

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

Иркутский государственный университет путей сообщения

Сибирский колледж транспорта и строительства

**БД.03.ИНОСТРАННЫЙ
ЯЗЫК**

**Учебно-методические указания к практическим
занятиям**

**для обучающихся всех специальностей I курса и
преподавателей**

Часть 1

ИРКУТСК
2022



РАССМОТРЕНО:

Цикловой методической
комиссией иностранных языков
«08» июня 2022 г.

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«09» июня 2022 г.

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педагогического образования»

Данное учебно-методическое пособие (Часть 1) предназначено для студентов 1^х курсов колледжа, изучавших английский язык в школе. Каждая тема состоит из словаря, лексических и грамматических упражнений, текстов, диалогов и послетекстовых упражнений. Работа над языковым материалом начинается с введения и закрепления лексики, а для её активизации предложены различные типы упражнений. В УМП приведен краткий грамматический справочник и таблица неправильных глаголов.

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Family. Appearance. Семья. Внешность.

parents	родители
grandfather (mother)	дедушка, бабушка
pensioner	пенсионер
father	папа
mother	мама.
father (mother)-in-law	свёкор, тесть(свекровь, тёща)
uncle	дядя
aunt	тётя
brother	брат
sister	сестра
husband	муж
wife	жена
spouse	супруг, супруга
children	дети
son	сын
daughter	дочь
nephew	племянник
niece	племянница
cousin (first cousin)	двоюродный брат (сестра)
son (daughter)-in-law	зять (сноха, невестка)
brother-in-law	зять, шурин, свояк,
sister-in-law	невестка, золовка
grandchildren	внуки
grandson	внук
granddaughter	внучка
godparents	крёстные
godfather (godmother)	крёстный отец (мать)
godchildren	крёстные дети
godson (goddaughter)	крестник (крестница)
stepfather	отчим
stepmother	мачеха
stepbrother (stepsister)	сводный брат (сестра)
wedding	свадьба, венчание
fiancé	жених
bride	невеста

divorce	развод, разводиться
divorce, divorcee	разведённый (ая)
unmarried, single man	холостой человек
widower (widow)	вдовец (вдова)
orphan	сирота
generation	поколение
baby	малыш, младенец
youth	юноша, юность
teenager	подросток
childhood	детство
adult	взрослый
folk	родня
marriage	брак, замужество, женитьба
neck	шея
chin	подбородок
eye	глаз
eyebrow	бровь
eyelash	ресница
ear	ухо
age	возраст
young	молодой
middle-aged	средних лет
old	старый
build	телосложение
fat	толстый
thin	худой
slim	стройный
plump	пухлый
medium-build	средняя фигура
well-build	хорошо сложенный
broad-shouldered	широкоплечий
overweight	очень толстый
height	рост
medium (average)	средний рост
below average	выше среднего
tall	высокий

short
tallish
fashionable
a blonde
a brunette
a redhead
dark
straight
wavy
curly
with plaits
in a bun
swept back
a fringe
pony-tail
bald
high cheekbones
high forehead
thin (full) lips
long (straight) nose
turned-up nose
a pointed chin
double chin
beard
moustache
side-burns
clean-shaven
a beauty-spot (a mole)
with freckles
with wrinkles
head
hair
face
skin
forehead
temple

низкий
рослый
модно одет
блондинка
брюнетка
рыжая
тёмная
прямые
волнистые
кудрявые
с косами
в пучке
зачёсаны назад
чёлка
хвост
лысый
высокие скулы
высокий лоб
тонкие (полные) губы
длинный (прямой) нос
курносый
подбородок с ямочкой
двойной подбородок
борода
усы
бакенбарды
чисто выбритый
родинка
с веснушками
с морщинами
голова
волосы
лицо
кожа
лоб
висок

cheek
complexion
sunburned

щека
цвет лица
загорелый

1 Заполни пропуски правильной формой неопределенного артикля и переведи с английского на русский

1. __ bride
2. __ adult
3. __ spouse
4. __ orphan
5. __ aunt

6. __ niece
7. __ widow
8. __ eye
9. __ wedding
10. __ cousin

2 Образуй форму множественного числа данных ниже существительных и переведи с английского на русский

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.man _____ | 6.marriage_____ |
| 2.woman _____ | 7.toy_____ |
| 3.baby_____ | 8.family_____ |
| 4.boy_____ | 9.fiancé _____ |
| 5.child_____ | 10.wife _____ |

3 Напиши по-английски

24 _____ 28 _____

69 _____ 82 _____

325 _____ 1005 _____

530 _____

425 _____

4703 _____

7 марта 1999 года

к 1 сентября 1974 года

12 декабря 2024 года

4 Заполни пропуски подходящими по смыслу личными местоимениями

1. _____ am sitting on the sofa.
2. _____ are watching TV.
3. Are _____ from England?
4. _____ is going home.
5. _____ are playing football.
6. _____ is a wonderful day.
7. _____ are speaking English.
8. Is _____ your sister?
9. _____ are swimming in the pool/
10. Are _____ in the cinema?

5 Дополни предложения формами глагола to be в настоящем времени

1. **I** _____ a student of a radio-electronic college.
2. _____ you at the lesson now? – No, we _____. We _____ at the cinema
3. The Maths home task _____ very difficult.
4. The children _____ in the schoolyard playing football.
5. _____ Sofia in the hospital? – Yes, she _____. She _____ ill.
6. They _____ able students. They _____ especially good at Literature.
7. The banks _____ closed after 7 o'clock.
8. _____ I happy to have a new book as a present? Yes, I _____. I love reading.

9. They ____ not good friends, they ____ acquaintences.

6 Вставьте определённый или неопределённый артикль, где необходимо.

1. My brother goes to ____ school on ____ foot.
2. ____ night was very dark. We didn't see ____ moon.
3. He drinks ____ glass of juice when he feels tired. It helps him.
4. ____ Alps are very beautiful mountains. You must see them.
5. Our train crossed ____ bridge. ____ bridge was very long.
6. ____ Queen of ____ Britain lives in ____ Buckingham Palace.
7. He put ____ sugar into his soup by ____ mistake.
8. Do you know ____ Browns? They live next to us.
9. ____ Greece is in ____ south.
10. Take ____ pen and make ____ exercise in written form.

7 Выучи названия стран и их столицы. Запиши транскрипцию.

Australia _____	Canberra _____
Austria _____	Vienna _____
Belgium _____	Brussels _____
Bulgeria _____	Sofia _____
Canada _____	Ottawa _____
China _____	Beijing _____
France _____	Paris _____
Germany _____	Berlin _____
Greece _____	Athens _____
Hungary _____	Budapest _____
India _____	Delhi _____
Italy _____	Rome _____
Japan _____	Tokyo _____
The Netherlands _____	Amsterdam _____
Poland _____	Warsaw _____
Romania _____	Bucharest _____
Sweden _____	Stockholm _____

The United States of America	Washington _____
------------------------------	------------------

8 Замени выделенные слова личными местоимениями

1. The **pupils** learned the new **words**. *They learned them.*
2. **The teacher** helped the **pupils** to translate the **text**.

3. **Mother** asked **Mary** to wash **the plates**.

4. **My friend** writes **a letter** to **his sister**.

5. **Jane** took **three books** from **Jim**.

6. **His cousins** live in **Moscow**.

7. Their **grandfather and grandmother** will come tomorrow.

8. **Mary** works in a **shop**.

9 Дополните предложения, используя *have, haven't, has, hasn't*.

- 1 Has Pierre got a beard? No, he _____.
- 2 _____ Mario and Pierre got brown eyes? _____.
- 3 _____ Anna got long hair? _____.
- 4 _____ Mario got a beard? _____.
- 5 Anna _____ got brown hair.
- 6 _____ Mario and Pierre got fair hair? _____.

10 Найди эквиваленты следующих английских пословиц.

1. Every day is not Sunday.

2. Every family has a black sheep.

3. There is no place like home.

4. Men make houses, women make home.

5. East or West home is best.

6. Like father like son.

11 Изучи границы возраста для следующих возрастных групп

0 -1 - a baby (babyhood)

2 -13 - a child (childhood)

13 – 19 - a teenager (the teenage years)

20- 45 - an adult (adulthood)

45 – 60 - a middle-aged person (middle age)

after 60 - an old person (old age)

12 Назови возраст твоих родственников или знакомых, и определи, к какой возрастной группе они относятся

1. **My sister's husband is thirty three. He is an adult.**

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

13 Закончи предложения

1. Daughter of your brother or sister _____

2. Mother of your wife or husband _____

3. Brother of your mother or father _____
4. One of two children born at the same time to the same mother _____
5. Son of your brother or sister _____
6. Daughter of your grandson or granddaughter _____
7. The group of relatives is _____
8. Your mother's sister is your _____
9. Mother of your mother or father _____

14 Прочитай и переведи письмо от преподавателя из Англии. Составь краткий пересказ.

Portland Street
London
2 August 2019

Dear Natasha,

Thank you very much for your letter. I'm sitting now in favourite armchair and reading it to my husband. We received it with our morning post. We are so glad you are all right.

We have just had a nice holiday of a few weeks, most of which we spent at home. For a week we went out and stayed at Aberyswyth in a hotel near the sea. The hotel is first class but it is rather expensive. Each room has a bath, a TV set and a telephone. Aberyswyth is a small town with lots of brightly painted houses which look very attractive. While we were there we swam, sunbathed and went for long walks along the seashore and in the nearby mountains. It was marvelous.

My brother Willy is in the sixth form at Mayfield Comprehensive School. Although he is fairly bright his teachers think he is lazy and far too interested in out-of-school activities.

Willy's girlfriend, Susan, is two years older. Willy told us that she had left school. Now Susan works as a shop assistant. On Saturday evenings they go to the cinema or to a disco.

Willy is fond of speed cycling. He has a second-hand bike which our mother calls a "death trap". He spends most of his pocket money on the bike.

When I came to see him yesterday he was repairing it and practically had no time to speak to me. He is going to find a job while he is still on his holiday and earn some money for a new speed bike.

Aberyswith -

маленький городок на юго-западе Великобритании на побережье залива Кардиган последний выпускной класс в средней школе. В нем можно учиться один или два года.

sixth form -

second-hand bike

подержанный велосипед

Mayfield Comprehensive school -

большинство английских школьников получают среднее образование в так называемых объединенных школах (Comprehensive Scool Mayfield – название одной из них).

fairly bright -

весьма способный

he is far too interested in out of school activities

у него много увлечений помимо школы

15 Дай полные ответы на вопросы анкеты

What is your name?

How old are you?

Where do you live?

How large is your family?

What are your father and mother?

What was your favourite subject at school?

What books do you like to read?

What music do you like to listen to?

Do you go in for sports?

16 Распредели данные ниже слова по группам. Используя данные слова, составь предложения

*well-built, left-handed, clean-shaven, straight-haired, blue-eyed
good-looking, broad-shouldered, medium-length*

Clothes:

Face:

Body:

17 Прочитай и переведи с английского на русский.

About myself

My name is Tanya Bobrova. I am 17. I was born on the 5th of March 2001 in Moscow.

My family is not very large. We have five people in our family. I live with my parents, my younger sister and my grandmother. My father's name is Vladimir Ivanovich. He is forty years old. He is a doctor and he works at a hospital. My mother's name is Lyudmila Leonidovna. She is thirty-nine years old. She is a housewife. My younger sister Natasha is a pupil. She is in the seventh form. My grandmother lives with us. She doesn't work. She is a pensioner. I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other.

Last year I finished school number 92. We had many well-educated teachers at our school. I was a good pupil

and I did well in all subjects. My favourite subjects at school were Mathematics, Russian and English. Now I'm a first course student of the college.

I have many friends. Most of them are my classmates. We spend much time together, go for a walk or to a disco party, talk about lessons, music, and discuss our problems.

I like reading. I like detective stories but I prefer to read historical novels of modern writers. I like to listen to modern music, but sometimes I like to listen to some classical music. My favourite composer is Tchaikovsky. I haven't much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. In the evening I often look through fresh newspapers or read some interesting book. I like fresh air and exercises, but I have not much time for doing sports.

19 Составь рассказ о себе, заполнив пропуски

My name is I am years old. I was born on in

We have people in our family. I live with

My father's name is He is ... years old. He is a And he works...

My mother's name is ... She is years old. She is a

I have (a younger/elder sister/ brother). He/she is a ...

I finished school number My favourite subjects at school were ... and Now I'm a

I like reading. I like to read and I also like to read

I like to listen to modern music. I like to listen to My favourite composer is

I like to watch TV. My favourite programmes are

Now I'm a student of We have many subjects at My favourite subjects are

20 Выбери правильные притяжательные местоимения

1. Is this (your/yours) book?
2. It's (their/theirs) door, not (our/ours).

3. They're new pupils and I don't know (their/theirs) names.
4. (My/Mine) flat is bigger than (her/hers), but (her/hers) is nicer.
5. That's not (my/mine) book. (My/Mine) is new.
6. They took (our/ours) books and we took (their/theirs).
7. Are these pencils (her/hers)?
8. Is this (your/yours) house or (their/theirs)?

21 Переведи с английского на русский

1. Кто (по профессии) ваш отец?
2. Те, кто знает английский язык, могут читать английские книги.
3. Почему вы пришли рано?
4. Кого вы встречаете сегодня?
5. Когда вы идете на работу?
6. Тот, кто любит читать книги, берет их в библиотеке.
7. Чье это письмо? – Это наше письмо.
8. Кто этот человек? – Этот человек наш учитель.
9. Какие это книги? – Это хорошие книги.
10. Какие из этих книг наши? – Они все наши.

23 Прочитай и переведи с английского на русский

My friends

I have many friends but my best friend is Peter. He is fifteen. Now we are first year students of the technical school. He is a good student because he studies hard and is very diligent. He wants to become a good specialist. He often helps me with my English lessons and I'm grateful to him for that. We made friends with Peter When he and his family moved to our house. We have very much in common: we like the same music, we both like reading.

Now a few words about his appearance. He is rather tall, strong and well-built. He has an oval face, straight nose, dark-brown hair, blue

eyes and a nice smile. People find him good-looking. Peter is a good sportsman. He goes in for sports. He plays football and basketball well.

I have another friend. Her name is Natasha. She is a schoolgirl and she lives next door. She is blonde with blue eyes, she is slim and pretty. She has long fair hair. She likes riding a bike and computer games.

I like all my friends very much. I think they are all my faithful friends.

24 Ответь на вопросы

1. Is it easy for you to make friends?
2. Who is your best friend?
3. How did you make friends?
4. Where does your friend study?
5. How does your friend look like?
6. What kind of sport does your friend like?
7. Do you like to spend your free time with your friends?
8. What are the hobbies of your friends?

25 Прочитай и переведи с английского на русский

The Importance of Family

In Western Europe and the USA, family life has changed dramatically over the last forty years. The number of families that depend on most parents going out to work, or where there is one parent raising the children alone, is much greater than it used to be. Also, many more people move away from their families than ever before. Despite these changes, most people still think of their family as one of the most significant parts of their lives.

A recent American survey showed that most people think that spending time at home is more important than earning a high salary or having a challenging job. The majority of young people

surveyed said that they would be happy to earn less money if they had more time to spend with their loved ones. Older people also commented that they had worked too hard in the past when they should have been with their families. Even if the typical family doesn't follow the traditional model today, it is still a vital part of our lives.

26 Ответь на вопросы

1. How has changed family life in the USA and Western Europe?
2. What did a recent American survey show?
3. What did most people say about the family?
4. What is more important, in your opinion, to be with your family more time or to earn a high salary, spending much time at your job?

27 Прочитай и переведи с английского на русский

My biography (*Mark Twain*)

I was born on the 30th of November 1835 in the village of Florida, Missouri. My father was John Marshall Clemens.

According to tradition some of my great-great parents were pirates and slave traders – a respectable trade in the 16th century. In my time I wished to be a pirate myself.

My parents who had lived in Virginia moved to the South in the early thirtieth. I do not remember just when, for I was not born then and did not take any interest in such things.

They had made a long and tiring journey before they settled in Florida. The village contained a hundred people and I was born. I increased the population by one per cent. It had two streets, each about three hundred yards long, and a lot of lanes. Both the streets and the lanes were paved with the same material – black mud in wet times, deep dust in dry. Most of the houses were of wood –

they were none of brick and none of stone. Everywhere around were fields and woods.

Not long ago someone sent me a picture of the house in which I had been born. I have always thought that it was a palace but I no longer think so and don't feel proud of it.

Working Day. Рабочий день.

wake up	просыпаться
wash oneself	умываться
do morning exercises	делать зарядку
have breakfast	завтракать
have lunch, have dinner	обедать
have supper	ужинать
weekend	выходной
week days	будни
holidays	каникулы
take a shower	принимать душ
have tea	пить чай
cook the meals	готовить еду
do washing	стирать
do ironing	утюжить
clean the house	прибирать дом
empty the rubbish	выносить мусор
free time	свободное время
go shopping	ходить за покупками
time-table	расписание
break	перерыв
go to bed	идти спать
an early bird	ранняя пташка
have a rest	отдыхать
attend trainings	посещать тренировки
look through	просматривать
spend	проводить, тратить
never	никогда
sometimes	иногда
usually	обычно
often	часто
always	всегда
chatter	болтать
clean	мыть, убирать
trendy outfit	ансамбль, комплект одежды
invitation	приглашение

1 Составь предложения по образцу о рабочем дне Генри

7.30 – get up ***Henry gets up at seven thirty.***

8.15 – have breakfast

9.00 – write a test

10.30 – phone his friend

11.00 – have lunch

12.00 – play tennis

13.20 – work in Internet

15.00 – have dinner

17.40 – watch TV

23.35 – go to bed

2 Напиши что ты обычно делаешь в указанное время

1.25 –

7.45 –

8.30 –

12.00 –

15. 20 –

18.00 –

19.10 –

21.30 –

23.50 –

3 Заполни пропуски наречиями, подходящими по смыслу и вспомогательными глаголами.

0%

100%

never

sometimes

usually
often

always

1. In the evenings I _____ work in the library for about two hours.
2. On Sundays my sister _____ go to discos.
3. My colleague _____ writes business letters.
4. My friend _____ argues with everybody.

5. From Monday to Friday I _____ speak English.
6. My cousin _____ tell jokes.
7. At weekends I _____ go to the cinema.
8. My brother _____ reads newspapers.
9. I _____ invite friends
10. I _____ eat yoghurt and fruit.

4 Дополните высказывания подходящими словами и фразами из левой колонки.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. buzzes b. wealth c. busy d. goal e. hard f. takes a shower g. lazybones h. cold water i. canteen j. gathers k. flash by l. to organize m. health n. lasts o. to stay in bed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life is impossible without work. 2. Alexander tries his working day well. 3. At 6.15 my alarm clock 4. I usually try as long as possible. Am I a ? 5. Good is better than 6. I wash my face with 7. In a common school every lesson40 minutes. 8. This weekend I am doing my project. 9. At dinner all our family at the kitchen table. 10. At 11 o'clock he and goes to bed.
--	---

5. Закончите высказывания.

1. On Monday I go to.....
2. On Tuesday I work on the computer in
3. On Wednesday I study English with.....
4. On Thursday I write letters to
5. On Friday I visit
6. On Saturday I play tennis or
7. On Sunday I help my

6.Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple.

1. Andrew (to watch) some educational programmes in English.
2. This team (to play) like a champion.
3. Parsons (to catch) the ball and (to pass) it to Roberts.
4. The seminar (to finish) at 12.00.
5. Emma (to dream) at the lesson.
6. Ivan (to leave) school next year.
7. Ann (to brush) her hair in front of the mirror.
8. He (to grab) his bag and (to rush) to the bus stop.
9. She often (to forget) her lunchbox at home.
10. My groupmates (to say) that I (to dress) fashionably.

7. Напишите, что вы делали на прошлой неделе.

1. Last Monday I went to_____
2. Last Tuesday I _____
3. Last Wednesday _____
4. Last Thursday _____
5. Last Friday _____

8. Поставьте подходящий по смыслу предлог

1. I get up 7 o'clock the morning.
2. She always visits me Sunday.

3. She will be at the Institute 10 a.m. 3 p.m.
4. January 1st there has been no work done in the factory.
5. Our lessons begin The afternoon, 2 pm.
6. Every morning I get on the bus 8.30.
7. He gets up seven o'clock the morning and goes to bed eleven.
8. I'm going for a walk dinner.
9. I'll be over to see you Wednesday night.
10. What time do you get home school every day?
11. The buses are always crowded this time of the day.
12. the evenings I am busy doing my homework.
13. They go to the swimming pool Fridays.
14. supper I tell my parents about my day at college.
15. The TV show starts 5 minutes.
16. We take exams two times a year: winter and summer.

9. Ответь на вопросы

1. What is he doing now? (to have breakfast) He is having breakfast now.
2. What is Liza doing now? (to write an email to her pen friend)

3. What are the teachers doing at the moment? (to speak to their parents)

4. What is Natasha and her friends doing now? (to play the piano, to listen to her)

5. What is the doctor doing now? (to examine the patient)

6. What is baby doing now? (not to cry, to sleep)

10. Заполни пропуски глаголами, данными в скобках употребив их в Present Simple или Present Progressive

1. Look! It _____ (not to rain) anymore. The weather is fine.
2. Where is Sergey? _____ he (to wash) the dishes in the kitchen?
3. I _____ (to want) to leave now.
4. She usually _____ (to sing) only for her friends.
5. Kate always _____ (to help) her parents. She _____ (to vacuum clean, to dust) the furniture.
6. Steve _____ (to go) shopping very seldom but today he _____ (to buy) a new jacket.
7. My mother _____ (to plant) flowers every summer. This summer she _____ (to plant) asters.

11. Поставь глаголы в правильную форму

1. I (to go) out later.

- 2 He (to cook) an omelette for dinner.

- 3 In ten years'time I (to be) boss of my own successful company.

- 4 We (to watch) the news in the evenings.

- 5 He (to do) his homework? – No, he (to listen) to music.

- 6 What you (to do) these days? – Unfortunately, I (to work) a lot.

12. Изучи план рабочей недели бизнесмена на следующую неделю. Напиши, что он собирается делать, употребляя глаголы в Future Progressive

1. MONDAY *Fly to Paris 7 p.m.*
He will be flying to Paris at 7p.m. on Monday.

2. TUESDAY *Visit the Eiffel Tower 2 p.m.*

3. WEDNESDAY *Make a record with Den 7 a.m.*

4. THURSDAY *Have dinner with the Boss 8 p.m.*

5. FRIDAY *Fly home 7 a.m.*

6. SATTURDAY *Do nothing!*

7. SUNDAY *Have a rest!*

13 Представь, что твоя знакомая девушка Анна работает переводчицей. Она переводит статьи с английского на русский. Скажи своему собеседнику, что она:

1. Can you get up very early?

2. Must you do your lessons every day?

3. May you watch TV late in the evening?

4. Must your friend help you at the lesson?

5. Can he spend his free time with his friends?

6. Must they attend basketball trainings according to the timetable? _____

14 Это список дел, которые Генри собирался сделать. Напиши, что он сделал (✓), а что нет

Things to do
1. wash the car ✓
2. tidy the house

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 3. | <i>water the plants</i> | ✓ |
| 4. | <i>write a letter to Shirley</i> | |
| 5. | <i>phone Mum</i> | |
| 6. | <i>clean the kitchen</i> | ✓ |
| 7. | <i>do the ironing</i> | |
| 8. | <i>go to the supermarket</i> | |
| 9. | <i>make bread</i> | ✓ |

1. *He washed the car.*
2. *He didn't tidy the house, but he must do it.*
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

15 Прочти все, что написано о Брайне Джонсоне и расположи высказывания по порядку.

1. Here is a typical day for Brian Johnson.
2. He goes to work by underground.
3. He gets up at 7.30.
4. He works for an advertising agency in Manchester.
5. It takes him 30 minutes to get to the agency.
6. He usually has lunch in the agency canteen.
7. He starts work at 9 o'clock.
8. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
9. He goes to bed at about 11.
10. After dinner he watches TV or goes out with his wife.
11. He finishes work at 5.
12. Then he goes home and has dinner.

16 Составь список того, что Брайн делал вчера. Начни так:

Yesterday Brian **got up** at 7 o'clock.

17 Скажи своим друзьям и попроси их прокомментировать сказанное тобой, подобрав соответствующие высказывания из приведенных ниже.

You look happy. Your room looks beautiful. Your sister speaks English very well. You look depressed. Your mum looks well. You look tired. Your car looks nice.	Yes, I've just washed it. Yes, I've just had some good news. Yes, she's just had a holiday. Yes, I've just painted it. Yes, I've just lost my purse. Yes, I've overworked. Yes, she's just returned from Great Britain. She was there for a year.
--	---

Образец: Your room looks beautiful.
Yes, I've just painted it.

16 Заполни пропуски, выбрав соответствующие глагольные формы из правой колонки.

1. I ... in the library every Tuesday. 2. My friend German and French. 3. My brother usually TV in the evenings. 4. She her work yet. 5. It will be cold tomorrow. We ... to the country. 6. When I came to them yesterday they ...	a. has ... been b. study c. shall not go d. knows e. is speaking f. saw g. were having h. watches i. has not done j. have ... gone
--	---

supper. 7. They ... already ... They will be back tomorrow. 8. My friend ... never to England. He is going there next year. 9. Where is Nick? He ... over the telephone. 10. Last Sunday we ... a very interesting film.	
---	--

18 Раскрой скобки, заменяя инфинитив нужной формой глагола, и продолжи незаконченные высказывания.

1. He just (to leave) for China.
2. I never (to be) to
3. I (not to meet) him lately.
4. My chief (not to look) through the mail yet.
5. We already (to translate)
6. We (not to receive) any letters from him lately.
7. We (to discuss) important business matters this week.
8. My sister (to see) very interesting films this
9. I (to have) lunch today, but I (not to have) supper yet.

19 Прочитай и переведи с английского на русский

My day

Yesterday was a hard day for Dima Yaroslavtsev. He stood up too late and didn't have his breakfast. He went to college and remembered that he had left his pencil case at home. Besides, he said some unpleasant words to his friend and offended him.

"Misfortunes never come alone," thought Dima when he came home, "the day is spoiled."

Today Dima's father, Sergey Vassilievich, got up a quarter to

seven and did his bed. Then he took a shower, brushed his teeth, dressed and packed his briefcase for work. "Have you brushed your teeth?" he asked his son.

"Yes, I have done it. I'm also ready. Let's go and have breakfast."

The day was very good for Dima. He came to college in time, and he was ready to answer any question the teacher asked.

Today he had the classes of mathematics, Russian, English and physics. It was very difficult to study because there were many new things. But the textbooks were good, and the tasks were clear. His groupmate Igor didn't study maths well at school, so he didn't understand the new material. But the teacher patiently explained, and everybody understood the task.

After classes, the students went to different hobby groups. Dima is fond of computers, so he went to programming club.

There are ten students in the club besides him. Today the topic was cycles. At home, Dima rewrote one of the programs and inserted a cycle there.

After the club, Dima went home and had dinner. All the family was together, except father, who was still at the plant. They discussed the events of the day.

After dinner, Dima had a rest, did his homework, read books from the college library. Then his college friends phoned him and called him for a walk.

When he came back, he had supper, got ready for the next day and went to bed.

This time, he was satisfied with his day and decided to plan it carefully in the future.

20 Ответь на вопросы

1. When do you usually get up?
2. When do the lessons at college start?
3. When do you have lunch?
4. When do you come home after classes?
5. When do you start doing your homework?

6. When do you go to bed?
7. Do you have much free time?

21. Вставь предлоги или отглагольные наречия

1. Yesterday was a very hard day ___ Dima Yaroslavtsev.
2. He stood ___ too late.
3. He went ___ college and remembered that he had left his pencil case ___ home.
4. Today Dima's father, Sergey Vasilievich, got ___ a quarter ___ seven, did his bed, took a shower, brushed his teeth, dressed and packed his briefcase ___ work.
5. He came ___ college ___ time, and he was ready to answer any question the teacher asked.
6. Igor didn't study maths well ___ school.
7. Dima is fond ___ computers, so he went ___ the programming club.
8. There are ten students ___ the club ___ him.
9. His college friends phoned him and called him ___ a walk.
10. This time, he was satisfied ___ his day and decided to plan it carefully ___ the future.

22 Прочитай и переведи с английского на русский

My name is Tanya. I'm Russian. I'm a typist. I work in the bank. I like my job. I'm not married. I live with my mum and my sister. We live in the centre of Smolensk. I also have a brother who lives in Novosibirsk but I haven't seen him for ages. My mum is a dentist. My sister is a teacher of English. Last year she taught Russian in Scotland at Glasgow University.

I usually get up about seven o'clock and go jogging. Then I have breakfast – coffee or tea and some sandwiches. After this I go to the bank. It takes me about an hour to get there. My boss gives me lots of work to do. I want to learn English because I need it in my job. My sister tries to teach me but she thinks that my English is poor because I don't work hard enough.

I have a boyfriend. His name is Philip. He is 19. He is a musician. I met him through my work about a year ago and we began going out together. We share so many things together. Nowadays young people don't like classical music. They prefer pop music. Some years ago I preferred pop music too. Philip invited me to some very good concerts of classical music. It was great. I'm very grateful to Philip because now I understand how wrong I was going only to pop concerts. Philip and I are fond of swimming and skiing. At the weekend we go out for a meal, to the cinema or to see our friends. Next weekend we are going to see a detective film in the cinema that is just opposite my house.

Last winter Philip and I decided to spend a holiday together. We planned to go to Saint-Petersburg. We had never been there before. But we didn't go there because of accommodation problems. All the hotels are very expensive and unfortunately we don't have any friends there.

So we spent a week with my aunt who lives in a village. We asked a lot. In the evenings we sat near the fire-place watching TV. We had a very good time.

23 Твой собеседник просит тебя рассказать на английском языке о твоей учебе, увлечениях, о твоих друзьях, как ты проводишь свободное время , как ты отдохнул в выходные дни, как ты провел каникулы.

Dwelling. Квартира.

detached house	особняк
block of flats	многоквартирный дом
cottage	коттедж
flat	квартира
balcony	балкон
roof	крыша
cellar	погреб, подвал
window	окно
blind, window shade	жалюзи
porch	крыльцо
floor, storey	этаж
floor	пол
ceiling	потолок
stairs	лестница
wall	стена
door	дверь
passage, corridor	коридор
hall, hallway	прихожая
cloak-room	гардероб
study	кабинет
dining room	столовая
living room	гостиная
bedroom	спальня
nursery	детская
communicating rooms	смежные комнаты
kitchen	кухня
lavatory, toilet	туалет
running water	водопровод
central heating system	отопительная система
stove	плита
refuse chute	мусоропровод
fence	забор, изгородь
gate	ворота, калитка
garage	гараж
yard	двор

pergola
coat rack (hook)
hall mirror
chest of drawers
carpet
front door
door lock
key
door handle
spyhole
electricity meter
papered wall
whitewashed wall
furniture
upholstered furniture
wall unit
desk
chair
armchair
sofa, settee
bookcase
bookshelf
fireplace
floor lamp
wall lamp
bed
double bed
wardrobe
bedside cabinet
dressing stool
dressing table
fitted carpet
bedside rug
blanket
mattress
pillow

беседка
вешалка (крюк) для одежды
зеркало
комод
ковер
входная дверь
замок
ключ
ручка
глазок
счётчик электроэнергии
стена с обоями
побеленная стена
мебель
мягкая мебель
мебельная стенка
письменный стол
стул
кресло
диван
книжный шкаф
книжная полка
камин
торшер
бра
кровать
двухспальная кровать
гардероб
тумбочка у кровати
табурет
туалетный столик
палас
прикроватный коврик
одеяло
матрас
подушка

bed-clothes, linen	постельное бельё
curtain	занавеска
bath	ванна
shower	душ
toilet pan, bowl	унитаз
bidet	биде
washing machine	стиральная машина
medicine cabinet	аптечка
microwave oven	микроволновка
refrigerator, fridge	холодильник
freezer	морозильная камера
sink	раковина
dishwashing machine	посудом. машина
cupboard	буфет
stool	табурет
kitchen table	стол
waste bin	мусорное ведро
toaster	тостер
mixer	миксер
fully-furnished	меблированная
double glazing	двойное остекление
air conditioning	кондиционер
fully-equipped	хорошо оборудованный
security system	сигнализация, охрана
centrally located	расположен в центре
residential area	жилой массив
in the suburbs	в пригороде
on the outskirts	на задворках
isolated	раздельный
vacuum cleaner	пылесос

1.Подбери по 3 прилагательных к каждому существительному и составь с каждым словосочетанием предложения

door

front door: You enter the house through the front door.

wooden door: In my house there is no any wooden door.

small door: In her room leads too small door.

roof, window, staircase, furniture

2. Напиши какие из данных приспособлений есть в вашем доме

refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, electric heater, washing machine,
microwave, air conditioner, hairdryer, dishwasher, cooker

1. I have refrigerator in the kitchen.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3. Составь словосочетания и напиши предложения по образцу

built-in	system
central	hall
fitted	glazing
double	wardrobes
entrance	carpet
private	parking
security	heating

1. There are(not) built-in wardrobes in our house.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

4. Задай вопросы и ответь на них по образцу

1. pictures/wall? Are there any pictures on the wall?

Yes, there are. There are some pictures on the wall.

2. table/sofa?
3. armchair/fireplace?
4. magazines/table?
5. plants/sofa?
6. cushions/sofa?
7. fireplace/mirror?
8. posters/wall?
9. fridge/living-room?
10. vases/table?

5.Поставь глагол to be в нужную форму

1. There a telegram on the table. 2. there any tegrans from Moscow? Yes, there some. 3. there a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there 4. There Much snow last winter. 5. There a lot of stars and planets in space. 6. there a lift in your future house? Yes, there 7. Some years ago there many old houses in our street. 8. there any lectures yesterday? No, there 9. There a lamp over the table? Yes, there 10. there any interesting stories in this book? 11. there a test last lesson? No, there 12. Soon there A new film on.

6.Употреби прилагательные в нужной форме

1. This room is (small) than all the rooms in the house. _____
2. Our house is (low) than yours. _____
3. The new hotel is (modern) building in our town. _____
4. This house is (old) that one. _____
5. Your house is not so (new) as mine. _____
6. Her room is as (light) as his. _____
7. Your house is not so (new) as mine. _____

7. Сделай предложения отрицательными. Запиши все возможные варианты

1. There is some milk in the bottle.
2. There are two chairs and one armchair in the sitting room.
3. There are three apples and one pear in the box.
4. There is some grapefruit juice in the glass.
5. There are new houses in this street.

8.Сделай предложения вопросительными

1. There is a yard near my house.
2. There are a lot of boxes in this corner of the hall.
3. There is sugar in the tea.
4. There are a lot of pupils in the room.
5. There is a fridge and a washing machine in our kitchen.
6. There were many new houses in the street.
7. There will be a conference next week.
8. There was nobody in the room.

9.Расскажи о своем доме или квартире по данному образцу

I live (*in the centre of Moscow*).

My flat is on the floor of a –storey block of flats.

It has (all) modern conveniences:

It is a-roomed flat with a (*living room etc*).

My favourite room is a

It is (*large, cosy etc*).

The wall/wallpaper colour is

The furniture there is (*modern, stylish etc*).

It includes (*a round table etc*).

I like/dislike rearranging the furniture.

10 Запиши следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени.

1. There is much snow in winter.
2. There are 5 theatres in our city.
3. There is no lift in our house.
4. There are many new books in our library.
5. There is little milk in the bottle.
- 6.

There are 3 rooms in our flat. 7. There is a map on the wall.

11.Поставь слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получились предложения.

1. are/ there/ three cushions/ the / on.
2. want/ in the right-hand corner/ they/ put/ a coffee table/ to.
3. eight chairs/ opposite the door/ a round table/ there is/ and.
4. new/ his family/ a vacuum cleaner/ has got.
5. on/ a lot of/ there are/ pictures/ the walls.
6. not/ the bedroom/ there are/ bedside tables/ in/ any.
7. likes/ room/ sometimes/ in/ their granny/ to rearrange/ her/ the furniture.

12.Дополни предложения, используя подходящие слова и фразы.

Central heating, washing machine, in brown colour, at a loss, a lampshade, chute, a garden and an orchard, wardrobes, modern conveniences, cosy, block of flats, in fashion, the left-hand corner, dish-washer, the outskirts

1. The family lives in a new _____ on _____ of Moscow.
2. Our country house doesn't have _____ .
3. Most English houses don't have _____ and in winter it is cold in them.
4. In the kitchen we have a _____ but we don't have a _____ .
5. The _____ is to carry rubbish down.
6. They want to build a new house with _____ around it.
7. In my study everything is _____ .
8. The wall units are not _____ now. Everybody prefers built-in _____ .
9. Our living-room is small , but in spite of it, it is very _____ .

10. There is a small round table with a music centre in _____ of the bedroom.

13. Поставь глаголы в правильную форму и переведи текст.

British Homes

There (to be) 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. Many British people (to love) old houses. They also (to love) gardening, and there (to be) gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and in the country. Two thirds of families in Britain (to own) their houses. Millions of these houses (to be) the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, dining room and kitchen downstairs. There (to be) a great many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there (to be) not enough! It (to be) often very difficult for young people to find a home when they (to want) to start a family. British homes (to be) usually smaller than American homes. But like Americans, different generations usually (not to live) in the same house.

14. Переведи с английского на русский

Mike rents an apartment (or a flat as they say in Britain) in a modern 15-storey building not far from his office. It is very convenient because he can walk there. It takes him not more than 7 minutes. His flat which looks on Regent's Park, is on the 12th floor, so Mike can see all the park, London Zoo and the Planetarium from his window. Though the flat is small, it is quite comfortable for one person to live in: it has a living-room, a well-equipped modern kitchen and bathroom with a shower. It has got no central heating but it is rather warm. There is only one problem: the flat is too noisy, because there is a disco on the ground floor and music goes on quite late every night. So no wonder Mike is going to find a new flat away from the noise.

15. Выпиши из текста английские эквиваленты

недалеко от _____
очень удобный _____
достаточно для одного _____
хорошо-оборудованная _____
довольно теплая _____

16. Ответь на вопросы по тексту

1. What advantages has Mike's apartment?
2. What is the main disadvantage of Mike's apartment?

17. Переведи с английского на русский

So Many Men so Many Minds

Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. Their flat is on the fourth floor.

Alexander's foreign friends – Peter, Jane and Nora – are now in Moscow.

At the weekend they come to Alexander to have a look at his new flat. Alexander welcomes them on the landing. He shows them all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the internet, two lifts and a chute to carry rubbish down, as well as three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony.

Peter is a future designer. He gives alexander a piece of advice to change the wallpaper colours in his bedroom and rearrange some pieces of furniture. Peter says: "Look! It would be right to put the bookcase closer to the right-hand corner. I think your wallpaper should be pink."

Jane is not a designer. She is a sociology student, but she she has good taste. Jane likes Alexander's library with a lot of English and Russian books, the cozy kitchen and the paintings on the walls. But Jane doesn't like the carpet on the floor. "It is not in fashion now", she explains to Alex. As for the wallpaper colours in Alex's room,

Jane prefers them in green.

Alexander is at a loss. He looks at the wallpaper in his room and at the carpet on the floor. Whose advice to follow?

18. Какие из данных утверждений верные, а какие неверные.

1. Alexander's pen friends are now in Moscow.
2. At the weekend Alexander meets them at the metro station.
3. He shows them a rich collection of English and Russian books.
4. Peter likes Alexander's library and pictures on the walls.
5. Jane is not a designer but she works for a building company.
6. Jane thinks that Alexander does not follow fashion trends.
7. She recommends Alexander to change the wallpaper in the living-room
8. Jane prefers it in pink.
9. Peter thinks it is better to move the bookcase.
10. Alex is ready to follow his advice.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

Do many Englishmen live in houses?

In Britain families like to live in houses rather than in flats or apartments. "Apartments" is American English.

78% of people live in houses and only 21% live in flats.

Most houses are made of brick.

Many live in two storey terraced or semi-detached houses. Sometimes when people get older they move to a bungalow which is a house with only one storey.

A country cottage which is made of stone or a mansion is only a dream for most people.

While in most European countries in particular in cities, people tend to live in flats, a high percentage of British families live in houses with their own gardens. The majority of houses and flats are owned by the people who live in them, while about 35 per cent are rented,

mostly from the local councils.

Whole terraces of 19th century workers' houses are being renovated in many cities and new housing estates are being built on factory wastelands and in disused docklands. Some of these new residential areas are so pleasant that better-off families like living in them and the houses are becoming too expensive for workers with low incomes.

There are more than 30 new towns in Britain. They all have been planned and built since 1945. They have a park-like quality; the houses are surrounded by green open spaces, gardens and trees. The central square is a shopping precinct, or traffic-free zone, which is covered on all sides to keep shoppers dry. Each new town, with populations between fifty and eighty thousand, has its well-designed industrial estate within cycling distance of every home.

Meals. Еда.

meal

toast

marmalade

strong (weak, middling) tea

roll

meat (beef, veal, pork,
mutton)

steak

chop (cutlet, rissoles)

roast-beef

roast chicken

to fry

fried fish (meat)

porridge

chips

biscuit

corn flakes

cream

tastes differ

To feel (to be) hungry

To feel (to be) (thirsty)

buttered

dish

course

ham

pickles

Help yourself to

Have another helping of...

What shall I help (treat) you

еда

хлеб, нарезанный ломтиками и
подрумяненный на огне
густое повидло, джем, обычно из
апельсинов и лимонов

крепкий (жидкий, средней
крепости) чай

маленькая круглая булочка
мясо (говядина, телятина,
свинина, баранина)

кусок мяса или рыбы для
жаренья

отбивная котлета (из свинины
или баранины)

ростбиф

жареный цыплёнок

жарить (в масле, на сковороде)

жареная рыба, (мясо)

овсяная каша на молоке

жареный картофель

печенье

кукурузные хлопья

сливки

о вкусах не спорят

хотеть есть

хотеть пить

намазанный маслом

блюдо (тарелка, миска, кушанье)

блюдо (часть обеда, ужина)

ветчина

маринованные овощи

Возьмите.....

Возьмите ещё...

Чем вас угостить?

to?	Приятного аппетита!
Enjoy your meal!	не хватает соли
lack salt	меню
menu-card	консервированные фрукты,
tinned (canned) fruit	компот
stewed fruit	компот из сухих и свежих
	фруктов
sociable sort of thing	мероприятие для общения

1 Выбери правильный вариант, обращая внимание на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

1. I'm going to buy new sunglass / sunglasses.
2. He's going to order some fish / fishes.
3. They are going to cook some coffee / coffees.
4. His hair / hairs is fair.
5. He's got much information / informations about his travel.
6. They gave us some advice / advices.

2 Перепиши исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные в 2 столбика и переведи их.

Time, water, machine, music, snow, word, coffee, money, idea, knowledge, sea, hour, tree, silver, meat, happiness, information, speed, book, news, house, milk, pen, paper, clothes, pictures, air.

3 Дополни предложения с is и are.

1. The news very good.
2. His knowledge of this subject very deep.
3. There an apricot and two peaches on the plate.
4. Where my shoe?
5. There Several oranges and a slice of lemon in the fridge.
6. Their advice good to follow.
7. My cat's hair orange.

8. the furniture in your flat new?
9. There plenty of apples in the garden this year.
10. There not any sugar in the sugar bowl.

4 Подчеркни выделенное слово, подходящее по контексту.

1. How **much/many** biscuits would you like?
2. There isn't **many/much** sugar in this tea.
3. How **many/much** chocolates did you eat?
4. I didn't use **many/much** eggs to make the omelette.
5. There isn't **many/much** milk left.
6. How **many/much** hot dogs would you like?
7. You didn't put **many/much** salt in the soup.
8. How **many/much** sugar do you need?
9. There isn't **many/much** lettuce in this salad.
10. We haven't got **many/much** wine in the party.

5. Исправь ошибки в следующих предложениях.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. There aren't <u>much</u> carrots left. | <u>many</u> |
| 2. There are any eggs in the fridge. | _____ |
| 3. There is a few tea left in the teapot. | _____ |
| 4. Would you like a apple? | _____ |
| 5. Is there many cheese left? | _____ |
| 6. Do you want an hamburger? | _____ |
| 7. How much oranges do you need? | _____ |
| 8. There are a little grapes left in the fridge. | _____ |
| 9. Are there some olives on the pizza? | _____ |
| 10. Would you like some doughnut? | _____ |

6 Дополни предложения с much, a little, many, a few, few.

1. I like my coffee with milk and sugar.
2. We are thirsty! – It's a problem! There is ____ water.
3. There is _____ cheese in the fridge. It's not enough for the salad.

4. There are _____ people at the stadium. Because it has been raining all day.
5. The meal costs euros.
6. There is _____ food in the kitchen. We can't feed our guests.
7. This disc has only _____ good songs I don't want to buy it.
8. There are nuts in the bowl, put some more, please.
9. I don't like sweet tea, so I put only sugar in my tea.
10. In our country we don't eat seafood.

7 Добавь разделительные вопросы к следующим предложениям
переведи предложения на русский язык .

1. You always have your breakfast at home _____
2. The tea is too weak _____
3. Kate seldom takes fish at all _____
4. It's high time to have supper _____
5. They are having tea _____
6. You are going to take steak for the second course _____
7. The chips lack salt _____

8. Переведи на русский язык вопросы и дай ответы по образцу:

1. Where is my cup? Here (there) it is. Here (there) in your cup.
2. Have the napkins been put out? Here they are. Here are the napkins.
3. Where are the oranges you have bought? _____
4. Where can I find the salt-cellar? _____
5. Has the dessert been brought? _____
6. Have the vegetables been cooked? _____

7. Where is the salad? _____

8. Where have you put the knives? _____

9 Ответь на вопросы.

1. At what time does she have breakfast? _____

2. Where do you have your dinner? _____

3. What do you usually take for the first and second course?

4. What kind of soup do you prefer? _____

5. What fruit do you prefer? _____

6. How many meals a day have you? _____

7. Who washes up the dishes in your family? _____

10. Поставь к следующим предложениям вопросы: общие, специальные, альтернативные.

1. The table is laid for supper.
2. There's a table for two in the corner.
3. I'm fond of ice-cream.

11. Назови четыре или пять видов...

1. vegetables _____

2. meat _____

3. fruit _____

4. soup

5. dessert

12. Составь предложения, пользуясь следующей таблицей:

I	want	me	to lay the table.
She	don't want	you	to dine with us.
He	wants	her	to be a cooker.
Tom	doesn't want	him	to bring the dessert.
We		us	to clean the table.
		them	to have lunch with us.
		your brother	to fry fish.
		anyone	to pass the pepper.
		his son	to taste the apple pie.
		Peter	

13. Переведи на русский язык следующие пословицы:

1. Tastes differ. _____

2. As like as two peas. _____

3. As hungry as a wolf (hunter) _____

4. His eyes are bigger than his stomach. _____

5. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad dinner. _____

6. Too many cooks spoil the broth. _____

7. Hunger is the best sauce. _____

14. Переведи на английский язык

1. Ешьте яблоки. Они очень вкусные. _____

2. Какой суп ты хочешь? Любой. _____

3. Не кладите много сахара, пожалуйста. _____

4. Пора ужинать. Что сегодня на ужин? _____

5. Что ты заказал на второе? Котлеты и жареный картофель. _____

6. Как вам нравится мороженое? Оно чудесное. _____

7. Доктор советовал вам есть больше фруктов. Выполняйте его
советы и вы скоро поправитесь. _____

8. Позвони мне в пять часов, я уже пообедаю и мы сможем
пойти погулять. _____

15. Заполни пропуски предлогами.

1. I have dinner ... one o'clock.

2. My son's breakfast consists ... porridge, a glass ... tea or coffee
and some sandwiches.

3. What will take ... dessert? I'm fond .. ice-cream, if they have it
I'll order some. As ... me, I prefer fruit ... ice-cream.

4. May I treat you ... this delicious fish-jelly or offer another helping ... salad? Thank you. I think I'll trouble you ... a little fish.
5. ... breakfast we had no time to eat properly.
6. The usual time ... dinner is one o'clock, but of course, it may be half an hour earlier or later.
7. Dinner was followed ... coffee served ... small cups.
8. Meat is often served up ... vegetables.
9. Where is my spoon? It is ... the drawer ... the sideboard over there.
10. Health depends ... good food, plenty ... exercise, fresh air and sound sleep.

17. Переведи текст с английского языка на русский.

British Meals

Alexander already has some ideas about typical British food. The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a "continental" breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade (made from oranges) with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

They generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a café or restaurant; but if they can make it home for lunch, they have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuits.

In some houses dinner is the bigger meal of the day. They begin with

soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts, coffee. But in great many English homes we make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening we have simple dinner an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

18. Верны ли следующие утверждения? Исправь не верные.

1. The English breakfast is also known as the continental breakfast.
2. The usual English breakfast consists of rolls and butter and coffee.
3. British people seldom drink coffee.
4. In a great many British homes dinner is the biggest meal of the day.
5. British people eat biscuits, cakes, fruit and nuts for dessert.

18. Прочти и переведи текст.

My uncle Albert always has “high tea”. He says he has no use for these “afternoon teas” where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. He’s a Lancashire man, and nearly everyone in Lancashire likes high tea. They have it between five and six o’clock, and they have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or sausages, with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pineapple with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that’s what they call a good tea.

19. Ответь на вопросы по тексту.

1. What must people know when they travel in foreign countries?
2. What countries did he visit?
3. What is the first story?
4. What is the second story?

21. Прочти и переведи диалог на русский язык.

HAVING A MEAL IN A RESTAURANT

John Good evening
Waiter Good evening. Have you booked a table?
John Yes. A table for two at eight o'clock.
Waiter Ah, yes. Mr Williams?
John That's right.
Waiter Your table is ready now, sir. Come this way.
At the table
John Could we have the menu and the wine list, please?
Waiter Here you are, sir.
John What would you like to start with, Daniela?
Daniela I'll have asparagus soup... and then the duck.
John And I'll take the pate and then ... well, I'm not sure what to have next.
(to waiter) What do you recommend?
Waiter The beef casserole is very good, sir.
John OK. I'll take that, then.
Daniela I've changed my mind. I'll have that too.
Waiter What vegetables would you like?
Daniela I'll have a salad.
Later
Water Would you like a dessert, madam?
Daniela Yes, please. I'll have the cheesecake.
Water And for you, sir?
John Nothing for me, thank you.
At the end of the meal
John Could we have two coffees, please?
Waiter Certainly. White or black?
Daniela Black for me, please.
John I'll take mine with milk. And could you bring the check, please?
Waiter Pardon, sir? Oh, the bill!
John Yes, the bill.
Waiter Here you are, sir.

John Is service included?
 Waiter Yes, sir.
 John Do you take credit cards?
 Waiter Yes, sir.
 John Is this one OK?
 Waiter That'll do nicely, sir. I hope you both enjoyed your meal.
 Daniela Yes, we enjoyed it very much. And you were right about the beef-it was very good.

Notes

That'll do nicely That's fine

Pardon This is what you say when you don't hear or understand what someone says to you

Is service included? Many restaurants in Britain add ten or fifteen per cent to the bill. This is called a service charge. If this has been added it is not necessary to give a tip, although you may want to if the service has been very good.

Casserole a mixture of different things cooked together.

ТЕКСТЫ И ДИАЛОГИ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ

ENGLISH MEALS

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper. As he scans the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favorite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee.

Round about 11 in the morning some Englishmen who work have their tea or coffee break. They never call it a meal, of course. Tea or coffee is usually brought to the factory bench or office desk.

Then at mid-day, everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour, say from 1 till 12, and the city pavements are full of people on their way to cafes. Factory workers usually eat in their canteens.

The usual mid-day meal consists of two courses. First a meat course is served with plenty of vegetables. It may be potatoes, peas,

beans, cabbage or cauliflower. This is followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding with tea to follow.

Most Englishmen like what they call “good plain food”. They must be able to recognize what they are eating. Usually they like steak, chops, roast-beef, Yorkshire pudding and fish and chips.

They are not over-fond of soup remarking that it doesn’t leave sufficient for the more important meat course.

Those who eat at home usually call their mid-day meal dinner and make it the chief one of the day. It consists of three or four courses and is cooked by the mother of the family.

The first course is soup. Then comes fish or meat served with various vegetables; as a change they sometimes eat chicken or duck.

Then the table is cleared and the dessert is brought on. This is jelly or fruit – apples, pears, oranges, plums and nuts.

Afternoon tea is taken at about five o’clock, but can hardly be called a meal. It is a cup of tea with bread-and-butter and cake or biscuits. It is not often served at a table; each person has a cup and saucer, a spoon and a small plate in his hands. Even Englishmen themselves do not always find it convenient.

The evening meal, when all the family gather round the table after their working day, goes under various names – tea, high tea, dinner or supper (depending upon its size). It is usually a meat course followed by canned fruit or cake and tea. But it is not the same in every English home. Tastes differ.

EAT TO RELAX

We all know that eating of healthy foods helps us to live longer and to ward off the danger of strokes or heart disease. A healthy lifestyle, which includes and regular exercise and a diet with lots of fruit and vegetables, not only keeps the doctor away but also makes us to feel good. Being in good health is an important way for to reduce stress, but this is not the only benefit of eating properly. In particular, the types of food that we eat influence on our moods. Eating carbohydrate-rich foods like breads, cereals, rice and pasta it causes the production of serotonin, which makes us feel calm. Fruit

and vegetables also set off the production of this chemical, but in too smaller doses. Milk, cheese and the yoghurt can also help, especially when they eaten together with carbohydrates. The next time you feel stressed, try a little piece bread and a glass of milk and you'll feel relaxed in no time.

TEST

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1) This book is ____ (твоя) and that one is ____ (моя).
a) yours, mine; b) your, my; c) your, mine. | 1. _____ |
| 2) ____ (моя) sister Mary is very beautiful. ____ (её) eyes are blue, ____ (её) hair is long.
a) mine, hers, hers; b) my, her, her c) my, hers, her. | 2. _____ |
| 3) Dear guests, help _____ to the cakes, please.
a) yourself; b) yourselves; c) themselves. | 3. _____ |
| 4) Alice was a pretty girl and she liked to look at _____ in the mirror.
a) himself; b) myself; c) herself. | 4. _____ |
| 5) Tom usually _____ up at 7 o'clock.
a) is getting; b) to get; c) gets. | 5. _____ |
| 6) I often _____ to music in the evening.
a) listen; b) is listening; c) to listen. | 6. _____ |
| 7) Listen! Somebody _____.
a) sings; b) to sing; c) is singing | 7. _____ |
| 8) What _____ you usually _____ in the morning?
a) are----doing; b) do----do ; c) does-----do. | 8. _____ |
| 9) We _____ a party next Sunday.
a) will be having; b) will have; c) will be have. | 9. _____ |
| 10) A new film is _____ TV tonight.
a) along; b) by; c) on. | 10. _____ |
| 11) A man in _____ is a friend indeed.
a) doubt; b) need; c) trouble. | 11. _____ |
| 12) A good name is _____ than riches.
a) better; b) brighter; c) more expensive. | 12. _____ |
| 13) But we all have different _____.
a) choices; b) tastes; c) news | 13. _____ |
| 14) All parents can't help worrying _____ their children.
a) about; b) for; c) with. | 14. _____ |
| 15) Choose friends you can rely _____ . | 15. _____ |

- a) with; b) --; c) on.
- 16) Tom looks _____ his father. He's got the same brown eyes. 16. _____
- a) by; b) after; c) like.
- 17) Do you know that girl? _____ is her name? 17. _____
- a) How; b) Which; c) What
- 18) Marc lives in Paris, _____? 18. _____
- a) isn't it; b) isn't he; c) doesn't he.
- 19) Did they go to Canada? – Yes, they _____. 19. _____
- a) went; b) did; c) did go
- 20) _____ is my favourite art. 20. _____
- a) A music; b) The music; c) Music
- 21) Her eyes are blue and her _____ dark. 21. _____
- a) hair are; b) hair is; c) hairs are
- 22) We don't need to buy _____ milk. 22. _____
- a) a; b) some; c) any
- 23) Have you got any money? – I've got _____. 23. _____
- a) little; b) few; c) a few
- 24) It happened _____ Friday. 24. _____
- a) at lunch-time in; b) at lunch-time on; c) in lunch-time on.
- 25) That student over there – the one _____. 25. _____
- a) in the blond hair; b) with the blond hair; c) blonde haired
- 26) The rooms were full _____ old furniture. 26. _____
- a) of; b) with; c) from
- 27) Peter _____ a car. 27. _____
- a) hasn't got; b) haven't got; c) doesn't have got

Grammar

Глагол to be в Simple Active

Present	Past	Future
(I) am (he, she, it) is (we, you, they) are	was (ед. ч.) were (мн. ч.)	shall be (1-е л.) will be

Глагол to have в Simple Active

Present	Past	Future
have (got) has (got)	had	shall have will have

Оборот there + to be в Simple Active

Present	Past	Future
there is (ед.ч.) there are (мн.ч.)	there was (ед.ч.) there were (мн.ч.)	there will be

Степени сравнения прилагательных

	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
I	long easy	longer easier	(the) longest (the) easiest
II	interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
III	good bad much, many little	better worse more less	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least

Времена группы *Simple Passive*

<i>to be</i> + Participle II	
Infinitive	to be written, to be translated
Present Past Future	The letter is written/translated. The letter was written/translated. The letter will be written/translated.

Сводная таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

	Present	Past	Future
Долженствов ание	I must meet him. I have to meet him. I am to meet him. I should meet him.	I had to meet him. I was to meet him.	I shall have to meet him. I'll be to meet him.
Способность или возможность совершения действия	He can help you. He is able to help you.	He could help you. He was able to help you.	He will be able to help you.
Разрешение или возможность (вероятность)	I may use this device. I am allowed to use the device.	I might use this device I was allowed to use the device.	I shall be allowed to use the device.

Таблица времен группы *Simple Active*

Форма	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Утвердительная	My friends study French. He speaks English.	My friends studied French at school. He spoke English at the conference.	My friends will study French at the Institute. The teacher will speak about our English exam.
Вопросительная	Do your friends study French? Does he speak English?	Did your friends study French at school? Did he speak English at the conference?	Will your friends study French at the Institute? Will the teacher speak about our English exam?
Отрицательная	My friends don't study French. He doesn't speak English.	My friends did not study French. He didn't speak English at the conference.	My friends won't study French at the Institute. The teacher won't speak about our English exam.

Структура специальных вопросов

Вопросительные слова	Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее и определение к нему	Смысловой глагол в форме инфинитива	Другие члены предложения
What Where When	do did will	you he your sister	do go return	in the evening? yesterday? home?

Таблица времен группы Progressive Active

Форма	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
Утвердительная	<p>The are having an English class.</p> <p>He is still writing an exercise.</p>	<p>They were having an English class when I came to see them.</p> <p>He was writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.</p>	<p>They will be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock.</p> <p>He will be writing an exercise from 6</p>
Вопросительная	<p>Are they having an English class?</p> <p>Is he still writing an exercise?</p>	<p>Were they having an English class when I came to see them?</p> <p>Was he writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock.</p>	<p>Will they be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock?</p> <p>Will he be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock</p>
Отрицательная	<p>They aren't having an English class, they are having a Russian class.</p> <p>He isn't writing an exercise, he is reading a book.</p>	<p>They weren't having an English class when I came to see them, they were having a Russian class.</p> <p>He wasn't writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock, he was reading a book.</p>	<p>They will not be having an English class tomorrow at 9 o'clock, they will be having a Russian class.</p> <p>He won't be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow, he'll be reading a book.</p>

Таблица времен группы *Perfect Active*

Форма	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
Утвердительная	I have sent the letter.	I had already sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I shall have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.
Вопросительная	Have you sent the letter?	Had you sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday?	Will you have sent the letter by tomorrow evening?
Отрицательная	I have not sent the letter yet.	I had not sent the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I shall not have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.

Таблица времен *Simple, Progressive, Perfect in Passive Voice*

	Simple to be + Participle II	Progressive to be + being + Participle II	Perfect to have + been + Participle II
Present	The letter is translated	The letter is being translated	The letter has been translated
	Is the letter translated?	Is the letter being translated?	Has the letter been translated?
	The letter isn't translated	The letter isn't being translated	The letter hasn't been translated.
Past	The letter was translated	The letter was being translated	The letter had been translated
	Was the letter translated?	Was the letter being translated?	Had the letter been translated?
	The letter wasn't translated.	The letter wasn't being translated	The letter hadn't been translated?
Future	The letter will be translated	Не употребляются.	The letter will have been
	Will the letter be translated?		Will the letter have been translated?
	The letter won't be translated		The letter won't have been translated.

Таблица производных слов от *some, any, no, every*

Местоимения	+ thing	+body, one	+where	Употребляют
some некоторый какой-то какой-нибудь несколько	something что-то, что-нибудь	somebody someone кто-то кто-нибудь	somewhere где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	в утверд. . предл.
any 1) всякий любой 2) какой-нибудь	anything 1) всё 2) что-то 3) что-нибудь	anybody anyone \всякий, 2) кто-то, кто-нибудь	anywhere 1) везде, 2) где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	1) в утверд. 2) в вопросит, предл.
no, not any никакой + не	nothing (not anything) ничто + не ничего	nobody (not anybody), no one никто + не	nowhere not anywhere нигде, никуда + не	в отрицат. предл.
every всякий, каждый	everything всё	everybody everyone все	everywhere везде, повсюду	в утверд., вопросит, и отрицат. предл.

Словообразовательные аффиксы

<p>Существительные</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ion / - sion /-tion - er / -or -ing -ment -ty / -ity -ance / -ence -ness -ure / -ture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discussion, transmission, combination - writer, inspector - opening - development - activity - importance, difference - darkness - mixture
<p>Прилагательные</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ic -ive -able / -ible -ant / -ent -ous -al -ful -less -un / -in / -ir / -il / -im 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - democratic - progressive - valuable, accessible -resistant, different - dangerous - central - hopeful - hopeless - uncomfortable, indirect, irregular, illogical, impossible
<p>Глагол</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ize re- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to characterize - to rewrite

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Participle II</i>	<i>Translation</i>
arise	arose	arisen	возникать
awake	awoke	awaked	будить,
проснуться			
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	born	носить, родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	стать
begin	began	begun	начать
bend	bent	bent	согнуться
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
burst	burst	burst	разразиться,
взорваться			
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить,
поймать			
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cut	cut	cut	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить,
рисовать			
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	ехать
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	- forbidden	запретить
forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть

forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замёрзнуть, замораживать
get	got	got	получить
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слушать
hit	hit	hit	ударить,
hold ¹	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
know	knew	known	знать
keep	kept	kept	держать
lay	laid	laid	класть,
lead	laid	laid	вести
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	прыгать
leave	left	left	оставлять
lend	lent	lent	одолжить
let	let	let	пустить, дать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	поднимать
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить,
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	послать
set	set	set	устанавливать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти

shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять, давать победы
show	showed	shown/showed	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	опускаться
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
steal	stole	stolen	украсть
stick	stuck	stuck	втолкнуть, приклеить
strike	struck	struck/stricken	ударять, бастовать
swear	swore	sworn	клясться
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	говорить
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться, будить
wear	wore	worn	носить
weep	wept	wept	плакать
win	won	won	выигрывать
wind	wound	wound	заводить
write	wrote	written	писать

Литература.

1. Основная литература:

1.1 Афанасьева О.В., Михеева И.В., Баранова К.М. «Английский язык. 11 класс. Rainbow English. Базовый уровень. Учебник. Вертикаль. ФГОС . Просвещение/Дрофа, 2020 г.

2. Дополнительная литература:

2.1 Безкоровайная Г.Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО.- М.: ИЦ Академия, 2016, 256с.

2.2 Маньковская З.В. Английский язык: учебное пособие/ З.В. Маньковская. – Москва: ИНФРА-М.2020 – 200 с. (среднее профессиональное образование).