the provisions of the Constitution and this Act the elections of the President, deputies of the Mazhilis of Parliament and of local representative bodies as well as members of local self-government bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is elected for a five-year term. The President of the Republic may be a citizen of the Republic by birth, not younger than forty years old, fluent in the state language and living in Kazakhstan for the last fifteen years.

The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the highest representative body and consists of two chambers: the Senate and the Mazhilis, acting on the permanent basis. Member of Parliament may be a person, who is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan and permanently lives on its territory the last ten years.

The Senate is composed of 47 deputies. Fifteen Senate deputies are appointed by the Head of State, taking into account the need to ensure representation in the Senate of national, cultural and other important interests of the society. Another 32 Senate deputies are elected representing by two persons from each region, cities of Astana and Almaty. Half of elected Senate deputies is re-elected every three years. Election of Senate deputies is held on the basis of indirect suffrage by secret ballot. A Senate deputy may be a person, who reached the age of thirty years, has a higher education and length of service of not less than five years, and has been a permanent resident for not less than three years on the territory of the respective region, city of republican status and the capital of Republic.

The Mazhilis is composed of 107 deputies, 98 of which are elected under the proportional representation system based on party lists and 9 - by the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. A Mazhilis deputy may be a person, who reached the age of twenty-five years. Political parties form the lower house of Parliament through proportional system of elections (by party lists). Earlier election of deputies of the Mazhilis of Parliament in our country was held under a mixed electoral system (67 deputies were elected in single-seat constituencies and 10 – by party lists).

The world has not yet established a perfect electoral system. Even the old states with age-old democratic traditions reveal shortcomings in the organization and conduct of new election campaigns.

Therefore, it is not casual that the Constitutional Act “On Elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan” is constantly improved and corrected in accordance with the realities of the modern world. Together with the electoral law the electoral process improves as well and the legal culture of voters and other stakeholders of election process are being increased.

Since the initial adoption of the Constitutional Act “On Elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan” in September 1995 it was amended fifteen times. In total, more than 792 amendments were introduced.

The developed in such a way the country’s electoral legislation allowed developing the electoral system that meets the basic principles of electoral law, formulated in the

OSCE 1990 Copenhagen Document, which are based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and included in the general part of the Constitutional Act on Elections and detailed in its chapters and articles.

Most conceptual changes have been introduced in the Elections Act in 2004, 2007 and 2009. In particular, in 2004 non-alternative elections and early elections have been excluded; a new principle of formation of election commissions – election by local representative bodies upon presentations by political parties – was introduced; the principle of compilation of voter lists has been changed: voters are included in voter lists according to the registration of place of residence; guarantees for equal access of candidates to media have been introduced; the rights of domestic and international election observers have been significantly expanded, etc.

In June 2007 due to introduction in May 2007 of changes to the Constitution the Elections Act defined a new procedure of forming the Mazhilis of Parliament and significantly expanded the opportunities of political parties to participate in the work of election commissions. In particular, a political party not having a representative in an election commission is eligible to nominate its representative to the commission with the advisory vote for the period of preparation and conduct of election campaign, who is endowed with all rights of an election commission's member.

One of major changes, introduced in the electoral legislation of the Republic in 2009, is the introduction of legal mechanism to form the Mazhilis of Parliament with participation of at least two political parties, even if the other party does not pass the statutory 7-percent barrier. The reason for introduction of this mechanism was the fact that based on the results of election of deputies of the Mazhilis of Parliament in 2007 all mandates were received by one political party, since the other parties were not able to overcome the statutory 7-percent barrier.

In addition, amendments were made to the articles, regulating the campaigning procedures и providing candidates and political parties with equal conditions for access to the media. A uniform date for conduct of by-election of deputies of local representative bodies (maslikhats) was set as well.

Additions of 2011 included the issues of calling and holding early presidential election. In particular, they established that early presidential election shall be called by the decision of the President and shall be held within two months since the day of calling in accordance with the rules stipulated for regular election of the President, and the subsequent regular election following the early presidential election shall be called after five years. Thus, the terms for the conduct of election events shall be defined by the Central Election Commission.

Additions in 2013 were related to calculation of the constitutional term of office of deputies of the Senate and the Mazhilis, who were elected at early elections.

During the years of independence in Kazakhstan the country's citizens participated in two referendum campaigns, six presidential election campaigns, five – for the election of Mazhilis of Parliament (lower chamber), five – election of local representative bodies (maslikhats). In addition, since 2009 twice a year voters take part in by-election of deputies of maslikhats.

Last five years for our country were the busiest with electoral events.

In April 2011 and April 2015 elections of the Head of State and in early 2012 elections of deputies of the Mazhilis of Parliament and local representative bodies (maslikhats) were held. In August 2013 election of heads of local administrations (akims) was held in 2457 administrative-territorial units and in October 2014 election of deputies of the Senate of Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan was conducted.

Task1. Use articles.

1. During _____ vacation I attended some interesting lectures. I remember two of _____ lectures best of all. They were about _____ music. 2. I am sure he won't stay in _____ town for _____ vacation. 3. Two weeks are left before _____ end of _____ school year. _____ exams are coming. On _____ first of _____ June we will take _____ exam in _____ literature. 4. Today is my day off. I am going to spend _____ day in _____ country. 5. My brother brought _____ new book yesterday. 6. My sister is acquainted with _____ actor who played _____ leading part in _____ play you saw yesterday. 7. What _____ river is _____ longest in _____ Europe? 8. I am afraid you will have _____ lot of _____ trouble with this business. 9. _____ day was not bright yesterday. 10. _____ sky was covered with _____ clouds.

Task 2. Use Prepositions.

1. We tried to speak _____ him, but he didn't want to listen _____ us. He didn't even look _____ us and didn't answer _____ our questions. 2. Your brother complaints _____ you. He says you always laugh _____ him. 3. When I entered _____ the room, everybody looked _____ me with surprise: they had not waited _____ me. 4. At the end _____ street she turned _____ the corner, walked _____ the bus stop and began waiting _____ the bus. 5. My mother is afraid _____ rats. 6. "What do you complain _____?" asked the doctor. 7. Don't enter _____ the room. 8. What are you laughing _____? 9. They did not want to listen _____ me. 10. Wait _____ me. I'll be back _____ a few minutes

Theme: Human rights and their protection

Lexical : Law. Human rights and their protection. Human rights organizations in the country where the language of instruction is taught and in Kazakhstan. Crime and punishment



Law

Law, rights (legislation) - all signs of attention - legislation, universally binding rules; Highly qualified specialists of the state university, their friendly relations and their friendly relations. Substantiation of legal professional law. The state textbook should be based on the legal practice of the beginning of independence, which was associated with the practice of custom. The force of law can be understood as the norms of any normative act. Compliance with the legislation on acts of all government agencies, its provisions, its basis and the conditions of the legal description of the issue in terms of its directions. The legality of the meeting is considered "unfit for rest." There is a special procedure for legal information. The essence of the stated norms. Constitutional laws are the themes of the constitution and the laws that have a profound effect on the Constitution and provide for laws. Previous system of legal rights and legal laws.

Human rights and their protection.

It can be said that today's international law influences the formation of norms of national law in the field of human rights. Kazakhstan has reflected it in its constitutional and everyday laws. In this way, Kazakhstan not only provides its citizens with rights, but also commits itself to respecting human rights before the international community.

It is worth noting that one of the best achievements of recent years in the field of international law is the ability of the world community to intervene in the internal affairs of the state in case of violation of human rights and freedoms.

Legislation to ensure and protect human rights is one of the most important issues for society and the state, which paves the way for civil society. There is no doubt that the main influence on these positive phenomena is, of course, the foreign policy of individual states.

There are also non-governmental human rights organizations in Kazakhstan. Among them are the Almaty-Helsinki Committee for Human Rights of the International Bureau for Human Rights of Kazakhstan, "Legal Development of Kazakhstan", the Confederation of Trade Unions of Women's Rights.

Human rights organizations in the country where the language of instruction is taught and in Kazakhstan

Government agencies, the main (special) task of which is the protection of law and order, protection of human rights and freedoms, the fight against crime and other offenses. Law enforcement agencies: court, arbitration court, constitutional court, prosecutor's office, internal affairs, national security, justice, arbitration, customs control, financial police, etc.

Law enforcement agencies are state bodies responsible for the protection of law and order, human rights and freedoms and the fight against crime. Law enforcement agencies include the judiciary, arbitration, the Constitutional Court (Constitutional Council of Kazakhstan), the prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, state security (national security in Kazakhstan), customs control, and the judiciary. In a broad sense, the concept of law enforcement includes a number of non-governmental institutions: the bar, arbitration, etc. includes. The enhanced criminal protection system also includes security measures and social measures.

1. Мезгілді білдіретін предлогтар (at, on, in, by, since, for, before, after, during, until):

at

тәуліктің бір мезгілін, сағатты дәл көрсету үшін қолданылады:

at night – түнде

at three o'clock – сағат үште

on

күндермен қолданылады:

on Sunday – жексенбіде

on a day off – демалыста

in

ай, жылаттарымен қолданылады:

in September – қыркүйекте, in 1980 – 1980 жылы

тәуліктің, жылдың бір мезгілімен:

in the morning – таңертең, in the day time – күндіз

in the summer – жазда

болашақта:

in an hour – бір сағаттан кейін

in a week – біраптадан кейін

by

белгілі біруақытқа:

by 8 o'clock – сағат 8-ге

by the end of October – қазанның соңына

since

белгілібіруақыттан:

since 6 o'clock – сағат 6-данбері

since May – мамырданбері

for

белгілібіруақытмөлшерінбілдіреді:

to stay at home for a week – біраптағаұйдеқалу

to go to Boston for month – Бостонғабірайғабару

before

белгілібіруақытқадейін:

before breakfast – таңғыасқадейін

before midnight – түнортасынадейін

after

белгілібіруақыттанкейін:

after six o'clock – сағаталтыданкейін

after dinner – түстенкейін

during

белгілібіруақыткезінде:

during the lesson – сабақкезінде

during our conversation – біздіңәңгімекезінде

until

белгілібіруақытқадейін:

He will not give an answer until next Friday. –

Олкелесіжұмағадейінжауапбермейді.

Жаттығу 3. at немесе on предлогын қойыңыз.

1. I began writing my composition ... seven o'clock and finished only ... midnight. 2.

My birthday is ... the ninth of July. 3. The school year begins ... the first of

September. 4the twenty-fifth of December people celebrate Christmas.

5.... Wednesday I usually have a lot of homework.

Жаттығу 4. on, in или into предлогынқойыңыз.

1. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her

doll ... the water. 2. There is no tea ... my cup. 3. Pour some tea ... my cup. 4. Put

these flowers ... thewindow-sill. 5. I saw many people the platform waiting for the

train. 6. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 7. The teacher hung a picture

... the blackboard. 8. I opened the door and went.... the classroom. The teacher was

writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words.....their

exercise-books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 9. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mail-box which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

Theme: Human rights and their protection

Lexical : Law. Human rights and their protection. Human rights organizations in the country where the language of instruction is taught and in Kazakhstan . Crime and punishment



Crime and punishment

Society is always based on order, based on discipline. If there is no order in society, it will decline, that is, there will be no future. People have known this for a long time. Therefore, he considered ways to restore order in society. However, on the contrary, there were many citizens who were prone to public disorder. From here the offense began. Crime is a disease of society. It is always present in the human environment. This is a conditional phenomenon. Offense - a violation of the law, its provisions, obligations imposed by law, the commission of prohibited acts. He interacts with other people, society and the state through the actions of people.

Violations are observed through human behavior. The line of human thought is not regulated by law. But no action can be done without the participation of action, behavior, thought, consciousness and feelings. They are under the control of the mind. The actions of a sane person go through the will and thought. Therefore, a

violation of the law is an act or omission that harms society and individuals and is contrary to the rule of law. An action is the implementation of the rule of law by action, and inaction occurs by violating the requirements of the rule of law, even if no action is taken.

Crime is a type of offense. The crime differs from other offenses by the fact that it is established by criminal law and the existence of criminal liability for its commission. Criminology and legal statistics provide for criminal punishment for a crime, a set of virtually all illegal acts committed.

Depending on the type of guilt, there are intentional and negligent crimes. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for minor crimes (not more than 2 years), moderate crimes (2-5 years), serious crimes (5-10 years), especially serious crimes (10 years - imprisonment, depending on the nature of the offense and the level of public danger). to). If you are convicted of a criminal offense, you will be summoned to court and, depending on the order of execution of the sentence, will be divided into crimes and war crimes. If a person guilty of a crime is an official, and a socially dangerous act committed by him is related to his official position, it is called an official crime. These are: bribery, extortion, forgery of official documents.

A situation that contributes to the aggravation of crime, causes crime, is characterized by criminal activity. In general, a person over the age of 16 is prosecuted. 14-year-old children are sent to the colony. Thus, a crime is an act dangerous to society, which is prohibited by the Criminal Code. Each crime has its own punishment.

The Criminal Procedure Code was adopted on 13 December 1997 and entered into force on 1 January 1998. It consists of General and Special sections. The general section consists of 8 sections, 41 chapters and 400 articles. The objectives of this Code are: protection of human and civil rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, public order and security, the environment, the constitutional order and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the legally protected interests of society and the state, encroachment on society.

The law has the retroactive effect, eliminating the criminality or punishment of the act, otherwise improving the responsibility and condition of the person who committed the criminal offense. If the new criminal law mitigates the punishment for an act in which a person is serving a sentence, then the sentence imposed shall be reduced within the limits of the sanction of the newly issued criminal law. The law, which establishes the criminality or punishment of the act, does not have retroactive effect, otherwise worsening the responsibility or situation of the person who committed the act.

The way to prevent crime is punishment. Mankind has not yet come up with an effective way to correct those who have strayed from the right path and abused society.

Those who deviate from the right path and commit heinous crimes may be pardoned. However, there should be no relief for corrupt people who encroach on the public good and plunder their homeland. By deliberately plundering the state, they are undermining its economic foundations and undermining the future of an independent state. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the punishment to curb them. Otherwise,

corruption, which pervades all spheres of our society and all branches of government, will eventually take root.

"He who respects the law and walks freely" means that it is much better to prevent a person than to punish him for a crime. The effectiveness of preventive work depends not only on the timely detection of the first negative step, but also on the consideration of the individual characteristics of minors. The low legal awareness of school-age children leads them to commit more crimes and to challenge the law. So students

Task 3. Study the given vocabulary.

Federal criminal violation – нарушение федеральных законов

civil inquiries – расследование гражданских дел

have resulted in convictions – закончились осуждением обвиняемых

operated behind an nearly impenetrable wall – действовала за почти непроницаемой стеной

are devoting their full effort to bringing the crime lords to justice – направляют все свои усилия, чтобы преступных магнатов к суду

to build a strong prosecutive case – построить сильное обвинение

the Security of Government Employees programme – программа по обеспечению безопасности высших правительственных служащих

which pose a threat – которые представляют угрозу

Crime Records Division – уголовный архив

the FBI's field officer – сотрудник ФБР, курирующий определенный регион или сферу деятельности

following are the matter within the FBI jurisdiction – вопросы, которые находятся в пределах юрисдикции ФБР.

Task 4. Answer the Questions.

What does the FBI handle?

What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?

What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?

In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?

Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from Armed Forces?

Where can valuable leads in an investigation be found very often?

Where is the largest collection of fingerprints in the world?

What is the value of fingerprints in a number of crimes?

On the bases of which evidence are many crimes solved and many defendants convicted?

Жагтығу 3. at немесе on предлогын қойыңыз.

1.1 get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven. 2. ... Sunday I usually get up ... nine o'clock or half past nine. But last Sunday I slept very long and got up only ... noon. 3. Lev Tolstoy liked to get up... sunrise. 4. Our lessons are usually over ... twenty minutes to two. 5. They returned from the wood... sunset.

Жаттығу 4. on, in или into предлогын қойыңыз.

1. Where is the book? - - It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today.

Ex 5. Translate the sentence

On the table, on the floor, on the sofa, on the chair, on the window-sill, on the ground, on the grass, on the roof, in the kitchen, in the house, in the car, in the box, in the cupboard, in the bag, in the pocket, in the hall, in the plate.

Theme: The role and place of mass media and communication in the life of modern man

Lexical : Communications equipment (press, radio, television, internet, mail, telephone, fax). Social sphere of communication: news, mass media media, advertising

Means of communication. Global funds mass information. Types of communication: pager, mobile. Advertising

Communications equipment (press, radio, television, internet, mail, telephone, fax).

Our ancestors were mainly engaged in animal husbandry in summer - in summer, in winter - in winter. At that time, communication was carried out only by horsemen. The first educated intellectuals understood and propagated the need for education and science. For example: Ы. Алтынсарин has the following verses.

Art is people with knowledge

He built a stone palace

Aishylyk is far away

In the blink of an eye

Received an instant message.

We are talking about the telegraph, the telephone. Let's get acquainted with the means of communication. Slides

I. Communication by mail (mechanical)

a) letter b) newspaper - magazine c) parcel

II. Communication by means of electromagnetic waves.

1. Telegraph - (Greek "tele" - far)

In 1832 the Russian scientist P. L. Shillin invented.

In 1837, he invented the Morse code (USA). (dot, line)

Phototelegraph - pictures, graphics

2. Telephone - ("background" - sound, "body" - far)

In 1876, the American scientist A. G. Bell invented.

Function - long-distance transmission of speech information:

3. Radio (Latin "radio" - I radiate)

On May 7, 1895, the Russian scientist A. C. Popov invented. That is why May 7 is called Radio Day. Transmitting various messages through the transmitting antenna.

4. Television (television)

"Video" means to watch. Its function is to see the image of the object and hear the sound. First invented and used in England in 1925 by John Bird.

In 1938 in Leningrad, in 1939 in Moscow began to broadcast regularly.

In 1965, the Lightning-1 communications satellite was launched. There are receiving stations in orbit.

Stages of development of means of communication

Yesterday----- Today

Telegraph----- Fax

Phone -----Mobile phone

Radio - _____

TV ----- Plasma Flat 3D

COMPUTER -----Computer



Global funds mass information

Mass media are social institutions designed to openly publish various information to any person with the help of special technical means. Experts note the following distinctive features: transparency, ie the infinity of consumers; availability of special technical means, equipment; unilateral influence of the transmitter (switch) on the receiver; unstable heterogeneity of the consumer audience. The role of the media in ensuring the survival of society is significant. Napoleon said, "Out of hundreds of thousands of troops against the enemy, four newspapers have the potential to strike a devastating blow." 1840 French writer O. de Balzac called the press the "fourth power." Although the media has no literal place in the institution of power, its place in the political process cannot be overestimated. With the advent of electronic media, this social institution has radically transformed all aspects of today's society, the relationship of political power. The functions of the media are diverse, and according

to experts, the most important of them are: informational, educational, socialization, convergence of interests, integration of policy actors, mobilization, etc.

The information service of the media consists of disseminating information about the most important general events, phenomena and processes to citizens, authorities and public institutions. Without this service, any society can not live a full life.

The educational activity of the media is reflected in the preparation and dissemination of educational information to citizens in various fields of science - from the humanities to the natural sciences. Of course, it does not provide a full-fledged, systematic, science-based education. However, in today's society, people at most stages of their lives acquire the vast majority of knowledge through these media.

The socialization of the media contributes to the assimilation of social rules, values and behavior of people. Regular daily meetings of the media with the general public put it in the same place as the first institutions that socialize the individual - the family, religion, culture. Through the media, people feel themselves as part of the overall social, global processes and their involvement in society, the state, the world of politics. Thanks to the propaganda of political journalists, citizens become active participants in socio-political processes.

Concentration of the media is a mandatory part of the media. Political interests are realized not only through the media, but also through other institutions of civil society (for example, parties, public associations). However, in some cases, only the mass media and television are among the first to pay attention to current issues in society, sound the alarm about possible social and political conflicts, and urge the authorities to analyze the situation and make a special decision.

The mobilizing activity of the media encourages people to take concrete actions or conscious inaction. This activity of the media is very important in the field of political relations. By encouraging citizen activism, the media has a significant impact on election campaigns and voting results. They can provoke mass protests or political conflicts that cause a crisis in society and government. They can also be an effective ally of the government in mobilizing citizens to solve vital tasks in society.

The deliberate use of the media for political deception is extremely dangerous for citizens and society. It involves secretly controlling people's minds and behavior in order to force them to do things that are against their interests. Deception is based on people's belief in false information that is spread in the media. It is a benefit for its customers, and an irreplaceable pity for society. In this regard, today's society, which wants to increase the efficiency of its activities, is trying to somehow regulate the activities of the media. The negative effects of the media may be limited to its public organizations. Modern societies use three main systems of media organization:

private (commercial), state and public. In the first case, used in the United States, the media is privately funded and only through advertising, at the expense of private donors. However, in this country, the interests of individual citizens and society as a whole are protected by the courts, and the media have no choice but to disagree with it. In the second case, the media is largely state-owned. They are subordinated to the parliament, the government, for which special services are created. The third type of

organization of electronic media is predominant in Germany. Radio and television are here

General questions (Жалпы сұрақтар)

Be, have, shall, will. may, must, can көмекші және модальді етістіктер сөйлемнің басында зат есімнің алдында қойылуы арқылы жасалады. Олар оқылғанда дауыс ырғағы сөйлем соңына көтеріледі.

He is a worker.

Is he a worker? – Yes, he is

No, he is not.

I have a pen.

Have I a pen? – Yes, I have.

No, I have not.

Alternative questions (Балама (альтернативті)сұрақтар)

Сұрақтар жалпы сұраққа ор жалғауы қосылуы арқылы жасалады.

Мысалы:

Are you a student or a teacher?

I am student.

Сен студентсің бе, әлде мұғалімсің бе?

Мен студентпін

Disjunctive questions (Бөлшекті сұрақтар)

Хабарлы сөйлем болымды, я болымсыз болып басталып, оған көмекші етістік болымсыз, я болымды түрінде жалғасып сұраққа айналады. Мысалы:

He works at school, doesn't he?

Ол мектепте істейді, солай емес пе?

My friend didn't help you did he?

Менің досым саған көмектеспеді, солай ма?

Theme: The role and place of mass media and communication in the life of modern man

Lexical : Communications equipment (press, radio, television, internet, mail, telephone, fax). Social sphere of communication: news, mass media media, advertising. Means of communication. Global funds mass information. Types of communication: pager, mobile. Advertising

Types of communication: pager, mobile.

Its total coverage area is divided into cells defined by the coverage area of individual base stations. The cells overlap and form a network. The base stations of the coverage area on a flat and open ground are circular, so the network of them is similar to a honeycomb consisting of hexagonal cells. The network consists of spatially

transmitted transmitters operating at the same frequency, switching equipment that pre-locates mobile subscribers and ensures uninterrupted communication when switching from one service area of one receiver to another service area. The first cellular communication systems were developed in 1946. Made in St. Louis, USA. These communication systems were installed in cars and connected to a single center, which provides a large enough area. In the late 1970s, the NMT-450 standard was introduced in Northern Europe at 450 MHz. Since 1986, the NMT-900 standard has been used, which expands the subscriber's capacity and increases the functionality of the system. The first experimental GSM network was launched in 1990. appeared in 1992. first came into force in Germany. GSM-900 is the most common type of mobile communication system. The frequency range of the operator is 890-960 MHz. The main advantage of the GSM-900 compared to other standards is the small size of telephones and long battery life without recharging. In the GSM operator, the stable connection is up to 35 km from the nearest base station (using accelerators and antennas). GSM-900 standard uses a special module of the subscriber - SIM-card to protect against unauthorized access. This card is equipped with a microcircuit with accurate information about a known subscriber, so it can be used on any GSM standard mobile device. Each card has a special identification number. Another advantage of the SIM card is that when a subscriber changes the device, his mobile number and all the information on it are saved

Advertising

Advertising, advertising (French *reclame*, Latin *reclamo* - advertisement) - a message distributed in order to provide information about the consumer properties of goods, services and increase demand for it; disseminate information about certain people, organizations, works of literature and art. Advertising is a paid form of communication through the mass media (television, radio, newspapers, the Internet, brochures, posters, etc.). Any advertisement was informative or attention-grabbing. There are many types of advertising: Advertising in the point of sale, Institutional (for the purpose of forming a good opinion) Advertising, Informational Advertising, Advertising in trade and transport, Street Advertising (posters, billboards), Oral Advertising, Print Advertising, etc. The simplest forms of advertising appeared. In ancient Greece and ancient Rome, advertisements were placed on wooden boards and shouted in public places. Printed advertisements appeared in England and France in the 17th century. Advertising has long been known to the Kazakh people. Oral examples of it are given in folklore with the concepts of "declaring", "declaring". Examples of advertisements are in the songs "Kobylandy batyr", "Munlyk-Zarlyk" and "Oguznama". At the end of the 19th century in the newspapers "Turkestan province", "Steppe province" political-economic. Advertisements on educational, literature and art education are provided. In the 20th century, the purpose and content of advertising has expanded, flexibility has increased, the internal structure of the language of advertising has been differentiated. Due to the expansion of the market economy in Kazakhstan, a variety of advertising services are developing. Advertising companies have emerged that deal with advertising strategies. One type of advertising is a poster (*afficher* - announcement, hanging). Theater posters -

announcements of performances and other entertainment events. Posters are hung in front of the theater, on the streets, squares and other public places.

Advertising is the effective dissemination of information about the properties and services of goods in order to form and increase demand

Theme: Internal and external policy of Kazakhstan

Lexical : Strategy 2050 as the political course of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A strong state and Kazakhstan's entry into the top thirty developed countries of the world. Political system of Kazakhstan. . Branch of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other countries

Summary of the content

Strategy 2050 as the political course of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A strong state and Kazakhstan's entry into the top thirty developed countries of the world.

The Kazakhstan-2030 Strategy became a factor in a special development model of Kazakhstan. In a global crisis, society was showing opportunities for success. Thanks to this, the economic growth that followed 2 years after announcements of this strategy. He happened due to the fact that the nation believed in its strength, the ability to change reality, move towards success, despite obstacles and barriers. The Kazakhstan-2030 strategy was a real breakthrough. Amplification has occurred adaptive properties of society. In 2004, at the opening of the VI session of the Parliament of the second convocation, the President noted that social and economic growth is driving change adaptation strategies among the population. Behaviors of citizens are changing. "They are they're not only waiting for positive changes, but also striving to get used to life, gain a foothold and assert themselves in the new social environment, and independently improve their welfare. "And it is precisely to this period that the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan nominated in 2004 the competitiveness category in the Message to the people of Kazakhstan. Then it was first said about the principle of the Kazakhstan model: from economy to politics 1998 was a turning point for Kazakhstan in terms of a fundamental change in regional policy, which was associated with the transfer of the capital. Astana became the largest innovative project that contributed development of the entire national economy. In the 2000s The design of large components of the Kazakhstan development model took place. Congresses began to be held in Kazakhstan leaders of world and traditional religions. The group of regional integration associations in which it participates has been strengthened. Kazakhstan - CES, Customs Union, CSTO, SCO. President's initiative implemented ON THE. Nazarbayev on the convening of the CICA. Apogee became the realization by Kazakhstan of the mission of chairmanship in the OSCE, the Summit OSCE in December 2010 and the adoption of the Astana Declaration. Since 2008, the practice of Astana Economic Forum, which was a reaction to the emergence of the international financial and economic crisis. It should be said that the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.

Nazarbayev warned long before the global crisis - in the book "Critical Decade", in 2003. Further detailed thoughts of the Leader of Kazakhstan on counteraction crisis were outlined in the articles "Keys to crisis" and "The Fifth Way". The efforts undertaken and constant monitoring of the country's development, including through the introduction of strategic planning methods, contributed to the accelerated development of Kazakhstan. As a result, in 2013 a new planning horizon was put forward - until 2050 of the year.

Political system of Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with the presidential system of government. Under the Constitution, Kazakhstan is a democratic, secular, legal and social state which recognizes the man, his life, rights and freedoms as the supreme values of the country.

Kazakhstan gained independence on December 16, 1991. Nur-Sultan is the capital city of the country. Kazakh language is the official language of Kazakhstan. The Russian language has the status of the language of interethnic communication. The unit of currency used in Kazakhstan is tenge.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the head of state, the highest political official, who determines the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the country and represents Kazakhstan on the international arena. The President is a symbol and guarantor of the national unity and the state power, inviolability of the Constitution, as well as the rights and freedoms of an individual and citizen.

The Government implements executive powers, heads the system of executive bodies and exercises supervision of their activity.

The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan performs legislative functions and consists of two Chambers acting on a permanent basis: the Senate and the Majilis.

The Senate is composed of deputies, two of whom represent each region of the country, as well as the cities of the national significance and the capital of Kazakhstan. Fifteen deputies of the Senate are appointed by the President with due regard to equal representation of national and cultural and other significant interests of the society.

The Majilis consists of 107 deputies, nine of whom are elected by the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan. The term of the powers of Senate deputies is six years; term of the powers of the Majilis deputies is five years. At the moment, there are three parties in the Mazhilis, including "Nur Otan" People's Democratic Party, "Ak zhol" Democratic Party of Kazakhstan and Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan. The country is divided into 14 administrative zones and has 3 cities of national significance.

The population of Kazakhstan exceeds 18 million people. The ethnic structure of the society, according to the national census of 2009, is as follows: Kazakhs - 63.07%, Russian - 23.7%, Uzbeks - 2.85%, Ukrainians - 2.08%, the Uighurs - 1.4%, Tatars - 1.28%, the Germans - 1.11% other - 4.51%.

Covering an area of 2.724 million square kilometers, the country has the ninth largest territory in the world. In the north and the west, the country shares border with Russia (7,591 km), with China in the east (1,783 km), with Kyrgyzstan (1,242 km), with

Uzbekistan (2,351 km) and Turkmenistan (426 km) in the south. The total length of land border of Kazakhstan with other states amounts to 13,200 km.

Kazakhstan is the largest land locked country in the world. Most part of the country accounts for the desert - 44% and semi-deserts - 14%. Steppes occupy 26% of Kazakhstan's territory, while forests - only 5.5%. There are 8,500 rivers in the country. The Northeastern part of the Caspian Sea is a part of the country. The Aral Sea is divided between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In Kazakhstan, there are 48,000 large and small lakes, among which are Balkhash, Zaisan and Alakol. The remoteness of the country from the oceans determine the continental climate of the country

There are more than 5,000 deposits of mineral resources in the country, the estimated cost of which is said to be tens of trillions of dollars. The country is ranked first in the world on explored reserves of zinc, tungsten and barite, second – on silver, lead and chromites, third – on copper and fluorite, fourth - on molybdenum, and sixth - on gold.

Kazakhstan also has significant oil and gas resources and holds the 9th place in the world in proven oil reserves, most of which are located in the western regions. In addition, the country's uranium and coal deposits are the 2nd and the 8th largest in the world respectively.

Kazakhstan is among the world's top ten exporters of grain and is one of the leaders in flour export. Nearly 70% of arable land in the north of the country is occupied by grain and industrial crops - wheat, barley, millet. Rice, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated in the south of the country. Kazakhstan is also famous for its gardens, vineyards and melons. Livestock farming is another leading area of agriculture in the country.

Since independence in 1991, per capita GDP has increased 20-fold – from US \$700 to US \$14,000. According to the British experts, out of 25 of the most dynamic economies of the first decade of the 21st century Kazakhstan is ranked third, leaving behind China and Qatar. According to the World Bank, the country has joined the group of countries with above-average income.

Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan attracted US\$ 200 billion of foreign investment, accounting for nearly 70% of the total volume of foreign investments in Central Asia. Foreign exchange reserves of the country at the beginning of June 2015 amounted to about US\$98 billion, of which more than US\$ 69 billion are a part of the National Fund.

In the World Bank and IFC's Doing Business 2014 survey, Kazakhstan was ranked the 50th. In the ranking of global competitiveness of the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) in 2015 the country took the 34th place, ahead of Spain, Turkey, Italy and many other countries.

Kazakhstan exports mining products, fuel, energy, the products of metallurgical and chemical industries, along with grain. The main trade partners of the country are Russia, China, Europe and the CIS states.

To diversify its economy, the country has successfully implemented a Programme of Accelerated Industrial and Innovative development, stipulating the modernization of the old enterprises and opening of the new ones.

At the moment, Kazakhstan is implementing a large-scale project titled “New Silk Road” that envisions the revival of the country’s historical role as the major bridge between the two continents. It is also planned to transform the country into the largest business and transit hub of the region. By the year 2020, the volume of transit traffic through Kazakhstan is expected to increase almost twice

In 2014, the Head of State announced the implementation of the new economic policy “Nurly Zhol”, designed to connect the transit routes in different regions of Kazakhstan, improve and modernize logistics, social and industrial infrastructure.

Kazakhstan has started to implement the Plan of the Nation “100 concrete steps” that involves radical changes aimed at the implementation of the Five institutional reforms. In particular, the programme envisions the formation of a professional state apparatus, ensuring the rule of law, industrialization and economic growth, identity and unity and the formation of accountable government.

At the same time, a large-scale social modernization programme is being carried out in the country implying the construction of new schools, vocational colleges and universities, opening of modern medical clinics and hospitals, improvement of the system of social support.

Currently, the country is home to 130 ethnic groups, and has a successfully functioning advisory body on harmonization of interethnic relations - the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan. In Nur-Sultan, the Congresses of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions are held regularly.

As a leader in Central Asia, the country is making a significant contribution to stability in the region. The country has made great strides on the global stage, which is proved by the presidency of Kazakhstan in the OSCE Summit held in Nur-Sultan in December 2010. Another significant initiative was the launch of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the Asian analogue of the OSCE. Kazakhstan’s activities as the chairman of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the leading organization of the Islamic world got positive feedback from the international community. The country is a well-established leader in the global anti-nuclear movement.

Kazakhstan is a member state of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The basis of Kazakhstan’s prosperity is the stable growth in all sectors of its economy, international recognition and political stability. Kazakhstan is a country looking into the future, which retains its culture, traditions and successfully realizes its huge creative potential in the nowadays dynamic world

Арнайы сұрақ

Арнайы жауапты, қосымша информацияны талап ететін сұрақты арнайы сұрақ дейміз. Олар: what, who, whose, when, where, what kind of ... деген сұрау есімдіктерінен басталады.

Who is this? - This is Saule. What are these? – These are books.
Where is he? – He is at home. Whose book is this? – It is my book.
Where are the pens? – They are on the desk.
Whose letters are these? – They are his letters.
What are you? – I am a student. What is it? – It is a pen.
What is your father? – He is a teacher. What colour is the cup? - It is red
Why is he absent? – She is ill. When is the next train? – At 8 o'clock.
Which of these girls is Sara? – She is.

Task 1

1. Where does she live?
2. What kind of house is her house?
3. What rooms are there in her house?
4. What is there around the house?
5. With whom does she live?
6. Who comes to her house?
7. Why does she love her house?

Сөйлемдерге who/whom сұраулы есімдіктерін қойыңыздар. Model: Who is there? Whom are we expecting?

For whom did you buy the flowers? 1. _____ has read the book? 2. To _____ did he give the letter? 3. _____ is at the door? 4. _____ was awarded the prize? 5. _____ did he tell? 6. _____ answered the question correctly? 7. _____ does she like the best? 8. _____ would be the most suitable person for the job? 9. For _____ are they waiting? 10. _____ has been informed of the situation? 11. _____ can we speak? 12. _____ will be ready by eight o'clock? 13. _____ is watering the flowers? 14. _____ did you photograph? 15. _____ attended the meeting? 16. _____ was at the party? 17. _____ could be heard most easily? 18. _____ do you believe? 19. To _____ did you sell your car? 20. _____ will be waiting for us?

Theme: Internal and external policy of Kazakhstan

Lexical : : Strategy 2050 as the political course of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A strong state and Kazakhstan's entry into the top thirty developed countries of the world. Political system of Kazakhstan. Branch of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other countries

Branch of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other countries

Agriculture is one of the most important types of material production. Agriculture is engaged in providing the population with food and some types of industrial raw materials. Agriculture consists of two major sectors: crop production and animal husbandry. It also includes fishing, hunting and beekeeping

In the Kazakh lands From the 2nd millennium BC, people began to raise livestock by hand. They began to look for pastures and move to increase them. They raised mostly horses, camels, sheep and goats. Due to the condition of the animals, they kept very few cows. Since then, people have been engaged in farming. Evidence of this is the grains of barley, wheat and millet stored in ceramic jars. Crops have developed more slowly than livestock. This is because stone and wood tools are not suitable for tillage. Only the river and lake lands were cultivated with them. From the 16th to the 17th centuries, agriculture began to develop in Kazakhstan. V. Kobyakov, the Russian ambassador to Tauke Khan's Turkestan palace in 1694, wrote that the locals sowed a large amount of wheat, barley and millet and grew spring and winter varieties of wheat. Residents of East Kazakhstan and Semirechye were engaged in agriculture along with livestock and fishing. In these areas, artificial ditches were dug for irrigation. Gardens were planted along the Shu and Talas rivers. Central Kazakhstan used a well-developed irrigation system for agriculture. The main industries are agriculture and animal husbandry. They include types of crops, livestock, groups, etc. sub-sectors. Agriculture, including animal husbandry, has long been a major industry in Kazakhstan. It provides the population with food (milk, fat, meat, fat, etc.), raw materials for the light and food industries. Both power vehicles (horses, oxen, camels, etc.) and fertilizers (manure, manure, etc.) are obtained from this livestock. Until the 90s of the 20th century, the agricultural structure of Kazakhstan was based on Soviet farms (state farms) and collective farms (collective farms). Since 1990, there have been large-scale socio-economic changes in the agro-industrial complex of the republic. At present, 149.1 mln. Tenge are owned by private owners and landowners in Kazakhstan. hectares of land. Of this, 25.7 mln. hectares of arable land, 3.6 mln. hectares of hayfields, 103.5 mln. ha of pastures (1998). Privatization of state-owned agricultural enterprises and modernization of the collective farm system have yielded positive results. The system of land relations has changed, pricing, credit and financial policies have been reformed, and the management mechanism has been simplified. In 1997, a total of 72,335 agricultural structures operated in Kazakhstan. 1847 of them are business partnerships, 601 are joint-stock companies, 3714 are production cooperatives, more than 65 thousand are farms, 192 are state enterprises. Privatization of agricultural enterprises has not only changed the form of ownership, but also created opportunities for their rapid development, restructuring of production, increasing the production of marketable products. The gross output of agriculture amounted to 305.4 billion tenge. tenge (1997). 41.5% of them are livestock. The sown area of the main agricultural crops in 1997 was 21843.7 thousand hectares, including 15651.5 thousand hectares of cereals. Wheat 11512.2 thousand hectares, rice 85.2 thousand hectares, corn 69 thousand hectares, sugar beet 13.6 thousand hectares, cotton 103.6 thousand hectares, sunflower 223.9 thousand hectares, potatoes 176.3 thousand hectares, vegetables 87 , 1 thousand hectares, fodder crops were sown on 5445.6 thousand hectares. The total grain harvest is 12.4 million tons. t. Including wheat 8955 thousand tons, rice 255.0 thousand tons, corn flour 111.2 thousand tons, sugar beet 139 thousand tons, cotton 198 thousand tons, sunflower 66 thousand tons, potatoes 1472 thousand tons,

vegetables 880 thousand tons. was. Yield per hectare: 8.7 centners from cereals, 30.8 centners from rice, 126.5 centners from sugar beet, 19.3 centners from cotton, 3.5 centners from sunflower, 84.1 centners from potatoes, 100 centners from vegetables , Was 6 c. At the end of 1997 the number of cattle was 4405.7 thousand (including 2181.8 thousand cows), sheep and goats 10896.6 thousand, pigs 881.5 thousand, horses 1101.1 thousand, poultry 15858.2 thousand. 1302.1 thousand tons of meat, 3220.4 thousand tons of cow's milk and 32.4 thousand tons of wool were produced.

Special questions (Арнаулы сұрақтар)

Who, whom, whose, what, which, when, where, why, how, how many, how much
қанша деген сұраулық сөздері бар сұраулы сөйлемде қолданылады.

What is your name?

Where are you from?

How old are you?

Disjunctive questions

A Disjunctive question (a tag question) consists of two parts. The first part is a declarative sentence (a statement). The second part is a short general question (the tag). If the statement is affirmative, the tag is negative. If the statement is negative, the tag is affirmative. Use falling intonation in the first part and rising or falling intonation in the second part of the tag question.

With the verb "be":

It's a nice day, isn't it?

Приятный день, не так ли?

He is here now, isn't he?

Он здесь сейчас, не так ли?

It was true, wasn't it?

Это была правда, не так ли?

He wasn't invited, was he?

Его не пригласили, не так ли?

With main verbs:

You know him, don't you?

Вы знаете его, не так ли?

He went there, didn't he?

Он пошел туда, не так ли?

She will agree, won't she?

Она согласится, не так ли?

He hasn't seen her, has he?

Он не видел ее, не так ли?

He's sleeping, isn't he?

Он спит, не так ли?

He didn't study French, did he?

Он не изучал французский, не так ли?

With modal verbs:

You can swim, can't you?

Вы можете плавать, не так ли?

He should go, shouldn't he?

Ему следует идти, не так ли?

I shouldn't do it, should I?

Мне не следует этого делать, не так ли?

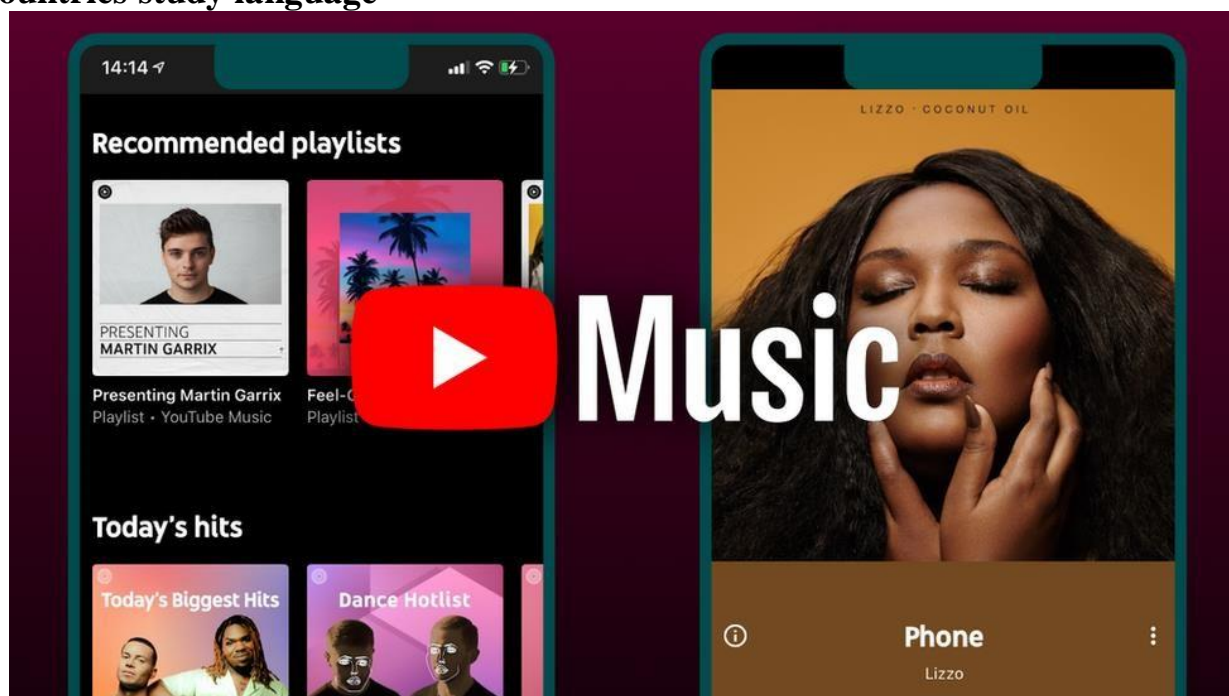
Task 1. Making questions.

Example: I'm very hungry. (What/you/eat?) – What are you going to eat?

1. We are going to the cinema. (What / you/ see?)
2. Len's coming for dinner tonight. (What/you/cook?).
3. Cathy is going to university in September. (What/she/study?)
4. Jack and Jill got engaged last week. (When/they/get married?)
5. Sue is going by train. (she/fly?)
6. It's my birthday next week. (you/have a party?)
7. It is very cloudy. (it/rain?)

Theme: Socio-cultural sphere of communication: Art, music, literature

Lexical :Outstanding figureculture of the country study language. The world of song and music. World -renowned singers and musicians. The role of culture and art in human life. Art, music, literature of the Republic Kazakhstan and countries study language



Music

Music is a world of relaxation that touches the soul, gives a special mood and mood. It is about a paradise. Very beautiful documents. When he goes into the world, you will be happy, you will feel the restoration of life, you will get to know a new side. These are special events. Music is often called a fun invitation. Listening to games

and music lifts a person's spirits and encourages calmness. The mastery of music is that it allows anyone to feel the soul, to feel the inner beauty, the heart. Through it, the ability of the human heart to feel the year of trust and kindness is felt. Music is the most powerful and reliable thing in the world. We treat ourselves well by empowering it.

We feel the musical game through us. The teacher's skill is to play music. In this way he finds a way to the creative heart of the audience. Favorite singers of the audience are Maira Ilyasova, Bibigul Tulegenova, Makpal Zhunusova. People who know their musical character, cognitive features. The flowers of the stage are in full bloom. That's how to appreciate music and look at it skillfully. Singers of the last century know the menu of musical cuisine. What about the first days? Are there any beautiful and meaningful songs in the country now? No way. No way. Recent changes, music reviews. Now Kazakhstan is a song for each other. Do you have a voice, bring the song to your ears, bring it to her, bring it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her, give it to her. Only his money is needed in the world, the song has meaning, no one is in a friendly relationship. A new singer, tomorrow's producer, where everyone is coming from. Intervention in life. The beauty and cover of the music disappears. From meaningless songs to the younger generation, healthy and thoughtful. We are growing up imitating them. This is not true at all. Should be expelled from show business. It is necessary to share the skills and values of singers who perform traditional songs, to work with them. Only then can ancient music be sent and served. For example, you can read by saying a bad word, a bad word. They are your aunts at school. We can paint with them, paint at school. If we wear earrings, we can wear them at school. - We need to be national, not foreign. Music is a tradition of the Kazakh people. If you read it in praise, reading is not Kazakh. Kazakh folk music, art Therefore, we must respect and consider urban music. So, unfortunately, it is necessary to study tennis.

Music news for boys. When I grow up, I want to contribute to this world of music. May that dream of yours benefit my country, I want to be strong. It was a high result. Music and human rights. There is an inner and inner soul, inner beauty, heart, sensitivity. Specialized futsal, good playing equipment. There are tears and happy moments. It is a phenomenon related to the musical context. Fights, music is patience, a science based on hard work. It is impossible to achieve high success. To do this, go to special courses and remember a lot. The main thing is to want music about yourself and feel your heart in it. About listening to music Unforgettable good luck on Saturday, friendship, forgetfulness, friendship. Found everywhere. Various holidays and celebrations are impossible without music. Military, celebrations and entertainment are impossible without music. The fact that children pay attention to a lot of things in a few moments lifts the mood for children. Is there happiness after all the moments of life, a moment beyond the anxious thoughts and knocking? With it you can make a thousand steps.

Music is a science full of work. There are many undiscovered secrets of music. You know where to start, how to develop, how to finish. World, music and health issues.

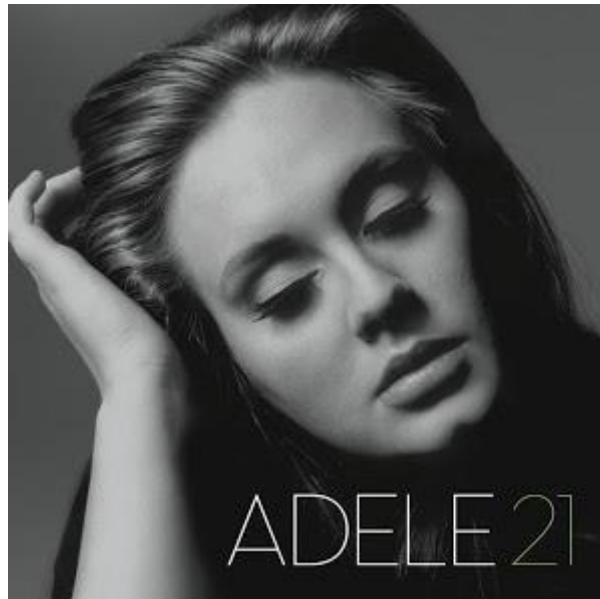
This is our personal relationship with you. Trips, interesting events, cartoons, calm moments, tenders, feelings depend on the noble people around you. Good qualities come from your heart. Everyone feels music differently. If you feel in each other's minds, I will feel another news. The new main thing is to translate the music, to reach the heart. There is no purpose to life without success and music. It will be boring to live without music. I want to dedicate my life to my life. Growing up, Bibigul Tulegenova, Roza Baglanova were the favorite songs of our friends.



World -renowned singers and musicians

A musician is a person who plays one or many musical instrument and is also referred to as an instrumentalist. History has given us some really notable music composers and performers the likes of which include names of people like Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Johann Sebastian Bach and Ludwig Van Beethoven. Just like everything else, music too evolved through the ages to churn out various genres. The most noticeable evolution took place in the last 50 years. There was the Rock 'N Roll era, which preceded the music of the 1980's. Music underwent yet another slight change and evolved into the music of the 1990's which was followed by pop music, house, club, trans and many others. To say that the hall of fame is reserved only for the classical musicians would be folly because even the new age music has given us people who have become legends in their own right. We have seen guitarists like Jimmy Hendrix and Jimmy Page (of Led Zepplin), drummers like Mike Portnoy (of the band Dream Theater) and John Bonham (from Led Zeppelin) and even disk jockeys like David Guetta, Swedish House Mafia, and DJ Tiesto. All of them have led very interesting live which deserves a read through. Therefore without further ado, here are the biographies of these famous men and women, along with a few

details about their life stories, timelines, trivia, including information about their personal and professional lives.



My favorite singer

I love music and I can say that I'm fond of a lot of music styles. It depends on my mood: sometimes I need some energetic and light disco music but I can also enjoy classical, lyrical or jazz pieces of music as well. And there is one singer I can listen to at any time. Her name is Rihanna.

My love for her started several years ago. It was in 2007 when I turned on the radio and the DJ said: "Here is a new single from Rihanna." I fell in love with that song immediately. The young girl was singing "The umbrella". The tune was very catchy, the voice was so soft and deep. I couldn't help dancing and singing along with her. That song became a hit at once and it was one of the best-selling singles of all time.

My favourite singer was born in 1988 in Barbados and her full name is Robyn Rihanna Fenty. Today she has released 7 studio albums so far and has already sold more than 150 million records worldwide. Rihanna has earned numerous music awards. She always gets stadiums full of her fans. I also dream of visiting her concert some day and dance to her tremendous songs in reggae, hip-hop and R'n'B styles. The lyrics in her songs are quite meaningful and romantic.

Rihanna is a very beautiful and talented person. She is not just a singer with a powerful voice, she is also an actress and a successful fashion designer.

The role of culture and art in human life

An important part of culture is art. We can't feel the spirit of any culture without the world of art, without the many beautiful things born of the creative spirit of the people, from the images on the stone and the rituals of the people, to the eternal works of Raphael and Michelangelo.

Indeed, art is a golden treasure of culture, one of the most amazing manifestations of human greatness - his desire for beauty. One of the key points from the previous definitions is that culture is the human world. In the manifestations of culture, human reason, intellect, goodness and beauty are embodied, and a world of goodness is created. At the same time, culture is the main tool that raises a person to the level of personality. According to Al-Farabi, man is a "cultural animal", that is, a cultured soul. Man is a product of nature and for him the natural environment remains an eternal necessity. No matter how many times it is said that culture separates nature from man, there is no doubt that man is the highest form of natural creation. И. In Herder's words, man is nature's first liberated being.

Centuries are a witness to the cultural development of man. But this progress has not always been comfortable for Mother Earth. Man has tried to turn the environment into a comfortable place for himself, but this activity has often disturbed and degraded nature.

One form of contrast between culture and nature was the doctrine of the natural anti-culture of man (Cynics, Friedrich Nietzsche). The twentieth-century work of counterculture was a movement against the transformation of spirituality into a commodity in mass culture. Cultural anthropology is a science that seeks to combine culture and nature. One of its founders is E. Wilson.

Of course, these doctrines exaggerate the laws of nature and biology, but it seems logical. After all, the twentieth century has shown that the dilemma of culture and nature is dangerous for human destiny, and created the doctrine of ecological culture in accordance with modern requirements. The following ideas should be noted as the basis of this doctrine, which inhibits human chauvinism:

Academician V.I. Vernadsky's doctrine of the noosphere (rational environment);

Ecological concepts of the Club of Rome;

Teilhard de Chardin's humanistic theory of human evolution; L.N. Tolstoy, M. Ганди,

A. Schweitzer, E. Fromm et al. developed humanistic ethics, etc.



ART in the people's life.

Some people claim that the world nowadays is too «materialistic». People sometimes fail to appreciate the beauty which surrounds us everywhere. They are too obsessed with, as they say, «real problems». Unfortunately, if you tell them to stop and look around, they'll think you're just laughing at them. «Can't you see I'm busy? Staring at things can't give me any money!» — will be the answer.

But all of us shouldn't forget the human personality is a fivefold constitution (a body, a life, a mind, a psychic and a spiritual being). None of these elements stands disconnected from the others. It's good to climb a career ladder as fast as possible and become prosperous. But don't forget about your soul — treat it to some art.

In my opinion art plays a great role in the development of the spiritual world of every human being. Art helps to see things from another point of view, it elevates the mind and soul, it helps to develop a good taste. I think it's very important that talented artists manage to capture and represent such an intangible thing as the mood. Thus the beholder not only gets information about the subject matter of the canvas but also he is able to understand the artist's attitude to it. And we should agree that a good painter should involve beholders into his creative process. That means that while painting the artist just gives us some clues, hints better to understand his message but only a very careful art-lover will understand them completely.

People who would like to call themselves educated ought to know a lot about art. It's all because art shows a person's outlook. For instance, there are such genres

in fine art as a ceremonial portrait or a historical painting. How can a person understand the artist's message if he doesn't even know what's going on the canvas?

Besides historical paintings and portraits there are other genres of fine art such as a landscape, a genre painting, a still life, a religious painting, etc. Each genre usually has some special features (at least, it used to have, because nowadays modern art is developing and it really knows no bounds).

Let's take a portrait. Though every portrait is distinct and individual, the center point of each is a face or a human figure. Other details are usually subordinated to it. In the background we can see absolutely different things — and it depends on the artist's design whether the background is vague or it is clearly outlined. The likeness of the good portrait and the original is caught with a sure hand. Moreover, it's important not only to convey the face features of the person but also to render a sense of his or her character. A good portrait can tell us the whole story of a person's life! What are other things which make canvases so different? Certainly, the style of painting plays a great role. Suffice it to say that if we compare an ancient portrait with a portrait which belongs to the epoch of the Renaissance or to modern times, we'll notice the difference at first sight. In the beginning people didn't know anything about the rules of painting, about such things as perspective or the way how to convey volume. A great technical contribution was made into painting during the Renaissance, when each picture seemed to strive for perfection. New rules of painting were discovered and canvases became more realistic. Artists started to pay attention to the smallest detail, there was a wide-color scheme in their works, they managed to achieve vision in depth and to create an open-air feeling in the work.

It's really impossible to mention all the styles of fine art as there are lots of them, but I'll say some words about one. It's Impressionism, one of my favourite.

As you can guess from the name «Impressionism», the main aim of the painters who work in this style is to capture and represent the first impression the scene has made on them. They view the scene broadly and that's why they don't tend to depict every detail. So, how do they manage to render volume and perspective?

It's all because they invented a new technique and adopted a new palette. Firstly, they discovered that every color has a complementary one (e.g. violet for greenish-yellow). They used them together and colors dazzled and dissolved in the eyes of beholders producing a wonderful effect. Then, they didn't mix colors, instead they put down pure colors which at a distance fused and produced the effect desired. They didn't use black color — only dark green, indigo or deep violet. Besides, impressionists usually used quick, vigorous brush strokes and rarely outlined the objects.

This technique was revolutionary. None had ever tried to do something like this before. That's why at first people couldn't understand Impressionism, their works of art were banned, other artists simply despised them. And now these canvases are the most expensive ones in the world. In prehistoric times the first people used chalk to draw a bison or a deer in their caves. Little children try to draw everything they see around them. You see, people tend to be creative. It's a wonderful way to express our own personality, a great way

to distract from problems. And though some people will say it's just a waste of time and it's completely useless, it isn't. Yes, probably not everyone is gifted enough to become a brilliant artist, but everyone possesses an ability to contemplate. Don't let your soul be bored — open the world of Art for yourself, explore its mysteries, ask questions and search for answers, enjoy the masterpieces and, probably, create your own one!



Kazakh. Musicians

The music of Kazakhstan (Kazakh. Musicians) is the musical culture of Kazakhstan. Until the beginning of the 20th century, it was exclusively folk art, the development of musical culture began only after the October Revolution and the republic became part of the USSR. After gaining independence, the development of Kazakh music continued, which became part of the world musical culture. An original musical culture has spread in Kazakhstan. It was based on the improvisational-epic works of Turkic peoples, performed by the narrator to the accompaniment of folk instruments: two-stringed dombra, kobyz, sybyzgy, daulylpaz. A notable feature was the competition held between the musicians. By the XV — XVIII centuries, there was a division of Kazakh music into songs and the instrumental genre of kyu, characteristic rhythmic and tonal features were formed. In the 19th century, a professional musical tradition was formed, which is represented, on the one hand, by kyushi - performers of kuevs, and on the other - by sal-series, a special phenomenon in Kazakh society. The first descriptions of Kazakh music are given by oriental scholars; Al-Farabi's "Great Book of Music" still remains a relevant work. In the XIX century, Kazakh music became an object of interest for representatives of European culture: musicians and art historians from both neighboring Russia and other countries turned to it. Russian orientalists begin the systematic study and preservation of Kazakh folklore, the influence of Russia, in turn, enriches Kazakh music and causes the emergence of a new galaxy of composers and performers. Among them are Abay Kunanbayev, Zhayau Musa Baizhanov, Kurmangazy Sagyrbayuly, Ykylas Dukenov. Since the 1930s, the formation of professional musical art begins. Musical figures invited from

Russia help in this: Yevgeny Brusilovsky, Vasily Velikanov, Boris Erzakovich - who, together with one of the most prominent Kazakh musical organizers, Akhmet Zhubanov, participate in the creation of the Orchestra of Kazakh Folk Instruments, Philharmonic, and a musical theater studio (later, the Kazakh Opera and Ballet Theater), create and stage the first Kazakh operas. In the following years, new musical genres came to Kazakhstan: pop songs and romances, chamber-instrumental, symphonic music, and numerous choirs of folk and Soviet songs were created. In 1939, the Union of Composers of Kazakhstan was founded. In 1944, a conservatory was opened in Alma-Ata . In the postwar years, a large form of Kazakh academic music was actively developing: new operas, ballets, and symphonies appeared. Composer-songwriters also work fruitfully. The most weakly is the development of chamber-instrumental music, however, new works also appear in this area. For the first time, Uyghur music stands out from Kazakh music: the first Uyghur opera “Nazugum” appears (Kuddus Kuzhamyarov, 1956), and symphonic and chamber works are created. In 1936 and 1958, decades of Kazakh art were held in Moscow, during which the achievements of musical culture were demonstrated. Weeks of Kazakh music take place in Tatarstan (1962), Armenia (1968), and the Uzbek SSR (1960.1971). Since the 1920s, Kazakh singers have been representing Amre Kashaubaev in the international arena, performing in France and Germany. His example was later followed by Bibigul Tulegenova, Roza Baglanova, Roza Dzhamanova, Roza Rymbaeva, Murat Musabaev, Alibek Dnishev. The ethnographic ensemble “Sazgen” introduces the traditional musical work of foreign listeners. The art of Kazakh performers: violinists Aiman Musakhodzhaeva, pianist Zhania Aubakirova - was awarded prizes at international competitions. In the 1960s and 1980s, a number of pop ensembles appeared: Arai, Ariran, Gulder, Dos-Mukasan, Otyrar Sazy, Yashlyk (Alma-Ata), Alatau (Dzhambul) , “Zhayyk kyzy” (Guryev), “Ulytau” (Dzhezkazgan), “Erengold” (Pavlodar), etc. After Kazakhstan gained independence in 1991, musical development continued. In France, "Kazakh Seasons" are held, during which singers and instrumental performers demonstrate their skills. Kazakhstan itself is also becoming the venue for international competitions. New groups appear: the State Orchestra "Academy of Soloists" (1993), the chamber orchestra "Camerata of Kazakhstan" (1998). In 1998, the Kazakh National Academy of Music was opened in Astana. In 2003, the premiere of the opera Makhambet by Bazarbai Zhumaniyazov took place. At the same time, musicology and art history are widely developing . In modern Kazakhstan, festivals of contemporary music "Menin Kazakhstani" (named after Shamshi Kaldayakov) "Zhas Kanat", "Asia Dauysy", "Golden Disc" . In 2010, in the Tola-Xinjiang district center of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China, 10,450 dombra players performed the Kazakh folk kyu “Kenes”, which was noted as a Guinness Book of Records.

The history of Kazakh national literature begins in the XIV-XV centuries, as a result of the formation of the Kazakh people and the formation of Kazakh statehood.

In the history of Kazakh literature, poetry and poetic genres occupy a dominant position. Three periods are clearly traced in the development of Kazakh poetry:

- Zhyrau period (XV century - the first half of the XVIII century);
- the poetic period (second half of the 18th century - the first half of the 19th century);
- the period of aitys (the second half of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century).

The earliest works of Kazakh oral folk art, whose authorship can be considered established, date back to the 15th century. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the works of the legendary Asan Kayga, akyns of Dospambet, Shalkiz, as well as Bukhar-Zhyrau Kalkaman-Ula, the author of sharp political poems, were well known. In Kazakhstan, there is a tradition of conducting song and poetry competitions between akyns - the so-called aitys. Such genres of songs began to stand out, such as tolgau - philosophical reflection, arnau - dedication, etc. In the 18th-19th centuries, new themes appeared in the works of Kazakh akyns Makhambet Utemisov, Sherniyaz Zharylgasov, Suyunbai Aronov - calls for the fight against bayes and biys. At the same time, the akyns Dulat Babataev, Shortanbai Kanaev, Murat Monkeev represented a conservative trend, idealizing the patriarchal past and praising religion. The akyns of the second half of the 19th century - Birzhan Kozhagulov (Birzhan-sal), Aset Naimanbaev, Sarah Tastanbekova, Dzhambul Dzhabaev and others - used aitys as a form of expression of public opinion, upholding social justice.

Literature of the second quarter of the XX century

The founders of Kazakh Soviet literature were the poets Saken Seifulin, Baimagambet Iztolin, Ilyas Dzhan Sugurov, writers Mukhtar Auezov, Sabit Mukanov, Beimbet Mailin.

In 1926, the Kazakh Association of Proletarian Writers was created, which in the early years of its existence actively fought against nationalist manifestations in literature. In 1934, the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan was organized, as a part of which later sections of Russian and Uyghur writers began to work.

Civil-patriotic poetry was the first to respond to the events of the Great Patriotic War in Kazakh literature - Amanzholov's poem "The Tale of the Death of a Poet" (1944) appeared, telling about the exploit of the poet Abdulla Dzhumagaliev, who died near Moscow, verses by Tokmagambetov, Zharokov, Ormanov and others. the novels Soldier from Kazakhstan by Gabit Musrepov (1949) and Terrible Days by Akhtapov (1957) were published.

In 1954, Mukhtar Auezov completed the tetralogy, which received an echo in many countries - the epic novel "The Way of Abai", dedicated to the life of the great Kazakh poet Abay Kunanbaev. Post-war Kazakh literature began to master large-scale literary forms of the great Soviet style - novels, trilogies, poems and novels in verse. Dramaturgy and science fiction also developed.

THE VERB "TO BE" IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Simple past of “to be” (positive)

Present	Past	
am, is	was	For example: Last night I was at home.
are	were	For example: We were very glad to see you.

Simple past of “to be” (negative)

Present	Past	
am not, isn't	wasn't	For example: I wasn't busy.
aren't	weren't	For example: The exercises weren't so difficult.

Simple past of “to be” (question)

Task 2

Give the following in the plural.

1. The child was sleepy.
2. My daughter was cold.
3. The lamp was new.
4. The dictation was not difficult.
5. Was the film interesting?
6. The book was interesting.
7. The table was low.
8. The sentence was long.-

Task 3

Give the following in negative.

1. That girl was small.
2. The children were at school.
3. The room was dark.
4. The books were on the shelf.
5. They were busy yesterday._

Task 4

Make up general questions.

1. They were old friends. _____
2. Benny was in the nursery. _____
3. It was a long story. _____
4. The conference was boring. _____
5. The contract was interesting for our managers. _____

Theme: Branch services and international organizations or agreements regulating its operations

Lexical: Branch services and international organizations or agreements regulating its operations

The role foreign language in establishing tolerance and mutual understanding among different political systems, representatives of culture and religion.

Kazakhstan's contribution to the fight against international terrorism

Branch services and international organizations or agreements regulating its operations

International organizations are the Germans of your peers, as well as the faith of public organizations, ethnic societies, governments. It was created to achieve common goals in various spheres of public life (political, economic, social, cultural, scientific, technical and psychological) and is important for the ACA of the international partnership.

International koumiss in the XIX century. In the second stage, Bolden will be able to find a solution to the fundamental problems of the developed economic and socio-political relations, emerging from the framework of the national state. The first mass international organizations - the Red Cross - the First International - founded in 1863 by the Swiss Henri Dunant - in 1864 in London by K. Marx. Engels is a comrade of the International Workers' Foundation. The first organization of international cooperation - 1874 The General Postal Union. World Wars I and II, which provoked warmth in international organizations. After their completion, they analyzed the needs of the world and tried to achieve an effective, daily international security victory in order to avoid it. Thus, in 1919, the League of Nations was destroyed. 1945 The Charter of the United Nations was adopted in San Francisco. XX century XXI century At the beginning of the world there are dozens of different international concepts of our activities, mass-tasks, collective abandonment, stakeholder consciousness, a variety of governments. Associate variables are relationships and interactions with international organizations. The government is another option on a voluntary basis for those who come to an agreement with the professional community.

They:

United Nations (1945),

People's currency (1945),

World Trade Organization (1995),

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO, 1949),

'Export houses of the House of Oil Elders (OPEC, 1960) wife b
I rely on the fact that I am a member of the youth organization "Urylymdar", a private
company, lard, institutions, countries. The good news in their work: * Parliament of
the Interstate Union (1889),
International Olympic Committee (1894),
Clubs of Rome (1968),
Greenpeace (1971) wife



The role of foreign languages in the establishment of tolerance and mutual understanding between different political systems, cultures and religions.

Today, everything possible is being done in our country to ensure peace, security, tranquility, prosperity, stability, democratic, just and rational political and economic development. At the moment, it is clear that only unity, peace, friendship, cooperation, economic and political development, and an ironclad order can save the country.

It is no exaggeration to say that after gaining independence, Kazakhstan has made great strides in shaping our country, strengthening our sovereignty and finding the right direction for future development. Thanks to the nature of tolerance of our people, as well as the fair policy of the country's leadership, Kazakhstan has successfully entered the XXI century, avoiding deadlock in the political, economic and social spheres. The country has made significant progress in socio-economic and democratic modernization, all at a time when the multi-ethnic people of Kazakhstan maintain public peace and harmony.

When talking about these achievements of Kazakhstan, we must not forget about the interethnic and interfaith harmony, which is the mainstay of its rapid development. This is a great precondition that will allow our country to move forward. However, the history of human development shows that friendship, harmony and peace between different peoples are not eternal blessings. In order to maintain it, it is necessary to

take daily and regular actions as a nation. Only then will the voices of people of different nationalities and religions living in Kazakhstan become a powerful force.

In this regard, we know that in our country, special attention is paid to issues of interfaith nature. Kazakhstan is a country where people of many nationalities live in peace in the vast steppes. Despite this diversity, there is a perception among government officials today that Kazakhstan is one of the few "oases" without inter-ethnic and inter-religious strife.

One of the most important factors in the establishment of interethnic and interfaith harmony and peace in the country is the presence of universal human and humanistic values in the traditional religions of Islam, Christianity and Judaism. These traditional religions play an important role in the spiritual renewal of the society of Kazakhstan and the peaceful coexistence of families: they serve to strengthen friendship, mutual respect and understanding in our society. Explaining such ideas from the high tribunes of the country, he noted that Kazakhstan has been a crossroads of different cultures and religions since ancient times. It tells about the good traditions inherited from our ancestors from the very beginning.

As a proof of this, the results of sociological research conducted by the International Center of Cultures and Religions of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan on "The impact of religious values on the socio-political situation in Kazakhstan" and "Dynamics of public confidence in major religions in Kazakhstan" are cited. I thought.

The survey found that 95% of Kazakhstan's adult population professes a particular religion. 92% of them are representatives of Islam and Orthodoxy. However, the majority of the population stated that in everyday life they are guided not by religious principles, but by the principles of secular society. At the same time, the majority of the population is positive about the state's policy in the field of religion. However, the population does not fully agree on the legal priority of the main traditional religions over other religions. In general, sociological research has shown that the level of religious tolerance of the population of Kazakhstan is very high. Kazakhstan's multiethnic nature and the proliferation of the two main religions have also increased tolerance for other religions. A significant proportion of the population (33.8%) stated that they could tolerate religious intolerance.

One of the peculiarities of the development of Kazakhstan at the present time is the constant increase in the role of religion in society. Its relevance and status are growing, its social functions are expanding, and the number of believers and religious associations is growing. Over the past decade, the multi-confessional space of the republic has been complicated by the emergence of new organizations of non-traditional religious movements and the emergence of other religious structures, apart from all religious associations of traditional religions. Such changes do not provide equal opportunities for economic, social, cultural and religious revival for people of all nationalities and ethnic groups



Theme: Branch services and international organizations or agreements regulating its operations

Lexical : Branch services and international organizations or agreements regulating its operations

Kazakhstan's contribution to the fight against international terrorism

Terrorism means, "Who is behind the crime and why did it happen?" The question arises. In this regard, we need to pay attention to some fundamental issues. First, it is known that the religious beliefs and positions of Salafis are aggressive against our society and state. And it is quite possible that such an attitude, which is formed in the human body, will eventually turn into a negative action. The events taking place in our country and abroad on the basis of religion are a clear proof of this. In particular, the events of 2011-2012 in Aktobe, Atyrau and Taraz, and in 2016 in Aktobe and Almaty are the result of the idea of Wahhabism based on terrorism. Second, videos on the Internet show that religious aggression on the part of young people can lead to unintentional bloodshed and even suicide. Their religious literacy is shallow. This is because not only the followers of this sect but also the preachers are not religiously literate. This is because there is a known party that gives them a fatwa (instruction) and guides them, and this party uses them as its gloves when necessary. For example, the events of 2011-2012 were caused by the fatwa of an unknown sheikh named Abu Munzir al-Shinkiti. Third, other Salafis in the country have linked the group to Daesh. No one can hide the fact that the theological and religious ideology of Daesh is Salafi. Therefore, the religious background and ideological base are common. We must not ignore it in order not to err in our account of the Salafi movement. Fourth, I hope that these events will provide an additional solid basis for making bold political decisions regarding Salafism in our country. Until now, we have divided Salafis into "serious and radical." And we do not know

when the aggressive views of these "serious" people against society and the nation will become action. It should also be noted that there is a socio-legal and criminological aspect of terrorism, the structure and dynamics of terrorist crimes, the causal factor in the spread and development of terrorism. Kazakhstan strongly condemns all forms of terrorism and supports the collective efforts of the world community in combating this negative phenomenon. Our country has acceded to all 13 international universal conventions on combating terrorism. He is actively involved in the fight against extremism and terrorism in the world. Currently, the country has implemented a program to combat religious extremism and terrorism for 2013-2017. Also in 2015, at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, President Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed to develop a plan "Global Strategic Initiative 2045" to rid the world of the threat of war and eliminate its causes. The goal is to establish a common responsibility for human development. The issue of creating a single global network to combat international terrorism and extremism was also raised. - In general, what is the nature of terrorist organizations?

- Terrorism is not an ideology, a doctrine, not even a systematic opinion. This is a strategy. They divide the world into two groups: "good" and "bad" and classify themselves as "good". In order to carry out terrorist acts, it is necessary to prepare a scenario and make plans "a" and "b". Terrorism promises a bright future and new opportunities. Although vague, there are always political goals and interests. This is part of international politics, and therefore it is done through external support. First of all, terrorist organizations develop their ideology and, through books, magazines, social networks, and the media as much as possible, fill their ranks with like-minded people. Today, the search for the source of terrorism in the East and in Muslim countries is widespread. It is wrong to give it a religious character. In fact, there is no reason to associate terrorism with a particular nation or religion. The perpetrators of terrorist acts that take the lives of civilians will not have a religion or sect. Terrorist acts can be carried out by members of any nationality, any religion under the guise of any religion. He wants to justify his regret, resentment and disobedience to his fate by joining a terrorist group. Terrorism is shaking the world. One of the key issues in the fight against terrorism is to take into account the importance of security and the importance of foreign policy in relation to human rights, democracy, pluralism and the rule of law. In order to prevent our country from becoming a target of terrorist organizations supported by external forces, it is necessary to pursue a policy that respects international law, is rational, promotes national interests, and is based on the principles of peace and friendship.

- What are the results of the fight against the terrorist threat in the country?

- According to the official data of the Prosecutor General's Office, in recent years, the courts have banned about 15 negative organizations, such as Al-Qaeda, the Kurdish People's Congress, the Muslim Brotherhood, Hizb ut-Tahrir, from operating in the country. was built. One of the main principles of the struggle is the support of the people. In order to have this support, you need to be confident, to catch terrorists to be confident, to have the authority and knowledge to catch them, to have the authority and knowledge to have a strong professional level. We must fight together

for these needs. A supportive state can withstand threats such as terrorism and extremism, undermine unity, and withstand divisions within the country. Therefore, the fight against terrorism is not only the duty of government agencies, but also the duty of every citizen of Kazakhstan.



Achievement of global industry science and practice achievements

The history of the emergence, formation and development of science and education in the world, the identified trends in each of its stages confirm the importance of the development of national consciousness, socially progressive steps in the study of science and general education. The evolution of modern science and education, that is, the history of development, shows that the intellectual, rational, cultural relations of each country are directly related to the development of science, its new opportunities for development. The development strategy of science and education of an independent country is determined by its integration into the world educational space, based on the ideas of national education and upbringing. Opening the third millennium, the current issue of education and science policy in Kazakhstan is one of the key factors in the sustainable development of the economy and social sphere of the country. At the turn of the century, Kazakhstan has joined the ranks of independent countries and aims to develop its system of political, socio-economic, cultural education and science in the society on the model of world civilization. Being a member of a civilized world depends on the spiritual, cultural, scientific and educational potential of our country. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev. "Only countries that have mastered the level of education and science will be at the forefront of global development," he said. Globalization also affects the field of education and science, which is the driving force behind the development of social consciousness - the changes and technological advances that have taken place in the new social life. Education also plays an important role in the process of global integration and rapid development.

The main task of the education system is to create the necessary conditions for the formation and development of the individual on the basis of national and human qualities, the achievements of science and practice . The search for a new direction in the domestic education system, the modernization of the form of education. Innovative changes, scientific, technological analysis of world pedagogical experience, new directions in the development of education led to the choice of a new strategy. The purpose of the main directions of modernization of Kazakhstan's education system is to provide its new content in the current market economy, taking into account globalization. Modernization of education deepens this process on the basis of maintaining the accumulated positive potential in this area and creates the need for new legal, scientific-methodological, financial-material and personnel compliance. Knowledge is a concept that has a lot to offer a person. While the scientific literature says that knowledge is a reflection of the world around us, necessary for the practical and cognitive activity of man, in the next literature knowledge is considered as the information we receive about the relevant objects. Regarding the concept of knowledge, the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language states that knowledge is the concept of the truth that comes to mind through reading, learning, and the Kazakh Soviet encyclopedia states that knowledge is a set of spiritual treasures of human culture formed in the process of development of all knowledge. Thus, the meaning of all definitions of knowledge is the same, that is, the information accumulated in the experience of man, in the spiritual life, the system of truth. Mankind's knowledge of the world around them is associated with the acquisition of new knowledge, which is full of complex contradictions and time. The maximum aspiration of the world community to the common interest, aimed at the formation of a single educational space - the education of a conscious and intelligent person who embodies universal and national values. From this point of view, it can be said that education and science are formed as an integral part of the life of all societies and individuals. The period of acquisition of a special character in the social life of education begins with the emergence of specialists who are independent of the activities of society and carry out education and training, the process of transmission of knowledge and social experience from generation to generation. The knowledge base can be divided into pre-scientific, ie simple knowledge that arises in everyday life and scientific knowledge. Simple pre-scientific knowledge is accumulated in the course of life, in action, in the scope of experience. He just describes the phenomenon, understands how it goes. And scientific knowledge is deep and meaningful. It is not limited to a simple description of a phenomenon or event. Scientific knowledge not only describes events, phenomena and facts externally, but also explains them, reveals their internal nature, significance and important connections, that is, determines the laws of development. On this basis, scientific knowledge predicts the direction of development of events and phenomena. Historical analysis of the problem of education and science, its formation and development has shown that it includes progressive ideas. In addition to the definitions given in our works on the concept of knowledge, as well as various definitions of the concept of knowledge given by other researchers, I.Ya. Lerner

defines "education is a pedagogically adapted system of knowledge, skills and abilities, experience of creative activity and emotional-value relations to the world, which ensures the development of the individual" [3,42]. The research scientist Yu.K. Babansky, according to Babansky, education is a system of acquiring scientific knowledge, skills and abilities that ensure the full development of students' abilities, the formation of their worldview, morals and behavior, readiness for social life and work [4, 24]. Pointing to the need to analyze it as a whole system, V.S. Lednev gives the following definition of knowledge: "Knowledge is the content of the process of changing the qualities and qualities of a person, his necessary conditional, organized action. Education is a solid foundation for the constant development and renewal of national culture. It is the only system that determines the meaning and content of life, the historical destiny and essence of national civilization. Thus, new changes in the world pose a challenge to society and the state to radically change the education system, taking into account the emerging values. The socio-cultural situation on the threshold of a new era puts on the agenda the need to move to a new educational space, which aims to change not only the education system itself, but also its core. It is known that in the twentieth century, the basis of all spheres of public life was the cultural macromodel of science, industry, education. The new approach to education and the new paradigms of education that have emerged in connection with it have paved the way for the introduction of a new cultural macromodel based on the unity of cultural and historical history. If we analyze the world level in the field of education, we will see that it is constantly evolving, adapting to constantly changing needs, actively influencing its internal state and identifying those needs in advance. R.S. Omarova: "In today's" information society "education has found its true expression. Therefore, knowledge is a set of true and accurate information about material and spiritual phenomena, their correct, objective reflection in the human mind. Education is the education of the younger generation to preserve the continuity of national values and cultural heritage of mankind and to equip each student with the most necessary general scientific knowledge about nature and society as an individual, to learn about social phenomena and the natural environment. The approach is to form. Therefore, in line with the global process of education development, it is important to raise the field of general education to a new level of quality, based on the achievements of our past history, our national values "[2, 39]. Thus, in today's globalization, the objectives of education are to develop the creative potential of the individual, to form a solid foundation of morality and a healthy lifestyle, to promote the best examples of national culture, to educate people to respect national traditions, etc. You can create a node. Education should be aimed at ensuring the participation of every citizen of the country in the socio-political, economic and cultural life, the formation of a conscious attitude to the rights and responsibilities of the individual. Educating people in the modern world poses great challenges to modern educational organizations. Each epoch should have its own heroes, eminent figures, the main content of national education in today's civil society. The main idea of the requirements of globalization is the creation of modern knowledge on an information basis. The amount of information

almost doubles every ten years. Striving to keep up with the pace of scientific and technological progress, the education system contributes to the increase of its content. In this case, human life must be solved by optimization. In science, this process is called the synergetic state, ie the period of interaction. It is at this stage that ethnocultural integration can be achieved. Its main condition is the transformation of the human mind into a shaft, not only in terms of a set of knowledge. This is one of the main principles of ethnocultural education in civil society. Whatever the society, it will be biologically and spiritually renewed by future generations. Today's youth of the globalized society is also formed on the basis of best practices in education. However, there is no doubt that modern education has a long history. It is a legitimate need to know that history, to know the stages of its historical development. At one time, the genesis of knowledge, its past and present, in other words, our national knowledge based on the philosophy of education will not be complete. Today, the main goal of our independent country is to join the ranks of developed civilized countries, to take a place in the world educational space. This is the direction of development of the national education system

THE GERUND

This looks exactly the same as a present participle, and for this reason it is now common to call both forms 'the -ing form'. However it is useful to understand the difference between the two. The gerund always has the same function as a noun (although it looks like a verb), so it can be used:

a) as the subject of the sentence:

Eating people is wrong.

Hunting tigers is dangerous.

Flying makes me nervous.

b) as the complement of the verb 'to be':

One of his duties is attending meetings.

The hardest thing about learning English is understanding the gerund.

One of life's pleasures is having breakfast in bed.

c) after prepositions. The gerund must be used when a verb comes after a preposition:

Can you sneeze without opening your mouth?

She is good at painting.

They're keen on windsurfing.

She avoided him by walking on the opposite side of the road.

We arrived in Madrid after driving all night.

My father decided against postponing his trip to Hungary.

This is also true of certain expressions ending in a preposition, e.g. in spite of, there's no point in..:

There's no point in waiting.

In spite of missing the train, we arrived on time.

d) after a number of 'phrasal verbs' which are composed of a verb + preposition/adverb

Example:

to look forward to, to give up, to be for/against, to take to, to put off, to keep on:

I look forward to hearing from you soon. (at the end of a letter)

When are you going to give up smoking?

She always puts off going to the dentist.

He kept on asking for money.

NOTE: There are some phrasal verbs and other expressions that include the word 'to' as a preposition, not as part of a to-infinitive: - to look forward to, to take to, to be accustomed to, to be used to. It is important to recognize that 'to' is a preposition in these cases, as it must be followed by a gerund:

We are looking forward to seeing you.

I am used to waiting for buses.

She didn't really take to studying English.

It is possible to check whether 'to' is a preposition or part of a to-infinitive: if you can put a noun or the pronoun 'it' after it, then it is a preposition and must be followed by a gerund:

I am accustomed to it (the cold).

I am accustomed to being cold.

e) in compound nouns

Example:

a driving lesson, a swimming pool, bird-watching, train-spotting

It is clear that the meaning is that of a noun, not of a continuous verb.

Example:

the pool is not swimming, it is a pool for swimming in.

f) after the expressions:

can't help, can't stand, it's no use/good, and the adjective worth:

She couldn't help falling in love with him.

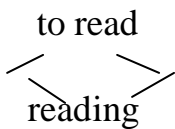
I can't stand being stuck in traffic jams.

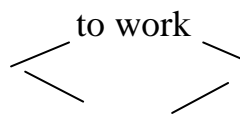
It's no use/good trying to escape.

It might be worth phoning the station to check the time of the train.

The Gerund used after the verbs to stop, to continue, to begin, to go on, to finish, to mind:

- 1) He didn't stop smoking although I asked him to.
- 2) Please go on reading.
- 3) He's already finished reading this book.
- 4) Do you mind waiting for him?
- 5) I don't mind your smoking here.
- 6) Would you mind waiting a moment? (= Please wait a moment.)
- 7) Would you mind not smoking? (= Please don't smoke.)
- 8) Would you mind my smoking? (= Do you mind if I smoke?)

9) He began  this book yesterday.

10) We continued  till 7 o'clock.

Task № 1. Үлгі бойынша сөйлемдерді өзгертіп жазып, аударыңыздар.
Model: What greedy men! – What a greedy man!

1. What reliable teachers!
2. What hardworking students!
3. What elegant models!
4. What boring stories!
5. What unusual performances!
6. What sweet babies!
7. What silly questions!
8. What dangerous drivers!
9. What experienced dentists!
10. What funny hats!

Task 2. Decide which is correct verb form.

1. I saw / was seeing a very good programme on TV last night. 2. While I shopped / was shopping this morning, I lost / was losing my money. 3. Last week the police stopped / were stopping Alan in his car because he traveled / was travelling at over eighty miles an hour. 4. “How did you cut / were cutting your finger?” 5. “I cooked / was cooking and I dropped the knife.”

Task 3. Put the verbs in correct form, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. While I _____ (come) to work this morning, I _____ (meet) an old friend.
2. I _____ (not want) to get up this morning. It _____ (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm. 3. I _____ (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone _____ (ring). 4. But when I _____ (pick) up the phone, there was no one there. 5. I said ‘Hello’ to the children, but they didn’t say anything because they _____ (watch) television.

Task 4. Use Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous.

Where your brother (work)? – He (work) at the institute. 2. Your grandmother (sleep) when you (come) home yesterday? What your brother (do) tomorrow? 4. I (not, go) to the shop yesterday. I (go) to the shop tomorrow. 5. Where Kate (go) when you (meet) her yesterday? 6. Look at these children: they (skate) very well. 7. You (skate) last Sunday? – Yes, we (skate) the whole day last Sunday. We (skate) again next Sunday. 8. My brother can skate very well. He (skate) every Sunday. 9. What you (do) now? – I (wash) the dishes. 10. What you (do) at three o'clock yesterday? – I (have) dinner. 11. You (have) dinner now? 12. Every day the boss (enter) the office at nine.

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