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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

**по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

по специальности

35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства

г.Шуя

Пояснительная записка

Предлагаемые методические рекомендации предназначены для обучающихся, изучающих иностранный язык по специальности 35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства.

Методические рекомендации являются необходимым пособием при выполнении обучающимися практических заданий и внеурочной самостоятельной работы по дисциплине.

Практические задания выполняются обучающимся самостоятельно, с применением знаний и умений, полученных на уроках, а так же с использованием необходимых пояснений, полученных от преподавателя при выполнении практического задания. К практическому занятию от обучающегося требуется предварительная подготовка, которую он должен провести перед занятием. Список литературы и вопросы, необходимые при подготовке, обучающийся получает перед занятием из методических рекомендаций к практическому занятию.

Практические задания разработаны в соответствии с учебной программой. В зависимости от содержания они могут выполняться обучающимися индивидуально или фронтально.

Зачет по каждой практической работе обучающийся получает после её выполнения, а также ответов на вопросы преподавателя, если таковые возникнут при проверке выполненного задания.

Содержание обучения по учебной дисциплине (2 курс)

Тема 1. Великобритания

Практическая работа 1. Вводный урок. Английский язык как язык международного общения.

Прочитайте текст, переведите, ответьте на вопросы.

English as a World Language

1). Today English is the language of the world. 2). It is only in the course of the last hundred years that English has become a world language. 3). In Shakespeare's time it was a «provincial» language of secondary importance with only 6 million native speakers. 4). Nowadays over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue.

5). English is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. 6). It is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic.

7). English is also spoken as a second language in the former British and US colonies. 8). In a number of speakers (400 million) it is second only to Chinese.

9). English is the major international language of communication in such areas as science, technology and business. 10). It is the language of literature, education, modern music, and international tourism. 11). English is the major language of diplomacy, it is one of the official languages of the United Nations organization and other political organizations.

12). Russia is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today.

13). One should say that English is not an easy language to learn. 14). There is a big problem of spelling, of the large number of exceptions to any rule. 15). This language is very idiomatic and the prepositions are terrible. 16). English is one of those languages which may seem easy in the beginning, but then the bridge between basic knowledge and mastery takes a long time to cross. 17). But if you cross this bridge it will give you great satisfaction. 18). You will be able to speak to people from other countries, to read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. 19). To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Questions:

1. It is easy to learn foreign languages?
2. Which language in the world is spoken by most people?
3. When did you begin learning English?
4. What was the process of learning?
5. Why is English not an easy language to learn?
6. Why is it necessary to learn English?
7. What advantages have the people who know foreign languages?

Практическая работа 2-3. Грамматика. Спряжение глагола to be в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

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 ... you from? — I ... from New York. 5. I ... a pupil. 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? — No, I ... not. I ... a lawyer. 11. ... your sister a typist? — No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 12. ... your brother at school? — Yes, he 13. ... your sister at school? — No, she ... not at school. 14. My sister ... at home. 15. ... this your watch? — Yes, it 16. She ... an actress. 17. This ... my bag. 18. My uncle ... an office worker. 19. He ... at work. 20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has so much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His wife ... not from St Petersburg, she ... from Moscow. They ... nice people.

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Where ... you? — I ... in the kitchen. 2. Where ... Fred? — He ... in the garage. 3. Where ... Lisa and John? — They ... at college. 4. ... you busy? — No, I ... not. Mike ... busy. He ... the busiest person I've ever met. 5. It ... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 6. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 7. We ... interested in classical music. 8. Vera ... afraid of snakes. 9. My grandmother ... not nervous and she ... rarely upset. She ... the kindest person I've ever seen. My grandmother ... really wonderful. 10. I ... sorry. They ... not at the office at the moment. 11. Where ... the keys? — In your jacket. 12. What ... the time, please? — Two o'clock. 13. It ... the biggest meal I've ever had. 14. Which sport do you think ... the most dangerous? 15. Chess and aerobics ... not as exciting as skydiving and figure skating. 16. Debt ... the worst kind of poverty. 17. The game ... not worth the candle. 18. Do you have any idea where he ... ? 19. Used cars ... cheaper but less reliable than new cars. 20. What ... the weather forecast for tomorrow? 21. Art ... long, life ... short. 22. You ... the best friend I've ever had. 23. I don't remember what his telephone number 24. Two heads ... better than one. 25. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! Coffee ... really very expensive this week.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. Я ученик. 2. Он летчик. 3. Она доктор. 4. Мы школьники. 5. Вы рабочие. 6. Ты рабочий. 7. Они ученики. 8. Я дома. 9. Он в школе. 10. Она в кино? 11. Мы в парке. 12. Они в театре? 13. Она молодая? 14. Он старый. 15. Она не старая. 16. Они сильные. 17. Она больна. 18. Вы больны? 19. Он болен? 20. Я не болен. 21. Я был болен вчера. 22. Она не была больна. 23. Мы были в кино. 24. Погода была прекрасная. Было тепло и солнечно. Мои дети были в школе, а мой муж был на работе. Я была в саду. Там было много красивых цветов. Это было весной. Я была счастлива.

Вставьте глагол to be в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... a teacher. 5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 6. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow? — Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Moscow now. 21. He ... in St Petersburg tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? — They ... in my bag. 23. Where ... your friends? — They ... at the stadium. 24. What colour ... your notebook? — It ... black. 25. The library ... on the right.

Практическая работа 4-5-6. Великобритания. Географическое положение. Промышленность. Политическая система. Население. Обучение монологической речи по теме «Великобритания». Лексико-грамматические упражнения по теме «Великобритания»

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Затем перескажите.

Text A. Great Britain

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate England from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, T Clyde and Bristol Avon. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Text B. U.K. Political System

The official name of the country we usually call England and occasionally Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U. K. is situated on the group of islands lying just off the mainland of north-western Europe. The British Isles include Great Britain proper, Ireland and a number of smaller islands. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The southern part of Ireland is the Republic of Eire.

Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean.

Britain is comparatively small, but there is hardly a country, in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found. There are wild desolate mountains in the northern Highlands of Scotland - the home of the deer and the eagle. The Pennine Range in northern England and the Cambrian Mountains in Wales are much lower. In the extreme south of England are the famous chalk hills, some of which form the Dover Cliffs. The southern and south-eastern parts of the island lie in varied lowlands.

The rivers of the region are short and of no great importance as waterways. The longest of them is the "Father of London", the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow. They have splendid harbours, for the coast line is very indented. Owing to the shape of the country, any point in Great Britain is no more than 70 miles from the sea. Naturally, it's made the English race a sea - loving one.

The warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. The winters are not severely cold, while summers are rarely hot. The British Isles are well - watered throughout the year. The cloudiness is rather dense, well over half the days of the year are overcast - fogs along the coast frequently hide the sun. The fogs of London, often made severe by mixture with city smoke have a world - wide reputation, but the one not to be envied. Rivers in Great Britain are seldom frozen and generally ice-free. The grass remains green all the year round. Thanks to climatic conditions, Britain in truth looks like one great well-ordered park with its old trees, green meadows and hedges.

Ответьте на вопросы

Questions:

1. Where is the United Kingdom situated
2. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
3. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
4. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
5. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
6. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?
7. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?
8. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
9. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
10. What is the population of Great Britain?
11. What city is the capital of the U. K.?
12. What kind of state is Great Britain?

Соотнесите английские и русские пословицы

1. East or West – home is best.
2. So many countries so many customs.
3. Every country has its customs.
4. When at Rome, do as the Romans do.
5. Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.
1. В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.
2. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
3. Сухой хлеб дома лучше, чем жареное мясо за границей.
4. Сколько стран, столько и обычаев.
5. У каждой страны свои обычаи.

Соедините, чтобы получились предложения

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. The City of London | a. was built after the Great Fire of London. |
| 2. Buckingham Palace | b. is for Queen Elizabeth ' home where she often stays at Christmas and Easter. |
| 3. Trafalgar Square | c. was a fortress, a palace, a prison, a zoo, and now it is a museum. |
| 4. Royal Opera House | d. is where the Queen lives. |
| 5. St Paul's Cathedral | e. was built to remember the battle of Trafalgar. |
| 6. Oxford Street | f. is London's biggest art museum. |
| 7. The National Gallery | g. is the lake in the middle of Hyde Park. |
| 8. Windsor Castle | h. is one of the most famous libraries in the world. |
| 9. Westminster Abbey | i. is Britain's main banking centre. |
| 10. The Speaker's Corner | J. is London's main shopping centre. |
| 11. The Tower of London | k. is in Covent Garden. |

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|-------------------------|--|
| 12. Regent's Park | l. is famous for its lake as well as for London Zoo. |
| 13. The Serpentine | m. is the largest private collection in the world. |
| 14. The Queen's Gallery | n. is in Hyde Park where anyone can make a speech. |
| 15. The British Museum | o. is famous for the Poet's Corner. |

Практическая работа 7. Разговор о погоде.

Прочитайте, переведите, затем перескажите текст

The Weather in England

The weather in England is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change into a fine afternoon. That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather". This statement is often made by the English to describe the meteorological conditions of their country.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favorite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be "How are you?" And after the reply "Very well, thank you; how are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the English often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in England is spring (of course, it rains in spring, too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp, and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the fire.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people, who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer, to France or somewhere on the Continent.

The most unpleasant aspects of the weather in England are fog and smog.

Практическая работа 8-9. Обучение диалогической речи по теме «Лондон». Лексико-грамматические упражнения по теме «Лондон»

Прочитайте текст, переведите. Запишите вопросы и задайте их своему собеседнику
Sightseeings of London

London has been home of many famous Englishmen. Some were born there. Some lived there all their lives. Others lived in London only for a short time but all gave something to this great city

One of the first names of importance is that of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet. He lived most of his life in London. He knew the courts of King Richard II and King Henry IV. His most famous work, "The Canterbury Tales", opens at the Tabard Inn, in South wark. Chaucer held official posts in London and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

William Shakespeare also lived in London. He lived there for more than twenty years. He acted at the Globe Theatre and wrote his plays in London. But London's famous men are not only writers. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, spent most of his life in London. He designed many beautiful churches, including St. Paul's Cathedral. He also designed palaces and fine houses.

Music is represented by a very interesting figure. This is George Frederick Handel. He came to London from Hanover in 1710. He lived for a time at Burlington House, Piccadilly, now the Royal Academy. After some success and some failure he at last became famous. This happened when he composed "The Messiah". "Judas Maccabeus". and "The Music for the Royal Fireworks". Like Chaucer and many other great artists. Handel is buried in Westminster Abbey.

Another famous London figure is one of England's greatest seamen. Admiral Lord Nelson. He has a very special memorial in Trafalgar Square. The monument consists of a very tall column. On top of it stands a figure of Nelson. It is called the Nelson Column. Equally famous is the general who led the army at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

This was the Duke of Wellington. His house stands at Hyde Park Comer. It is sometimes known as Number One, London. Like Admiral Nelson, the Duke of Wellington is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Выберите правильный ответ

- 1 The population of London is about
 - 10 million
 - 5 million
 - 7 million
- 2 An important date in English history is 1666 when
 - the Normans of France conquered England.
 - William the Conqueror became King of England.
 - it was one of the worst fires in history, the, Great Fire of London.
- 3 The Fire of London burnt for
 - 10 days and destroyed 20,000 houses.
 - 4 days and destroyed 13,000 houses.
 - 7 days and destroyed 16,000 houses.
- 4 The oldest part of London is
 - the City
 - Westminster
 - the East-End
- 5 The Queen of England lives in
 - Hampton Court Palace
 - Buckingham Palace
 - The Tower of London
- 6 In front of Buckingham Palace there is
 - Nelson's Column
 - Albert Memorial
 - the Queen Victoria Memorial
- 7 The Prime Minister lives in
 - No 10 Downing Street
 - Parliament Square
 - White hall
- 8 White hall is
 - fine building
 - wide street leading to Parliament Square
 - famous museum

Практическая работа10-11. Грамматика: Настоящее простое время. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

<p><i>Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.</i></p> <p>(USUALLY) 1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk). 2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) her two hours to do her homework. 8. She (to speak) French well.</p>	<p><i>Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.</i></p> <p>1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве. 2. Когда у тебя каникулы? — В январе. 3. Что тебе больше всего нравится в школе? 4. Мой брат работает в больнице. Он врач. Он встает в двадцать минут восьмого. Он работает утром и днем. Вечером он не работает. Вечером он отдыхает. 5. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски. 6. Когда вы встаете? — Я встаю без четверти семь. 7. Когда встает твой брат? — Он встает без двадцати восемь. — А твоя сестра тоже встает без двадцати восемь? — Нет. Мой брат ходит в школу, а моя сестра не ходит в школу. Она еще не ученица. Она встает в девять часов. 8. Он не моет руки перед едой. 9. Этот мальчик свистит в классе. 10. Он не играет ни на каком музыкальном инструменте. 11. Они играют в футбол и любят смотреть мультфильмы. 12. Они любят школьные каникулы, особенно летние. 13. День рождения у девочки 31 декабря. 14. Поэтому она получает много подарков.</p>
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Практическая работа 12. Транспортная система Великобритании.

Transport in Britain

You can reach England either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with a frequent train service; Luton, the smallest, used for charter flights.

If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferryboats which connect the continent to the south-east of England.

People in Britain drive on the left and generally overtake on the right. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour (50 km/h) in towns and cities and 70 m.p.h. (110 km/h) on motorways.

When you are in London you can choose from four different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi. The typical bus in London is a red double-decker. The first London bus started running between Paddington and the City in 1829. It carried 40 passengers and cost a shilling for six kms.

The next to arrive were the trains; now there are twelve railway stations in London. The world's first underground line was opened between Baker St. and the City in 1863. Now there are ten underground lines and 273 underground stations in use. The London underground is also called the Tube, because of the circular shape of its deep tunnels.

Практическая работа 13-14. Грамматика: Настоящее длительное время. Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в Длительных временах.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) a lot of books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well? 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance) every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance). 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England. 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvire (to speak) English, German and French? — Yes, she 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

1. Tom (to play) football on Saturday. 2. He (not to play) football every day. 3. I (to wear) a suit now. 4. I (not to wear) jeans now. 5. My friend (not to like) to play football. 6. I (not to read) now. 7. He (to sleep) now? 8. We (not to go) to the country in winter. 9. My sister (to eat) sweets every day. 10. She (not to eat) sweets now. 11. They (to do) their homework in the afternoon. 12. They (not to go) for a walk in the evening. 13. My father (not to work) on Sunday.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или в *Present Simple*.

1. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired. 2. Pat (not to cook) dinner at the moment. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to cook) dinner every Monday. 3. I (not to drink) coffee now. I (to write) an English exercise. 4. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 5. Your friend (to do) his homework now? 6. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 7. Look! The baby (to sleep). 8. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 9. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 10. My father (not to sleep) now. He (to work) in the garden. 11. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 12. What your sister (to do) now? — She (to wash) her face and hands. 13. When you usually (to come) home from school? — I (to come) at three o'clock. 14. Where your cousin (to work)? — He (to work) at a hospital. 15. Your sister (to study) at college? — No, she (to go) to school. 16. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 17. My mother (not to play) the piano now.

Запомните глаголы, не употребляющиеся во временах группы ***Continuous***:

to be, to know, to understand, to think¹, to recognize, to want, to like, to dislike, to see, to hear, to believe, to have².

Эти глаголы надо употреблять в ***Present Simple***, даже если действие совершается в момент речи.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или в *Present Simple*.

1. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday. 2. They (to want) to publish this book in July? 3. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously. 4. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it. 5. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? — You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 6. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 7. Your family (to leave) St Petersburg in summer? — Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 8. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a nice walk in the garden.

Практическая работа 15-16-17-18. США. Географическое положение. Промышленность. Политическая система. Население. Транспортная система США. Образование в США. Сравнение политической системы США, Великобритании и России.

Прочитайте тексты, переведите, затем перескажите.

Text A. The USA

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The inland regions are the Appalachian Mountains in the east, and the Cordillera in the west. The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, Saint Lawrence River and Hudson River. The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climatic regions. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. Most of the people live in towns.

The largest cities are New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco. The capital of the USA is Washington. It is a very small town. The USA is a highly developed industrial country, and its agriculture is highly mechanized. The state of Illinois is especially rich in coal. Iron is mined near Great Lakes and in other areas. The USA has rich oilfields in California, Texas, Alaska and other. The heavy industries are for the most part in the Middle West, around Detroit and Chicago, and other. Ship-building is developed in San Francisco and Seattle. The machine-building is highly developed especially in Detroit.

The USA is Federal republic consisting of fifty states, each of which has its own government. The president is head of the state and the government and chooses the ministers. Congress consists of two houses, the House of Representatives and Senate. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and The Republican Party. The communist Party of the USA is a party of action, a party working for socialism.

Text B. The Higher Organs of Power in the USA

By the US Constitution the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities: the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in the President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected together with the Vice-President.

Among the duties and powers of the President listed by the Constitution are the following: the President is Commanding-in-Chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and appoints ambassadors to foreign powers as well as other high officers of the United States. Within his competence is also the responsibility for taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

From this one can see that the Constitution gives the President some measure of control of the military establishment, imposes upon him a responsibility for foreign policy and assigns to him the obligation to administer federal programmes.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by Secretaries who form the Cabinet. They are appointed by the President but their nomination must be confirmed by the Senate. The Cabinet is a kind of an advisory group to the President which has developed by custom rather than by the provisions of the Constitution. The Vice-President

likewise participates in the cabinet meetings. The cabinet members are: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defence, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labour, and the Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare.

As chief executive officer, the President can at his discretion remove any Secretary. The Executive Office of the President is represented by a group of agencies. First of all, these are: the White House Office, the Bureau of the Budget, the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Office of Civil and Defence Mobilisation. These are not advisory bodies but the bodies which carry out administrative functions.

The whole legislative power in the USA is vested in the Congress. There are two chambers in the US Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Besides the legislative function the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President.

Text C. Education in the USA

Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18). It involves 12 years of schooling. A school year starts at the end of August or at the beginning of September and ends in late June or early July. The whole school year is divided into three terms/trimesters or four quarters. American students have winter, spring and summer holidays which last 2 or 3 weeks and 6 or 8 weeks, respectively. The length of the school year varies among the states as well as the day length. Students go to school 5 days a week.

The American education system consists of 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education. There is also such a notion as preschool education. At the age of 4 or 5 children just get acquainted with the formal education in a nursery school. The preschool education programme aims to prepare children for elementary school through playing and help them to acquire the experience of association. It lasts for one year. Then they go to the first grade (or grade 1).

Elementary education starts when pupils are 6 years old. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic). Sometimes children also learn some foreign languages, general history and such new subjects as drug and sex education. The main goal of elementary education is the general intellectual, social and physical development of a pupil from 5 to 12 or 15 years old.

Secondary education begins when children move on to high or secondary school in the ninth grade, where they continue their studies until the twelfth grade. The secondary school curriculum is built around specific subjects rather than general skills. Although there is always a number of basic subjects in the curriculum: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Physical Education, the students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects, which are not necessary for everybody. After the first two years of education they can select subjects according to their professional interests. The electives are to be connected with the students' future work or further education at university or college. Every high school has a special teacher — a guidance counselor who helps the students to choose these elective subjects. Moreover, he helps them with some social problems, too. The elective courses are different in various schools.

Members of each grade in high school have special names: students in the ninth grade are called freshmen, tenth graders are called sophomores, eleventh graders are juniors and as for twelfth graders, they are seniors.

After graduating from high schools the majority of the Americans go on studying at higher education establishments. In universities they have to study for four years to get a bachelor's degree. In order to get a master's degree they must study two years more and, besides, be engaged in a research work.

Text D. Transportation

The economic and social complexion of life in the United States mirrors the nation's extraordinary mobility. A pervasive transportation network has helped bring together in the vast geographic expanse of the country a surprisingly homogeneous and close-knit social and economic environment. This freedom to move explains in large measure the dynamism of the U.S. economy. Mobility has made possible vast metropolises, spreading suburbs, a lengthening radius of commuter travel, dispersal of business and industry, and the growing millions of nonfarm rural residents who constitute a new kind of urbanization without a strong centre.

Mobility has also had destructive effects. It has accelerated the decay of older urban areas, intensified pollution of the environment, and helped to undermine public transportation systems.

Nearly 90 per cent of all households own at least one automobile or truck, and many own two or more. The majority of home-to-work travel in the rush hours is by public carrier in such large centres as New York City,

Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. At the same time, most city transit systems have undergone a sharp decline: bus and subway rides have generally decreased despite a large increase in the urban population of some areas.

Although railroads once dominated both freight and passenger traffic in the United States, government regulation and increased competition from trucking substantially reduced their role in transportation. Railroads now move about one-third of the nation's intercity freight traffic, the most important items carried being coal, grain, chemicals, and motor vehicles.

Many rail companies had given up passenger service by 1970, in which year Congress created the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to take over passenger service.

Navigable waterways are extensive and centre upon the Mississippi River system in the country's interior, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system in the north, and the GulfCoast waterways along the Gulf of Mexico. Barges carry more than two-thirds of domestic waterborne traffic, the major products moved being petroleum products, coal and coke, and grain. The country's largest ports in tonnage handled are New York City, New Orleans, Alaska, Houston and Texas.

Airplane traffic has experienced spectacular growth in the United States since the mid-20th century. From 1970 to 1985, for example, passenger traffic on certified air carriers increased 126 per cent. There are nearly 500 public airports, the busiest being Chicago and Atlanta.

Практическая работа 19-20. Грамматика: Будущие Времена английского глагола. Конструкция «Собираться что-то сделать».

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Future Simple**.*

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow. 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) hello. 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose, and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with

a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (ECG or EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr Setton's call. 14. Dr Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

Напишите вопросы к выделенным словам.

Next summer I'm going to **Britain**.

Liz's going to Kongo in July.

He's going to Russia **by train**.

She's going to stay **on the farm**.

I'm going **to the beach**.

Чем вы собираетесь заняться вечером? What have you decided to do this evening? Are you going to do these things? Напишите правдивые предложения.

watch TV, read a book, cook dinner, wash your hair, go to bed early

E.g. I'm going to watch TV или I'm not going to watch TV.

Павел мечтает о будущем. Напишите о его планах, используя конструкцию **to be going to.**

Н-р: I ... (study) astronomy at university. – I'm going to study astronomy at university. (Я собираюсь изучать астрономию в университете.)

I ... (move) to London.

I ... (fly) to the Moon.

I ... (marry) at 25.

We ... (have) three kids.

My wife ... (become) a famous actress.
My wife and children ... (travel) all over the world.
We ... (eat) in restaurants every day.
I ... (open) a flying school in England.

Напишите отрицательные предложения, используя конструкцию to be going to.

We – not – catch – that train.
He – not – buy – a new sofa.
They – not – watch – a football match tonight.
I – not – tell – your secret to anyone.
Anna – not – stay – at home.

Карла собирается провести отпуск у моря. Задайте ей вопросы с конструкцией to be going to.

Используйте данные словосочетания.

speak Spanish there, play beach volleyball, stay in a good hotel, eat lobsters, go windsurfing

Задайте вопросы к предложениям, начиная со слов в скобках.

I am going to phone him tomorrow. (When ...?)
That tower is going to collapse soon. (Why ...?)
My friends are going to arrive today. (How many friends ...?)
We are going to pay for her. (How much ...?)
Mum is going to see her dentist on Monday. (When...?)
I am going to wear a white dress tonight. (Why...?)

Практическая работа 21. Столица и крупные города США.

Cities of the USA

Among large and famous American cities are Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York. Washington is the capital of the USA. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. D. Washington chose the place. The city was founded in 1791 and named after the first president. Now Washington is the residence of the president and the congress. The center of the city is on Capital Hill. This building houses both the senate and a House of Representatives. The White House is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It is the president's residence. Washington is a large scientific and cultural center. There are five universities in the city. The national academy of sciences and the library of congress are in Washington too. The national museum, the old and new national galleries of art, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln memorials are among the city sites.

New York is the largest city in USA. It is an economic, financial, scientific and cultural center. Dutch settlers founded the city in 17 century. The heart of the New York is Manhattan. It was heard that the Dutch built the first building of the town. The name Wall Street remained from our days. The business center of New York is near Wall Street. Another famous street is Broadway. It is the longest and the widest street in New York. It is the street where most famous theaters are situated. New York is the city of famous skyscrapers. The highest buildings are Empire State Building and the United Nations building.

Практическая работа 22. Обучение монологической речи по теме «Особенности национального характера американцев».

Прочитайте текст, переведите, задайте вопросы к тексту. По данным вопросам составьте свой рассказ.

Stereotypes of American people (here meaning US citizens) can today be found in virtually all cultures. They often manifest in America's own television and in the media's portrayal of America as seen in other countries, but can also be spread by literature, art and public opinion. Not all of the listed stereotypes are equally popular, nor are they all restricted towards Americans; and although most can be considered negative, a few actually assign neutral, positive or even admiring qualities to the stereotypical US citizen. Many of the ethnic stereotypes collide with otherwise unrelated political anti-Americanism.

According to William Bennett, a positive stereotype of Americans is that they are very generous. The United States sends aid and supplies to many countries, and Americans may be seen as people who are charitable or volunteer. De Tocqueville first noted, in 1835, the American attitude towards helping others in need. A 2010 Charities Aid Foundation study found that Americans were the fifth most willing to donate time and money in the world at 55%. Total charitable contributions are higher in the US than in any other country, and Americans are seen as compassionate by international observation, as well as self-identification. The belief that the ingrained compassion yields the charitable acts is in congruence with the numbers that show the bulk of charitable giving goes to religious organizations.

Americans are seen as very positive, and optimistic people. Optimism is seen as the driving force behind achievement of the American Dream. Europeans believe themselves to be more "down to earth realists", and view optimism as foolishness.

Americans are stereotyped as hardworking people, whether in their jobs or other matters.

The United States has an historical fondness for guns, and this is often portrayed in American media. A considerable percentage of Americans own firearms, and the United States now has some of the developed world's highest death rates caused by firearms. The international media often report American mass shootings, making these incidents well known internationally despite the fact that these kind of killings account for an extremely small portion of the firearms death rate. The United States is ranked number 1 with a gun ownership rate of 88.8 guns per 100 residents.

Perhaps the most common stereotype of Americans is that of economic materialism. They may be seen as caring about nothing but money, judging all things by their economic value, and scorning those of lower socioeconomic status.

Americans may be stereotyped as ignorant of all countries and cultures beyond their own. This stereotype shows them as lacking intellectual curiosity, thus making them ignorant of other cultures, places, or lifestyles outside of their own. The idea of American students dumbing down is attributed to the declining standards of American schools and curricula.

American people in general may be portrayed as racist or racialist, often discriminating against their minorities. Racism was a significant issue of American history and is still relevant today. According to Albert Einstein, racism is America's "worst disease." America is argued to be a "color-blind" society, but the extent of discrimination and prejudice among Americans is still controversial.

Americans may be seen as reckless and imprudent people when it comes to the environment. They may be portrayed as lavish, driving high polluting SUVs and unconcerned about climate change or global warming. The United States (whose population is 318.9 million) has the second-highest carbon dioxide emissions after China (whose population is 1.357 billion), and is one of the few countries which did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol. In the context of stereotyping it is perhaps more relevant to look at CO2 production per capita - the USA compares favorably with oil-producing nations in the Middle East, with Qatar at 40.3 metric tons per capita versus the United States's 17.6 metric tons per capita, but not with most European countries. Germany, for instance, emits only 9.1 metric tons per capita.

Along with many stereotypes, nations view the United States as one of the most powerful nations in the world. However, this view is partnered with the view that the United States is corrupt, arrogant, cold and bloodthirsty. Whether speaking about the United States' government or the nation's people as a whole, these views seem to stand even though these views are not exhaustively shared by the whole world. Peter Glick, co-author of "Anti-American Sentiment and America's Perceived Intent to Dominate: An 11-Nation Study," conducted research on 5,000 college students from 11 different nations using the stereotype content model and the image theory measure. "Consistent with the SCM and IT measure was the view that the United States is a nation intent on domination also with predicted perceptions that the nation is lacking warmth, and that the nation is arrogant, but out of incompetence." As a result of similar views, anti-American sentiment can develop, and the United States' security can be put at risk. For example, one of the most infamous anti-American acts against the United States was the 9/11 attacks. American stereotypes were not the main proponent of these attacks, but stereotypes become self-fulfilling and normative. If America is seen as arrogant, power hungry, intrusive, etc., then it is perceived that most American individuals exhibit this behavior, at least to some degree, and that the nation as a whole involves itself in situations in which it may have no business interfering.

Практическая работа 23-24. Грамматика: Простое прошедшее время. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change my books. Then I go home.

Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with delicious sandwiches. He is in a hurry to catch the 8 am train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming.

They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Past Simple.

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. Your brother (to go) to school last Friday? — Yes, he ... 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Last night he (to wash) his face with soap and water. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? — Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 13. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? — No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 14. Mary (to like) writing stories. 15. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet. 16. You (to tell) your mother the truth about the money? 17. You (to wear) your polka-dot dress to work? — Yes, I I (to wear) it yesterday. 18. We (to like) to go to the beach. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the TV to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 21. I (to enjoy) my holiday now.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half. 2. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 3. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 4. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to wash) the dishes after dinner. 2. I (to wash) the dishes from six till seven yesterday. 3. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 4. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 6. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 7. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 8. When they (to sail) down the river, they (to see) a little island. 9. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. 10. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday. 11. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 12. I (not to see) Mike last week. 13. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table. 14. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday? 15. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 16. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs. 17. You (to watch) TV yesterday? — Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 18. When you (to go) to bed yesterday? 19. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 20. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 21. When I (to come) home from school yesterday, my little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too.

before the beginning of the performance. 5. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 6. He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework. 7. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 8. When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm. 9. When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade. 10. She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor's. 11. What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? — I (to walk) out of the hospital. 12. He (to leave) the bank, when the thieves (to take) his money.

Тема 3. Австралия. Новая Зеландия. Канада.

Практическая работа 27. Географическое положение, промышленность и население Австралии. Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Затем перескажите.

Text A. Australia

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11 000 km southwest of North America and about 8200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word «australis» which mean southern. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government. Australia has two territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered under written constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite (the ore from which aluminium is made). It also produces and exports large amounts of other minerals and farm goods. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

Text B. The Climate of Australia

Australian seasons are the antithesis of those in Europe and North America (because Australia is south of the Equator): summer starts in December (ends in February), autumn in March (ends in May), winter in June (ends in August) and spring in September (ends in November).

Seasonal variations are not extreme and it is rare for temperatures to drop below zero on the mainland except in the mountains.

The country occupies the whole continent, so the climate is different in different regions of the country.

Darwin, in the far north, is in the monsoon belt, where there are just two seasons: hot and wet, and hot and dry.

The southern states are popular during the summer months, but the best time to visit is probably the seasons of spring or autumn when the weather in the south is mild. Spring in the outback can be spectacular if rains encourage wildflowers.

Average annual temperatures vary from about 27 °C in the north of the continent to 13 °C in the south. Floods and cyclones are rather common along the coast of the continent.

Summer (December-February) can get uncomfortably hot just about anywhere, except Tasmania. If you're in the southern states during these months its great beach weather. Up north, this is the wet season, when it's very, very humid and when the sea abounds with box jellyfish.

From June until August things have cooled down a little and dried up a lot up north. This is a good time to visit Queensland or the outback. If you're here for the skiing, now's the time to head for the snowfields of Victoria and New South Wales. Overall, spring and autumn are probably the safest bets — the weather is reasonably mild wherever you are, and spring brings out the wild-flowers in the outback, while autumn is particularly beautiful in Canberra and in the Victorian Alps.

Between the arid interior and the well-watered coasts lies a wide belt with average annual precipitation of about 760 mm.

Практическая работа 28. Рождество в Австралии.

Прочитайте текст, переведите, ответьте на вопросы

Christmas in Australia

Most Australians have been dreaming of a white Christmas for centuries. But the traditional European Christmas is just a myth for Australians. Santas wearing thick woollen clothes don't fit with Australia's thirty-degree heat. Thankfully things are changing fast. Now they have their own Christmas, Australian style.

Australia is a country which is largely made up of desert and sandy beaches. For the first settlers, two hundred years ago, a plate of corned meat and a mug of billy tea might have been the best Christmas dinner available. As a new nation developed and grew richer, people tried to recreate the kind of Christmas that they used to have in Europe.

Christmas in Australia happens in the summer. However, we tried our best to deny the reality of a summer Christmas. In the class-room, children learned songs like Frosty the Snowman and Jingle Bells. Up until recently, the only Christmas cards published portrayed white winter Christmases. All this was a bit ridiculous in a country where 80 per cent of the land has never witnessed a snowflake, even in winter.

However, the last ten years have witnessed some big changes in the Australian lifestyle. Many Australians now believe that the country should break its connections with Britain and the British Queen.

Now Australians see themselves as inhabitants of the Asia Pacific region. So now Christmas has got an Australian identity.

It's rare to find a flake of snow on Christmas cards these days. Now the publishers print Christmas cards with native Australian animals and landscape scenes of the Australian bush.

On Christmas day you'll find a large percentage of kids on the beach playing with their new surfboards, building sand-castles rather than snowmen. Indeed one of the most typical Australian Christmas presents is a beach towel.

It's not only with food and gifts that Australian Christmases differ from European ones. Because of the weather, the atmosphere of Christmas is different.

Instead of being a serious time where most families are indoors, Australians are usually outdoors in shorts and T-shirts, taking a cold six-pack of beer to a friend's barbecue. There are loads of summer festivals with people celebrating Christmas in carnival style.

What is unique though is something that most Australians are starting to dream of. That is a Christmas of sunshine, surf and sand. Although to many Europeans this may seem strange, to many Australians it's now the only Christmas worth dreaming of.

Questions:

1. What have most Australians been dreaming of for centuries?
2. Who doesn't fit with Australia's thirty-degree heat?
3. What did people try to recreate?
4. What did Christmas cards portray up until recently?
5. What do the publishers print Christmas cards with?
6. What is one of the most typical Australian Christmas presents?
7. What do Australians do on Christmasday?

Практическая работа 29-30-31. Грамматика: Настоящее совершенное время. Сравнение времен Настоящее совершенное время и Простое прошедшее время. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

*В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на **Present Perfect**. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. The pupils are writing a dictation. 2. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 3. I am learning a poem. 4. Good manners are going out of fashion. 5. Kate is watching the news. 6. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 7. I am eating my breakfast. 8. We are drinking water. 9. He is bringing them some meat and vegetables. 10. You are putting the dishes on the table. 11. They are having tea. 12. She is taking the dirty plates from the table.

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить **Present Continuous** или **Present Perfect**.*

1. What's the matter? Why he (to stop)? 2. My cousin (to look) for a job, but he (not to find) a job yet. 3. It (to be) impossible for her to feel at home here. 4. What you (to study) now? 5. They just (to give) you a pay rise. 6. Sophie is busy. She (to knit) a sweater for her grandson. 7. You only (to have) a piece of cake? You (not to eat) much. 8. People (to plant) carrots and tomatoes now. 9. You (to go) to plant tomatoes this year? 10. Johnny, who finally (to find) a new job, (to give) a big party. 11. How long you (to be) sick? 12. You (to see) any good movies recently? 13. What you (to look) forward to? 14. Nancy (to look) forward to this weekend. 15. She (to go) to read Shakespeare and she (not to go) to think about work. 16. Mike (to leave) for work yet? 17. They (to pay) their electric bill this month? 18. How long you (to know) each other? 19. Your car (to make) strange noises. Is anything wrong? 20. The boy (to do) his homework and (to take) a karate lesson now. 21. I (to have) dinner with my friends at the moment and I am very happy to see them again. 22. Jay never (to travel) overseas. 23. We always (to have) a dog and a cat. We love pets. 24. Larry never (to own) a sports car. 25. I (to love) him ever since.

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Present Perfect** или **Past Simple**.*

1. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early. 2. Where you (to spend) your holidays? 3. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? 4. While travelling in the Crimea, I (to meet) your friend. 5. I never (to visit) that place. 6. He (to visit) that place last year. 7. I just (to get) a letter from Tom. 8. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south? 9. He (to be) abroad five years ago. 10. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year? 11. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child. 12. He (not yet to come) back. 13. He (to go) already? 14. When you (to see) him last? 15. I (not to see) him for ages. 16. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last. 17. You (to pass) your driving test yet? — Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet. 18. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years.

*Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в **Present Perfect** или **Past Simple**.*

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You

(to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? — I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. — When he (to fall) ill? — He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read) this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. I don't think you ever (to see) Niagara Falls. 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party. — When you (to see) her? — I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

Практическая работа 32-33. Грамматика: Настоящее совершенное длительное время. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в **Present Simple**, **Present Continuous** или **Present Perfect Continuous**.*

1. a) Мой папа работает в институте.
b) Мой папа работает в институте с 1995 года.
2. a) Моя бабушка готовит обед. (СЕЙЧАС)
b) Моя бабушка готовит обед с двух часов.
3. a) Моя сестра спит.
b) Моя сестра спит с пяти часов.
4. a) Мама убирает квартиру. (СЕЙЧАС)
b) Мама убирает квартиру с утра.
5. a) Дедушка смотрит телевизор. (СЕЙЧАС)
b) Дедушка смотрит телевизор с шести часов.
6. a) Мой дядя пишет стихи.
b) Мой дядя пишет стихи с детства.
7. a) Она читает. (СЕЙЧАС)
b) Она читает с утра.
8. a) Они играют в волейбол. (СЕЙЧАС)
b) Они играют в волейбол с трех часов.
9. a) Мы изучаем английский язык.
b) Мы изучаем английский язык с 2010 года.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: **Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect** или **Present Perfect Continuous**.

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already. 6. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) basketball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 7. I (to live) in St Petersburg. I (to live) in St Petersburg since 1990. 8. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work)

here for fifteen years. 9. You (to find) your notebook? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 10. You (to play) with a ball for three hours already. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. 12. I (to wait) for an answer from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. 13. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 14. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 15. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for two hours already.

I already (to read) sixty pages. 16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it. 17. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. 18. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up. 19. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. 20. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time. 21. Where your gloves (to be)? — I (to put) them into my pocket. 22. I (to stay) with some American friends in Chicago. I (to stay) with them for two weeks now. I (to have) a great time here. I (to take) the opportunity to improve my English. I already (to see) the towering skyscrapers of Chicago which are reflected in the rippling water of Lake Michigan. I just (to take) a picture of Chicago's Sears Tower which (to rise) 1,707 feet and (to provide) a panoramic view from the skydeck. 23. I (to go) to give that cat some food. I (to be) sure it (to starve). — But Jane already (to feed) the cat. You needn't do it.

Практическая работа 34-35. Географическое положение, промышленность и население Новой Зеландии. Новозеландский стиль жизни.

Прочитайте тексты, переведите, затем перескажите.

Text A. New Zealand

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1600 km southeast of Australia and about 10 500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island — and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language» Maori, in addition to English.

The country once belonged to the British empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution. The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown-skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12 % of the country's population. New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries — Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

Text B. New Zealand Way of Life

New Zealand have a high standard of living. New Zealanders eat more butter and meat per person than do the people of any other country. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70 % of New Zealand people own their houses. Almost every family has a car.

Most New Zealanders live in single family houses with a small vegetable gardens. In the larger cities, some people live in high rise apartment buildings. Almost in every New Zealand home there are refrigerators, wash mashines, and other modern electrical appliances.

But air conditioning and central heating are rare because the weather rarely becomes extremely hot or extremely cold. In summer, New Zealanders prefer to keep windows open. In winter, fireplaces or electric heaters keep the homes warm.

Although about four fifths of New Zealand's population live in urban areas, cities are uncrowded. Traffic jams seldom occur, even in downtown areas. Large cities have excellent restaurants, milk bars, theatres, concert halls, and other places of entertainment. City life in New Zealand tends to be, rather quiet. However it is changing in larger cities, where international tourism is developing rapidly.

Near a fifth of New Zealand's people live in rural areas — in some of them, small settlements are linked by good roads. But in other areas, rancher's nearest neighbours may live kilometers away.

Some ranchers live almost in isolation. Nevertheless, most farms and ranches have electricity. Many farm families run their farms with little or no hired help.

Практическая работа 36-37-38-39. Грамматика: Прошедшее совершенное время. Сравнение времен Простое прошедшее время и Прошедшее совершенное время. Грамматика: Прошедшее совершенное длительное время. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

- 1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.**
- 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.**
- 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 10. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 15. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).**

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember)

that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. My friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the exams successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 11. Where you (to work) before you (to go) to university? 12. He (to know) French before he (to visit) France. 13. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 14. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 15. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 16. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 17. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 18. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 19. When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 20. She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for three hours already. 6. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) basketball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 7. I (to live) in St Petersburg. I (to live) in St Petersburg since 1990. 8. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work)

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous и Past Perfect.

1. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 2. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a message from her. 3. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 4. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 5. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 6. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 7. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money. 8. I (to sit) in an armchair and (to think) of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly (to open) and an old friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a very long time (to enter) the room. 9. She (to come) to see us just at the time when we (to have) dinner. It (to be) the first time I (to see) her. 10. I (to see) him just as he (to leave) the hotel. 11. I (not to see) him before we (to meet) at the concert. 12. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything. 13. After spending several days in Paris he (to feel) lonely and (to want) to return home. 14. I (to think) he already (to go) home. 15. I (to find) the old man in the garden. He (to talk) to some children who (to stand) around listening to him. 16. He (to speak) a language we never (to hear) before. 17. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 18. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out.

here for fifteen years. 9. You (to find) your notebook? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 10. You (to play) with a ball for three hours already. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. 12. I (to wait) for an answer from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. 13. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 14. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 15. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for two hours already. I already (to read) sixty pages. 16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it. 17. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. 18. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up. 19. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. 20. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time. 21. Where your gloves (to be)? — I (to put) them into my pocket. 22. I (to stay) with some American friends in Chicago. I (to stay) with them for two weeks now. I (to have) a great time here. I (to take) the opportunity to improve my English. I already (to see) the towering skyscrapers of Chicago which are reflected in the rippling water of Lake Michigan. I just (to take) a picture of Chicago's Sears Tower which (to rise) 1,707 feet and (to provide) a panoramic view from the skydeck. 23. I (to go) to give that cat some food. I (to be) sure it (to starve). — But Jane already (to feed) the cat. You needn't do it.

Практическая работа 40-41. Географическое положение, промышленность и население Канады. Национальные парки Канады.

Прочитайте и переведите тексты.

Text A. Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80 % of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada gained control of its domestic affairs. Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57 % of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32 % have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. French Canadians, most of whom live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people—American Indians and Eskimos — make up about 2 % of the country's population." 77 % of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, maintaining a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government does not pay enough attention to their problems. 80 % of Quebec's population are French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.

Text B.National Parks of Canada

Canadian National Parks preserve both spectacular and representative areas of the country, located in every one of the nation's 13 provinces and territories. The goal of the national park service is to create a system of protected areas which represent all the distinct natural regions of the country.^[1] Parks Canada – the governing and administration body for the system – has developed a plan identifying 39 different regions it aims to represent. In 2005, Parks Canada reported that the system was more than 60% complete. Canada's parks are managed primarily to protect the ecological integrity of the park, and secondarily to allow the public to explore, learn about and enjoy Canada's natural spaces. Feasibility studies are currently underway for establishing further national parks in several areas.

As of 2015, there are 38 National Parks and eight National Park Reserves (Kluane is the name for two areas—a national park and an adjacent proposed national park (a National Park Reserve)). National Park Reserves are areas intended to become national parks pending settlement of native land claims. Until then, they are managed under the National Parks Act as quasi-parks, but are included here in the main list. This page also includes the country's three National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCAs), a single NMCA Reserve, the lone National Landmark, and proposed parks. National parks currently cover an area of 303,571 km², or about 3.0% of the total land area of Canada. Rounding out the national park system is a collection of National Historic Sites, listed separately.

Практическая работа 42-43. Обучение навыкам аудирования. Англоязычные страны. Обучение монологической речи по теме «Англоязычная страна, в которой я хотел бы жить».

Послушайте текст и выполните к нему задания. Запись вы услышите дважды.

A living national emblem

Sometimes you can see a living national emblem. One of such “emblems” is the kiwi, a very unusual bird found only in some parts of New Zealand. It has no tail, almost no wings, and its nostrils are situated near the end of its bill which is used to find food.

The kiwi lives in thick forests and prefers to spend its time in the dark. Although the kiwi weighs only a little over two kilograms, it has a very good appetite. It can eat as many as three hundred worms a day, which are its main food.

The female kiwi lays only one egg, but it is a very large egg – it is about one fifth of her own weight. After laying it, she loses all interest and leaves her husband to hatch the egg out. This takes seventy-five days and by the time the chick is hatched father kiwi has usually lost one – third of his normal weight.

In some English – speaking countries New Zealanders are known as Kiwis, because the bird is also the symbol of the people of New Zealand.

Answer the following questions on the text

- a. What is the appearance of the kiwi?
- b. What is its bill used for?
- c. Where does the kiwi live?
- d. Does the kiwi weigh two or three kilos?
- e. How many eggs does the female kiwi lay?
- f. What does her husband do after that?
- g. How long does the kiwi hatch the egg out?
- h. What is the second name of New Zealanders?

Прочитайте факты об англоговорящих странах. Вспомните уже изученную информацию и составьте монологическое высказывание по теме «Англоязычная страна, в которой я хотел бы жить»

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. There are 64 million people in Great Britain whose first language is English (97% of population). London, the capital of Great Britain, is one of the leading global cities. It is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. Great Britain has always been a Great Power and contributed a lot to the development of new territories.

The USA

The history of the USA started with 13 British colonies set along the Atlantic coast. On July, 4, 1776 they proclaimed their independence from Great Britain. Today the country consists of 50 states and the federal District of Columbia, where Washington, the capital of the USA, is located. It is one of the most developed countries in the world, with English being the first language for about 80% of its population.

Canada

The first European colonists came to this country from France. But after that for many years Canada was under British rule until the country gained its independence in the XX century. There are two official languages in Canada. English is the first language for nearly 70% of Canadians. Canada is the second largest country in the world with rich oil, coal and natural gas fields.

Australia

Australia is the only country in the world which occupies the whole continent. The exploration of the continent began in the late XVIII century when the first British colonies were formed. Australia was a place where prisoners were serving their sentences in exile. Today the country is among the most developed countries in the world, with 80% of the population speaking Australian English.

New Zealand

New Zealand occupies two large islands and many small ones in the south-western part of the Pacific Ocean. First Europeans started visiting New Zealand in the late XVIII century with the territory being announced as a British colony in 1788. The country gained its independence in the middle of the XX century. New Zealand is one of the most beautiful countries in the world with unique flora and fauna. English is spoken by more than 96% of the population.

Практическая работа 44. Обобщающий урок по пройденному материалу.

Выберите правильный ответ

- 1 What is the center of film industry in the USA?
New York
Hollywood
London
- 2 How many states are there in the USA?
50
40
30
- 3 What country celebrates its Independence Day on the 4th of July?
Great Britain
the USA
Kazakhstan
- 4 What country lies to the north of the USA?
Canada
England
Australia
- 5 What two languages do people in Canada speak?
English German
English Spain
English, French
- 6 What is America's largest state?
California
Alaska
Texas

7 Who discovered America?

Christopher Columbus

Amerigo Vespucci

Capitan America

8 What is the capital of Australia?

Sydney

Melbourne

Canberra

9 What is/are the popular Australian animal(s)?

Koala

Kangaroo

emu

all of the above

10 Who are the Australian natives?

Eskimos

Aborigines

Indians

11 Australia is NOT:

country

island

city

continent

12 In which season do Australians celebrate Christmas?

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Winter

Заполните пропуски

1. _____ is a country of lakes.

2. _____ became the first important industry in Canada.

3. The people who live on Baffin land are mostly Canadian _____.

4. There are two hot _____ in the central and western parts of Australia.

5. There are _____ big cities in Australia.

6. _____ is Canada's national sport.

7. Australia's greatest rivers are _____ and _____.

8. Australia is famous for its _____.

9. The aborigines of New Zealand are _____.

10. New Zealanders like _____ very much.

Тема 4. Знаменитые люди мира

Практическая работа 45-46. Знаменитые английские писатели. Знаменитые английские ученые.

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Затем перескажите.

Text A. Famous People of Great Britain

The Contribution of the British Literature to the World Culture

British Literature made great contribution to the world culture. Great Britain gave us such poets and writers as William Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, and others.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest playwright, was born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. Little is known about his childhood, but we know that he was educated at the local Grammar School.

At the age of eighteen he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery and lived in Stratford-on-Avon until he was about twenty-one. Then he went to London. We do not know why he left Stratford-on-Avon. There is a story that Shakespeare's first job in London was holding rich men's horses at the theatre door. But nobody can be sure that this story is true.

Later, Shakespeare became an actor and a member of one of the chief acting companies. Soon he began to write plays for this company and in a few years became a well-known author. Many of his plays were staged at a London theatre called *The Globe*. The theatres of those days were a lot different. No scenery was used; there were no actresses at that time either. All women's parts were played by boys or men dressed in women's clothes.

Shakespeare's experience as an actor helped him greatly in the writing of his plays. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. Among them there are deep tragedies, such as *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, light comedies, such as *All's Well That Ends Well*, *Twelfth Night*, historical dramas, such as *Henry IV*, *Richard III*.

Most of Shakespeare's plays were not published during his life. So some of them may have been lost in the fire when *the Globe* burned down in 1613.

Shakespeare spent the last years of his life at Stratford, where he died in 1616. He was buried in the church of Stratford-on-Avon. In London there is a monument to the memory of the great playwright in the Poets Corner in Westminster Abbey. Shakespeare's plays, translated into many languages are still performed on the stages of the best theatres of the world.

Walter Scott

He is known as a great master of the historical novel. His novels give a full picture of the history of England and Scotland.

His famous works are: *Bob Roy*, *Ivanhoe*, *Kenilworth*, and many others.

Charles Dickens

He is one of the best English writers of the 19th century. Dickens was 19 years old when he became a reporter. While he was working for his newspaper he began writing sketches of the characters he had observed; and in 1836 they were collected in a book *Sketches by Boz*.

In 1836 *The Pickwick Papers* was published and brought him fame.

Among his other famous works are *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield*, and others.

William Somerset Maugham

He has written a large number of novels, plays, and short stories. He has a natural gift for telling very interesting stories, which are all written in a simple natural style that has made his works so popular. With the novel *The Moon and Sixpence* his reputation as a novelist was established. William Somerset Maugham is certainly one of the most talented writers. His language is so simple but at the same time so rich!

It is impossible to tell in detail about all British writers who gave the world wonderful masterpieces. We hope that maybe you would like to read some of the books of the English writers we mentioned. We are sure that you will enjoy them!

Words:

contribution — вклад

playwright ['pleɪraɪt] — драматург

acting company — актерская труппа

experience [ɪks'piəriəns] — опыт

stage — сцена

to stage a play — ставить (пьесу)

scenery ['si:nəri] — декорации сцены

part — роль

gift — дар

to perform [pə'fɔ:m] — исполнять (пьесу, роль и т. п.)

in detail — подробно.

Questions:

1. In what century was William Shakespeare born?
2. What education did Shakespeare get?
3. Where many of his plays were staged?
4. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
5. Name some of Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies.
6. Tell in brief about famous English writers Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, and Somerset Maugham.

Text B.

FAMOUS ENGLISH SCIENTISTS

George Stephenson

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the *Rocket*, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the *Rocket* was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

James Prescott Joule

James Prescott Joule, famous British physicist, was born in 1818, in England.

Joule was one of the most outstanding physicists of his time. He is best known for his research in electricity. In the course of his research of the heat emitted in an electrical circuit, he formulated the law, now known as Joule's law of electric heating. This law states that the amount of heat produced each second in a conductor by electric current is proportional to the resistance of the conductor and to the square of the current. Joule experimentally verified the law of conservation of energy in his study of the conversion of mechanical energy into heat energy.

Joule determined the numerical relation between heat and mechanical energy, or the mechanical equivalent of heat, using many independent methods. The unit of energy, called the *joule*, is named after him. It is equal to 1 watt/second. Together with the physicist William Thomson (Baron Kelvin), Joule found that the temperature of a gas falls when it expands without doing any work. This phenomenon, which became known as the Joule-Thomson effect, lies in the operation of modern refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Words:

railway locomotive — паровоз

safety lamp — безопасная рудничная лампа

load — груз

Joule [ˈdʒuːl] — Джоуль

heat — теплота

to emit — излучать

research [riˈsɜ:tʃ] — исследования

electrical circuit — электрическая цепь

resistance [riˈzistəns] — сопротивление

conductor — проводник

electric current — электрический ток

to verify — подтверждать

conversion — превращение, переход (из одного состояния в другое)

to expand — расширять(ся)

refrigeration [riˈfrɪdʒəˈreɪʃn] — охлаждение

air-conditioning — кондиционирование воздуха

phenomenon — явление

Questions:

1. What is George Stephenson famous for?
2. What did George Stephenson invent?
3. In what field did Joule make his research?
4. What law did Joule formulate?
5. What is Joule-Thomson effect? Where is it used?

Практическая работа 47. Работа с текстом «Ломоносов»

Mikhail Lomonosov was a Russian poet and scientist.

Lomonosov was the son of a poor fisherman. At the age of 10 he too took up that line of work. When the few books he was able to obtain could no longer satisfy his growing thirst for knowledge, in December 1730, he left his native village, penniless and on foot, for Moscow. His ambition was to educate himself to join the learned men on whom the tsar Peter I the Great was calling to transform Russia into a modern nation.

The clergy and the nobility, attached to their privileges and fearing the spread of education and science, actively opposed the reforms of which Lomonosov was a lifelong champion. His bitter struggle began as soon as he arrived in Moscow. In order to be admitted to the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy he had to conceal his humble origin; the sons of nobles jeered at him, and he had scarcely enough money for food and clothes. But his robust health and exceptional intelligence enabled him in five years to assimilate the eight-year course of study; during this time he taught himself Greek and read the philosophical works of antiquity.

Noticed at last by his instructors, in January 1736 Lomonosov became a student at the St. Petersburg Academy. Seven months later he left for Germany to study at the University of Marburg, where he led the turbulent life of the German student. His work did not suffer, however, for within three years he had surveyed the main achievements of Western philosophy and science. His mind, freed from all preconception, rebelled at the narrowness of the empiricism in which the disciples of Isaac Newton had bound the natural sciences; in dissertations sent to St. Petersburg, he attacked the problem of the structure of matter.

In 1739, in Freiberg, Lomonosov studied firsthand the technologies of mining, metallurgy, and glassmaking. Also friendly with the poets of the time, he freely indulged the love of verse that had arisen during his childhood with the reading of Psalms. The "Ode," dedicated to the Empress, and the Pismo o pravilakh rossiyskogo stikhotvorstva ("Letter Concerning the Rules of Russian Versification") made a considerable impression at court.

After breaking with one of his masters, the chemist Johann Henckel, and many other mishaps, among which his marriage at Marburg must be included, Lomonosov returned in July 1741 to St. Petersburg. The Academy, which was directed by foreigners and incompetent nobles, gave the young scholar no precise assignment, and the injustice aroused him. His violent temper and great strength sometimes led him to go beyond the rules of propriety, and in May 1743 he was placed under arrest. Two odes sent to the empress Elizabeth won him his liberation in January 1744, as well as a certain poetic prestige at the Academy.

While in prison he worked out the plan of work that he had already developed in Marburg. The 276 *zametok po fizike i korpuskulyarnoy filosofii* ("276 Notes on Corpuscular Philosophy and Physics") set forth the dominant ideas of his scientific work. Appointed a professor by the Academy in 1745, he translated Christian Wolff's *Institutiones philosophiae experimentalis* ("Studies in Experimental Philosophy") into Russian and wrote, in Latin, important works on the *Meditationes de Caloris et Frigoris Causa* (1747; "Cause of Heat and Cold"), the *Tentamen Theoriae de vi Aëris Elastica* (1748; "Elastic Force of Air"), and the *Theoria Electricitatis* (1756; "Theory of Electricity"). His friend, the celebrated German mathematician Leonhard Euler, recognized the creative originality of his articles, which were, on Euler's advice, published by the Russian Academy in the *Novye kommentarii*.

In 1748 the laboratory that Lomonosov had been requesting since 1745 was granted him; it then began a prodigious amount of activity. He passionately undertook many tasks and, courageously facing ill will and hostility, recorded in three years more than 4,000 experiments in his *Zhurnal laboratorii*, the results of which enabled him to set up a coloured glass works and to make mosaics with these glasses. *Slovo o polze khimi* (1751; "Discourse on the Usefulness of Chemistry"), the *Pismo k I.I. Shuvalovu o polze stekla* (1752; "Letter to I.I. Shuvalov Concerning the Usefulness of Glass"), and the "Ode" to Elizabeth celebrated his fruitful union of abstract and applied science. Anxious to train students, he wrote in 1752 an introduction to the physical chemistry course that he was to set up in his laboratory. The theories on the unity of natural phenomena and the structure of matter that he set forth in the discussion on the *Slovo o proiskhozhdenii sveta* (1756; "Origin of Light and Colours") and in his theoretical works on electricity in 1753 and 1756 also matured in this laboratory.

Encouraged by the success of his experiments in 1760, Lomonosov inserted in the *Meditationes de Solido et Fluido* ("Reflections on the Solidity and Fluidity of Bodies") the "universal law of nature"--that is, the law of conservation of matter and energy, which, with the corpuscular theory, constitutes the dominant thread in all his research.

To these achievements were added the composition of *Rossiyskaya grammatika* and of *Kratkoy rossiyskoy letopisets* ("Short Russian Chronicle"), ordered by the Empress, and all the work of reorganizing education, to which Lomonosov accorded much importance.

From 1755 he followed very closely the development of Moscow State University (now Moscow M.V. Lomonosov State University), for which he had drawn up the plans. Appointed a councillor by the Academy in 1757, he undertook reforms to make the university an intellectual centre closely linked with the life of the country. To that end, he wrote several scholarly works including *Rassuzhdeniye o bolshoy tochnosti morskogo puti* (1759; "Discussion of the Great Accuracy of the Maritime Route"); *Rassuzhdeniye o proiskhozhdenii ledyanykh gor v severnykh moryakh* (1760; "Discussion of the Formation of Icebergs in the Northern Seas"); *Kratkoye opisaniye raznykh puteshestviy po severnym moryam . . .* (1762-63; "A Short Account of the Various Voyages in the Northern Seas"); and *O sloyakh zemnykh* (1763; "Of the Terrestrial Strata"), which constituted an important contribution both to science and to the development of commerce and the exploitation of mineral wealth.

Despite the honours that came to him, he continued to lead a simple and industrious life, surrounded by his family and a few friends. He left his house and the laboratory erected in his garden only to go to the Academy. His prestige was considerable in Russia, and his scientific works and his role in the Academy were known abroad. He was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and of that of Bologna. His theories concerning heat and the constitution of matter were opposed by the empiricist scientists of Germany, although they were analyzed with interest in European scientific journals.

The persecutions he suffered, particularly after the empress Elizabeth's death in 1762 (1761, Old Style) exhausted him physically, and he died in 1765. The empress Catherine II the Great had the patriotic scholar buried with great ceremony, but she confiscated all the notes in which were outlined the great humanitarian ideas he had developed.

Практическая работа 48-49-50. Грамматика: Будущие-в-прошедшем времена. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

1. I am afraid I shall be late. 2. Do you think we shall 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. We are not sure he will arrive at our party. 6. She promises that she will finish the work in a week. 7. I think Henry will help us. 8. I hope we'll enjoy the show. 9. She expects he'll win the race.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Future Simple* или *Future-in-the-Past Simple*.

1. I know we (not to be) late. 2. I knew we (not to be) late. 3. I want to know whether he (to be) at home. 4. I wanted to know whether he (to be) at home. 5. "When you (to be) ready?" he asked. 6. He asked when I (to be) ready. 7. I can't say whether Bob (to do) the work perfectly, but he (to do) his best. 8. He asked me whether he (to see) Olga there. 9. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that? 10. I was afraid he (to say), "I don't think I (to be) able to come." 11. I did not know what he (to speak) about. 12. I knew your aunt (to bake) special cookies for all her nieces and nephews.

Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на время глагола в главном предложении.

1. Я знаю, что он скоро придет. 2. Я знал, что он скоро придет. 3. Я думаю, что она будет спать в это время. 4. Я думал, что она будет спать в это время. 5. Она думает, что сделает всю работу к пяти часам. 6. Она думала, что сделает всю работу к пяти часам. 7. Я был уверен, что к десяти часам он уже выучит стихотворение. 8. Я знал, что к девяти часам мама уже приготовит ужин и в девять часов вся семья будет сидеть за столом. Я боялся, что приду слишком поздно. 9. Она боялась, что ее друг не придет. 10. Они написали, что скоро приедут. 11. Я был уверен, что встречу его на станции. 12. Я думаю, что папа скоро напишет нам письмо. 13. Вам сказали, что в декабре мы будем писать контрольную работу? 14. Он понял, что никогда ее не забудет. 15. Я полагаю, что они вспомнят о нас. 16. Он говорит, что купит машину. 17. Он говорил, что купит машину.

Тема 5. Заполнение документов

Практическая работа 51. Как правильно написать письмо на английском языке.

Правила оформления и написания писем личного характера

Адрес на конверте оформляется таким же образом, как и адрес на почтовой открытке.:

Обычно отправитель письма пишет свой адрес либо в верхнем левом углу конверта, либо на его обратной стороне.

MR JAMES JONES 4417 BROOK ST NE WASHINGTON DC 20019-4649	The correct way to address envelopes according to the U.S. Postal Service
--	---

В верхнем левом углу конверта могут быть следующие слова:

Air Mail — авиапочта

Confidential — личное письмо

Express — срочное (почтовое) отправление

Fragile — осторожно — хрупкое!

Please forward — переслать

Postage paid — почтовые расходы оплачены

Printed Matter — печатные материалы

Private/Personal — личное

Registered — заказное

Sample — образец (товара)

Urgent — срочное.

Письма личного характера обычно посылают близким людям или тем, кого хорошо знают. Но и такие письма пишутся по определенным правилам. Каждая часть письма имеет свое назначение и пишется особым образом.

I. В правом верхнем углу обычно пишут дату (Date). Ее можно писать двояко: 1) число, месяц, год (между ними запятая не ставится), например: 12 May 2002; 2) месяц, число, год (между числом и годом ставится запятая), например: May 12, 2002.

Очень часто перед датой отправитель указывает свой собственный адрес, который для жителей России может быть записан примерно так:

имя, фамилия	Marina Kostina
квартира, номер	Flat 8
номер дома, название улицы	93, Gorki St
город, почтовый код	Rostov-na-Donu, 344081.

II. Обращение/приветствие (Greeting). Наиболее типичными являются следующие обращения:

Dear John,
Dear friend,
Dear Mary,

Обращение или приветствие пишется слева непосредственно у края поля письма, отступив одну строчку вниз от адреса отправителя. После обращения ставится запятая.

I. Текст письма (Body) располагается на одну строку ниже обращения и пишется с красной строки. Текст письма может быть разделен на отдельные части абзацами.

II. Завершающая часть письма (Closing) располагается в правой стороне, при этом первые буквы завершающей фразы, а также адреса и даты обычно совпадают по вертикали.

Примеры типично завершающих фраз:

Sincerely yours, (искренне Ваш)
Always yours, (всегда Ваш)
Best wishes, (с наилучшими пожеланиями)
Yours faithfully, (с совершенным почтением Ваш)
Yours truly, (искренне Ваш)

Kindest/Best regards (с уважением, с наилучшими пожеланиями).

III. Подпись (Signature). Пишется от руки, располагается под завершающей фразой (их начала часто совпадают по вертикали). Если письмо адресовано незнакомому человеку, то лучше подписывать письмо полным именем и фамилией. Точка после подписи не ставится. Например:

Best wishes,
Lennox Louis.

IV. В конце письма может быть указание на вложения: **Enc** или **Encl** (enclosure — вложение).

Практическая работа 52-53-54. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

1. Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.

19. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
20. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
21. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
22. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
23. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
24. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

2. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в прошедшее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте could, had to, was to, was allowed to.

Н-р: Bob **can't** dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob **couldn't** dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

1. You **must** show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...
2. We **can't** buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...
3. Mike **may** take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...
4. Victor **has to** call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) – Yesterday ...
5. You **don't need to** paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...
6. She **is to be** at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...
7. You **must not** tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

3. Преобразуйте предложения с модальными глаголами в будущее время, начиная с данных слов. Используйте will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to.

Н-р: The baby **can** talk. (Малыш умеет разговаривать.) – Soon the baby **will be able to** talk. (Скоро малыш сможет разговаривать.)

1. He **can't** get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...
2. You **may** use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...
3. I **am to** wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...
4. You **must** tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...
5. I **have to** take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...
6. I **can** read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

4. Переведите английские пословицы, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы. Постарайтесь вспомнить русские эквиваленты пословиц, где это возможно.

1. A man **can** do no more than he **can**.
2. Anyone who **has to** ask the price **cannot** afford it.
3. People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones at their neighbours.
4. You **must** learn to walk before you **can** run.
5. He who falls today **may** rise tomorrow.
6. A bird **may** be known by its song.
7. He who laughs at crooked men **should need to** walk very straight.
8. Talk of the devil and he **is to** appear.
9. A tree **must** be bent while young.
10. The wind **can't** be caught in a net.

5. Дайте совет, используя модальный глагол should. (Возможны несколько советов.)

Н-р: My eyes are tired. (Мои глаза устали.) – You **should** go to bed. (Тебе следует поспать.)

1. I am cold. (Мне холодно.)
2. I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)
3. I am hungry. (Я голоден.)
4. My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)
5. I've caught a cold. (Я простудился.)
6. Somebody has stolen my purse. (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)

6. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.

Н-р: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I **don't have to** answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?

6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.

Практическая работа 55-56. Как заполнить анкету на английском языке. Обобщающий урок по пройденному материалу.

Пример заполнения анкеты с указанием личных данных

- 1 name – Alex Petrov
- 2 last name – Petrov
- 3 first name – Alex
- 4 initials – AP
- 5 title –Mr
- 6 age – 20
- 7 sex –male
- 8 marital status –single
- 9 data of birth – 8 October 2000
- 10 village, town or city of birth – Moscow
- 11 nationality – Russian
- 12 National insurance number – 1234567890
- 13 country of birth – Russia
- 14 next of kin – mother Irina Petrova
- 15 address –Pushkin Street, 5; apartment 3; Moscow, Russia
- 16 postcode – 54321
- 17 daytime telephone number – 55512345
- 18 mobile phone number – 123456789
- 19 e-mail address – alex@mail.ru

Words:

to confirm — подтверждать

hotel accommodation — номер в гостинице

to reach — доехать до; добраться до

Reservations Manager — менеджер по предварительному заказу мест

Задание 11.1. Напишите ответ на письмо.

Dear friend,

I want to tell you about my typical working day. I get up very early, at 7. I have a shower, dress, have breakfast and go to school. My classes begin at 8:30 a.m. and finish at 3 p.m. But on Saturday and Sunday I don't go school and get up at 9 or 10 o'clock. I love Sundays and Saturdays because I don't have to go to school. I go to the cinema or to the park with my family or with my friends and watch TV. When do your classes begin and finish? How do you spend weekends? What do you do in the evening?

Yours, Irene

Задание 11.2. Напишите ответ на письмо.

Dear friend,

Thank you very much for your letter. You ask me about my family and how I spend my free time. I live with my parents and my younger brother Peter. My mother likes cooking. She cooks very nice food — steaks, fried chicken, vegetable salads, and cakes. For dessert we often have ice-cream and coffee. On Sunday my grandparents often come to dinner to our place. My father likes sport and he plays football very well. On Sundays we often play football together and sometimes we go to the movies. Peter doesn't like sport. He never plays football with me. He likes riding a bike. And how do you spend your free time?

Best wishes.

Your friend, John

Задание 11.3. Напишите ответ на письмо.

Dear friend,

Where are you and what are you doing? I'm writing this letter to you after my birthday party. My birthday was last Saturday. The weather was nice. It was a warm and sunny day. We made barbecue. Mother and father fried steaks and sausages and I helped them. My friends and I danced, played games and listened to music. I enjoyed my birthday party. What do you usually do on your birthday? Were you born in spring, summer, autumn or winter? What is the weather usually like on your birthday?

Your friend, Michael

Тема 6. Проблемы современного мира и человек

Практическая работа 57. Катастрофа 11 сентября 2001 г. Терроризм.

September 11, 2001

September 11, 2001 is the most tragic hour in the history of the United States, this terror kamikaze attack was called a second Pearl Harbour.

This day of unspeakable horror for New York and the whole American nation, terrorists crashed planes into the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon. It was the deadliest assault on the U.S. in its history. Thousands of lives were suddenly ended.

The attacks involved four synchronized plane hijackings, two from Boston, one from Newark and one from Dulles International Airport in Washington. The planes crashed within 90 minutes one after another.

The responsibility for the attacks was placed on Osama Bin Laden, the exiled Saudi millionaire indicted in the U.S. on charges of masterminding the bombings of two U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998. He is believed to be hiding in Afghanistan, with the help from the Taliban, Afghanistan Islamic organization.

The attack began at 8:51 a.m. when one of the hijacked planes slammed into the first World Trade Centre, one of the New York mightiest symbols. As hundreds of sirens wailed through the city towards the burning tower, some of the centre's 50,000 workers could be seen falling from the windows of the sky-scraper. They included a man and a woman holding hands. They were alive, one could see them screaming, falling and flailing in the air. It was a horrible scene.

Then the next plane hit Tower 2, shortly after 9 a.m., and, in an instant, changed the way New York and the nation view its famous sense of invincibility. With thousands of workers still in the second World Trade Centre, the plane pierced the tower like a bullet, leaving a huge, fiery exit wound on the backside. About 10:30 a.m., the top of the second World Trade Centre collapsed. Some minutes later, the second tower fell.

The whole, chilling moment was caught on videotape, providing a news clip that has already been repeated thousands of times on TV.

At 9:28 a.m., just as news of the twin attacks rippled across the city's jammed phone lines, the third hijacked jet crashed into the Pentagon, the heart of America's military complex, the building that was considered to be one of the most secure in the world. It was burning more than 6 hours after the plane crash.

Finally, the fourth hijacked aircraft crashed southwest of Pittsburg shortly after 10 a.m. with 45 passengers and crew aboard. All were dead. Several government sources suggested that the Pittsburg flight may have been brought down by a pilot winning a struggle with a terrorist.

The plane attacks rocked the nation like an earthquake. The whole country was seized with grief, disbelief, confusion and shock. Altogether, the four planes carried 266 people. The explosions had claimed the lives of more than 200 firefighters, about 100 police officers and emergency workers. The number of victims in the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon was horrific.

Практическая работа 58. Самолеты и безопасность.

Airplanes and security

A few hundred years ago the main forms of transport were walking or riding a horse, donkey, camel and elephant, depending on where you lived.

Nowadays, in most countries long journeys involve some form of motorized transport. People today tend to travel longer distances, more often and at much higher speeds. As a result the world has shrunk over the last century and we now live in a global economy.

There are great advantages in this, but there is a down side too. More travel has also resulted in noise and air pollution, increased stress and damages to local environments and the larger ecosystem.

I am going to tell you about airplane travel. It is the fastest, to my thinking, more convenient means of travelling, because it saves our time and sometimes money. For instance, in the USA, if you travel from east coast to the west by air jet, it results cheaper for you than to travel by train.

In 1903, the Wright brothers made the first controlled machine-powered flight. It only lasted 12 seconds but changed the world forever.

A century later, air travel is no longer a miracle; it's something, we take for granted. One billion air passengers now fly every year — that's equivalent to a sixth of the world's population.

Is it safety to travel by plane? Before September, 11, 2001, it used to be a relatively safe travel.

On September, 11, terrorists attacked on America. Since then* security at airports and in the skies has been under scrutiny. That day four passenger planes were hijacked, more than 4,000 people killed.

On busy summer's days, thousands planes travel through skies. To make sure everything runs smoothly, there are air traffic control centres. In addition, every airport has an air traffic control tower. Every square meter of airspace is allocated to an air traffic controller. As an aircraft travels through the air, it is monitored by the controller responsible for that sector of airspace.

To calm fears about terrorist hijacks, airports are looking into new technologies that reveal passengers' identities.

Previously in the US, less than 10% of luggage was screened. Under new legislation, every item must be checked by one of three following methods: sniffer dogs, bomb detection machines, extensive manual searches. Around the globe, security firms are working on new devices that can detect materials such as ceramics — which can be made into guns. One such scanning camera has been developed in Britain. It uses thermal imaging technology originally created to help pilots see through fog and cloud.

Практическая работа 59. Перенаселение.

Overpopulation

The world's population is an important issue. For hundreds of thousands of years, the human population grew at a low but steadily increasing rate. Then, in less than last 200 years, the world population went from several hundreds of millions to more than 6 billion people.

The Earth has certain limitations and in particular, there are limits to growth of things that consume the Earth resources.

Many people believe that these resources, both the Earth and the human intellect are endless and population growth can continue and that there is no danger that we will ever run out of anything. "Yet, many people had predicted catastrophic shortages of natural resources that would follow, because of continued population growth. Countries try not to raise this subject to the public much, because they do not want to raise panic."

Nowadays they have to do something about it before it gets out of hand. They try to censor it and sometimes lie. Do you know that the USA itself consumes 50 per cent of all electricity produced on the Earth? The population of the USA is just around 285 millions people. It is an interesting fact.

Overpopulation is like a big magnifying glass making little problems into big ones.

Overpopulation is destroying our environment, lowering the standard of living, and generally degrading the quality of life.

Overpopulation also causes more violence, environmental pollution that reflects on land degradation, tropical forest destruction, global warming and destruction of coral reefs. 6 billion member society has to get a huge food infrastructure, so society start producing genetically made food, which is cheaper than ordinary one but might reflect in the nutrient balance. For example, in China it is prohibited to have more than one child for a couple. There is a very dangerous situation in India. By the year 2025 its population might reach 1.5 billion people.

The planet urgently needs population control. Birth control, abortion and quotas need to be supported, if the planet is to remain habitable in the long term.

Every second five people are born and two people die, so there is a gain of three people. At this rate, the world population is doubling every 40 years and would be: 12 billions in 40 years, 24 billions in 80 years and 48 billions in 120 years. But the Earth could provide food only for 20 billions people.

Практическая работа 60. Защита окружающей среды.

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Практическая работа 61. Наркотики. СПИД.

AIDS

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

Практическая работа 62. Европейские женщины вчера и сегодня.

European Women Yesterday and Today

In the 17th century rich women normally were taught at home by a tutor, they were taught subjects like Latin, French, Needlework and they were also taught how to look pretty and to play the piano and other instruments.

When they became older their parents decided who they were going to marry and the family of the woman should pay a dowry to the parents of the husband. A rich woman wouldn't normally get a job, they could just stay at home and look after the family and tell the servants what to do.

Poor women did not go to school or did not have an education; they just looked after their home, children and prepared meals or worked in fields. They didn't get paid much and had to work hard.

In the 19th century rich women were educated at home and learned pretty much the same as in the 17th century. They were learned to play the piano, speak French, entertain guests and look attractive. After 1870 it was made compulsory for all women to have an education. Girls didn't learn the same subjects as boys. Girls learnt subjects like laundry, cookery, needlework and housewifery skills.

Rich women did not work, but ran their home with the help of their servants, after 1870 some women became teachers and others could work as secretaries or clerks. So, women could work but there was a condition. At that time any woman had to retire when she got married.

Servants of rich women did all her domestic tasks at home. So all they needed to do at home was to look good and attractive and boss servants around.

Poor women had to work as well as bringing up her children, they had to work in coal mines and factories for long hours earning little money. Until 1870 young children from poor families had to work too.

In the 20th century, when the 1st World War started, women could leave their underpaid jobs and could get jobs at a factory because all men had gone off to fight for the war, so women worked in factories, making armours for the war.

When the war was over, women had to go back to their old jobs and they didn't earn as much money as they were used to earn. Later a typewriter was invented and jobs as secretaries became available for women. Some women became teachers. Women were now aloud to vote and the first female presidents came. Some women were involved in politics.

Women started to wear different clothes, they do not wear corsets any more, they wear shorter dresses, even trousers.

To my thinking, the role of women has changed quite a lot. I think all changes that happened in the 20th century were good, because women became to be treated more equally and even more due to the processes of emancipation.

Практическая работа 63-64. Грамматика: Пассивный залог. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.

Я рассказал. — Мне рассказали.
Я показал. — Мне показали.
Она привела. — Ее привели.
Мы спросили. — Нас спросили.
Мы ответили. — Нам ответили.
Мы послали. — Нас послали.
Она запретила. — Ей запретили.
Они дали. — Им дали.
Он помог. — Ему помогли.
Он посоветовал. — Ему посоветовали.
Он забыл. — Его забыли.
Он вспомнил. — Его вспомнили.
Мы пригласили. — Нас пригласили.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Not many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. A lot of interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. Lost time never (to find) again. 14. Rome (not to build) in a day. 15. My question (to answer) two days ago. 16. Hockey (to play) in winter. 17. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 18. Thousands of houses (to destroy) during the Great Fire of London. 19. His new book (to finish) next year. 20. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 21. St Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола.

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. Ее часто посылают на почту. 2. В прошлом году ее послали в Кембридж. 3. Его пошлют в Гарвард. 4. За ней всегда посылают. 5. За ней послали вчера. 6. За мной пошлют завтра. 7. Их всегда приглашают на день рождения Ани. 8. Летом Колю отвезут на дачу. 9. Об этом неинтересном фильме много не говорили. 10. В музее нам показали много прекрасных картин. 11. Эту книгу очень часто спрашивают. 12. Мою идею не поняли.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive.

1. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 2. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 3. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 4. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 5. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 6. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне. 7. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 8. Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 9. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 10. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 11. Я часто посылаю друзьям письма по электронной почте. 12. Меня часто посылают в командировку за границу. 13. Меня часто приглашают в кино. 14. Моей сестре часто помогают в школе. 15. Я иногда забываю взять проездную карточку. 16. Я не пишу много писем. 17. Книжки А. Кристи читают с большим интересом. 18. Собаки любят кости. 19. Собаки любят во многих семьях. 20. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 21. Где хранят старые письма? 22. Почему эти правила всегда забывают? 23. Почему вы всегда забываете эти правила? 24. Где живут ваши друзья? 25. Где покупают хлеб? 26. Когда задают вопросы?

Практическая работа 65. Обобщающий урок по пройденному курсу.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. When morning came, the storm already (to stop), but the snow still (to fall). 2. Yesterday by eight o'clock he (to finish) all his homework, and when I (to come) to his place at nine, he (to read). 3. I (to wait) for permission to go abroad for three weeks already, but I (not to receive) the visa yet. 4. Everybody (to be) at the museum, but my friend (not yet to come). 5. We (to drink) tea when the telephone (to ring). 6. Johnny noticed that everybody (to look) at him, and he (to feel) shy. 7. Light (to travel) more quickly than sound. 8. When I (to come) to Pete's house last Sunday, he (to read) a new book. He (to say) he (to give) it to me soon. Today I (to take) it from him. Now I (to read) it. I (to finish) it by Friday. If you like, I (to give) it to you on Saturday when you (to come) to see me. 9. When will he come? We (to wait) for him for half an hour already. 10. On leaving the hall, the students (to thank) the professor who (to deliver) the lecture. 11. We already (to cover) about ten miles when Peter, who (to look) out of the window for the last five or ten minutes, suddenly exclaimed, "Here is the station!"

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. He (to be) here five minutes ago, but you (to be) out. He (to ask) me to tell you that he (to come)

again tonight. 2. You (to read) "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" by Agatha Christie? — No, I (not yet to read) it. But I (to hear) that it (to be) a very interesting book. I (to read) it as soon as I (to get) it. 3. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to arrive). The passengers (to hurry) to occupy their seats in the carriages. 4. The concert (to be) a greater success than we (to expect). We were very glad. 5. He (to tell) me that if no one (to come) to meet me at the station, I (can) leave the suitcases in the checkroom and go to the hotel where he (to reserve) a room for me. 6. Lanny (to return) home after seven years of absence. During these seven years he (to study) in Cape Town where his people (to send) him. Lanny was glad at the thought that he (to do) what they (to hope) he (to do) and that soon he (to be) among his people again.

Практическая работа 66. Дифференцированный зачет.

**Содержание обучения по учебной дисциплине
(3 курс)**

Тема 7. Город, деревня, инфраструктура.

Практическая работа 1-2-3-4. Вводный урок. Введение лексики по теме «Город, деревня, инфраструктура». Проблемы города. Проблемы деревни. Недостатки и преимущества жизни в деревне и в городе.

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Затем перескажите.

Text A. Living in the City VS Living in the Country

(by Orven Bregu)

Top Advantages of City Life

Public transportation. One of the biggest leashes around my neck is the requirement of owning a car to get anywhere. For example, I do not have a grocery store of any kind within walking distance of my house. The ability to just walk and use public transportation to get where you want to go is invaluable.

Cultural life. If you value going to diverse concerts, attending art galleries on a very regular basis, and other such cultural trappings, city life is for you. I enjoy galleries, but I'm fine with just visiting two or three on a vacation. I do regret the lack of top-shelf concerts in Iowa, but it's not quite as bad as it sounds – I did get to see Prince.

Diversity. You get to meet a huge variety of people on a daily basis. Although it's not a whitewash, most of the interior of the country is not incredibly diverse with the exception of the college towns. In smaller towns in particular, if you just glance at the surface, you'll not see a wide diversity of opinion (it's there, but not obvious).

Space and nature, I have cornfields directly to the west, a large wooded area to the northwest, a giant park several hundred feet due east, and there's enough space between the houses in my area that kids play sports games between houses, let alone in their own backyard. I'm close to nature – it's right out my back door – and I have plenty of room to do whatever I wish. The air is clean and never smoggy, and I can literally sit on my back porch with the lights off and see the Milky Way at night. Independence. In rural areas, you're generally left alone to do whatever you want. There's a strong libertarian streak in almost every rural area I've lived in. I have a giant compost bin in the back yard full of rotting material that I intend to put on my garden. I have the room to do this and the people that live near me don't care too much.

Community. At the same time, I've only lived in my current house for about three months and I already know about one hundred people on my block, many of them well enough that I talk to them several times a week. If I ever need something in a pinch, anything from a tool to a cup of sugar to a helping hand, I can practically just shout out what I need from the driveway and someone will help.

Nowadays majority of people prefer living in a city. Also this is the well known fact that there are more people in cities than in countries. However, both city living and country living have their benefits. Those who like living in the city believe that it has a large number of advantages. First, the big offer of the options for spending free time. For instance people can visit various museums, cinemas, and libraries. Second, there are a lot of working places in the city. The biggest companies are located in the cities. Therefore, it is easier for people to find suitable job in a city. Also, people have more variants in choosing career. Third, you can buy whatever you need if you live in a city. In opposite, persons who live in a country, don't have wide choice of shops. Also people are able to use different kinds of services. For example a laundry, a car wash, a beauty salon. In the contrast, there is no any variety of services in a village. Other people, who live in countries, argue that there are more advantages of living in villages than in cities. First, it is easy to get from one place to another. Because the distances in countries are not as long as in towns. As a result, the commuting to the work is not a problem. Second, people, living in a village, feel themselves in safety. The crime rate in a country is lower than in a city. Third, people, living in a village are more friendly. For example, my cousin lives in a small village for three years. She claims that she has a lot of friends there. Therefore she doesn't consider about moving to the city. In my opinion, life in a country is quite and slowly. Therefore, it is more suitable for children and old people. I prefer living in a big city, where I can have a large number of opportunities.

The case for living in the country

1. It's cheap. You have to actively try to spend more than \$20 on a meal, even a good one. A movie still costs single digits. No one has a clue or cares what brand of clothing you're wearing, let alone whether your shoes, purse or belt are this year's season or last 2. There's space – for you, for your dog, for your kids, between you and your annoying neighbors in the country, you have something called a yard. You run around, kick a football and chase fireflies. You go sledding and build snowmen on fresh snow that hasn't been trodden by hundreds of others. 3. There are no billionaires. And frankly, few millionaires. To put it another way, there's a lot less income inequality. Since the cost of living is much lower, even those on the median family income 4. You aren't reliant on public transit. You don't have to push your way onto an overcrowded subway car only to find yourself squashed next to someone who smells or elbows you. You aren't late because there's been a delay and some robot-like voice has to tell you about it over and over on the speaker. You can drive yourself where you want, when you want. Even if there's traffic (and there isn't much outside of cities), you can usually find another way to go. You are in control, and there's plenty of (free) parking. 5. You don't get suspicious when people are nice to you. People say hello and "how are you" and generally mean it. You go to the grocery store and have a decent chance of seeing at least someone you know. Your doctor

actually calls you back the same day you call with a concern. People don't size you up constantly based upon your job, social status or income. Volunteer work isn't something you do for your resume. You feel a part of a genuine community, not just one peon out of millions.

1. Walking. It's a thing. Forget about having to spend a quarter of your paycheck on a car. Forget about feeding your second-hand beater gallons of earth-destroying gas on a weekly basis. And (unless you live in LA) forget about spending two hours a day stuck in traffic. Living in the city means that walking is often an option. And if it's not, commuting by public transport makes you feel like you're part of the world 2. You will never be the underdog. It sucks to be the odd one out. Which will love to have you. You like playing sport teams? You'll find a club. Love mushroom-hunting? Start your own group. The local park is the home to joggers, skateboarders, tai chi lovers and tight-rope walkers. There's something for everyone. 3. The entire world is (almost) on your doorstep. I don't know about you, but it would be a shame to die on the way to the hospital – or give birth on the side of a road. Which probably won't happen in the city. You can order anything from online stores and – miracle! – receive it the next day. Museums, galleries, libraries are easily accessible, a lot of them free. And food: enough said. 4. It teaches you tolerance. The world is a diverse place – and in the city, you learn that fast. Someone is rude to on the subway? Move along. Someone cuts you while queuing in the supermarket? Get ahead and get even. But cities also teach patience and empathy because, after all, you're all in this together. Compromise is in the very fabric of city living. Neighbours complaining about your Saturday party? You have to reach an agreement. People who don't act, think, or speak like you do? Kids who annoy you by listening to rap music in the bus? They share your space, too. And you, theirs. It's an imperfect and fragile microcosm, which, no matter its many drawbacks, seems to work. Almost like magic.

Text B.

Advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city, in a small town and in the country

The city is the place where all industrial, cultural and educational centers are situated. In big cities you can find *museums, theaters, clubs, cinemas, big shops* and *hospitals, comfortable modern flats*.

People try to live in cities because all necessary objects are situated nearby. For example if you get ill a hospital or a chemist's shop will be situated near your home in the city, and if you live in the country it will be hard to find any medical help very quickly.

Also in big cities you can find all sorts of *entertainment* such as cinemas, clubs entertaining parks and so on. Many people like to spend their free time there because it helps them to relax and bring them a lot of pleasure.

It is really convenient that everything you need in daily life is situated near you. One of the most important comforts of big cities is that you can quickly get everywhere you like by *underground, bus, trolleybus*. Also in big cities there is *electricity* therefore you can use electrical devices such as TV sets, computers, radio, microwave oven, refrigerators and so on.

One more thing, without which it would be impossible to live today is the *telephone* and where there is a telephone there is also *Internet*. The communication (связь) has huge value in the life of people and we have got used to it to such extent that if there is no telephone we feel uncomfortable and lonely.

Yes, it is really comfortable, and at first glance everything is good but nowadays big cities there are a great amount of cars and factories. Big cities suffer of *overpopulation, dirty air, and water*, The streets become *noisy* and after hardworking day people cannot relax.

People try to do everything to go to the countryside because only there they can find silence. Every holiday and every weekend people try to leave their houses and go to the country.

I live in ... district. The ecological conditions here are very bad because near my house a lot of industrial objects are situated. For example near ... factory is situated. As for me I prefer to live in a big city because a lot of big shops are situated near my home, but I also like to spend my holidays in the country because after living in the city for about 9 months I begin to get tired.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING IN THE COUNTRY

Living in the country is often the secret dream of certain city-dwellers. However, in reality it has both its advantages and disadvantages.

There are many advantages to living in the country. First of all, you are much *closer to nature* and can enjoy more *peace* and *quiet*. In addition, life in the country is much *slower* and people tend to be more *open* and *friendly*. A further advantage is that there is much *less traffic*, and as a result it is much safer place to bring up young children.

On the other hand, there are certain drawbacks to life outside the city. Firstly, because there are fewer people, one has a smaller number of friends. Moreover, entertainment, particularly in the evening, is difficult to find. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services often means that there are *fewer employment opportunities*. As a result, one may have to travel long distances to work elsewhere, and this can be extremely expensive.

To sum up, it can be seen that the country is more suitable for some than others. On the whole, it is often the best place for those who are retired or who have young children, therefore, young, single people who are following a career and who want some excitement are better provided for by life in the city.

Living in the City

Living in a big or small city is usually a hidden dream of certain village-dwellers. Nevertheless, it has both its advantages and disadvantages.

On the plus side, it is often *easier to find work*, and there is usually a choice of *public transport*, so you do not need to own a car. Also, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see. For example, you can eat in a good *restaurant*, visit *museums*, and go to the *theatres* and to *concerts*. What is more, when you want relax, you can usually find a park where you can feed the ducks or just sit on a park bench and read a book. All in all, city life is full of bustle (hurry, haste) and variety and you need never feel bored.

However, for every ever plus there is a minus. For one thing, you might have a job, but unless it is very well paid, you will not be able to afford many of the things that there are to do, because living in a city is often very *expensive*. It is particularly difficult to find food and cheap accommodation. What is more, public transport is sometimes *crowded* and dirty, particularly in the *rush hour*, and even the parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when it seems that every city-dweller is looking for some open space and green grass. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city.

In conclusion, I think that city life can be particularly appealing to (attract, interest) young people, who like the excitement of the city and do not mind the noise and pollution. However, many people, when they get older, and particularly when they have young children, often prefer the peace and fresh air of the countryside.

Практическая работа 5-6-7. Современные мегаполисы. Нью-Йорк. Санкт-Петербург Metropolis

A metropolis is a word that means a very big city, that usually has over 500,000 people living in it. A metropolis often has many smaller towns and cities inside its area. The word is very old and began in Greece.

In a broader sense, it refers to the city or state of origin of a colony (as of ancient Greece), a city regarded as a center of a specified activity, or a large important city.

New York

New York is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is over 11 million people. New York is an industrial and cultural centre of the country. Most business is centred in Manhattan Island. The whole area is very small, that's why the sky-scrapers were invented in New York and, especially, in Wall Street. Wall Street is a narrow street with big houses, but it is well known all over the world as the busiest street in the USA. People do business there. There are two more world-famous streets — Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway is the centre of the theatres and night life. It is known as "The Great White Way" because of the electric signs which turn night into day.

It is the city that never goes to sleep. Buses and sub-way run all night. There are many drugstores and restaurants which never close their doors. There are cinemas with films that start at midnight. Fifth Avenue is the great shopping, hotel, and club avenue.

New York is the largest port in America. More than half the trade of the United States goes through this city. There are many places of interest in New York. They are: the Statue of Liberty, the United Nations Building, Empire State Building, Columbia University, City Hall, New York Public Library and others. When you come to New York you see lots of cars, big and small, black and yellow, old and modem; you do not see any trees or flowers in the streets, but only cars. You'll see and hear advertisements everywhere. There is no getting away from them.

Advertisements fill the newspapers and cover the walls, they are on menu-cards and match-boxes, they are shouted through loud speakers and shown in the cinemas.

St. Petersburg

Saint Petersburg (population nearly 5 million), formerly Leningrad, is Russia's second largest city. Only Moscow, the capital, has more people. St. Petersburg is a major Russian port and one of the world's leading industrial and cultural centres. The city lies in north-western Russia, at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea.

St. Petersburg was the first Russian city built in imitation of western European cities. Its magnificent palaces, handsome public buildings, and wide public squares resemble those of such cities as London, Paris, and Vienna. In the early 1800 s, a commission that included noted Italian architect Carlo Rossi established a design for the centre of the city that includes a series of squares.

The city has had three names. Czar Peter I (the Great) founded it in 1703 as St. Petersburg. After Russia went to war against Germany in 1914, at the start of World War I, the name was changed to Petrograd. The country's officials chose this name, which means Peter's City in Russian, to get rid of the German ending burg.

In 1922, the Soviet Union was formed under the leadership of Russia. In 1924, the Soviet Unions Communist government renamed the city in honour of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Communist Party. In 1991 — as Communist influence in the Soviet Union declined — the people of the city voted in a nonbinding referendum to restore the name St. Petersburg. In September 1991, the Soviet government officially approved the name change. In December 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved, and Russia became an independent nation.

The city lies on a marshy lowland where the Neva River empties into the Gulf of Finland, at about 60° north latitude. Because of its far northern location, St. Petersburg has very short periods of daylight in winter. For about three weeks in June, it has "white nights" during which the sky is never completely dark.

The centre of St. Petersburg is on the southern bank of the Neva. This area includes the main business district and most of St. Petersburg's famous buildings. Many fine examples of baroque and neo-classical architecture have been preserved in the area, and few modern structures have been built there. The city has about 900 small rivers and canals and about 400 bridges.

The historic Winter Palace (now the Hermitage Museum)» completed in 1762, stands in the centre of the city. The palace was the winter home of the czars. The General Staff Building, designed by Rossi and completed in 1829, stands across Palace Square from the Winter Palace. Several blocks away is the Cathedral of St. Isaac of Dalmatia, whose massive golden dome dominates St. Petersburg's skyline. The Peter and Paul Fortress, begun in 1703, is the oldest building in St. Petersburg. Many Russian czars are buried in a cathedral at the fortress.

The centre of St. Petersburg is surrounded by old residential areas that have stone or brick apartment buildings. Near the outskirts of the city there are thousands of modern concrete apartment buildings. The western section of St. Petersburg is the chief industrial district of the city.

Several luxurious palaces built in the 1700 s still stand in three suburbs of St. Petersburg—Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets, and Pushkin. These palaces, famed for their architectural excellence, were summer homes of the czars. Today, they are popular resorts and tourist attractions.

Практическая работа 8-9-10-11-12-13-14. Грамматика: Согласование времен. Косвенная речь. Утверждения. Модальные глаголы в косвенной речи. Вопросы в косвенной речи. Способы передачи кратких ответов в косвенной речи. Команды и просьбы в косвенной речи. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

1. We did not know where our friends went every evening. 2. We did not know where our friends had gone. 3. She said that her best friend was a doctor. 4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor. 5. I didn't know that you worked at the Hermitage. 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage. 7. I knew that you were ill. 8. I knew that you had been ill. 9. We found out that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. 10. We found out that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. 11. When he learnt that his son always received excellent marks in all the subjects at school, he was very pleased.

Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The teacher said to me, "Hand this note to your parents, please." 2. Oleg said to his sister, "Put the letter in an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 5. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. 8. He said to us, "Come here tomorrow." 9. I said to Mike, "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 10. Father said to me, "Don't stay there long." 11. Peter said to them, "Don't leave the room until I come back." 12. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 13. He said to me, "Ring me up tomorrow." 14. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 15. "Don't be late for dinner," mother said to us. 16. Jane said to us, "Please tell me all you know about it." 17. She said to Nick, "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. I said to Boris, "Does your friend live in London?" 2. They said to the man, "Are you living in a hotel?" 3. He said to his friend, "Will you stay at the Hilton?" 4. He said to me, "Do you often go to see your friends?" 5. He said to me, "Will you see your friends before you leave St Petersburg?" 6. Mike said to Jane, "Will you come to the railway station to see me off?" 7. She said to me, "Have you sent them an e-mail?" 8. She said to me, "Did you send them an e-mail yesterday?" 9. I said to Mike, "Have you packed your suitcase?" 10. I said to Kate, "Did anybody meet you at the station?" 11. I said to her, "Can you give me their address?" 12. I asked Tom, "Have you had breakfast?" 13. I asked my sister, "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?" 14. I said to my mother, "Did anybody come to see me?" 15. I asked my sister, "Will Nick call for you on the way to school?" 16. She said to the young man, "Can you call a taxi for me?" 17. Mary said to Peter, "Have you shown your photo to Dick?" 18. Oleg said to me, "Will you come here tomorrow?" 19. He said to us, "Did you go to the museum this morning?"

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. The woman said to her son, "I am glad I am here." 2. Mike said, "We have bought these books today." 3. She said to me, "Now I can read your translation." 4. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman. 5. "I can't explain this rule to you," my classmate said to me. 6. The teacher said to the class, "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow." 7. Our teacher said, "Thackeray's novels are very interesting." 8. She said, "You will read this book in the 9th form." 9. Nellie said, "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year." 10. "My friend lives in Moscow," said Alec. 11. "You have not done your work well," the teacher said to me. 12. The poor man said to the rich man, "My horse is wild. It can kill your horse." 13. The rich man said to the judge, "This man's horse has killed my horse."

Переведите на английский язык. Сравните конструкцию повествовательных и повелительных предложений в прямой и косвенной речи.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Мой друг сказал: «Все ученики нашего класса любят уроки истории». | 1. Мой друг сказал, что все ученики их класса любят уроки истории. |
| 2. Я сказал ему: «Мы любим уроки английского языка». | 2. Я сказал ему, что мы любим уроки английского языка. |
| 3. Учительница сказала: «Скоро вы будете хорошо говорить по-английски, так как вы много работаете». | 3. Учительница сказала, что скоро мы будем хорошо говорить по-английски, так как мы много работаем. |
| 4. Учитель сказал: «Я уже проверил вашу контрольную работу». | 4. Учитель сказал, что он уже проверил нашу контрольную работу. |
| 5. Катя сказала: «Папа в комнате. Он читает». | 5. Катя сказала, что папа в комнате и что он читает. |
| 6. Мама сказала: «Не шумите! Дедушка спит». | 6. Мама сказала нам, чтобы мы не шумели, так как дедушка спит. |
| 7. Аня сказала: «Мы нашли в лесу много грибов». | 7. Аня сказала, что они нашли в лесу много грибов. |

Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said, "We have forgotten to take the ball!"
2. She said, "I shall be very glad to see you."
3. "Let's go to the Philharmonic. There is a good concert there tonight," said Walter. "Oh, very good," said Robert. "I haven't been to the Philharmonic for a long time."
4. Alex asked me, "Have you ever been to the National Gallery?" "Yes, I have," I said. "I visited it last year when we were staying in London."
5. He said, "Who is this man? I don't know him."
6. I thought, "He is a very clever man: he can help me."
7. My brother said, "In two hours I shall have finished my work and then I shall go to the cinema." Then he said to me, "Let's go together."
8. "All right," I said.
9. The teacher said, "Open your books and begin reading the new text."
10. The girl asked, "What is the price of this dress?"
11. "Please help me with this problem, I cannot solve it," I said to my father. "All right," said my father, "let's try to solve it together."
12. "Let's go to Finland for the winter holidays," said Kate. "No," said Andrew, "we have already been to Finland. Let's go to Greece. It will be very interesting to see the country we have read about so much."
13. "All right," said Kate, "let's go."
14. Nellie said, "Yesterday I went to see Paul, but he was not at home."
15. "Let's go to see him today," said Nick. "I think he will be at home."
16. "No," said Nellie, "I can't go today, I am very busy."

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Michael: I say, Bill, can you show me around a bit? I only came here two days ago and I haven't been anywhere as yet.

Bill: Of course, I shall do it with pleasure. Let's go at once. And let's invite Alice to come with us. She knows a lot about the places of interest here.

Michael: That's a good idea.

Bill: Alice, can you come with us? We are going for a walk, and I want to show Michael some places of interest.

Alice: No, I can't go with you, boys. I am sorry. Mother told me to do the shopping, and I forgot about it. I shall have to do it now. Go without me. I shall go with you some other time.

Bill: It's a pity. All right, Michael, let's go.

Передайте следующий диалог в косвенной речи.

Jane: May I come in?

Kate: Is that you, Jane? Come in! It is very good of you to come and see me.

Jane: I came before, but you were too ill to see anybody. Did you get the flowers?

Kate: Surely, I did. It was very nice of you to send them to me.

Jane: How are you now?

Kate: Oh, I am much better, thank you. The doctor says that I shall be allowed to go out in a few days.

Jane: Do you miss school?

Kate: Very much. I am afraid I'll be lagging behind the group in my lessons now.

Jane: Don't think about it. We shall help you.

Kate: Thank you very much.

Практическая работа 15. Обобщающий урок по теме «Город, деревня, инфраструктура»

Прочитайте, затем переведите текст.

Rural vs Urban

There is a marked difference between the terms rural and urban. As words, both rural and urban are adjectives. Rural is an adjective that describes things that have a connection to the countryside. In the same time, urban is an adjective that describes things that have a connection to the town. So, in short, rural and urban are opposite words. It is interesting to note that communities are divided as rural and urban depending upon the concentration of people in the particular community based on the density of the human-established structures there. You would also find a certain number of residents in the particular area.

What does Rural mean?

According to the Oxford English dictionary, rural means 'in, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town.' Here is an example.

She comes from a rural area in the Northern part of the country.

Here, word rural gives us the idea that her village is situated in the countryside.

The number of residents is less in a rural area. The density of human-established structures is low in the case of a rural area. Villages and hamlets constitute rural areas. It is interesting to note that natural resources develop rapidly in rural areas or, in other words, it can be said that the areas characterized by natural growth of resources flourish into rural areas. Urban areas are subjected to a process called urbanization. Vegetation and fauna available in the

areas are made full use of It is important to note that rural areas are totally dependent on natural resources. The big advantage of a rural area is that it is not characterized by environmental perils such as pollution and traffic.

What does Urban mean?

According to the Oxford English dictionary, urban means ‘in, relating to, or characteristic of a town or city.’ Here is an example.

His urban language was hard for the village-folk to understand.

Sometimes, the same language can be spoken in different ways in the countryside and in towns. So, here the language spoken in the town is hard for the rural people to understand.

The number of residents is increasingly more in an urban area. The density of human-established structures is high in the case of an urban area. Cities and towns constitute urban areas. Urban areas, on the contrary to rural areas, depend heavily on developed agencies and developed urban areas for improvement in various fields such as amenities, education, medical assistance, and water supply. They depend upon government schemes to make advancement in these fields. Urban areas are not totally dependent on natural resources. In fact, they would make full use of the natural resources, if available. If natural resources are not available, then they rely on human findings and inventions in the areas of science and technology for development. Urban areas are troubled by pollution and traffic related problems.

What is the difference between Rural and Urban?

The difference between rural and urban can be summarized in the following manner:

- As words, both rural and urban are adjectives.
- Rural is an adjective that describes things that have a connection to the countryside.
- In the same time, urban is an adjective that describes things that have a connection to the town.
- Rural areas comprise of villages and hamlets, whereas urban areas comprise of cities and towns.
- Rural areas depend totally on natural resources whereas urban areas rely on human findings in the areas of science and technology for development.
- Rural areas are free from problems such as pollution and traffic, unlike urban areas.
- While people in rural areas find ways to provide their needs by themselves people in urban areas depend on the government and other agencies to find and fulfil those needs for them.

Тема 8. Научно-технический прогресс

Практическая работа 16. Изобретения, которые потрясли мир.

Inventions that Changed the World

Necessity is the mother of invention, is a common saying and indeed. Some inventions that changed the world were fueled by the desire to fulfill some or the other necessity. If we travel back in time, we can see how the following inventions have influenced the world. Some of the oldest and simplest inventions that changed the way of humans forever are stone tools and the control over fire. The next basic invention was microlith, the smallest of all stone tools, that is as small as a needle. The bow and arrow and the canoe were the Mesolithic inventions that facilitated man's lifestyle. The next invention that brought about considerable changes in man's lifestyle were pottery and wheel, and thus began man's journey towards civilization. These two inventions were aided by the art of metallurgy, which forged the civilizations of the world.

Top 10 Inventions

The first invention that should be mentioned is that of gunpowder. Historians may argue that gunpowder was not invented but discovered. Anyhow, the discovery of gunpowder, drastically changed the way battles were fought.

Then Archimedes screw, was a revolutionary invention that was invented on some simple principles of physics, in order to facilitate irrigation. Initially this invention was used in order to simplify agriculture. Today we use it in every possible gadget and machine.

The Indus valley civilization is credited as the innovator of the plow and hoe. These two inventions facilitated early agricultural activities. There are several other places where the plow and hoe had been used. Egyptian paintings, relics from Babylon and primitive farming techniques from South America show that this invention was discovered by several civilizations.

Arithmetic is something that I thoroughly hate when it comes to studying it in textbooks, but from a historical point of view, it is quite interesting. Aryabhatta, a mathematics genius was first initiator of modern mathematical concepts such as zero, decimals, geometry, trigonometry, and algebra. It would have been impossible to live without such concepts.

Surgery is a profession that came into being very late is a misconception. Sushruta, a medical practitioner from India, around 800 BC, performed cataract surgeries, plastic surgeries, successfully in his time. An Ayurveda practitioner, Sushruta wrote a book Sushruta Samhita, during the course of his practice. In his book he described, 120 surgical instruments, 300 procedures, and 8 categorizes of surgeries. Believe it or not, we do use all the procedures and also the instruments even today.

The Chinese and Egyptian civilizations played a highly instrumental role in the development of paper. It led to the development to communication, literature, and rapid spread of knowledge. The paper, in different forms was eventually used by several other civilizations. One great discovery that helped save many lives was penicillin. Penicillin was the first discovered antibiotic. It has become the basis of many other essential antibiotic synthesis. This discovery is credited to a famous scientist by the name of Alexander Fleming from Scotland. The wheel had been invented a long time ago and as the spread of trade and commerce began to attain greater speed, James Watt and Thomas Newcomen, came up with genuine mechanisms to use the power of steam. Their invention set things into such a great motion that they have never slowed down.

Among the significant inventions that altered the course of human history, Thomas Edison's bulb holds a special place. The invention has two great merits - one it gave light to the world and second it proved that impossible situations can be overcome with patience and sheer logic. The modern world has become a place of extremely fast communications. The person who can be credited to have started the revolution is Alexander Graham Bell. The telephone is probably the one that has influenced the modern world the most.

Apart from these inventions, the Wright brother's airplane, computers, nuclear fission, internal combustion engine are just a few of the many.

Практическая работа 17. Великие изобретатели США и Великобритании.

During the infancy of the United States, Americans imitated and adopted British inventions and technology. As American political and economic power grew in the mid-nineteenth century, the impact of each country's technology on the other began to be mutual. After the United States became the dominant world power in the twentieth century, American science and technology deeply affected many areas of British life.

James Watt's invention of the steam engine in Britain toward the end of the eighteenth century launched the Industrial Revolution; Americans were quick to adopt Watt's new technology by applying steam power to water transportation and by modifying British steam-powered vehicles like the locomotive to the American environment. During these early years of the American republic, British technology was copied in countless areas: bridge design and building, canal building, and textile manufacturing, to name a few.

American technology established its first foothold in Britain after London's Great Exhibition of 1851, when the McCormick reaper, the Colt revolver, and Day and Newell's patent locks found customers in the mother country. It was also during this decade that the Singer sewing machine made major inroads in the British market.

After the American Civil War there was a reciprocal exchange of technology; the United States received from Britain such major innovations as the Bessemer converter, and Britain received from America inventions such as the telephone, courtesy of a transplanted Scot, Alexander Graham Bell.

In the twentieth century American technology became a dominant feature in major sectors of British life: mass production methods pioneered by Henry Ford, manned flight, skyscrapers, and computers, to name a few. In areas such as pure science, a great deal of reciprocity continued, as, for example, in the discovery of DNA by the British-American team of James Watson and Francis Crick.

Практическая работа 18. Известные русские учёные и изобретатели.

Talent of the Russian genius is boundless. **Greatest Russian inventors** and scientists changed the world, contributing to the human civilization. How much mother Russia has given to the world is impossible to count. Russian scientists invented all you have and use now – first plane, television, radio, etc. I do not touch the contributions to the arts, social sciences, and this contribution is not small. And above all, there is a contribution in the form of events and objects, which aren't touched here. Such as the “Kalashnikov”, “First Astronaut”, “The first winged” and many others. Of course, it is impossible to enumerate all. But even such a cursory glance, proves the fact Russia has much to be proud of. It's a pity that many of the “scientists” of the west appropriated the greatest inventions of Russian scientists, without a twinge of conscience. But the truth always prevail and genetics of Russians can't be patented.

Pavel Nikolayevich Yablochkov (September 14 1847, Saratov – March 31 1894) was a Russian electrical engineer, the inventor of the world's first light bulb – Yablochkov candle. The success of the Yablochkov candle has surpassed all expectations. The world press, especially the French, English, German, headlines: “You should see the Yablochkov candle”; “The invention of a retired Russian military engineer Yablochkov – a new era in the in technology”; “Light comes to us from the North – from Russia”; “Northern Light, Russian light – wonder of our time”; “Russia – the birthplace of electricity”, and so on.

Vladimir Kozmich Zvorykin (July 29 1888 – July 29, 1982) – Russian inventor, engineer, and pioneer of television technology (the world's first electron microscope, television and broadcasting).

Alexander Fedorovich Mozhaysky (March 21 – 1 April 1890, Saint Petersburg) – a Russian naval officer, aviation pioneer, researcher and inventor of the first plane in the world.

Sergei Pavlovich Korolev (12 January 1907 – 14 January 1966) – the world's first ballistic missile, spacecraft, the first satellite of the Earth.

In 1817, Karl von Dresen received a patent for the invention in Germany allegedly the world's first bicycle. But Russian worker in Nizhny Tagil – Efim Mikheevich Artamonov created his metal bike back in 1800. He showed it to the public and in 1801 got on his scooter in Moscow, breaking the record on the road more than 5000 km and showed his invention during the coronation of the tsar on hodynskoye field. Artamonov's bike weighed more than 40 kg. Cranks and pedals were attached to the front, drive wheels, the diameter of which exceeded the meter; the diameter of the rear wheel – almost 2 times less. The total height of the bike was about 1.5 meters. But Russian artisan never patented his invention.

Ivan Ivanovich Polzunov (1728 – May 27, 1766) Russian inventor of the first steam engine in Russia and the first two-cylinder engine in the world.

Gleb Yevgeniyevich Kotelnikov, Russian-Soviet inventor of the knapsack parachute (first in the hard casing and then in the soft pack), and braking parachute.

Igor Kurchatov – the world's first nuclear power plant (Obninsk), world's first hydrogen bomb capacity of 400 kt, undermined by August 12, 1953. Kurchatov team developed a thermonuclear bomb RDS-202 (Tsar Bomb) record capacity 52,000 kt.

Dmitri Mendeleev (1834–1907). Periodic table, a type of pycnometer, pyrocollodion, co-developer of Icebreaker Yermak, also credited with determining the ideal vodka proof as 38% (later rounded to 40%).

Mikhail Lomonosov (1711–1765) – night vision telescope, off-axis reflecting telescope, coaxial rotor, original Russian hard-paste porcelain (together with Dmitry Vinogradov), re-discovery of smalt

Vladimir Bekhterev (1857–1927). Bekhterev's Mixture (a medicine with a sedative effect).

Pyotr Kapitsa (1894–1984) first ultra strong magnetic field creating techniques, basic low-temperature physics inventions

Yevgeny Kaspersky (born 1965). Kaspersky Anti-Virus, Kaspersky Internet Security, Kaspersky Mobile Security anti-virus products

Russian inventions, from 3D holography to yacht clubs, which are also Russian inventions, listed on more than 260 wiki pages. (The first in the world yacht club "Neva" was founded in 1718 in Russia, it is the oldest yacht clubare).

Практическая работа 19-20-21. Компьютерная техника. Интернет вчера и сегодня. Компания «Майкрософт».

Computers in Our Life

Computer addicts are the minority of computer users but there is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. All the computer addicts are very intelligent. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age, and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

Usage of computers gives them confidence. They love debugging and solving problems, developing programs and love learning programming languages. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as of computer experts. A few spend their time "hacking" and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use them less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally "male" subjects. Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school.

Parents also do not need to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people. It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact, what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skate-boarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

Internet and Modern Life

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundred of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Notwith-standing, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words— an anarchist's dream.

Microsoft Company

Paul Allen and Bill Gates founded the Company in 1975.

Microsoft is best-known American company involved in software production. Microsoft's wealth and power is growing up for years. It is a giant company. Microsoft's \$25 billion market value tops that of Ford, General Motors.

Some time ago, Microsoft dominated the PC market with its-MS-DOS operating system, the basic software that let the computer understand your commands and carry them out, appeared in the beginning of 80s. MS-DOS ran on 90 percent of the worlds IBM and IBM-clone computers. Then, Microsoft has extended that presence with releasing of Windows, which is probably the most important and popular operating system in the World. And now it dominates the market.

Firstly, Microsoft released Windows '95 in 1995. It was a graphics interface environment that ran on top of MS-DOS and replaced DOS in future versions. Then, Microsoft released Windows '98, Windows NT, Windows Millennium, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft also supplies about 50 percent of the world's software applications. Among them, there are three well-known Office Packs; they are also called Microsoft Office programs such as Excel (spreadsheets), Microsoft Word (word processing), Access (databases) and Outlook Express (e-mail)- There were releases in 1997, 2000, and 2002, when appeared Microsoft Office XP. Microsoft is also in the market of networking, multimedia and even books. And as an early supporter of the Macintosh computer, Microsoft virtually owns the Mac application market.

It has been calculated that Microsoft controls 80-85 % of the entire PC software industry. The company has hundreds of products and thousands of employees, making it one of the largest companies. Many of the company's shareholders are now millionaires and a few including Bill Gates and Paul Allen are billionaires. Microsoft is no doubt the fastest growing company in the PC software industry.

Практическая работа 22. Робототехника.

Robotics is the branch of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and computer science that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots, as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback, and information processing.

These technologies deal with automated machines that can take the place of humans in dangerous environments or manufacturing processes, or resemble humans in appearance, behavior, and or cognition. Many of today's robots are inspired by nature contributing to the field of bio-inspired robotics.

The concept of creating machines that can operate autonomously dates back to classical times, but research into the functionality and potential uses of robots did not grow substantially until the 20th century. Throughout history, it has been frequently assumed that robots will one day be able to mimic human behavior and manage tasks in a human-like fashion. Today, robotics is a rapidly growing field, as technological advances continue; researching, designing, and building new robots serve various practical purposes, whether domestically, commercially, or militarily. Many robots do jobs that are hazardous to people such as defusing bombs, mines and exploring shipwrecks.

In 1942 the science fiction writer Isaac Asimov created his Three Laws of Robotics.

In 1948 Norbert Wiener formulated the principles of cybernetics, the basis of practical robotics.

Fully autonomous robots only appeared in the second half of the 20th century. The first digitally operated and programmable robot, the Unimate, was installed in 1961 to lift hot pieces of metal from a die casting machine and stack them. Commercial and industrial robots are widespread today and used to perform jobs more cheaply, more accurately and more reliably, than humans. They are also employed in some jobs which are too dirty, dangerous, or dull to be suitable for humans. Robots are widely used in manufacturing, assembly, packing and packaging, transport, earth and space exploration, surgery, weaponry, laboratory research, safety, and the mass production of consumer and industrial goods.

There are many types of robots; they are used in many different environments and for many different uses, although being very diverse in application and form they all share three basic similarities when it comes to their construction:

1. Robots all have some kind of mechanical construction, a frame, form or shape designed to achieve a particular task. For example, a robot designed to travel across heavy dirt or mud, might use caterpillar tracks. The mechanical aspect is mostly the creator's solution to completing the assigned task and dealing with the physics of the environment around it. Form follows function.
2. Robots have electrical components which power and control the machinery. For example, the robot with caterpillar tracks would need some kind of power to move the tracker treads. That power comes in the form of electricity, which will have to travel through a wire and originate from a battery, a basic electrical circuit. Even petrol powered machines that get their power mainly from petrol still require an electric current to start the combustion process which is why most petrol powered machines like cars, have batteries. The electrical aspect of robots is used for movement (through motors), sensing (where electrical signals are used to measure things like heat, sound, position, and energy status) and operation (robots need some level of electrical energy supplied to their motors and sensors in order to activate and perform basic operations)
3. All robots contain some level of computer programming code. A program is how a robot decides when or how to do something. In the caterpillar track example, a robot that needs to move across a muddy road may have the correct mechanical construction, and receive the correct amount of power from its battery, but would not go anywhere without a program telling it to move. Programs are the core essence of a robot, it could have excellent mechanical and electrical construction, but if its program is poorly constructed its performance will be very poor or it may not perform at all. There are three different types of robotic programs: remote control, artificial intelligence and hybrid. A robot with remote control programming has a preexisting set of commands that it will only perform if and when it receives a signal from a control source, typically a human being with a remote control. It is perhaps more appropriate to view devices controlled primarily by human commands as falling in the discipline of automation rather than robotics. Robots that use artificial intelligence interact with their environment on their own without a control source, and can

determine reactions to objects and problems they encounter using their preexisting programming. Hybrid is a form of programming that incorporates both AI and RC functions.

Практическая работа 23. Исследование космоса.

Прочитайте и переведите текст, затем составьте план и перескажите.

Space Exploration

For thousands of years man dreamed of flying to the stars. At the beginning of the century the great Russian scientist Tsiolkovsky predicted that "mankind will not remain on Earth forever". Half a century later his words came true, the dream became a reality. It happened on October 4, 1957, when the 1st artificial satellite, the sputnik, was launched. The Russians were the 1st in the world to fly into outer space. Then the most remarkable event in the history of cosmonautics took place. On April 12, 1961 the spaceship "Vostok", piloted by Yuri Gagarin went up. He orbited the Earth only once, staying in space for 108 minutes. Mankind will always remember him. A new era of man's exploration of outer space began. Many space rockets went up by our cosmonauts. Among them were Titov, Nikolaev, Leonov, Tereshkova, Savitskaya and others. Today Russia wants the exploration of space to be based on broad international cooperation. Many international crews went up in space. This is the best example of the possibility of peaceful cooperation.

Практическая работа 24-25-26. Грамматика: Инфинитив. Случаи употребления инфинитива без частицы "to". Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.

- E.g. He is so old that he cannot skate.
He is too old to skate.

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 8. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke. 9. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 10. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it. 11. They were so empty-headed that they could not learn a single thing. 12. The window was so dirty that they could not see through it. 13. She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation. 14. I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater.

heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 17. I would rather ... stay at home today. 18. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 19. Would you like ... go to England? 20. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 21. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 22. It is time ... get up. 23. Let me ... help you with your homework. 24. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 25. I'd like ... speak to you. 26. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 27. What makes you ... think you are right? 28. He must ... do it. 29. Pete can't ... concentrate with the radio on. 30. We don't feel the earth ... move.

Вставьте частицу to перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

1. I like ... dance. 2. I'd like ... dance. 3. I shall do all I can ... help you. 4. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 5. I saw him ... enter the room. 6. She did not let her mother ... go away. 7. Do you like ... listen to good music? 8. Would you like ... listen to good music? 9. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 10. I like ... play the guitar. 11. My brother can ... speak French. 12. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 13. They wanted ... cross the river. 14. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 15. May I ... use your telephone? 16. They

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом.

1. Для начала она открыла все окна. 2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 3. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 4. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 6. На этих детей приятно посмотреть. 7. Короче говоря, они поженились. 8. Самая известная книга Джерома — «Трое в лодке, не считая собаки». 9. Вам трудно угодить. 10. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены. 11. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 12. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 13. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 14. Вашей сестре трудно угодить. 15. Начнем с того, что я занят. 16. На него было приятно смотреть. 17. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 18. Мы все

были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 19. Твое сочинение оставляет желать лучшего. 20. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере.

Тема 9: Профессиональная деятельность специалиста

Практическая работа 27-28. Обучение диалогической речи по теме «Выбор профессии». Роль выбранной профессии в промышленности.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Напишите вопросы по тексту и задайте их своему партнеру. Обсудите роль выбранной профессии в промышленности.

Choosing a Career

Every person at the age of 14 to 16 has to make an extremely stressful decision, to choose his or her own career. You might be wondering what the difference is between a career and a job. Basically a job is something you do, but don't expect to continue doing forever. A career is what you hope to do for a long time or even for your entire working life. Choosing a career is a difficult and challenging task: the decision once taken will influence your future life. There are, of course, a lot of examples when people have changed their career paths in their twenties, thirties and even forties but, of course, it is better to make the right choice at the very beginning. The earlier you decide on what profession is interesting and rewarding for you, the more you can achieve during your lifetime.

Choosing a career is a challenging task indeed. It is all about finding the perfect match between your personality, interests, and skills. On the one hand, modern society, with its hundreds of professions and jobs, presents a vast range of future job opportunities. Industry and business, farming, science and education, medicine, service, arts and journalism are just a few professional fields a young person can specialize in. On the other hand, modern society with its crises, unemployment and inflation, makes a poor choice of profession a really bad mistake. You can choose a profession you really like, and face problems when looking for a job. Or you can find a job you like, but it will be underpaid. Besides, a young person's parents usually have their own ideas of what career path to choose. Some parents are more democratic and let the child determine his future by himself. Some are oppressive and overprotective and try to force the child to make this or that career choice. In this case, they often try to compensate for their own dreams which have failed and the chances they have missed. Sometimes they see their child is gifted in some field and try to persuade him to choose this profession irrespective of the fact if he likes it or not.

In spite of all the problems mentioned above, the choice has to be made. To make it easier for the young people, there is some professional advice. It's best for the young man to start this process as early as possible, ideally in the tenth form. You should determine if you would like to continue in higher education, or to learn a trade and look for a job. It's up to the person to decide, but you should remember that to get more chances, you should strive for higher education which enables you to be qualified for skilled labour. You should determine what you might like to study or major in at college. You might like to try some of these career assessment tests to help with this step. You will surely also get suggestions from family, friends, and high school teachers and guidance counsellors. You also have to consider the demand for a particular career in the labour market. Choosing a career where there are limited job opportunities can greatly increase the challenges you will face.

Практическая работа 29-30. Механические процессы. Металлы и их типы.

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. quantity | a. жесткий (жесткость) |
| 2. alloy | b. углерод |
| 3. carbon | c. растяжение |
| 4. substance | d. поломка |
| 5. tough(ness) | e. количество |
| 6. hard(ness) | f. ковкость |
| 7. ductility | g. разрыв |
| 8. malleability | h. прочность |
| 9. tension | i. вязкость |
| 10. compression | j. сплав |
| 11. rupture | k. твердый (твердость) |
| 12. strength | l. сжатие |
| 13. braking | m. вещество |

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

metal, industry, industrial, absolutely, laboratory, steel, elastic, mechanical, result, atom, atomic, structure, special, temperature.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:

METALS

1. Mankind has used metals for centuries in gradually increasing quantities but only now they are employed in really great quantities.
2. Today we know more than seventy metals, the majority of which are used in industry.
3. Of all the metals iron is the most important one. Absolutely pure iron is never prepared except for laboratory purposes. The irons and steels in use today are really alloys of iron, carbon and other substances. They can be made elastic, tough, hard, or comparatively soft.
4. Mechanical properties of metals are the result of their atomic structure. They include hardness, ductility and malleability which are of special importance in engineering.
5. Ductility is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking. Malleability is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed by compression without rupture.
6. These properties are similar to each other but not the same. Most metals increase these properties at higher temperatures.
7. The strength of a metal is the property of resistance to external loads and stresses.
8. These mechanical properties are of great importance in industrial purposes because all parts and units made of iron and steel must meet up-to-date demands.

4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 3, 4, 5 и 7.

5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

Вопросы

1. What is the most important metal?
2. What mechanical properties of metals do you know?
3. What is strength?
4. What is ductility?
5. What is malleability?

Ответы

- a. The capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.
- b. Iron.
- c. The capacity of a metal to be deformed by compression without rupture.
- d. The property of a metal to resist to external loads.
- e. Hardness, ductility and malleability.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. *The most important metal in use today is....*

- a) carbon
- b) iron
- c) some other metal

2. *Ductility is the capacity....*

3. *Malleability is the capacity of a metal....*

4. *The strength of a metal is the property....*

- a) to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking
- b) to be permanently deformed by city of compression without rupture
- c) to resist to external loads and stresses

Практическая работа 31. Ученые-механики.

A mechanical engineer is a specialist in all fields related to machines, kinematics, thermodynamics and tools. One of the oldest disciplines of engineering, mechanical engineering is one of the largest producers of engineers around the world today, closely followed by civil and aeronautical engineers. Working as a mechanical engineer is known to be an enriching and rewarding experience and the job description involves working to plan, build and

examine motor-powered vehicles, manufacturing plants, airplanes, industrial equipment, cybernetics and much more. These engineers are in a highly lucrative position and considering that mechanical engineering is an extraordinarily comprehensive field, the engineer can specialize in a number of areas including, applied mechanics, bioengineering, manufacturing engineering and nuclear engineering to name a few. The oldest documented mechanical engineers can be traced back to Ancient Greece and can be seen in the works of Archimedes. Zhang Heng, the inventor of the seismometer and the water clock, lived between the periods of 78-139 AD, who left behind a great legacy related to ‘mechanics’ around the world. Here is a compilation of a list of famous mechanical engineers, learn more fascinating facts and details about them with their biographies that include trivia, interesting facts, timeline and life history.

Popularly referred to as the Father of Railways, **George Stephenson** was a British inventor whose pioneering work in the field of civil and mechanical engineering led to the establishment of the world’s first public inter-city railway line that used steam locomotives. His is a perfect rags to riches story – from being born in a financially weak household to becoming a self-made engineer who not just re-shaped the transportation industry but brought about a major industrial revolution as well. It was due to him that animal power gave way to steam locomotive that eventually led to world’s first public railway line. Apart from building the first railway line, Stephenson is credited with inventing the most famous early railway locomotive, Rocket. Furthermore, it was Stephenson who devised the four feet eight-and-a-half inches railway gauge that has become a standard gauge by convention for most of the world’s railways till date. He is also responsible for developing a miners’ safety lamp that dramatically reduced the risk of explosion in the mining industry. Overall, Stephenson’s contribution has been immense as the inventor of railroad locomotive.

Nikola Tesla was a Serbian-American inventor, best known for his development of alternating current electrical systems. He also made extraordinary contributions to the fields of electromagnetism and wireless radio communications. He was a child prodigy and possessed an eidetic memory with a futuristic vision for the mankind which is evident from most of his discoveries and researches. He was a trained electrical and mechanical engineer whose discoveries and inventions included the modern electric motor, wireless transmission of energy, basic laser and radar technology, the first neon and fluorescent illumination and the Tesla coil (widely used in radio, television sets, and other electronic equipment). Despite being a great inventor, his life was mostly shadowed by poverty because he was a terrible businessman. He was impractical with his money and had nobody to pass on his legacy to since he never got involved in a relationship with anyone. Although he was regarded as a generous and polite person by his friends, he had very limited social interaction with them because of his firm daily routine. He was a loner all his life and died penniless without the accolades that he would ultimately earn after his death. He was undoubtedly one of the most influential inventors of the 20th century whose discoveries in the field of electricity were way ahead of his time and continue to influence technology even today.

James Watt was a Scottish engineer and instrument maker, who is known for his invention of the first modern steam engine. He modified the Newcomen steam engine to increase its efficiency through his creative thinking and scientific knowledge of instrument design. He learned writing, arithmetic and geometry in his childhood along with the craft of instrument making, which he later pursued as a career to achieve great heights. One of his greatest strengths was that he was a quick learner, which transformed him from an apprentice to a skilled professional in very less time as compared to other people. He faced a lot of poverty as he was vastly in debt and was not allowed to work as a professional initially. Eventually, he became a successful and famous inventor through some of his finest works including the steam engine, rotary engine and copying system. His vast knowledge of mechanical engineering, leading the way for the future generations, also symbolized his mark in history as one of the most celebrated scientists of all time. He also developed the concept of ‘Horsepower’ and the S.I. unit of power, Watt, is named after him. He was married twice and had seven children, but unfortunately only one of his children lived beyond the age of 30.

Практическая работа 32. Техническое обслуживание автомобиля.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Specialists in automobile industry deal with **designing and manufacturing cars**, so they should know that the production of the automobile comprises the following phases:

1) Designing

- 2) Working out the technology of manufacturing processes
- 3) **Laboratory tests**
- 4) **Road tests**
- 5) Mass production

Why is it necessary to know all these facts?

It is important to know them as before the automobile (car or truck) is **put into mass production**, it should be properly designed and the automobile must **meet-up-to-date requirements**.

What are these **requirements**?

The automobile must have **high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and pleasant appearance**.

In order to obtain all these **qualities** engineers should develop **up-to-date methods of designing cars**, using new types of resistant **to corrosion light materials**. Also it is important to know computer science because it is intended to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing. Computers **offer quick and optimal solutions** of problems.

But before the car is put **into mass production** all its units and mechanisms are **subjected to tests**, first in the plant's laboratory, then the car undergoes **a rigid quality control in road tests**. Only then the car is put into mass production. Why are these tests **required**? What qualities are required of the automobile? The modern automobile must be **rapid in acceleration, must have smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system**, as well as pleasant appearance. Also it must be **comfortable** and have all **conveniences**.

Задания:

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>mechanical engineer</i> | а) долгий срок службы |
| 2. <i>to deal (with)</i> | б) запустить в массовое производство |
| 3. <i>designing cars</i> | в) подвергать испытаниям |
| 4. <i>to put into mass production</i> | г) плавное сцепление |
| 5. <i>long service life</i> | д) отвечать современным требованиям |
| 6. <i>driving safety</i> | е) иметь дело |
| 7. <i>to meet up-to-date demands</i> | ж) надёжные тормоза и рул. упр-я |
| 8. <i>smooth-acting clutch</i> | и) безопасность езды |
| 9. <i>silent gearbox</i> | й) бесшумная коробка передач |
| 10. <i>dependable brakes and steering system</i> | к) инженер-механик |
| 11. <i>to subject to test</i> | л) конструирование автомобилей |

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. *What phases does the production of the automobile comprise?*
2. *What requirements must the automobile meet?*
3. *Why are cars subjected to road tests?*
4. *What qualities are required of the automobile?*
5. *Why is it important for the specialists in automobile industry to know computing methods?*

3. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. **The cars are subjected to road tests in order...**
 - a) *to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing*
 - b) *to meet up-to-date requirements*
 - c) *to work out new technological processes*
2. **The car must have the following units....**
 - a) *high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance*
 - b) *smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system*
3. **The car must have the following qualities....**
 - a) *high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance*
 - b) *smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system*

Практическая работа 33-34-35-36. Грамматика: Герундий. Герундий и инфинитив. Герундий и отглагольное существительное. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

- A: I'm really looking forward to going to New York.
B: Are you? I'm not. I can't stand visiting noisy cities.
A: But New York is wonderful. I love seeing the skyscrapers, the museums, the historical monuments, the Statue of Liberty...
B: I hate visiting museums. I'm not looking forward to going at all.
A: Oh, it's so exciting! I like listening to the sounds of New York — the traffic, the different languages...
B: The noise! I can tell you, I dislike visiting noisy cities!
A: Oh, come on! It'll be fun. New York's a great big melting pot of people from all over the world. And the world capital is worth seeing. I want to go to the Big Apple. It's so interesting!

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Перестаньте разговаривать. 2. Мы уже закончили чтение этой книги. 3. Продолжайте петь. 4. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно? 5. Он отрицал, что совершил преступление. 6. Я очень люблю рисовать. 7. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания. 8. Я не могла не согласиться с ним. 9. Он рассмеялся. 10. Она бросила курить. 11. Она избегала встречи с ним. 12. Мы отложим обсуждение доклада. 13. Наконец они перестали смеяться. 14. Она отрицала, что украла деньги. 15. Нам пришлось отложить поездку на дачу до следующей субботы. 16. Простите, что я потерял вашу ручку. 17. Когда она закончит писать сочинение? 18. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы остаться дома и поработать над моей новой книгой. 19. Перестаньте дрожать. Избегайте показывать этим людям, что вы их боитесь. 20. Я не могу не беспокоиться о них: они перестали писать. 21. Я не отрицаю, что видел их в тот вечер. 22. Он не возражал против того, чтобы его осмотрели: он перестал притворяться, что здоров. 23. Он не может меня простить за то, что я порвал его сумку. 24. Она отрицала, что взяла мои часы. 25. Мальчик любит командовать своей сестрой. 26. Лучше отложить принятие решения. 27. Не могли бы вы дать мне книгу, когда закончите ее читать? 28. Ее сын пытался избежать ответа на ее вопросы, так как ему было стыдно, что он солгал ей прежде. 29. Он не мог не думать, что его сын совершил большую ошибку. 30. Простите меня, пожалуйста, что я вскрыла ваше письмо по ошибке. 31. Я перестала есть мясо и каждый день получаю удовольствие от более здоровой пищи.

В следующих предложениях замените придаточные времени герундием с предлогом after.

- E.g. When she had bought everything she needed, she went home.
After buying everything she needed, she went home.

1. After she took the child to the kindergarten, she went to the library to prepare for her exam. 2. When he had made a thorough study of the subject, he found that it was a great deal more important than he had thought at first. 3. After I had hesitated some minutes whether to buy the hat or not, I finally decided that I might find one I liked better in another shop. 4. When she had graduated from the university, she left St Petersburg and went to teach in her hometown. 5. When he had proved that his theory was correct, he started studying ways and means of improving the conditions of work in very deep coalmines. 6. My son got a job after he left school.

Расположите по порядку:

- a) предложения, в которых *ing*-форма является герундием;
- b) предложения, в которых *ing*-форма является отглагольным существительным.

1. The singing of those beautiful folk songs impressed me greatly. 2. Your having written is really no excuse for your not coming on the day fixed. 3. Such doings can hardly be explained. 4. The motor was carefully examined before starting. 5. I am very pleased to meet you after hearing so much about you. 6. Your hair wants cutting. 7. I shall look forward to seeing you again. 8. Building this school will cost too much money. 9. Sleeping is necessary. 10. We felt so disappointed at your having missed nearly half the programme. 11. It was no use talking about it any longer. 12. Are you dressed for going out? 13. Then came a general lighting of pipes and cigars. 14. I hate the idea of doing it once more. 15. But you don't mind being asked to help us, do you? 16. The forest resounded with the hooting of owls and the howling of wolves. 17. She blamed herself for having been a dull companion.

Практическая работа 37. Обобщающий урок по пройденному материалу.

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ferrous metals | a. проводимость |
| 2. cast iron | b. углеродистая сталь |
| 3. carbon content | c. износостойкость |
| 4. alloy steel | d. прочность. |
| 5. carbon steel | e. обрабатываемость (на станке) |
| 6. strength | f. жесткость. |
| 7. hardness | g. железо |
| 8. ductility | h. сплав |
| 9. machinability | i. черные металлы |

10.resistance to wear	ж.чугун
11.conductivity	к. содержание углерода
12.iron	л. ковкость
13.silicon	м. легированная сталь
14.alloy	п. кремний
15.rust-resistant	о. нержавеющей

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

metal, element, industry, steel, material, industrial, electronic, magnetic, type, chemical, mechanical, rocket, automobile.

3. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 1,4,5,6.

FERROUS METALS AND STEELS

1. Ferrous metals consist of iron combined with carbon, silicon and other elements. But carbon is the most important element in ferrous alloys.
2. Ferrous metals are used in industry in two forms: steel and cast iron, which differ in the quantity of carbon content.
3. Alloys consist of a simple metal combined with some other element. Steel is a ferrous material having some carbon content. There are two kinds of steel: carbon steel and alloy steels.
4. Carbon steel should contain only iron and carbon without any other alloying element.
5. Alloy steels are those in which in addition to carbon an alloying element is present. These alloying elements have an effect on the properties of steel. They increase its strength and hardness, for example, high percentage of chromium makes steel rust-resistant, and we call it "stainless steel".
6. Strength, ductility and machinability are the most important industrial and commercial properties of steel. Such properties as resistance to wear, electrical conductivity, and magnetic properties are important in special uses of metals.
7. According to their chemical and mechanical properties steels may be used in different branches of industry, for example, in machine building, rocket engineering, automobile industry, etc.

Тема 10. Транспорт. На дороге.

Практическая работа 38-39. Транспорт. Виды транспорта. Обучение диалогической речи по теме «На автозаправке».

Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните задания.

What was the reaction of the people after the invention of the steam engine?

In Washington the story is told of the Patent Office who in the early thirties of the last century suggested that the Office be closed because «everything that could possibly be invented had **been invented**». People experienced a similar feeling after the **invention of the steam engine**.

But there was a great need for a more **efficient engine** than the **steam engine**, for one without a **huge boiler**, an engine that could quickly be started and stopped. This problem was solved by the invention of the **international combustion engine**.

Who introduced the first cheap motor car?

The first practical internal combustion engine was **introduced** in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876.

Since then **motor transport** began to spread in Europe very **rapidly**. But the person who was the first to make it really popular was Henry Ford, an American **manufacturer** who introduced the first **cheap motor car**, the famous Ford Model «T».

When did diesel-engine Lorries become general?

The **rapid development** of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm **tractors**, thereby creating a revolution in agriculture. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when **diesel-engined Lorries** became general.

The **motor cycle** steadily increased in popularity as engines and tyres became **more reliable** and roads improved. **Motor cycles** were found well suited for **competition races** and sporting events and were also recognized as the cheapest form of fast transport.

When were the trams introduced first?

Buses were started in Paris in 1820. In 1828 they were introduced in London by George Shillibeer, a coach builder who used the French name Omnibus which was **obtained** from the Latin word meaning «for all». His

omnibuses were driven by three horses and had seats for 22 passengers. Then in the 20th century reliable **petrol engines** became **available**, and by 1912 the new motor buses were fast replacing **horse-driven buses**.

Trams were introduced in the middle of the 19th century. The idea was that, as the rails were **smoother** than the roads, less **effort** was needed **to pull** a tram than a bus. The first **trams** were horse-drawn but the later trams were almost all driven by electricity. The **electric motor** driving the tram was usually with electric **current from overhead wires**. Such wires are also used **by trolleybuses**, which run on **rubber tyres** and do not need **rails**.

Another form of transport used in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev and some other crowded cities is the underground railway.

London's first underground railway of the «**tube**» **type** was opened in 1863, the Moscow underground in 1935.

What do the longest oil pipe-lines connect?

The **pipe-lines**, which were in use by the ancient Romans for carrying water supplies to their houses, are now mainly used to **transport petroleum**. The first **pipe-line** of this kind was laid in Pennsylvania, the United States, in 1865.

Some of the longest oil pipe-lines **connect oil-fields** in Iraq and near the Persian Gulf with ports on the Mediterranean coast. A famous Pipe-line Under the Ocean was laid across the English Channel in 1944.

What are the cableways used for?

A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is the aerial **cableway**. Cableways are used at nearly all winter sport centers to pull or carry **skiers** to the top **of the slopes**. Cableways are used by many Alpine villages which lie high up the mountain-sides for bringing up their supplies from the valley below.

Задания:

1. Распределите правильно слова, в соответствии с развитием транспорта

Omnibus, cableway, steam engines, pipe-lines, motor cars, diesel engines

2. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

<i>Invention of the steam engines</i>	<i>усилие</i>
<i>efficient engine</i>	<i>дизельный двигатель</i>
<i>internal combustion engine.</i>	<i>омнибус</i>
<i>motor transport</i>	<i>изобретение парового двигателя</i>
<i>The rapid development</i>	<i>бензин для транспорта</i>
<i>diesel-engine</i>	<i>троллейбусы</i>
<i>Trams</i>	<i>продуктивный двигатель</i>
<i>Omnibuses</i>	<i>связь с нефтяной сферой</i>
<i>horse-driven buses.</i>	<i>двигатель внутреннего сгорания</i>
<i>Effort</i>	<i>моторный транспорт</i>
<i>The electric motor</i>	<i>трамваи</i>
<i>trolleybuses,</i>	<i>лошадиная сила</i>
<i>pipe-lines</i>	<i>электрический мотто</i>
<i>transport petroleum.</i>	<i>трубопровод</i>
<i>connect oil-fields</i>	<i>бензин</i>

3. Закончите предложения, выбрав их из текста

- 1. People experienced a similar feeling after the....*
- 2. The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by...*
- 3. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until...*
- 4. The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were...*
- 5. The first pipe-line of this kind was laid...*
- 6. A form of transport which is quite common in some mountainous parts of the world, especially in Switzerland, is...*

4. Составьте в паре диалог по теме «На автозаправке»

Практическая работа 40. Обучение навыкам аудирования. Машина напрокат. Поломка.

Послушайте текст, составьте развернутый план текста. Текст вы услышите дважды.

1. One of the earliest attempts to propel a vehicle by mechanical power was suggested by Isaac Newton. But the first self-propelled vehicle was constructed by the French military engineer Cugnot in 1763. He built a

steam-driven engine which had three wheels, carried two passengers and run at maximum speed of four miles. The supply of steam lasted only 15 minutes and the carriage had to stop every 100 yards to make more steam.

2. In 1825 a steam engine was built in Great Britain. The vehicle carried 18 passengers and covered 8 miles in 45 minutes. However, the progress of motor cars met with great opposition in Great Britain.

3. In Russia there were cities where motor cars were outlawed altogether. When the editor of the local newspaper in the city of Uralsk bought a car, the governor issued these instructions to the police: «When the vehicle appears in the streets, it is to be stopped and escorted to the police station, where its driver is to be prosecuted».

4. From 1860 to 1900 was a period of the application of gasoline engines to motor cars in many countries. The first to perfect gasoline engine was N. Otto who introduced the four-stroke cycle of operation. By the time motor cars got a standard shape and appearance.

In 1896 a procession of motor cars took place from London to Brighton to show how reliable the new vehicles were.

The cars of that time were very small, two-seated cars with no roof, driven by an engine placed under the seat. Motorist had to carry large cans of fuel and separate spare tyres, for there were no repair or filling stations to serve them.

After World War 1 it became possible to achieve greater reliability of motor cars, brakes became more efficient. Multi-cylinder engines came into use; most commonly used are four-cylinder engines.

5. Gradually the development of vehicles driven by internal combustion engine – cars, as they had come to be known, led to the abolition of earlier restrictions. Huge capital began to flow into the automobile industry.

From 1908 to 1924 the number of cars in the world rose from 200 thousand to 20 million; by 1960 it had reached 60 million!

6. There are about 3,000 Americans who like to collect antique cars. They have several clubs such as Antique Automobile Club. Collectors can also advertise in the magazine published by their clubs. The best collection-100 old cars of great rarity – is in possession of William Harrah. He is very influential in his field. The value of his collection is not only historical but also practical: photographs of his cars are used for films and advertisements.

Практическая работа 41. Обучение монологической речи по теме «В автосервисе».

Прочитайте диалог, переведите. Составьте свое собственное монологическое высказывание.

- Good morning, sir. I have come for a 15 thousand kilometers servicing. I have an appointment for 10 a.m.
- OK. Please, drive your car into the garage... Let me check the car and diagnose all possible problems... Right. I will have to replace the tyres, change the brake disk and check the oil level.
- Fine. Please check why my wipers get stuck in the middle of the windshield. And I've got some other problems as well. I've noticed that the clutch is very noisy when I change gears.
- I see. The plate must be worn out. But it's a normal thing at this mileage. And I can see you have some minor problem with the radiator.
- Can I get it repaired today too?
- I'm afraid it will take a couple of days to fix it. You can leave the car some other day. I'm sorry for the inconvenience.
- Ok then. Another problem is that my car won't start in the mornings. I usually call my neighbour to jump-start it.
- Let me open the hood and check all the hoses and belts. So... I'm glad to say they are all in working order. Did you check the battery? If you need to jump-start your car, you probably have to change the weak battery. When did you buy the last one?
- Oh, I guess it was ages ago. You're right. I have to replace it.
- * * *
- Right. There it is. Everything is in order in your car. The oil level was below the full mark, so I've filled it up. Take our 30-day warranty card, please.
- Great! How much is it?
- It's 300 \$ in total.
- Here you are. Thanks for your help. See you for a 30 thousand servicing.

Практическая работа 42-43-44. Дорожные знаки в Великобритании. Сравнение правил дорожного движения в Англии и России. Сравнение дорожных знаков Европы.

The *STOP* sign ever so familiar to North Americans is used throughout continental Europe and the world—and it even reads "STOP" in English. (In the UK, however, the ubiquitous roundabout obviates the need for widespread

use of the STOP sign.) The world also uses the same *Yield* sign as North America. The *Red light = stop, green light = go* convention is used everywhere as well. A solid or flashing amber light precedes the red light *and* green light in most areas. This light signals that a red or green light is imminent. If you have the option to eventually turn right (or left in Britain or Ireland) at a stop, a green arrow that points right may light simultaneously with the main red light that's stopping traffic from moving straight ahead. This green arrow means you can make a yielding right turn. Turning right when both these lights show red is against the law. In other words, *no right turn on red*. A *protected* left turn is indicated only when on the left side of the intersection a green signal arrow points left; a green arrow pointing left on the right side of the intersection signals a *yielding* left turn is permitted. In many areas traffic signals are turned off or flash yellow at night. Usually in such cases signs are in place next to the signals and these then control the situation. While fully operating, however, traffic signals override signs.

The same set of standardized road signs are used all over Europe. These signs are essentially graphic rather than linguistic in nature. As such, their meaning tends to be easy to understand. Of course the meaning of some signs is less obvious than the meaning of others. On the *International Roadsigns* subpage I've placed images of the more important and confusing signs. (I do this separately so you don't have to sit through their download every time you access this chapter.) Diamond signs indicate priority. Red triangles are warnings. Red circles are restrictions. Blue circles are requirements. Squares and rectangles give guidance. Note the signs which show two arrows pointing in opposite directions. If one of these arrows is red, it means the traffic traveling in that direction must yield to traffic traveling in the other direction. The color red on a European road sign signals negative information such as a warning or prohibition. For another instance check out the sign that means *No bicycles*. You may encounter a similar circular sign showing a bicycle on a *blue* background. This sign designates a bicycle path. As used on the road signs the color blue is positive in that it signals an obligatory action or some feature—such as a bicycle lane, a rest stop or a parking garage—that you can take advantage of; simply put it says *do* rather than *don't*.




























A level train crossing without barriers is indicated by the three subsequent triangle signs atop a diagonally hashed post. The first sign in the sequence bears three red diagonal hashes representing the three multiples of 80 meters (240 meters) remaining until the crossing. The other two are set at 80 meter intervals approaching the crossing and as such bear two hashes and one hash, respectively. A flashing red beacon and/or continuous bell warns of an approaching train. When the way is clear, the beacon changes to white or amber, and/or the bell ceases. You must turn off your vehicle's headlights when waiting at a crossing.

























As in North America, dashed center lines mark passing zones while solid center lines denote no-passing zones. But while in North America yellow markings separate opposing traffic flows and white lines separate traffic moving in the same direction, in Europe white lines are used in both cases. Sometimes painted in regular succession amidst the dashed lines are fat arrows which curve slightly and point toward one lane while otherwise pointing almost straight ahead in the direction of that same lane. These arrows tell vehicles traveling in that lane that their passing zone will soon come to an end. A thick white orthogonal line at an intersection indicates where you must stop when you are in fact required to stop; a thinner dashed version indicates where you must yield when in fact you must yield. Diagonal white lines filling a space outlined in white indicate a portion of the street where vehicles are prohibited.



In road construction areas on most highways and superhighways the left lane is usually limited to a vehicle width of 2 meters or less (indicated by signs). If a driver (of a motorhome, say) ignores that limitation and uses said lane, he/she may be liable for any consequent damages. Usually such damages to the vehicle itself would not be covered by the collision damage insurance attaching to the vehicle whereas the damages to third-party property (at least outside the vehicle) would be covered by the third party liability insurance attaching to the vehicle. Similarly, some road toll plazas (in Italy and France especially) have certain lanes for passenger cars only; there are signs indicating the maximum width; if a driver ignore those signs, the driver is liable for consequent damages.

Cities usually post street signs not on poles at the corners but on placards attached one story up on buildings. Note that street names in some areas are apt to change frequently along an otherwise continuous avenue of concrete, and main routes may go unsigned while the intersecting and relatively minor cross streets are fastidiously labeled.



Expressway	End of expressway	Expressway
		
End of expressway	European road 4	Priority road
		
End of priority road	Priority road	Priority on right
		
Priority over opposing traffic	Priority road bends right	Yield
		
Yield to oncoming traffic	Traffic signals ahead	Entering a two-way street
		
Open road: National speed limit applies	Speed limit	End of speed limit
		
Minimum speed	End of minimum speed	No passing
		
No passing by goods vehicles	End of no passing	Roundabout
		
Road narrows	Crossroads	Uneven road
		
Customs: Stop	Superhighway exit	Camping

		
Train crossing without barrier	Train crossing with barrier	Parking with disc
		
Parking area/Rest stop	End of parking disc restriction	Parking with meters
		
No parking side 1 on odd days; no parking side 2 on even days	No vehicles	No motor vehicles
		
No bicycles	No entry	Countdown posts: Each slash = 100 meters
		
Bicycle lane/path	Footpath	Go to the right
		
No entry for vehicles weighing over 2.4 tons per axle	No entry for vehicles over 3.5 meters high	No entry for vehicles over 2 meters wide
		
Dead end	Beware of pedestrians	Crosswind
		
Pedestrians have priority on this crossing	No stopping	No parking

		
Distance and direction of car park	HI hostel	Hospital

Driving in Europe

O highway I travel, do you say to me Do not leave me?

Do you say Venture not—if you leave me you are lost?

Do you say I am already prepared, I am well-beaten and undenied, adhere to me?

O public road, I say back I am not afraid to leave you, yet I love you

You express me better than I can express myself.

—Walt Whitman,

Song of the Open Road

In the country chapters I go into great detail about the rules of the road for each country. You should familiarize yourself with and try to adhere to these rules, but don't sacrifice the proper state of mind in the process. Ironically, I think the best way to nurture the right attitude is to tone down your dependence on memory, to let the environmental stimuli flow into you unimpeded by too many worries, to react naturally and to trust your reactions, to make mistakes and to not dwell on them, to throw off the great weight of fastidiousness, to exercise the old adage: When in Rome, do as the Romans do. In other words, go with the flow; be cool; blend in with traffic; and revel in the fact that you're truly participating in a different culture, that you've effectively become, for a short time at least, a citizen of Europe. When in Paris do as the Parisians and park on the sidewalk. When in Scandinavia, if you notice everybody else driving with their lights on—even in bright sun—you'd better too. It's easy.

OK, but now you're on the road in, say, France, and you think you may be on the *wrong* road. You're getting nervous because you want to stay off the toll roads. After checking out *France* chapter you know that blue signs marked with the letter "A" indicate *Autoroute péage* (toll) roads; while green signs with the letter "N" indicate non-toll *Route National* highways. No problem: just follow the signs in green, the signs that indicate the non-toll highways. At times, you'll note, the signals seem ambiguous because one sign bears both blue and green sections listing A and N roads respectively. "How can I be on both an A and an N road at the same time?" you'll ask yourself. Such signage means only that you're on your way to both types of road, that the road you're on is not a toll road; eventually you'll have the option to enter either the toll road or a non-toll road. Sometimes after following a green-only or a blue/green sign, a blue-only sign will appear unaccompanied by possible turnoffs. Don't worry: eventually another green sign will direct you to a non-toll road before you have to pay. This all sounds simple, and it is. *Just keep following the last sign you saw. Keep following the last sign you saw. Keep following the last sign you saw . . .* Sorry, but I feel the redundancy is justified. It's easy to get flustered and worry that you missed an important turn. But the keen state of mind that you'll be in, coupled with the excellent nature of the roads and signage, will render quite small the chances of actually missing such a turnoff. Be astute, but trust yourself and the road design and signage. In a word, *relax*; usually it all comes together in the end. The wisdom of this simple approach has been apparent to me time after time throughout my travels. I've slowly learned not to get flustered when there isn't a meaningful sign placed every one kilometer. This is more than a prudent approach to driving; it's an attitude, an attitude that will greatly increase the pleasure you draw from your trip. You are, after all, on the road; you should be singing songs and talking like Kerouac.

And, as I first described in the *Why Drive?* chapter, history has assured that navigating to the cities and towns and sights is much more of a song than you might expect. First, most of the European languages you'll encounter are cognate with English; so it tends to be quite easy to read signs which give directions. What's more, each city and town grew from an old town center. In this center, of course, lie most of a town's attractive sites and accommodations. Everything falls into place if you follow the ubiquitous signs to the town center or simply head toward the tallest church spire. Most of the signs denoting town centers bear variations of the word *center*, such as "Centro," "Centrum," "Centre Ville," "Centro Città," or "Zentrum"; in many parts of Germany the word is "Stadtmitte." Furthermore, on the way to the center of town you'll see tourist information boards or signs indicating the direction to the tourist office. Most such signs read "i" for information; in France, however, they read "Office du Tourisme" or "Syndicat d'Initiative"; in the Netherlands they read "VVV"; sometimes they bear a lone "?."

Another way to get your bearings when entering a town is to follow the signs that point to the train station. Both the

signs and the stations they point to are ubiquitous in Europe. Look for signs reading "*Gare*," "*Estacion*," or some variation of the word *station*. Many guidebooks use the train station as the origin for their directions to sights and accommodations. Furthermore, the famous and (here we go again) *ubiquitous* Hostelling International sign (see it above, and see the *Accommodations* chapter for more on hostelling) tends to be nearby, pointing the way to the nearest hostel. In most cases hostel proprietors have placed these signs in a series and with a frequency designed to lead all but the most clueless along the best route to the hostel door. Often, a tourist office operates out of the local train station. At the very least you'll find city maps dispensed inside or a single city map displayed on a large public board just outside. Perhaps what's more important, many of your fellow travelers at the station will be more than happy to give you the scoop on the best places to stay, the best sights, and the best places to hang out. Moreover, the parking lot will be at your disposal—often free of charge: you can just leave your vehicle in the lot and continue on foot or by metro, bus, or taxi. Since governments tend to build train stations near places of interest and since business people who cater to travelers tend to locate their establishments around either train stations or places of interest, you probably won't feel compelled to stray too far from the station.

To leave a city either follow the signs that indicate the road or the city you want to travel on or to or follow the signs that bear words meaning "all directions" or "other directions". For translations of these phrases, see the "Road Signs" portions in the France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain sections of this chapter. You'll note when checking the expressways on your map that they often have two different numbers designating them. One is the national designation and the other—with the "E" prefix—is the Europe-wide designation, which simply provides for continuous numbering between countries.

European police don't seem to enforce speed limits with the same gusto as do North American police. The fast lane is usually just that—fast. The countries hungriest for speed are Germany and Great Britain, where fast-lane speeds of 120 mph (200 km/h) and 85 mph (142 km/h), respectively, are common. As I'm sure you've heard, no speed limit exists on many sections of the famous German *Autobahnen*. In contrast to Germany and Britain, traffic in Norway seems to crawl along. Generally, traffic flows about 10 mph (17 km/h) faster than traffic in North America. The roads are good enough to handle the high speeds, but if you don't fancy yourself a Euro Speed Racer or if your vehicle simply can't keep up, you won't be alone: plenty of Europeans drive 55 mph in the slow lanes or amicably signal or pull onto the shoulder so speedier drivers can pass. Many countries define speed limits in terms of "built-up" areas. A built-up area is indicated by a sign, placed along the road at the community boundary, that bears the name of the community. The end of a built-up area is indicated by a black slash across a twin of this sign. If when outside a built-up area the police nail you for speeding, they won't pull you over immediately; instead, they'll radio one of their colleagues who'll pull you over at a convenient spot down the road.

You need to familiarize yourself with the ways drivers may signal to you. If someone driving in the opposite direction blinks their vehicle's headlights, it means that police are lying in wait ahead. On the open roads someone who wants to pass may come up behind you with their vehicle's left blinker (right blinker where driving is on the left) and/or headlights flashing (if on the continent); if you're on a single-lane highway, signal with your vehicle's right directional (left directional where driving is on the left) when you think it's safe for them to pass. European truckers use the same blinker signal to let you know it's safe to pass them. If the truck driver sees danger ahead he'll engage his truck's left blinker (right blinker where driving is on the left). Two quick beeps on the horn means "Thank you." Although I cannot recommend you interpret such signals as I describe above, you may soon come to trust them. In any case, if you act on these signals and my description of them, you do so at your own risk. Indeed, in Germany the flashing of headlights to indicate a desire or determination to pass is forbidden and may even lead to prosecution. Similarly in the British Isles it's a good idea to flash your headlights to indicate you want to pass, as this is likely to offend the driver ahead of you; better just express a sense of urgency by using your indicator and hovering significantly near behind the vehicle and somewhat toward the center of the road—but without tailgating. Throughout Europe you're expected to sound your horn before taking a blind curve on a narrow rural or mountain road. Otherwise, use the horn as a last resort. Motorcyclists often signal their *Hello's* to other bikers and *Thank you's* to other motorists (earned for instance by a car that moves over to give more room for the cycle to pass) by slowly pressing out their right leg.

You'll encounter tunnels in mountainous areas. Be sure to turn on your vehicle's headlights before entering a tunnel; police tend to lie in wait on the other end, nailing driver's who haven't lit up. Norway's tunnels are so long they're unnerving; you'll feel like Starbuck being shot out of the Battlestar Galactica, and you'll think to yourself, "Gee, even Superman woulda had a hard time digging these tunnels."

By the way, driving with headlights on decreases by 30 percent your chances of being in a collision with another vehicle—that's why it's required at all times in Scandinavia. And police are bound to go easier on drivers thoughtful enough to light up.

To use toll roads, you must, upon entering the system, pay at a booth or else get a ticket by pushing a red button on a driver's-side ticketing machine. Sometimes the ticketing machine controls a barrier; other times there's no barrier. If you go through an unbarred control point without getting a ticket, you'll be charged the maximum toll at the next

exit. So they can further prosecute violators, many toll stations use automatic cameras to photograph any vehicle that passes through a pay booth without paying.

If you travel through mountain tunnels or over passes which charge a toll, note that many offer discounted return fares for travelers who'll return within a certain period, usually 72 hours.

Where two roads of equal priority intersect, you must give way to traffic coming from your right. In France this rule once applied to all roads, thus supplanting any notion of a priority road; fortunately this is no longer the case. These days long stretches of European roadway are clearly marked as priority roads, and/or the approaches to and intersections with priority roads are clearly marked with warning signs and with *Yield* and *STOP* signs or signals. Since they don't really *intersect* with other roads, all expressways (variously called *autoroutes*, *autobahns*, motorways, etc.) have priority. In towns a priority road often branches and makes complicated turns. In such cases a sign often identifies the priority road with a fat line opposed to thin lines which indicate lesser roads. Only on occasion will two roads of equal (unmarked) priority intersect and oblige you to exercise your knowledge of what in France is called "*priorité à droite*" or "priority on the right". Sometimes this runs rather counter to intuition. Take the case of an uncontrolled "T" intersection of two equal roads. You might think traffic on the through street of the "T" would have priority. But, no, traffic on the right must be yielded to. (Left-turning vehicles, however, should always yield in this situation.)

"Hey, look kids. There's Big Ben, and there's Parliament," exclaims driver Chevy Chase—starring as Clark Griswald, the well-meaning but bumbling patriarch of the pathetic Griswald clan—in a scene from the 1985 movie *European Vacation*. The scene unfolds early one day in the family's rented car as Clark attempts to navigate a London roundabout. "Kids. Big Ben, Parliament, (again)," he repeats the second time around. "Kids." "We know," they retort in unison. ". . . *Big Ben, Parliament.*" Dusk finds the Griswald's little car circling on the same roundabout, all passengers but Clark fast asleep. "It's amazing," Clark says to himself in hysterical disbelief. "I cannot get left." Roundabouts: those circular intersections where stop signs are nonexistent, and everyone's at everyone else's mercy, and you have to join the flow if you want to go—and you could, in theory, go around forever. The word *roundabout* is actually of American origin. American Logan Pearsall Smith, one of the members in the 1920s of the BBC Advisory Committee on Spoken English originated it. Before he suggested the change, traffic circles in Britain were called *gyratory circuses*. (Smith also wanted to call traffic lights *stop-and-goes*.) To many of us North Americans, though, roundabouts epitomize European motoring. The popular American imagination elevates few elements of civil engineering to the level of enigma, but it has done so with roundabouts. In fact many non Europeans assume that if roundabouts are such a puzzle, so must be the rest of European motoring. You know by now that this assumption is unsound. But what *is* the deal with roundabouts anyway? Although in most cases you don't need to stop when entering a roundabout, you must yield to traffic that's already on it. A sign bearing a circle of three counterclockwise arrows indicates such a roundabout. Though increasingly rare, some roundabouts aren't graced by such a sign and thus make it incumbent for you to exercise the aforementioned *priorité à droite* rule; in other words, traffic on these roundabouts must yield to traffic entering. Regardless of signage, it should be immediately obvious if the traffic on or entering the roundabout is or is not waiting for you to enter. Once on the circle, you can go around indefinitely until you figure out which exit you want to take. You'll get the impression that you're skating around that old roller rink you used to go to as a kid. Indeed, you'll become a bit giddy. You'll quickly come to like these little rinks: they allow you to make unhurried decisions as your vehicle is moving, and they reduce the number of stops you must make. If two lanes enter a roundabout, you should stay in the inside lane, engaging your vehicle's inside blinker until you identify the exit you wish to take and until you pass the exit immediately before that one. Once you reach this point you should engage your vehicle's outside blinker, move into the outside lane, and exit the roundabout. England and France employ the most roundabouts.

Let's hope that all your stops are pleasant, but you should note the countries where they're less likely to be so. In this important respect see Table Driving.2 for International Road Federation statistics for year 2009.

Table Driving.2: Vehicle Fatalities.

Country	Average number of deaths per million registered vehicles.
Great Britain	80
Sweden	83
Netherlands	85
Germany	90
Italy	117
Spain	123
Ireland	124

<i>United States</i>	130
France	137
Denmark	144
Austria	146
Belgium	185
Portugal	190
Czech Republic	203
Hungary	271
Poland	281
Greece	286
Bulgaria	370
Romania	676

Most countries empower their police to collect fines on the spot from violators. If the police require that you pay them, make sure you get a receipt; and if possible, make sure the nature of the offense and the amount of the fine as described on the receipt match the actual offense and the amount you paid. Police in France, Germany and Italy use roadblocks to conduct random checks of vehicles and drivers. Blood alcohol limits in Europe are given in milligrams (mg), so that's how I list them for each country. Note that a blood alcohol limit of, say, 80 mg is equal to a limit of 0.08 percent or 0.8 grams per liter. Radar-triggered cameras are increasingly used to enforce speed limits by photographing the license plate of an offending vehicle. The ticket is posted within a few days to the name and address on the registration. If it's a rental or tourist-lease, the company will get the ticket and charge you. If it's a foreign-registered vehicle, well, just wait and see. The photo used to accompany, but in several cases love affairs were thus exposed; so now you'll have to visit the police station to garner the evidence. Whereas the key first threshold for police officers who might write a ticket on the spot is reported to be a speed 10 percent over the limit, it's said that along highways the cameras are only triggered by vehicles going more than 20 km/h over. Furthermore, it's rumored only half the photos are unambiguous enough to result in a ticket. If you trigger one of these cameras you'll probably see the flash. Signs usually warn drivers if such an apparatus is permanently mounted along or above the road. But often they're mounted in unmarked police cars parked on the roadside or median, and in such case of course no signs attend.

On the Other Side

The main trouble that most North Americans face when driving in the British Isles is that they must drive on the left side of the road. Not only is the traffic flip-flopped, but the steering wheel is on the other side of the vehicle—and the gear shift is at your left hand instead of your right. (Although the shifting pattern is the same; and the accelerator is still at the right foot, with the brake pedal off to its left.) It's virtually impossible for a North American to practice driving this way before arriving in a country where left-side driving is the norm; the best we North Americans can do is use mental imagery to shed the right-side-of-the-road mindset. Yet the adaptability of the human brain is remarkable. In a matter of days a North American or continental European driving in the British Isles (or, for that matter, a Brit or Aussie or Kiwi driving on the continent) can supplant the mindset he or she assumed over a whole lifetime. It reminds me of an experiment in which scientists asked a man to wear a contraption that inverted his vision. He agreed. At first, the upside down world confused the man so that he stumbled around and could hardly feed himself. Within a week, however, he was functioning normally. When the scientists finally took the contraption off the man's head, the rightsideup world seemed upside down to him. Again he stumbled around and could hardly feed himself. This went on for years—no, just kidding; in a couple of days the man readjusted to the conventional world. If the human mind can adapt so quickly to the inversion of the whole world, surely you'll adapt to sitting on the right side of a vehicle, shifting with your left hand, and driving on the left side of the road.

Not only will you quickly adapt, but the benefits of driving will counteract the anxiety you'll experience in the transition period. In the meantime, the right attitude can minimize both this anxiety and the real danger that fuels it. Be cool. Take your time. Most Brits and Irish, experienced in motoring on the continent, empathize with and are thus tolerant of disoriented foreign drivers. When someone does honk at you, open your smile like a jackknife and wave at the irritated bloke like a bloody fool. Who cares? Remember, all will be OK as long as you don't hit anything. Soon you'll be zipping around like Jackie Stewart. The whole experience will make for good stories when you get home, and the you'll feel a genuine and justified pride in your accomplishment.

I must reiterate that it *is* legal to drive left-hand-drive vehicles (steering wheel on the left, gear shift on your right) in the British Isles and right-hand-drive vehicles on the continent, but it makes it virtually impossible to safely pass other vehicles unless you have an astute and trusted navigator in the passenger seat or unless the driver's seat is high

enough to let you see *over* the majority of vehicles. The headlight beams should be adjusted before you make the switch. Naturally you can buy a headlight conversion kit in Europe. The kits contain specially shaped adhesive black plastic which sticks to the glass and alters the direction of the beam.

Parking

As I enthusiastically related in the *Why Drive?* chapter, you should be able to find free-of-charge parking all over Europe. Some neighborhoods, however, reserve free parking—or *all* parking—for residents. In such areas the residents' vehicles bear an official sticker. Check the other vehicles around yours to see if they all bear the same sort of sticker in the same place on one of the windows. No parking zones along streets (for instance, near bus stops) are often indicated by a zig-zag white line painted on the street.

Parking meters and "pay-and-display" schemes are common. A pay-and-display scheme requires you to pay at a central machine (some machines ask you to punch in your vehicle's license plate number too), press a button (usually the green one, the others are for local residents whose vehicle's bear special permits), receive a ticket that lists a time-of-day limit commensurate with the amount you paid, and display the ticket in readily visible spot on the dashboard (on the side closest to the curb if on the street). Most of these machines account for periods of the day when parking is free, so you can pay at night for the first hour or two after 8:00 or 9:00 a.m. the next day. In event of a defective machine you should use the parking disc I describe next. You may then park for the maximum duration normally permitted at that location.

Figure Driving.1

A pay-and-display machine in Germany. Literal translation: "Parkticketmaschine: Here parkticket take."



Figure Driving.2

A parking disc placed on a dashboard.



Many cities in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland enforce *Blue Zones* or short-term parking areas which limit parking to an indicated duration, usually two hours. The marking of these zones varies from country to country. Before parking in a *Blue Zone* you must obtain special tickets or a disc from a tourist office, police station, or tobacconist. Sometimes you must buy the tickets or disc, but usually they're given free of charge. In fact most rental companies include a disc or "blue card" in their vehicles. When using a ticket, you write on it the date and time of your arrival (Europeans write the day number before the month number and use the military convention for noting times) and then display it on the side of your vehicle's dashboard closest to the curb. Discs, on the other hand, either bear a clock face and a set of unmechanized clock hands which you can set to show the time of your arrival (Figure Driving.2 above) or they actually function mechanically as clocks (see www.dotoni.ch). You may round-up to the next half-hour. If, for example, you arrive at 9:40, you can indicate 10:00. In lieu of these items a simple note left on your dashboard may suffice. It's worth noting that during my first extended motor tour of Europe I was unaware of such zones; I never bought tickets or obtained a disc, and I never suffered a penalty—and I parked in many cities and towns which supposedly enforce *Blue Zones*. Maybe I was lucky. If you're unsure about whether you should obtain a ticket or disc, check the dashboards of the other vehicles in the area to determine if other drivers feel it's necessary.

If you do get a parking ticket and you do feel compelled to pay it, most countries offer a rather ingenious way to do so. Take the ticket to a tobacconist, purchase a tax stamp (called a "*timbre fiscal*" in France) in the proper amount, affix the larger of the tax stamp's two sections to the ticket, and, using a regular stamp, mail the tax-stamped ticket to the address indicated on the ticket. Note that wheel clamps are coming into wider use.

Практическая работа 45-46. Грамматика. Причастие. Причастие и герундий.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Working at his desk, he listened to a new CD. 10. Frankly speaking, he has made a terrible mistake. 11. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 12. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.

Замените придаточные определительные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The woman who is speaking now is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at our university. 5. People who borrow books from the library must return them on time. 6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Past Participle.

1. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me. 2. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box. 4. My sister likes boiled eggs. 5. We stopped before a shut door. 6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away. 7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 8. This is a church built many years ago. 9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England. 10. The stolen money was returned to the bank. 11. It's no good crying over spilt milk.

Расположите по порядку:

a) предложения, в которых *ing*-форма является причастием;

b) предложения, в которых *ing*-форма является герундием.

1. He was looking at the plane flying overhead. 2. Wishing to learn to skate, she bought herself a pair of skates. 3. Just imagine his coming first in the race! 4. The children were tired of running. 5. Being frightened by the dog, the cat climbed a high fence. 6. It is no use going there now. 7. Coming out of the wood, the travellers saw a ruined castle in the distance. 8. My greatest pleasure is travelling. 9. A growing percentage of the population are taking holidays abroad. 10. Growing corn on his desert island, Robinson Crusoe hoped to eat bread one day. 11. Growing roses takes a lot of care and attention. 12. Having prepared all the necessary equipment, they began the experiment. 13. Mary will stay for a few days at the seaside before going back home. 14. While translating the text, I looked up many words in the dictionary. 15. I usually help mother by washing the dishes and doing the rooms. 16. Entering the room, I saw my friends smiling at me. 17. Instead of phoning his friend, he went to see him. 18. The boys continued playing football. 19. Watching the playing kittens was great fun for the children.

Практическая работа 47. Сложное дополнение.

Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

- E.g. I expect that she will send me a letter.
I expect her to send me a letter.
I know that he is a great scientist.
I know him to be a great scientist.

1. I know that my friend is a just man. 2. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it. 3. I expected that she would behave quite differently. 4. I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers. 5. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman. 6. She expected that her brother would bring her the book. 7. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician. 8. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth. 9. We know that it is true. 10. I never expected that he would be a politician. 11. No one expects that the President will resign. 12. We expect that the economy will grow by 2% next year. 13. I didn't expect that he knew Russian so well. 14. I expect that it will take about an hour to get home. 15. The kids know that all her pies are delicious. 16. They expect that he will have a good working knowledge of computers. 17. Nobody expected that she would win the gold medal.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя сложное дополнение.

1. Я люблю, когда дети смеются. 2. Она не любит, когда я с ней спорю. 3. Она не любила, чтобы мы приходили поздно. 4. Он не любит, когда я опаздываю. 5. Наш учитель любит, когда мы задаем вопросы. 6. Я не люблю, когда ты забываешь свои обязанности. 7. Наша бабушка любит, когда Лена играет на рояле. 8. Папа любит, когда я говорю по-английски. 9. Мой дедушка не любил, когда дети разговаривали за столом. 10. Он не любил, когда мы ломали игрушки. 11. Он любил, когда мы играли в тихие игры. 12. Я терпеть не могу, когда она говорит людям, что им следует делать все время. 13. Я терпеть не могу, когда он разговаривает подобным образом.

Практическая работа 48. Сложное подлежащее.

Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

- E.g. It **appeared** that they had lost the way.
They appeared to have lost the way.

1. It seems they know all about it. 2. It seems they have heard all about it. 3. It seemed that the discussion was coming to an end. 4. It seems that you don't approve of the idea. 5. It seemed that the house had not been lived in for a long time. 6. It appeared that he was losing patience. 7. It appeared that he had not heard what had been said. 8. It happened that I was present at the opening session. 9. It so happened that I overheard their conversation. 10. It turned out that my prediction was correct. 11. It turned out that the language of the article was quite easy.

*Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на словосочетания **to be likely to, to be sure to**.*

1. We most of us want a good many things that we are not likely to get. 2. He is sure to tell me all about this even if I don't ask him. 3. When Sondra said that they were sure to meet again, she saw Clyde's face suddenly brighten. 4. If we go on arguing, we are sure to quarrel. 5. They are sure to acknowledge your talent. 6. He is sure to give us some useful information. 7. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal. 8. Mr Worthing is sure to be back soon. 9. These two young people are sure to be very good friends. 10. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you? 11. She is not likely to change her opinion. 12. They were sure to come to an understanding. 13. Don't worry: everything is sure to turn out all right. 14. This new course of treatment is sure to help your grandmother.

Практическая работа 49. Обобщающий урок по пройденному материалу.

1. Прочтите текст.

SAFETY ENGINEERING

Accidents to people in industrial enterprises are called industrial traumatism (injury). They occur when workers have not acquired the requisite for skill and lack the necessary experience in handling tools and equipment. Accidents are also caused through neglect of safety rules and regulations in the factories and training workshops.

The purpose of safety engineering is to prevent accidents and to create such conditions of work in industry which will ensure maximum productivity of labour.

When taking up new duties or when first going to work at any industrial enterprise each worker is obliged to acquaint him thoroughly with, and to master the safety instructions.

2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы

- How are the accidents to people in industrial enterprises called?
- When do the accidents to people occur?
- What must one do to prevent accidents?
- What is the purpose of safety engineering?
- What is a worker obliged to do when taking up new duties?

3. Составьте план пересказа текста.

4. Перескажите текст по плану от первого лица.

5. Составьте с новыми словами свои 6 предложений.

Тема 11. Детали и механизмы автомобиля.

Практическая работа 50-51. Части автомобиля (снаружи). Части автомобиля (внутри салона).

Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните задания

Basically, the automobile consist of three parts: **the power plants, or the engine, the chassis and body**. To these may be added **the accessories**: the **heater, lighter, radio, speedometer** and other devices. The **power plant** or engine is the **source** of power that makes **the wheels rotate** and the car move. It includes **electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems**. Most automobile engines have **six or eight cylinders**.

The chassis consists of a **power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs**. The **chassis** includes **brakes and steering system**.

The **power train** carries the power from the engine to the **car wheels** and **contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, differential and the final drive**. The **clutch is a friction** device connecting (or disconnecting) the engine **crankshaft** to the gears in the **gearbox**. It is used for freeing the gearbox from the engine and is controlled by the **clutch pedal**. Brakes are important mechanisms of the car. They are used to slow or to stop the car. Most **braking systems** in use today **are hydraulic**. They are operated by the brake pedal. When the driver **pushes down on the brake pedal**, they **are applied** and the car stops.

Задания:

1. **Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:**

Automobile, chassis, speedometer, electric, system, cylinder, cardan, control, hydraulic, pedal, accessories, differential

2. **Подберите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы.**

Вопросы

1. *What are the main basic parts of the automobile?*
2. *What does the chassis consist of?*
3. *What units does the power train contain?*
4. *What is the function of the clutch?*
5. *Why are brakes needed?*

Ответы

1. *The clutch, gearbox, cardan shaft and the final drive*
2. *Freeing the engine from the gearbox*
3. *The power plant, the chassis and the body*
4. *A power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs*
5. *To slow or stop the car*

3. **Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:**

1. The mechanism used for stopping the car is...
 - a) *clutch*
 - b) *gearbox*
 - c) *brakes*
2. The mechanism used for changing the speed is...
 - a) *clutch*
 - b) *gearbox*
 - c) *brakes*
3. The mechanism used for connecting the engine from the gearbox is...
 - a) *brakes*
 - b) *clutch*
 - c) *steering system*
4. The unit carrying the power from the engine to the car wheels is...
 - a) *power plant*
 - b) *power train*
 - c) *chassis*
5. The instrument measuring the speed of the car is...
 - a) *heater*
 - b) *lights*
 - c) *speedometer*

Практическая работа 52. Измерительные приборы на передней части автомобиля.

Then an **internal-combustion engine** operates, the parts coming in contact with hot gases are strongly heated. If the temperature of **the pistons**, cylinder heads, valves and cylinders becomes too high, **undesirable effects** appear such as **deterioration of cylinder filling, power reduction ignition of fuel**. Very often the oil **burns out** and loses **its lubricating properties**.

If the engine is excessively cooled, the **portion** of heat that goes for useful work **diminishes and the power of the engine drops**.

The cooling system consists of the aggregate of all the devices **ensuring** the required thermal duty of the engine.

A water cooling system operates in the following manner: the water present between the cylinder walls and the cylinder heads cools **the heated inner walls** and become heated itself in the process. It often flows to **the radiator**, where it is cooled down by air. The cooled water is again **redirected** to the engine water **jacket**.

Forced cooling, when the water is circulated by a pump, is most common in modern engines. Cooling systems may be open or closed. In the first case, the volume of the system is not closed **tightly**. In the second case **the plug** of the cooler is provided with **a two-way steam-air valve**, which is opened by an excess **pressure** of steam in the system and also when the pressure in **the cooler drops** below atmospheric by 0.05-0.02 kg/cm².

To enable the engine to operate normally, the temperature of the cooling water should be maintained at 80-90 irrespective of the load and the temperature of the environment. For this purpose and also to speed up the warming of the engine in starting, provision is made for **adjusting** the cooling rate which can be varied by changing the volume of the air stream passing through the cooler and also by changing the rate of water **circulation**.

In addition to water cooling, modern internal-combustion engines, especially **low-power types**, often air-cool **the ribbed** cylinder surfaces with the aid of **fans**.

Задания:

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и словосочетания

internal-combustion engine, the pistons, undesirable effects, lubricating properties, diminishes and the power of the engine drops, ensuring, the heated inner walls, the plug, a two-way steam-air valve, the cooler drops, circulation,

low-power types, cooling system.

2. Переведите следующий абзац

To enable the engine to operate normally, the temperature of the cooling water should be maintained at 80-90 irrespective of the load and the temperature of the environment. For this purpose and also to speed up the

warming of the engine in starting, provision is made for adjusting the cooling rate which can be varied by changing the volume of the air stream passing through the cooler and also by changing the rate of water circulation.

3. Закончите предложения, выбрав их из текста

- 1) *The cooling system consists of the aggregate of all the devices...*
- 2) *Cooling systems may be open or closed. In the first case, the volume of the system is...*
- 3) *Cooling systems may be open or closed. In the first case, the volume of the system is...*
- 4) *To enable the engine to operate normally, the temperature of the cooling water should be...*
- 5) *In addition to water cooling, modern international-combustion engines, especially...*

Практическая работа 53. Обсуждение перегрева.

Прочитайте и переведите текст

Overheating can be extremely bad for a car. Back in the days of carburetors, when engines were made of steel, overheating was much more common, and less damaging. But the modern engine has far less tolerance, with its aluminum blocks and, often, aluminum heads.

Many head gaskets have been blown out by overheating issues. Many heads have been cracked. These are not cheap repairs. Therefore, be vigilant and watch that heat gauge (thermometer). If your car starts to overheat, pull to the side of the road, and let it idle (do not give it a fast idle - that only worked in the days before electric fans) and, if that does not seem to be working, shut it off.

Bohdan Bodnar wrote: "The 2.2/2.5 liter cooling systems *MUST* be purged of air before operation; otherwise, coolant flow blockage will result (i.e., hot, possibly REALLY hot, engine). Partial purging will cause the engine to run hotter than normal; the temperature will gradually drop to normal as the system purges itself over several days/weeks."

Here are some words on the issues involved and some fixes.

First, trapped pockets of air are a common problem, leading to a new procedure for changing antifreeze and bleeding the cooling system.

Here's an interesting one: Louise Penberthy wrote that the clamp on the hose to the overflow bottle on her car wasn't tight enough; it had loosened during recent pressure-checking of the cooling system, letting air into the system.

Roger Fradenburgh "managed to trace a slow coolant leak to the point near the firewall where rubber coolant hoses are clamped to the metal ends of the heater core tubes. Tightening the clamps a few turns ended the problem. I probably never would've discovered the culprit had I not noticed that a nearby cable had an odd green-ish tint."

Tom Johnson wrote: "If the cooling system is low on water, the highest parts of the engine tend to overheat, causing the head to warp and the head gasket to blow out through the gaps left by the warping. Plymouth Reliants have temperature gauges and show a high reading within a few minutes of starting the engine IF it is low on coolant.

"If the heater/defroster fan doesn't blow toasty warm when the engine is hot, you are probably low on coolant or have to bleed the system more. It helps to park the car on a grade (front end high), turn the heater temperature control up all the way, and idle the engine with the radiator cap off. Then, fill the cooling system. [Use distilled water - about fifty cents a gallon from the supermarket]"

Mr. Schipp wrote: I have a '92 Grand Caravan that started overheating when my wife was driving from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh PA. It would only get real hot on the long uphill grades on the mountains and start puking coolant from the overflow tank. My brother-in-law replaced the thermostat when she got to Pittsburgh since it was the original with over 150,000 miles on it. The engine was still overheating on long uphill grades during the return trip. When she got back I checked the hoses first, they were fine. I checked the radiator for leaks, the heater hoses, the heater core, all were fine. But I still could not find the problem causing the overheating. ... The one part I overlooked, as I'm sure many home mechanics do, was the radiator cap! Since the cap was old, the spring was weak and when the pressure builds high enough it overcomes the spring pressure and allowed the coolant to flow from the radiator to the overflow tank. It just never got hot enough until under a good heavy load. Sometimes it's the obvious that escapes us!

Практическая работа 54. Топливная система. Контроль топливной системы.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните задания.

The fuel System is designed to store liquid gasoline and to deliver it to the engine cylinders on the intake stroke in the form of vapor mixed with air. The fuel system must vary the proportions of air and gasoline vapor to meet the requirements of the various operating conditions. Thus for initial starting with a cold engine a very rich mixture of about 9 pounds of air to 1 pound of gasoline is needed. After the engine has warmed up, it will

run satisfactorily on a leaner mixture of about 15 pounds of air for each pound of gasoline. For **ensuring acceleration** and full **load** or high **speed operation**, the mixture must again **be enriched**.

The fuel system consist of a tank in which **the liquid gasoline is stored**, a fuel line, or **tube**, through which the gasoline can be brought from the tank to the engine, **a pump**, which **pulls the gasoline** through the fuel line, and a carburetor, which mixes the gasoline with air. **The carburetor is designed** to mix each pound of gasoline with 9 to 15 pounds of air under various operating conditions. The richer mixtures of about 9 pound of air per pound of gasoline are for starting, **initial** warm-up, and acceleration, while the **leaner** mixtures of about 15 pounds of air per pound of gasoline are for normal over-the road operation.

Задания:

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

The fuel System, store liquid gasoline, engine cylinders, vapor mixed, initial starting, acceleration, or tube, pulls the gasoline, the carburetor is designed

2. Переведите письменно текст

3. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

Design system, carburetor, normal.

4. Закончите предложения, выбрав их из текста

1. *The fuel System is designed...*
2. *After the engine has warmed up, it will run satisfactorily on a leaner mixture of about...*
3. *The fuel system consists of a tank in which...*
4. *The carburetor is designed to mix each pound of gasoline*

Практическая работа 55. Недостатки в работе автомобиля. Система диагностики.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

A system diagnostic is a computer utility which is used to test a computer system for the purpose of identifying weak points, determining the cause of a problem, or assisting with setup. Many operating systems come with built in system diagnostics for the convenience of their users and it is also possible to obtain software which offers additional diagnostic options. This software may be available as freeware or shareware, or it may be necessary to pay for it, depending on the developer and the type of functionality it offers.

One common reason to run a system diagnostic is because something appears to be going wrong with a computer. The diagnostic runs through a series of checks which are designed to identify problems areas, ranging form corrupted areas of the hard drive to programs which might be conflicting with each other. A basic diagnostic will simply report any problems it finds during a diagnostic scan. More advanced diagnostic tools may offer suggestions for repairs or be capable of making fixes when they are asked to do so by the user.

A systemic diagnostic can also be run to determine whether or not a system is stable. This may be done when a system is set up for the first time, to confirm that everything has been properly and successfully installed. It can also be done as a periodic safety check to identify problems before they emerge and to help computer users and technicians identify areas of a system which may need work. People can also utilize system diagnostics as part of a security audit of a computer system.

Some companies make system diagnostics available through their websites. In this case, a user logs on to the site and authorizes it to run a system diagnostic. One advantage of using a company's website is that it is updated with the most current information about the system. When people are computer troubleshooting and having trouble identifying the problem, the operating system website may provide the most useful information.

It is also usually possible to enter a basic system diagnostic during bootup, usually by pressing set keys. This allows the user to diagnose the system before booting fully into the operating system, and can be used when a computer is having trouble booting or when an operating system is so badly compromised that it is difficult to safely run a diagnostic.

One thing to be cautious about when downloading software for a system diagnostic is the source. Diagnostics are very thorough and they can penetrate sensitive areas of a computer system. Furthermore, programs which offer to enact fixes can make fundamental system changes. This can be dangerous if software is not from a trusted source. A dubious system diagnostic could, for example, embed spyware or a virus. Computer users should try to use programs from recognized and known companies and they should check the address bar in a browser before downloading to confirm that they are on the right site.

Практическая работа 56. Дифференцированный зачет

**Содержание обучения по учебной дисциплине
(4 курс)**

Тема 12. Деловой английский

Практическая работа 1-2-3-4-5. Вводный урок. Введение лексики по теме «Деловой английский». Знакомство с новым лексическим материалом по теме «Поиск Работы». Работа в компании. Организация компании. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Text

David Hill, an English businessman, is at Sheremetievo airport in Moscow. Pete and Nick, Russian businessmen, are at the airport to meet Mr. Hill.

Pete: Hello, Mr. Hill!

David: Hello, Pete! It is so good to see you! Thank you for meeting me.

Pete: I am very glad to see you too. Can I introduce my friend and colleague Nick?

David: How do you do, Nick?

Nick: How do you do, David? I'm glad to meet you.

And they shake hands. In Britain most people shake hands when they meet someone for the first time. It is not usual to shake hands when you say good-bye or when you meet again later.

Pete: Follow me please, David. Watch the step! Our car is in the parking area.

Translate into Russian (Переведите на русский язык):

The businessmen are in the parking area.

David Hill is an English businessman.

Nick is a Russian businessman too.

They are Russians.

They are glad to see David.

David and Nick follow Pete to the car.

The car is in the parking area.

Underline the sentences true to the text (Подчеркните предложения, соответствующие тексту):

Pete and David shake hands.

Nick and David shake hands.

In Britain people shake hands when they meet someone for the first time.

In Britain people shake hands when they say good-bye.

In Britain people shake hands when they meet again later.

In Russia people shake hands when they meet someone for the first time.

In Russia people shake hands when they say good-bye.

In Russia people shake hands when they meet again later.

Text

Pete, Nick and David are in the car. They are going to the centre of Moscow.

Pete: Did you have a good trip, Mr. Hill?

David: Oh, yes. The flight was quite smooth. And I'm very glad the plane came on time.

Pete: And how do you like so much snow around?

David: Oh, I like Russian winter. Our winter is different. It's much milder. Have you ever been to England, Nick?

Nick: Will you repeat it, please? My English is not good enough, I am afraid.

David: Have you been to London?

Nick: No, not yet. But I am planning to go to England in summer.

David: As a tourist?

Nick: I think so.

Pete: And here is the hotel... Let me help you with the suit case, David.

David: Thank you. That's very kind of you.

Insert prepositions (Заполните пропуски предлогами):

Nick is planning to go ... England ... summer. He is planning to go as a tourist.

Mr. Hill had a good time. The flight was quite smooth. The plane came ... time.

Have you ever been ... London?

Let me help you ... the suitcase.

That's very kind ... you.

Complete the following dialogues and act out similar ones (Дополните следующие диалоги необходимыми словами и разыграйте аналогичные диалоги):

- *P.:* Did you have a good... Mr. Hill?
- D.:* Oh, yes, the flight... And I'm glad the plane...
- *P.:* And how do you like... snow...?
- D.:* Oh, I like Russian... Our... is different. It is...
- *D.:* Have you ever been..., Nick?
- N.:* Will you...? My English...
- *D.:* Have you... London?
- N.:* No, not yet. But...
- D.:* As a...
- N.:* I think...
- *P.:* Here... hotel. Let me help...
- D.:* Thank you. That's...

Text

Pete, Nick and David are still at the restaurant. They are enjoying their meal and have a small talk.

Pete: David, is this your first visit to Moscow?

David: Oh, no. I was in Moscow last year. I like your city very much. It's a pity my sister is not with me now. She wanted to go so much.

Nick: And why didn't she join you? Is she busy?

David: Well, you see, she could not leave her office, her boss did not let her go. They are working at a very important project now. And have you got a sister or a brother, Nick?

Nick: Oh, yes. I have a brother. He is on holiday in the mountains.

Pete: Oh, really? My elder daughter is also in the mountains in Chechia now. She is fond of skiing and goes to the mountains every winter.

David: Have you got a big family?

Pete: I wouldn't say so. There are five of us. Two daughters, a son, my wife and I.

David: Quite an English family!

Text

The three gentlemen have enjoyed their dinner and they are preparing to leave the restaurant:

Pete: Thank you for the nice evening, David.

David: Likewise. I enjoyed everything very much. And I liked the orchestra. I like Russian music immensely.

Pete: Very often they play English songs here. They sound superb.

David: Then I was lucky to listen to Russian songs tonight. They are more than beautiful....

The waiter comes up to Pete and hands the bill over to him.

David: Oh, let me pay the bill, Pete.

Pete: Oh, no. It will be my pleasure... And when can you come to our office tomorrow?

David: Will ten o'clock be convenient to you?

Pete: Fine. Then Nick will pick you up tomorrow at ten to ten in the lounge.

David: OK. See you tomorrow then.

Nick: Good-bye. See you tomorrow. I won't be late I promise.

David: I hope I won't be late either.

Pete: Have a good sleep. See you tomorrow.

Text

The next day at exactly nine o'clock Pete comes to his office. He knows that he should refresh the correspondence with David and prepare for the talks he will have with David at ten. First he starts looking through all the letters and faxes of Mr. Hill.

Here is the recent fax message of Mr. Hill:

Internanional Management Ltd

Mr. Smirnov
General Director
Moscow
Russian Federation

22 February 1997

Dear Mr. Smirnov,

Re: November Programme for Russian bankers and
foreign trade businessmen

I am delighted to inform you that I am coming to Moscow on Monday, 28 February. I shall stay in Moscow for three nights and shall be leaving for St. Petersburg by train during the evening of Thursday, 3 March. I shall be staying at the Russia Hotel. I shall be at your disposal for business discussions at your convenience.

I hope that you have received our proposals for the November Programme and look forward to receiving your comments.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
David A. Hill

Then Pete looks through the letters of the participants of the Programme expressing their wishes and requests. He makes a note that he should discuss the following details with Mr. Hill:

- time
- hotel accommodation
- topics to be discusssed at the lectures
- business visits
- programme fee

1. Underline the sentence true to the text:

- Pete and Nick prepare for the talk in the office.
Nick prepares for the talk in the office.
Pete prepares for the talk in the office.
- The preparations start at seven o'clock.
The preparations start at eight o'clock.
The preparations start at nine o'clock.
- The preparations start with looking through letters to Mr. Hill.
The preparations start with looking through letters of Mr. Smirnov.
The preparations start with looking through letters of Mr.Hill.

2. Translate into Russian:

He refreshes the correspondence with David.
He knows that he should refresh the correspondence.
He knows that he should prepare for the talks.
He will have the talks with David at ten.
He knows that he should refresh the correspondence with David and prepare for the talks he will have with David at ten.

3. Find equivalents in the fax message:

✓ *find — находить*
Касательно ноябрьской программы.
Рад сообщить Вам, что приезжаю в Москву в понедельник 28 февраля.
Я пробуду в Москве трое суток.
В четверг 3 марта я еду в Санкт-Петербург.
Я остановлюсь в гостинице "Россия".
Я в Вашем распоряжении в любое удобное для Вас время для деловых переговоров.
Надеюсь, что Вы получили наше предложение. ЖдуВашегомнения.

4. Translate the fax message into Russian.

5. Complete the fax message:

Re:

I am delighted to inform you that I am coming to ... I shall stay in.

and I shall be leaving ... I shall be staying at ... I shall be at your ... convenience
I hope that you have received .and look forward to receiving .
Kind ..
. . sincerely,

Text

At exactly ten to ten Nick enters the Russia hotel and sees David in the lounge. They exchange greetings and go to the car. A few minutes later they come to Pete's office. Now they are entering the office:

Pete: Good morning, David. I hope you had a good sleep and liked the hotel.

David: Thank you. The hotel and the restaurant are all right. We had a very nice evening at the restaurant. Everything was fine.

Pete: I also enjoyed last night. Now, shall we get down to business?

David: Yes, certainly. There are a few points to discuss. What would you like to start with?

Pete: If you don't mind, let's start with the time of the Programme. We are planning to send a group of ten persons not later than on the 10th of November.

David: How long will they stay?

Pete: They prefer to be in London for eight days or seven nights.

David: Good. Have you got any comments on the topics of the lectures?

Pete: On the whole the participants are quite satisfied with your choice. But if you could add "Accounting in companies and banks" it will be very good.

David: No problem. I'm making a note of that. We have got a very good lecturer.

Pete: And where will the lectures be read?

David: In one of the conference rooms of the hotel, where they will stay. I mean the Sherlock Holmes Hotel in Baker Street.

Pete: I hope it is in the centre of London.

David: Oh yes. It is very close to Oxford Street and Madame Tussaud's.

Pete: Very good. Then let's make a break for lunch.

David: Not a bad idea!

Translate into Russian:

They are at the airport to meet David Hill.

They see David and come up to him.

Pete and David exchange greetings and Pete introduces Nick to David.

They shake hands and follow Nick to the car.

I also *sometimes* go to Sheremetievo airport.

I go there to meet or *to see off* my friends or colleagues.

But I don't like this airport.

Do you like this airport?

Практическая работа 6-7. Перевод и обсуждение текста «The History of Orange computers company». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Orange Computers was founded in 2005 by two colleagues, who has over 20 years experience in defining and delivering a wealth of IT solutions. Today the company has over 40 clients. As quality of service is the topmost priority over half the company is focused entirely on advising, recommending and assisting customers with their IT needs, not just for today but for the future, in the following areas:

IT systems are the lifeblood of any business, but however well maintained your IT systems are they will also be subject to unexpected issues which can have an impact on the productivity of your business. We know how important it is that downtime is minimised should a problem arise and that's where Orange Computers can help.

WLAN face many threats that strong authentication and link encryption do not address. Because wireless is a shared medium, it is more prone to malicious attacks. Therefore you need to implement the same protection mechanisms, that you deploy on your existing WAN gateway, on your wireless LAN as well.

Orange help organisations to scope, design, install and support their networking objectives. If you're looking at refreshing or upgrading your current network we can offer advice, skills and solution in LAN, WLAN, WAN, SAN. We provide encompass Switches, Routers, Wireless Controller, Storage, etc.,

Orange Computers has worked to develop key partnerships with some of the top IT suppliers and solution providers in the world and we continue to work to grow these relationships. We have chosen our strategic partnerships

carefully, based on where we can deliver the most value to our customers. As a business, we continually enhance and invest in our skills and expertise and this is reflected in the partner accreditations that we have achieved to date. Orange Computers is part of the Dell partner programme which provides us with access to Dell's award-winning products and solutions. The accreditation reflects Orange computer's investment in training, education and our on-going commitment to our partnership with Dell. Our Dell certification areas include server, storage and networking solutions and we have the capabilities to design, deliver and support solutions from the Dell products set.

Underline the verbs in Present Indefinite. Translate the sentences into Russian:

After lunch the businessmen resume their talks.

Mr. Hill proposes a few external visits.

Mr. Smirnov asks him to cut one visit.

David agrees to cut the visit

They also discuss cultural exclusions

They agree on the programme fee

They agree to meet tomorrow afternoon.

Pete is satisfied with the results of the talks.

I don't think Nick /s- present at the talks.

Translate into Russian:

In your offer you proposed a few external visits.

Could you cut a visit to the Metal Exchange?

A few participants are planning some visits of their own interest.

We shall have lectures in the mornings.

We shall have external visits in the afternoons.

Two afternoons are free.

The participants may easily have a few visits of their own interest.

I am always glad to help the participants.

I agree to cut the visit to the Metal Exchange.

It is settled then.

Complete the dialogues and act out similar ones:

• — There are a few more things ...

— Well, ... service.

— In your offer ... external...

— Yes, ... the Bank of England, Metal ...

— That's right. Could you cut ... A few ... Would you like to have some time for a visit or two ...?

— Good. We shall have lectures ... and ... afternoons. Two ... free. And the ... may easily pay ... If they need my help, I am ...

— Fine. It ... settled ...

• — And one more... What cultural ...

— I ... Windsor and Oxford.

— Fine. Now comes ... important ... I mean ...

— Let me make some ... Taking into considerations ... the fee comes to ...

— In other words ... per person. I suppose I can ...

• — It seems time we have discussed ... and can ...

— When we meet tomorrow ... the Contract will be ... and we shall ...

— See you ... if it is ...

— Good. See ...

Практическая работа 8. Обучение написанию Резюме на английском языке

CV

Accountant, Finance Controller Resume

Objective

Personal Data (Личные данные)

Charles Accountant

Address: Accountant street 1, Dallas, USA

Phone number: 00 Country-code 999 8888 777

E-mail: charles.accountant@domain.com

Date of Birth: 1965-08-27

Status: Male

Education

London University, Faculty of Finance, Tax and Accounting 1988 - 1993

Specialization: Company Finance, Controlling, Accounting, Finance Audit, Taxation

Thesis: International Company Accounting in Europe and in USA, US GAP and IFR methodology

Courses

International business, taxes, duties and statistical reporting in USA (Auditor Lectures), 2008

International business, taxes, duties and statistical reporting in EWE (Auditor Lectures), 2008

VAT TAX (VAT Lectures), 2006

Double-entry Bookkeeping (Lectors of Bookkeeping), 2005

IFRS - Accounting in Europe (EU-Acc), 2005

US-GAP (GAP Training), 2006, 2004, 2002

Internal Finance Audit (PPRE), 2006

Finance Controlling (PPRE), 2004

Chief accountant, Management Training, 2007

Employment history (Трудовой стаж)

Bank of Dallas, finance department 2006 - today

Chief accountant, finance controller

(accounting, final account, financial statements, payroll, financial controlling, financial reporting, tax consulting, tax declaration /VAT, Income tax, Road tax/)

Accounting, Audit and TAXs 2004 - 2006

Senior Accountant, Team Leader Accounting

(financial accounting and managerial accounting, responsibility for overall bookkeeping including all necessary statements, VAT TAX declaration

QWSO International 2002 - 2004

Senior Accountant, Finance Auditor

(bookkeeping, TAXs, financial audit, support to Finance Director

Skills

Languages: English (Native), Portugal, Russian (beginner)

PC Skills:

Oracle Application R.11, SAP/R3, BAAN IV, JBA System 21, BPCS Client/Server, MS Excel - expert

MS Word, MS Outlook, MS PowerPoint, Internet - user

Практическая работа 9-10-11-12-13-14-15. Устройство на работу в иностранную компанию. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Функции и обязанности персонала. Описание личных и профессиональных качеств. Разговор о зарплате. Как произвести хорошее впечатление на собеседовании. Что нужно и не нужно делать при поиске работы.

Small talk

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What do you talk about with someone you don't know well?
- 2 What do you do when a conversation is going poorly?

Small Talk

By Hugh Trenchard

It happens to everyone. Somebody introduces you to a friend and then walks away. Now you're standing with somebody you don't know. What do you talk about?

The **weather** is always a possibility. But there isn't always much to say. To make a conversation **flow**, it's better to ask questions. Ask the other person what they do for a **living**, and what their job **involves**. **Discussing** your own former jobs is a good option, too.

Other safe **topics** include your home town and your education. But **avoid** asking people about their **religion**, age and **marital status** until you know them better.



Reading

2 Read this extract from a blog, then complete the table using information from the passage.

When talking to someone you don't know ...	
talk about ...	1 _____
ask about ...	2 _____ what their job involves
discuss ...	jobs you did in the past 3 _____ 4 _____
don't talk about ...	religion 5 _____ marital status

Vocabulary

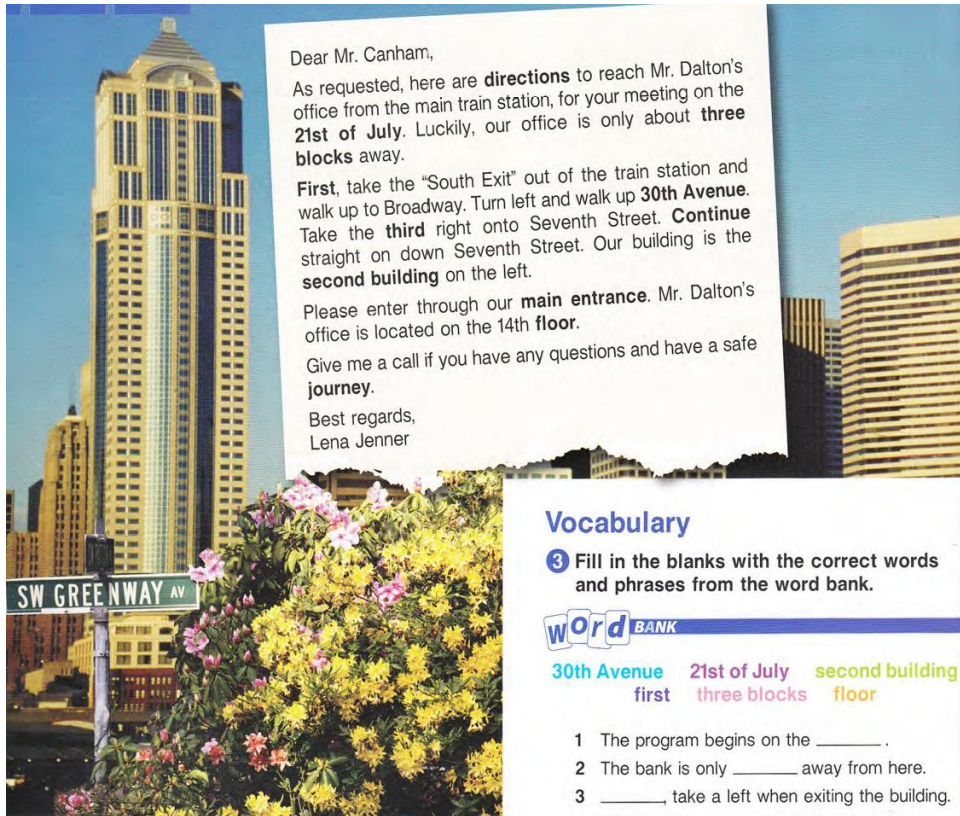
3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word BANK

avoid discuss flow involves living

- 1 What does Heidi do for a _____?
- 2 Graham's job _____ buying supplies.
- 3 _____ personal topics with strangers.
- 4 Helen's conversation with Rick didn't _____.
- 5 Fiona chose not to _____ religion with clients.

Ordering numbers



Dear Mr. Canham,

As requested, here are **directions** to reach Mr. Dalton's office from the main train station, for your meeting on the **21st of July**. Luckily, our office is only about **three blocks** away.

First, take the "South Exit" out of the train station and walk up to Broadway. Turn left and walk up **30th Avenue**. Take the **third** right onto Seventh Street. **Continue** straight on down Seventh Street. Our building is the **second building** on the left.

Please enter through our **main entrance**. Mr. Dalton's office is located on the 14th **floor**.

Give me a call if you have any questions and have a safe **journey**.

Best regards,
Lena Jenner

Vocabulary

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

Word BANK

30th Avenue 21st of July second building
first three blocks floor

- 1 The program begins on the _____.
- 2 The bank is only _____ away from here.
- 3 _____, take a left when exiting the building.
- 4 Walk up to _____ and take a right turn.
- 5 The opera house is the _____ on your left.
- 6 You can purchase tickets on the first _____.

4 Place a check (✓) next to the response that correctly answers the question.

- 1 Does Ms. Graham need directions to the bank?
A ☐ No, she goes there every day.
B ☐ Yes, she lives two blocks away.
- 2 How was long was the journey?
A ☐ It's located on the fourth floor.
B ☐ It was over two hundred miles.
- 3 Do we have to enter through the main entrance?
A ☐ No, it's on the 22rd of May.
B ☐ Yes, it's the only way in or out.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

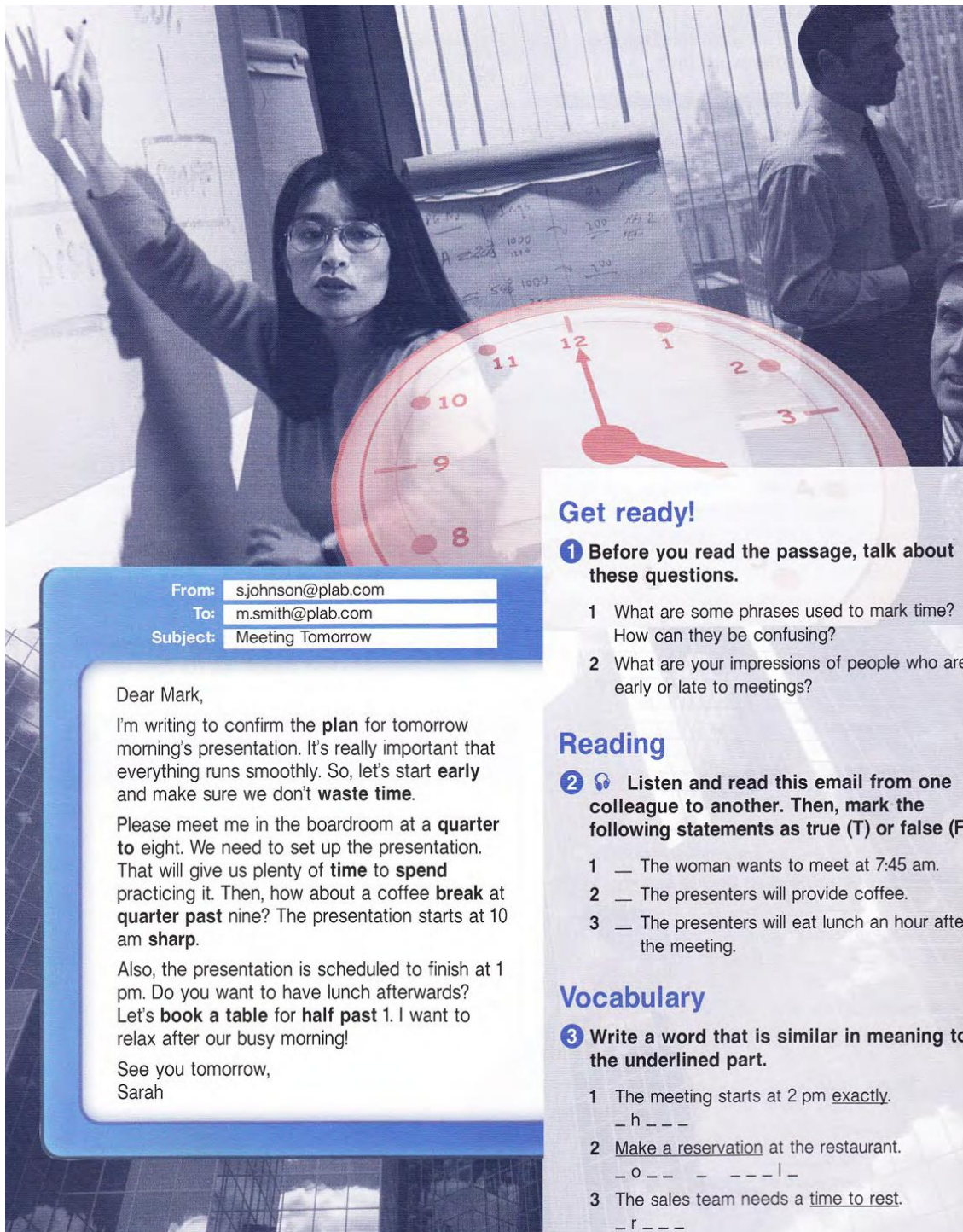
- 1 What kind of errors occur when ordering numbers?
- 2 Why are numbers so important when giving directions?

Reading

2 Read the letter, then mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 ☐ Mr. Canham is taking the train to the office.
- 2 ☐ Mr. Canham is going to visit Ms. Jenner.
- 3 ☐ The office is located on Seventh Street.

Time and expressions



From: s.johnson@plab.com
To: m.smith@plab.com
Subject: Meeting Tomorrow

Dear Mark,

I'm writing to confirm the **plan** for tomorrow morning's presentation. It's really important that everything runs smoothly. So, let's start **early** and make sure we don't **waste time**.

Please meet me in the boardroom at a **quarter to eight**. We need to set up the presentation. That will give us plenty of **time** to **spend** practicing it. Then, how about a coffee **break** at **quarter past nine**? The presentation starts at 10 am **sharp**.

Also, the presentation is scheduled to finish at 1 pm. Do you want to have lunch afterwards? Let's **book a table** for **half past 1**. I want to relax after our busy morning!

See you tomorrow,
Sarah

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some phrases used to mark time? How can they be confusing?
- 2 What are your impressions of people who are early or late to meetings?

Reading

2 Listen and read this email from one colleague to another. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F)

- 1 ___ The woman wants to meet at 7:45 am.
- 2 ___ The presenters will provide coffee.
- 3 ___ The presenters will eat lunch an hour after the meeting.

Vocabulary

3 Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1 The meeting starts at 2 pm exactly.
_ h _ _ _
- 2 Make a reservation at the restaurant.
_ o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 3 The sales team needs a time to rest.
_ r _ _ _

Pay and benefits

Pay Information

salary

rate

Get ready!

- 1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What kinds of jobs pay the highest and lowest salaries?
- 2 Do you think the most difficult jobs always get the highest wages?

Reading

- 2 Listen and read this pay guide for new employees. Then, choose the correct answers. How can an employee earn more money?

- 1 What is the purpose of the guide?
 - A to explain the parts of a pay review
 - B to describe an available job position
 - C to compare salesmen and new employee pay
 - D to inform employees of ways to earn more money
- 2 Employees earn twice as much money by
 - A working overtime
 - B making commission
 - C earning pay raises
 - D completing pay reviews
- 3 What is discussed at a pay review?
 - A increasing an employee's work hours
 - B an employee's overtime opportunities
 - C how well an employee is working
 - D an employee's level of commission

All new employees start at **minimum wage**. This means you **earn** \$7 per hour from 9am to 5pm. But this is not your entire **salary**. There are many ways to earn more than this.

There is extra pay for evenings and weekends. **Overtime** is 1.5 times the normal **rate**: \$10.50 per hour.

We offer a **commission** of 2% on any sales over \$50. The commission rises to 3% on sales over \$500. Our best sales people can **double** their basic salary with commission!

Every six months there is a **pay review**. In a pay review we sit down together and talk about your **performance**. All employees who perform well get a **raise**. So, show us what you can do!

Vocabulary

- 3 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 __ double | 4 __ salary |
| 2 __ commission | 5 __ minimum wage |
| 3 __ earn | 6 __ performance |

- A to receive something in exchange for work
- B a set amount of money an employee will earn per month or year
- C the lowest rate of pay that is usually provided to new employees
- D a percentage of the profit of a sale given to the employee who arranged the sale
- E the act of doing a particular task or job
- F to multiply by two

Your job

JOB - compatibility

Thank you for taking our job-compatibility test. Please read your results below.

According to our test, you have a 'conventional' personality type. This means you like to have order in your life. As a result, you work best in organized **environments**. An **office** is a good place for you to work.

The following **occupations** are best suited for conventional personalities:

- Accountant • Bank Clerk • Factory Worker

But these occupations tend to frustrate conventional personalities:

- Teacher • Designer • Salesperson

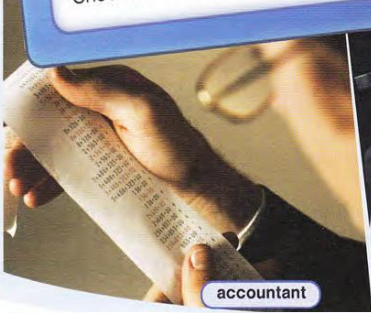
Remember, there's more to a job than how much you earn. Choose an occupation that suits you!



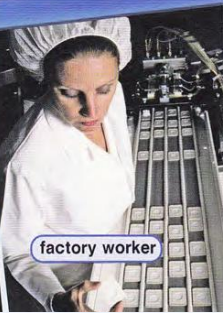
teacher



salesperson



accountant



factory worker



designer



bank clerk

Get ready!

- 1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What kind of jobs match your personality? Why?
- 2 What kind of jobs are not a good match for your personality? Why not?

Reading

- 2 Listen and read this webpage. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F). What jobs are best suited for a conventional personality? Why?

- 1 — People with conventional personalities have messy offices.
- 2 — The person who took the compatibility test should not become a salesperson.
- 3 — Teachers frustrate people with conventional personalities.

Vocabulary

- 3 Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 — accountant | 4 — teacher |
| 2 — bank clerk | 5 — designer |
| 3 — factory worker | 6 — salesperson |

- A a person who sells products
- B a person who educates others
- C a person who assembles products
- D a person who organizes financial records
- E a person who shapes how something looks
- F a person who works in financial institutions

Types of work

JOB OPENING at TECHWORLD

Full Time: (40 hours per week) We have a full-time position for a computer programmer with 3 or more years of **experience** using C++ programming language. Includes **pension plan**.

Full Time: (45 hours per week) We have vacancies for data-entry clerks. No experience necessary. **Opportunities** for overtime.

Part-Time: (20 hours per week) There are opportunities available for customer service operators on a **permanent** and **temporary** basis. All training will be provided. A **retirement plan** is available for permanent employees.

Techworld employees must sign a **contract** upon employment, and Techworld has the right to **terminate** employees at will.



contract

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 When is it better to have a part-time job rather than a full-time job?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of temporary work?

Reading

2 Listen and read this extract from a job site. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F). What jobs are on offer?

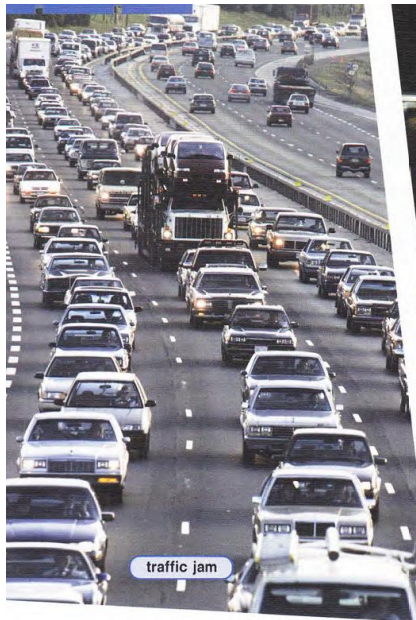
- 1 — The programming position requires programmers to sign a contract.
- 2 — There are multiple positions available for data-entry clerks.
- 3 — Temporary employees cannot enroll in a retirement plan.

Vocabulary

3 Place a check (✓) next to the response that answers the question.

- 1 Do you work part-time?
A — Yes, I only work on Mondays and Thursdays.
B — Yes, I work nine hours a day, five days a week.
- 2 Do you have experience working with computers?
A — Yes, I hope there will be a lot of opportunities.
B — Yes, I worked in a computer department.
- 3 Is your job temporary?
A — Yes, it's only for six months.
B — Yes, I only work three hours a day.
- 4 Does your job come with a pension plan?
A — Yes, it puts \$100 a month into a retirement fund.
B — Yes, I am planning to retire at the end of the year.

Getting to work



traffic jam



subway

Dawn Lee

Commuting Blues? Try Something new!

Like many people, I **commute** to work by taking **the train**. I used to just stare out the window, but now I make good use of my commute time. And you can, too. It doesn't matter whether you catch **the bus**, train or **subway**. For example, I plan out my work for the morning before reaching my **stop**. Sometimes I **catch up on** my reading. I see other **passengers** knitting or writing to-do lists. The same goes for people in carpools. You'll get work done even while you're stuck in **traffic jams**. It's amazing what you can accomplish before getting to the office!

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 How far would you be willing to travel every day to go to work?
- 2 How do most people get to work where you live? Does that system need to be improved?

Reading

2 Listen and read this blog post about commuting to work. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F). How can someone make the most of his journey to work?

- 1 — The author does not drive to work.
- 2 — The author believes working in cars is difficult.
- 3 — The author often knits on the way to her job.

Vocabulary

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

word BANK

passenger accomplishes catch the bus stop

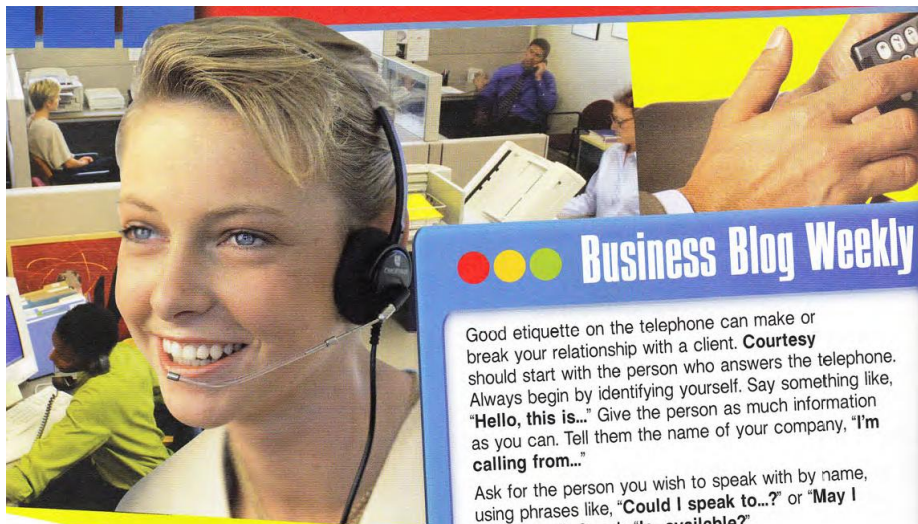
- 1 Jeff _____ a lot on his way to work.
- 2 Get off the train at the next _____.
- 3 The _____ is listening to her MP3 player.
- 4 Carl should be able to _____ before it leaves.

4 Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

- 1 Theresa joined a (carpool / subway) to save money on gas.
- 2 Norma was stuck in a bad (passenger / traffic jam).
- 3 Daria needs to (catch up on / catch the train) work.
- 4 Joseph (commutes / accomplishes) to work on the subway.

Практическая работа 16-17-18-19-20-21-22. Правила общения по телефону. Как оставить сообщение. Как назначить и отменить встречу. Как принять сообщение. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Обучение диалогической речи «Разговор по телефону». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Telephoning



Business Blog Weekly

Good etiquette on the telephone can make or break your relationship with a client. **Courtesy** should start with the person who answers the telephone. Always begin by identifying yourself. Say something like, "Hello, this is..." Give the person as much information as you can. Tell them the name of your company, "I'm calling from..."

Ask for the person you wish to speak with by name, using phrases like, "Could I speak to...?" or "May I speak to...?" Or ask, "Is...available?"

At some companies, with busy **switchboards**, it is better to simply ask, "Can you connect me to extension..."

Remember, ending the call on a polite note is important too. Say something like, "Nice speaking to you," or "Thank you for your time." Follow up with "I will call you back on..." And remember to do it.



switchboard

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- How do you answer phone calls from friends? From business partners?
- Why is having good phone etiquette important in business?

Reading

2 Listen and read the post from a business blog. Then, read the paraphrase of the article. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank. Explain what good phone etiquette is.

Word BANK

by name connected telephone
extension courtesy

It is important for businesspeople to have good 1 _____ etiquette. 2 _____ should be used whenever speaking to anyone on the phone. Callers should identify themselves and then ask to speak to someone 3 _____. They can also ask to be 4 _____ to a(n) 5 _____. A good way to end a call is to thank the person they're speaking to for his or her time.

Vocabulary

3 Place the words and phrases from the word bank under the correct heading.

Word BANK

thank you for your time Hello this is ...
Is ... available Nice speaking with you
Could I speak to ...

Greeting	Ending	Asking for someone
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Text

Two weeks before the group is to leave Moscow for London Pete telephones David. His secretary answers the call.

Secretary: International Management here, can I help you?

Pete: Good afternoon. My name is Smirnov from Economtraining, Moscow, Russia. Could I speak to Mr. Hill, please?

Secretary: Hold on, please. I'll just see if Mr. Hill is available ... I'm putting you through.

Pete: Thank you

David: Speaking

Pete: David, good afternoon. I am sorry to disturb you but we have a problem I am afraid

David: What kind of problem is it?

Pete: Well, you see, one of the participants has fallen ill and he won't be able to join the group.

David: I'm certainly sorry to hear that. First I'll have to make another reservation for a single room since the number of participants isn't even now. Besides it will cause changes in the Programme Fee.

Pete: Can you reduce the fee by one thousand pounds automatically?

David: I'm afraid it can't be done. Some of the expenses are not directly connected with the number of participants. For example hiring coaches for excursions, for airport/hotel transfers and so on. I'll make calculations and send you the appropriate Amendment to the Contract.

Pete: Good. If I find the amended fee quite reasonable I shall immediately instruct the bank to make the transfer.

David: The reduction will be about nine hundred pounds and I hope you will pay for the Programme next week, as the Contract says.

Pete: When you make calculations please remember it's a force majeure case. Neither we nor you are responsible. We should split the expenses involved.

David: I agree with you and I'll take that into account. In an hour or so I'll send you the amendment.

David keeps his promise and sends the amendment in thirty minutes. Pete finds the amended Programme Fee quite acceptable, signs the Amendment and sends it by fax to David

Words and expressions

twelve	двенадцать (<i>числ.</i>)
telephone	телефон
to telephone	звонить по телефону
telephoning	звонок по телефону
conversation	беседа
telephone conversation	разговор по телефону
The group is to leave Moscow ...	Группа должна вылететь из Москвы
to answer	отвечать
call	звонок
to answer the call	отвечать на звонок, снимать трубку
Can I help you?	Чем могу быть полезен ⁹
Hold on, please.	Слушаю вас
available	Не вешайте трубку
I'll see if he is available.	доступный, наличный
I'm putting you through.	Я посмотрю сейчас, на месте ли он
Speaking.	Соединяю вас
to be sorry	Слушаю
to disturb	быть огорченным
I'm sorry to disturb you.	беспокоить
kind	Простите, что беспокою вас
What kind of problem is it?	вид, сорт, тип
to fall ill	Какая проблема? (Какого рода проблема ⁹)
He has fallen ill.	заболеть
to be able	Он заболел.
to join	быть в состоянии
to join the group	присоединить (ся)
He won't be able to join the group	присоединиться к группе
to hear	Он не сможет приехать вместе с группой.
I'm sorry to hear that	слышать
to make another reservation	Очень печально это слышать.
I'll have to make another reservation.	сделать другой заказ (гостиницы)
single	Придется перезаказать гостиницу.
single room	единственный, один номер на одного
since	так как, поскольку
number	количество
even	ровный, четный
even number	четное количество
besides	кроме того
to cause	причинять, вызывать
to reduce	уменьшать (ся)
to reduce the fee by	уменьшить стоимость на ..

... automatically I'm afraid it can't be done.	автоматически Боюсь, что этого нельзя сделать.
expenses directly to be connected with...	расходы прямо быть связанным с ..
for example to hire coach	например снимать, арендовать, брать в лизинг автобус (большой, для ме- ждународных перевозок)
transfer and so on to amend amendment to the Contract	переезд и так далее дополнять, изменять дополнение, изменение к контракту
to find reasonable immediately to instruct to make a transfer reduction about hundred force majeure	находить разумный, приемлемый сразу, немедленно давать указание сделать перевод уменьшение около сто (числ.) форс-мажор, непреодолимая сила, ни от кого не зависимые отрицательные обстоятельства, осложнения
case a force majeure case neither ... nor ... responsible to agree to agree with somebody	случай в случае форс-мажора ни .. ни ... несущий ответственность соглашаться соглашаться с кем-либо
to take into account syn. to take into consideration	принимать во внимание
promise to keep one's promise	обещание сдерживать обещание
thirty acceptable	тридцать (числ.) приемлемый

Exercises

1. Underline the sentences true to the text:

- Pete telephones David.
David telephones Pete.
David's secretary telephones Pete.
- He makes this call two days before the group is to leave Moscow.
He makes the call one week before the Russian businessmen are to leave Moscow.
He makes the call two weeks before the businessmen are to leave
- One of the participants has fallen ill.
Mr Lvov, Group Leader, has fallen ill .
Two participants have fallen ill.

- David will have to change the hotel reservation.
- Pete says he has changed the hotel reservation.
- Pete says he will have to change the hotel reservation.
- This change causes the change of the fee.
- This change does not cause the change of the fee.
- The businessmen do not speak about the change of the fee.
- David promises to telephone to settle the problem.
- David promises to send a fax message to settle the problem .
- David settles the problem dining the telephone talk.

2. Read the following:

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| • go | • colleague |
| group | greet |
| get | greetings |
| good | change |
| glad | changes |
| single | page |

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| again | mess |
| | age |
| piogramme | gentl |
| | eman |
| agiee | gentl |
| | emen |
| | apolo |
| | gise |

- | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|
| • planning | • | •skiing |
| | meeting | |
| putting | entering | checking |
| | | in |
| producing | sending | checking |
| | | out |
| having | working | parking |

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • answers the call | • the number |
| The secretary answers the | It is not directly connected |
| call. the programme | with the number of participants. |
| the fee | thirty |
| It will cause changes in the | David sends the amendment |
| Programme. | in thirty minutes. |
| Can you reduce the fee? | Thiough |
| | I am putting you through. |

3. Underline the verbs and translate the sentences into Russian:

- I am putting you through.
- Now they are entering the office.
- They are leaving Moscow next week.
- We are planning to send a group in November.
- We sometimes send groups to England.
- I'm making a note of that.
- I often make notes at business talks.
- David is staying at the Russia hotel.
- He often stays there.
- They are working at a very important project nowand cannot leave for the mountains.
- She likes her work, they usually work at a few interesting projects at a time.

4. Make short dialogues:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| • Example | — Is she busy now?
— Oh, yes, she is sending a fax message. |
|-----------|--|

Pete / to speak with David
Nick / to prepare for a talk
your boss / to have a business talk
the secretary / to speak over the
telephone

5. Translate into English:

Петр звонит Дэвиду.

Сейчас Дэвид отправляет Петру факс.

Петр занят. Он читает факс.

Что делает сейчас Дэвид?

6. Translate into Russian:

David is answering Pete's call.

Two weeks before the group is to leave Moscow Pete telephones David.

The group is leaving for London in November.

The secretary answers Pete's call.

Can I help you?

Could I speak to Mr. Hill, please?

Hold on, please.

I'll see if he is available.

I'm putting you through.

Thank you.

7. Match English and Russian equivalents:

Speaking.	У нас возникло некоторое осложнение.
I'm sorry to disturb you.	Какое осложнение?
We have a problem, I'm afraid.	Слушаю.
What kind of problem is it?	Извините за беспокойство.
One of the participants has fallen ill.	Он не сможет поехать с группой.
He won't be able to join the group.	Очень печально (слышать это).
I'm sorry to hear that.	Во-первых, придется перезакзать номер.
First I'll have to make another reservation.	Я имею в виду номер на одного человека.
I mean reservation for a single room.	Количество участников сейчас нечетное.
The number of participants isn't even now.	Один из участников заболел.

8. Insert prepositions:

Besides it will cause changes . . the Programme fee.

Can you reduce the fee ... 1000 pounds automatically?

Some ..the expenses are not directly connected ... the number of participants.

The number . . participants isn't even now.

.. example, hiring coaches ... excursions, ... airport — hotel transfers and so on.

I'll make calculations and send you the appropriate amendment ... the Contract.

9. Insert articles:

If I find ... amended fee quite reasonable I shall immediately instruct ... bank to make ... transfer.

.. reduction will be about 900 pounds and I hope you will pay for programme next week, as ... Contract says.

When you make calculations please remember it's ... force majeure case. We should split ... expenses.

In ... hour or so I'll send you ... amendment.

10. Complete the dialogues and act out similar ones:

• — International ... here. Can I, . you?

— Good afternoon. My ... Russia. Could I speak ...?

- Hold ... I'll just see ... available. I'm ... through.
- Thank ...
- — Speaking.
- David, good afternoon. I'm sorry ... problem, I'm afraid.
- What kind ...?
- Well, you see, one ... ill and he won't be able ...
- I'm certainly ... First I'll have to make ... since the number ...
- — Besides it will cause ... fee.
- Can you reduce ...?
- I'm afraid, it can't be done. Some of the expenses ... connected ..participants. For example, hiring coaches ... transfers and so on. I'll make calculations and ... appropriate ...
- — If I find the amended fee quite ... I shall immediately ... bank transfer
- The reduction will be about ... and I hope you will pay ... as the Contract says.
- When you make calculation ... force majeure ... Neither we nor you are responsible. We should ...
- I agree with ... and I'll take ... In an hour or so I'll ...

11. Sum up each dialogue. The following words may be of help:

First Mr ... speaks to ...

First the businessmen speak about ...

Mr. ... mentions ...

They discuss ..

They agree

Практическая работа 23-24. Деловой стиль. Деловая документация. Обучение написанию делового письма.

Деловое письмо на английском

Lenina 123-56
Volgograd 123456
Russia

13 March 2009

ABC Ltd
Warwick House
Warwick Street
Forest Hill
London SE 23
UK

For the attention of the Sales Manager

Dear Sir or Madam

Please would you send me details of your DVD video systems. I am particularly interested in the Omega range.

Yours faithfully
(Ms) K. Ilnik

Практическая работа 25. Написание заявления на английском языке.

083, Oxford Road/Оксфордроад, 083
Manchester, NH 23432/Манчестер, NH 23432

Date: February 15, 2011/15 февраля 2011

To: Mrs. Ann Clark/МиссисЭннКларк

Sales Senior Specialist MA Trade/Старшийспециалистпопродажам MA Trade

Dear Mrs. Clark,

Please, accept this letter as an official resignation from my position as a Sales Manager, effective date September 24th, 2011.

I am leaving this position because an opportunity to study a Master on Business Administration has appeared. I understand this position requires my full attention and, therefore, will not allow me to study part-time.

I thank MA Trade for the given opportunity and thank you, particularly, for your valuable training and professionalism shown. I would be more than happy to give the company a month in order to find a replacement for my position.

Very sincerely yours,

Juliet Pratt

Sales Manager, MA Trade

Cc: Mrs. Cecilia Rodriguez, Human Resources Manager

Практическая работа 26. Обучение написанию письма личного характера

13 Vostochnaya street

Shuya

Russia

04/06/15

Dear...,

Thank you very much for your letter! I'm sorry I haven't answered earlier but I was really busy with my school. But I can't wait to meet you in July!

Well, you asked me to tell you about... Anyway, ... Besides,...

By the way, the news about (...) was exciting! I wonder,...? ...? ...?

Unfortunately, I'd better go now as I've got loads of homework to do (as always). Take care and keep in touch!

All the best,

Alex

Полезные фразы

Благодарим своего друга за его письмо:

Thanks (a lot) for your (last) letter.

Your last letter was a real surprise.

I was glad to get your letter.

Реагируем на новость в письме и/или упоминаем какой-либо факт из полученного письма:

I'm glad you passed your History test!

Sounds like you had a great time in London!

Great news about your...!

It was great to hear that...

I was happy to hear...

Вы можете также извиниться за то, что не писали раньше:

Sorry I haven't written for so long but ...

Sorry I haven't been in touch for so long.

I'm sorry I haven't answered earlier but I was really busy with my school.

Предполагается, что письмо должно быть написано в неформальном стиле, поэтому вы можете использовать неформальные слова-связки, такие как well, by the way, anyway, so, и разговорные выражения типа Guess what? Wish me luck!

Объясняем, почему заканчиваем письмо:

Well, I'd better go now as I have to do my homework.

Anyway, I have to go now because my Mum asked me to help her with the washing up.

It's a well known fact that hotels nowadays play a big role. Every year more and more new hotels are opened. Sometimes it is even difficult to decide which to choose while traveling. There are luxury hotels, which seem to be expensive, b & b hotels, where you will get only breakfasts and a place to sleep, youth hostels, where you serve everything yourself and many other places to stay in.

Some people enjoy staying in a hotel. Sure, on the one hand there are a lot of advantages in it. To begin with, it's convenient. You have a chance to make a telephone call and reserve any room you want in a good time, to be confident by your arrival. Besides, you don't need to serve yourself, everything will be done by the hotel staff, I find it wonderful. More than that, I do like that in the hotel you can be offered some interesting excursions and you can be sure that they are safe because the hotel is responsible for every offer.

But on the other hand, there are still some disadvantages in staying in a hotel. First of all, the service can be poor and slow, for this reason you can be late for a business meeting or a friends' party, I find it extremely disappointing. Second, the food can be too salty, overcooked and spoiled. It can be a serious problem for people with weak stomach. Third, the view from the window can be not so romantic as the advertisement said, it can also disappoint some people, who care about the beauty around them.

Personally I'm for staying in a hotel in spite of all disadvantages. It's only a freak of chance, everything can happen. So before booking a hotel, you'd better learn some facts about it in the net or from your friends for sure. Last summer I stayed in a hotel in Turkey, everything was up to date, wonderful service, tasty food and friendly staff. In general I am only for staying in a hotel, this will save your money, time and will be convenient.

Практическая работа 30. Бронирование рейса. Заполнение посадочного талона.

Text

After undergoing formalities at Immigration the group goes to the Luggage Reclaim point. They find the monitor showing their Flight Number and see their suitcases and bags on the belt. But one of the participants of the group does not see his suitcase and asks Andrew Lvov, the Group Leader, for help. Andrew comes up to an official:

Andrew: Excuse me, one of our suitcases is missing. Where can it be?

Official: What's your flight number, sir?

Andrew: It's SU 241 from Moscow.

Official: Some luggage is over there. I hope you'll find yours there. There wasn't enough space on the belt. We had to remove some and put it on the floor.

Andrew: Thank you.

Andrew and the gentleman who did not find his suitcase go to the place shown by the official and see the suitcase. The gentleman picks up the suitcase, puts it on the trolley and joins the group. So all the participants have collected their luggage.

Now they are moving to the Customs point. By the way, it is not necessary to fill in any declaration forms. They see the sign "Nothing to declare" and the green walls of the passage. They all have nothing to declare and pass through this corridor. They see a few Customs officials standing behind the rack. The officials say nothing to them and they safely pass.

Some other passengers pass through the red wall corridor since they have something to declare and probably they have to fill in some forms and pay customs duty. Usually every country has a list of the things liable to duty "in addition to the duty free allowance".

In a second or two our group gets out into the hall of the airport and sees the crowd of people meeting passengers who have just arrived.

Underline the sentences true to the text:

- The group undergoes formalities at Immigration and then goes to reclaim their luggage.

The group reclaims the luggage and then undergoes formalities at Immigration.

- Some participants had difficulties at Immigration.

Some participants had difficulties at the Luggage reclaim point.

One participant had a difficulty in finding his suitcase.

- The difficulty was *eliminated* with the help of an Immigration officer.

The difficulty was eliminated with the help of a Customs officer.

The difficulty was eliminated with the help of an official responsible for luggage.

✓ *to eliminate* — *устранять*

- All the participants of the group have a few things to declare for Customs.

All the participants have nothing to declare.

A few participants have something to declare.

- They all pass through the red wall corridor.

They all pass through the green wall corridor.

Most of them pass through the red wall corridor.

- Some other passengers pass through the red wall corridor.

All the passengers pass through the green wall corridor.

The text does not speak about this detail.

- All the countries have the same list of things liable to duty.
- Every country has a different list of things liable to duty.
All the countries have similar lists of things liable to duty.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Мирное небо

Class | Classe
BUSINESS CLASS

Flight & Date | Vol et date
AC 231

Gate | Porte
A12

Seat | Place
26B

Boarding time
Heure d'embarquement

From | De
MOSCOW/SHEREMETEV

To | Destination
LONDON/HEATHROW

Name | Nom
LUKIN G.

Airline use | À usage interne
0081A YYC27670

Boarding Pass | Carte d'accès à bord

Практическая работа 31. Обучение диалогической речи по теме «В аэропорту»

Прочитайте диалоги, переведите. Составьте свои собственные диалоги

Диалог 1

Travel agent (T. A.): Can I help you?

B: I want to fly to London next week. I'd like to make reservations for a roundtrip ticket.

T. A.: What day are you planning to leave for London?

B.: On the 12th of March.

T. A.: There are three flights to London on that day — at 10 am, at 8.30 and 9 pm. Do you have any preference about the time of the day?

B.: I'd rather leave at 9 pm I want to get to London early in the morning.

T. A.: I can make a reservation for a TWA flight. Are you going to travel 1st-class or economy?

B.: I prefer economy. How much will it be?

T.A.: 440 dollars.

B.: Are meals and refreshments served on the flight?

T. A.: Yes, they are.

B.: What's the flying time?

T. A.: Six hours.

B.: What's the London airport we'll arrive at?

T. A.: Heathrow Airport. How many days are you planning to stay in London?

B.: Seven days.

T. A.: When would you like to fly home from London?

B.: March 22nd.

T. A.: All right. Your name and address?

B.: Boris Brown, 64-42 99th Street, Rego-Parte, New York 11374.

T. A.: And your telephone number?

B.: (718) 439-7286.

T.A.: Will you pay by credit card?

B.: Yes, by Master Card. Number... Valid until January 15, 1993. When can I get my tickets?

T. A.: You'll have them 2 days before your departure.

Диалог 2

— I'd like to make a reservation for a ticket to London on or about the first of November. Are there any planes on these days?

— I'll have a look in the time-table for you and see what is available. What class would you like to travel?

— Economy class, open return, so that I could use it at any time.

— Belavia Flight. N 751 leaves at 11.30 and flies direct.

— All right.

What's your name and a telephone number?

— Ivan Borisov, 299-28-93. When can I get my tickets?

— You'll have them two days before your departure. Don't forget to confirm the flight.

— All right. Thank you.

Практическая работа 32-33-34-35-36. Грамматика: Условные предложения 1-ого типа. Условные предложения 2-ого типа. Условные предложения 3-ого типа. Сослагательное наклонение. Выполнение грамматических упражнений

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, she would have been late for school. 9. If you had not put the cup on the edge of the table, it (not to get) broken. 10. I should be very glad if he (to come) to my place. 11. If he (to live) in St Petersburg, he would go to the Hermitage every week. 12. If you (to go) to the theatre with us last week, you would have enjoyed the evening. 13. You won't understand the rule if you (not to listen) to the teacher. 14. If he weren't such a bookworm, he (not to spend) so much time sitting in the library. 15. I should not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me money. 16. If he did not live in St Petersburg, we (not to meet) so often. 17. If he had warned me, I (to do) the work in time.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 2. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 3. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 4. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 5. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 6. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him. 7. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 8. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 9. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 10. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 11. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 12. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 13. If you (to put) the ice cream in the freezer, it would not have melted. 14. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately. 15. If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; if you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones. 2. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town. 3. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 4. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match. 5. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery. 6. I am glad I was able to attend the lecture yesterday. You (to be) displeased if I (not to come)? 7. Let's take a taxi to the railway station: we have a lot of luggage. If we (not to have) so much luggage, we (to walk). 8. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (not to be) so dark, we (to continue) the work. 9. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (to be) really interested in languages, you (to study) them.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после I wish.

1. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 2. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 3. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 4. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 5. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 6. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day. 7. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time! 8. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 9. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night. 10. I wish you (to read) more in future. 11. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 12. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 13. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 14. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 15. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 16. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней. 2. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале. 3. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам. 4. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок. 5. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро. 6. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку. 7. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении. 8. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера. 9. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре. 10. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера. 11. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал. 12. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома. 13. Если бы мои родители были богаты, они бы уже давно купили мне машину. 14. Она очень талантлива. Хорошо бы родители купили ей пианино. Если она начнет играть сейчас, она будет выдающимся музыкантом.

Практическая работа 37. Обобщающий урок по теме «Деловой английский»

Text

After a coffee break the businessmen resumed their talk:

Ivan: And now comes the price problem.

Frank: As far as I understand you want us to pay airfreight and insure the devices during their shipment.

Ivan: For our trial order these terms are preferable for us. Could you give me your idea of the cif price for each of the devices then?

Frank: Before the break I made some calculations and asked the secretary to type the price list on this basis.

Ivan: Very good.

Frank: Oh, here it is ... Thank you, Nancy.... Now, Mr. Smirnov, you may have a look at the prices. The total sum is three thousand pounds.

Ivan: I certainly admit it's a small order. Therefore I shall not mention discounts you usually grant us. But don't take it as a precedent. When we make contracts in future we hope we shall have a certain discount off prices. *Frank:* We shall certainly discuss this matter in every particular case. If you mention future contracts there is a question I would like to ask you. Will you always prefer cif prices and shipment by plane?

Ivan: Oh, no. Far from it. Only in this particular case we have chosen shipment by plane and cif terms. But in future, if nothing extraordinary happens, we shall practice fob Tilbury terms, as usual.

Frank: Fine. No objections on our part. Shall we have a standard contract for your trial order? *Ivan:* I suppose so. If you can have it prepared now it would be splendid. I'll sign it. I have the power of attorney.

Frank: And what would you say if I propose to sign it in the evening before our dinner. We could have dinner at the restaurant of your choice.

Ivan: OK. There is a good cosy restaurant near the hotel. It's called White and Red Roses.

Frank: Fine. I'll be waiting for you in the lobby at seven p. m.

Ivan: See you at seven then. Goodbye.

Практическая работа 38. Дифференцированный зачет

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, дополнительной литературы

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