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(ВТЖТ – филиал РГУПС)

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Дисциплина Иностранный язык

рабочая тетрадь для студентов 1 –го курса специальностей
13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям),
23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог,
08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство

Волгоград

Рабочая тетрадь для студентов курса. Л.Г.Перевозникова; ВТЖТ – филиал ФГБОУ ВО РГУПС. – Волгоград

Предназначено для студентов специальностей

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Одобрено к изданию учебно-методическим советом ВТЖТ – филиала ФГБОУ ВО РГУПС.

Данная рабочая тетрадь предназначена для студентов I курса колледжей и техникумов и ставит перед собой цель помочь учащимся повторить и систематизировать основы грамматики английского языка, полученные в школе, пополнить словарный запас, развивать навыки письменной и устной речи. Упражнения основаны на несложной лексике. Они содержат достаточно материала для запоминания рассматриваемых в предлагаемой рабочей тетради грамматических форм и выработки навыков их применения. Задания рабочей тетради могут использоваться на аудиторных занятиях под руководством преподавателя или в качестве домашнего задания для самостоятельного выполнения.

Тема: Артикли

	Indefinite Article	Definite Article	Zero Article
FORM	a/an	the	–
USAGE	with Singular Countable Nouns	with Singular and Plural Countable and Uncountable Nouns	with Uncountable and Plural Countable Nouns
MEANING	<p>1. = one <i>Britain is <u>a</u>n island.</i></p> <p>2. for jobs <i>I am <u>a</u> doctor.</i></p> <p>3. in descriptions <i>Madrid is <u>a</u> big city.</i></p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>an (not a) is used before a/e/i/o/u <i>an apple;</i> <i>an interesting book</i></p> <p>Also an hour (h) is not pronounced: an (<i>h</i>)our, but – <i>a university</i>)</p>	<p>1. to talk about definite people, things or ideas <i><u>The</u> hostel is not very far from here. (= my hostel)</i></p> <p>2. a) with some geographical names <i><u>the</u> USA;</i> b) with the names of rivers, mountains, seas and oceans <i><u>the</u> Volga, <u>the</u> Alps, <u>the</u> Black Sea, <u>the</u> Atlantic Ocean</i></p>	<p>1. to speak generally <i>Teenagers are welcome here.</i> <i>Money is not everything.</i></p> <p>2. with countries, towns, names of people <i>Russia, France, Moscow, Paris, James, Mr Brown</i></p> <p>3. with nouns in certain phrases <i>at home, at work, at university, at school</i></p> <p>4. with academic subjects <i>History</i></p>

Exercise 1 Write a or an in front of the words.

B

1. _____ book

8. _____ economist

2. _____ old book

9. _____ actress

3. _____ university

10. _____ hour

4. _____ engineer

5. _____ man

6. _____ game

7. _____ computer

11. _____ assistant

12. _____ nice day

13. _____ address

14. _____ brother

Exercise 2 *Put in a/an “—”.*

1. Kate and Liz are _____ students.

2. Jack is _____ very nice person. You must meet him.

3. _____ tennis is _____ very popular sport.

4. I like working with _____ people.

5. Tom and Pam are not at _____ home now.

6. Are you interested in _____ Physics?

7. My mother is at _____ work now.

Exercise 3 *Put in the or “—” with geographical names.*

1. Terry is not from _____ Canada.

2. _____ Nile is a river in _____ Africa.

3. _____ Pacific is between _____ America and _____ Asia.

4. My friends live close to _____ Black Sea.

5. _____ Alps are mountains in Central Europe.

6. I’m from _____ Moscow.

7. Stockholm is the capital of _____ Sweden.

8. Alan is from San Francisco, which is in _____ west of _____ United States.

Exercise 4 *Put in a/an, the, or “—”.*

1. Rome is _____ capital of Italy.

2. Don’t sit on _____ chair. It is dirty.

3. Peter and Mary have two children, _____ boy and _____ girl. _____ boy is seven years old and _____ girl is three.

4. I live in _____ old house on the outskirts. It’s two miles from _____ city center.

6. In North Street you will see three houses: _____ red two-stored house, _____ blue three-stored house and _____ nice white house. I live in _____ white house.

7. Tim lives in _____ small village in _____ country.

8. Close _____ door, please. I am cold.

Countries and Nationalities

Exercise 5 *Match the countries with the nationalities.*

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
1) Britain	a) the French
2) Ireland	b) the Italian
3) Poland	c) the Portuguese
4) Spain	d)the Brazilian
5) Turkey	e) the Greek
6)Japan	f)the Turkish
7) Portugal	g)the Polish
8) Brazil	h)the American
9) Egypt	i) the Japanese
10) Italy	j) the Irish
11) Germany	k)the Spanish
12) the United States	l)the British
13) France	m)the German
14) Greece	n) the Egyptian

Проверочная работа.

1. Вставьте вместо точек артикли *a, an, the*, где это необходимо.

...Mr Jones has ... new office. There is ...desk, ... telephone, ... computer. ...Mr Jones is sitting at... desk, he is speaking on... telephone now and his secretary is at ... computer. ...Mr Jones and his secretary are busy in ... office today.

2. Вставьте артикль там, где это потребуется.

- ... United States is ... big country. It is made up of... 50 states. ... Hawaii is ... 50th state. ... Rhode Island is ... smallest. ... capital of ... USA is ... Washington, D.C. There are ... mountains in ... west and big lakes in ... north. ... longest North America river, ... Mississippi, begins near these lakes and flows into ... Gulf of Mexico.
- ... New Zealand is ... small country. It is situated south-east of ... Australia. Nearly 3.5 million ... people live in ... country. The capital of ... New Zealand is ... Wellington. ... official language is ... English. ...climate of ... New Zealand is moist. There are ... many rivers in ... country. ... main rivers are ... Waikoloa and Walrus

3. Вставьте артикль там, где необходимо.

- This is ... book. It is my ... book.
- I have ...sister. My ... sister is ... engineer.
- I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing.
- This is ... pen. ... pen is red.
- Do you need ... camera?
- My granny of ten tells us ... long ... interesting ... stories.
- ... sun is shining brightly.
- There is ... tree in ... garden.
- Where is ... bus station? ... bus station is next to the ... gas station.
- William Shakespeare, ... greatest English play -write, was born in 1564 in ...Stratford-upon-Avon in ... England.

Тема: Глагол to be

- *Вставьте вместо пропусков am, is или are.*

1. The weather is very nice today

2. I ... not tired.

3. This case ... very heavy.

4. These cases ... very heavy.

5. The dog ... asleep.

6. Look! There ... Carol.

7. I ... hot. Can you open the window?

8. This castle ... one thousand years old.

9. My brother and I ... good tennis players.

10. Ann ... at home but her children ... at school.

11. I ... a student. My sister ... an architect.

- Напишите утвердительные или отрицательные предложения, используя *am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't*.

1. (Paris / the capital of France) **Paris is the capital of France.**

2. (I / interested in football) **I'm not interested in football.**

3. (I / hungry) I

4. (it / warm today) It

5. (Rome / in Spain) Rome

6. (I / afraid of dogs) I

7. (my hands / cold) My

8. (Canada / a very big country)

9. (the Amazon / in Africa)

10. (diamonds / cheap)

11. (motor-racing / a dangerous sport)

12. (cats / big animals)

.

- Составьте вопросы из данных слов используя *am / is / are*

1. (your mother at home?) **Is your mother at home**

2. (your parents at home?)

3. (this hotel expensive?)

4. (you interested in art?)

5. (the shops open today?)

6. (the park open today?)

- Напишите вопросы с *What / Who / How / Where / Why ...?* Используйте *am / is / are*.

1. (what colour your car?) **What colour is your car**

2. (where my key?) *Where*

3. (where my socks?)
4. (how old your father?) How
5. (what colour his eyes?)
6. (why John angry with me?)
7. (how much these shoes?)
8. (who your favourite actor?)
9. (why you always late?)

- *Задайте вопросы. Сначала прочитайте ответы на вопросы.*

1. (your name?) **What's your name**
2. (married or single?)
3. (British?)
4. (where / from?)
5. (how old?)
6. (a student?)
7. (your wife a teacher?)
8. (where / from?)
9. (her name?)
10. (how old?)

Paul.

I'm married.

No, I'm not.

From Australia

I'm 25.

No, I'm a teacher.

Now, she's a lawyer.

She's Italian.

Anna.

She's 25 too.

-
- *Напишите краткие положительные или отрицательные ответы.*

1. Are you married? **No, I'm not.**

2. Are you tall? **Yes, I am.**

3. Is it cold today?

4. Are you a teacher?

5. Are you tired?

6. Is it dark now?

7. Are your hands cold?

8. Are you hungry?

9. Is your father tall?

10. Is it sunny?

- *Вставьте am / is / are / was / were. Некоторые предложения в настоящем времени, некоторые в прошедшем.*

1. Last year she **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.

2. Today the weather nice, but yesterday it cold.

3. I hungry. Can I have something to eat?

4. I hungry last night, so I had something to eat.

5. Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?

6. Don't buy those shoes. They too expensive.

7. Why you so angry yesterday?

8. We must go now. It very late.

9. This time last year I in Paris.

10. We tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.

11. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He a famous film star.

12. 'Where the children?' 'I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.'

- Вставьте was / wasn't / were / weren't.

1. We didn't like our hotel room. It was very small and it wasn't very clean.

2. Kate got married when she 24 years old.

3. I phoned you yesterday evening but you at home. Where you?

4. George at work last week because he ill. He's better now.

5. The shops open yesterday because it a public holiday.

6. '..... you at home at 9.30?' 'No, I I at work.'

- Напишите вопросы.

1. I saw a film.

2. I met some people.

3. I did an examination.

4. I bought some boots.

5. I went to a museum.

(good?) Was it good

(friendly?)

(difficult?)

(expensive?)

(interesting?)

-

- Хелен собирается в поездку по Европе на следующей неделе. Посмотрите на ее планы. Где она будет в эти числа?

1. (8th) She'll be in Paris.

2. (10th) She

3. (25th)

4. (14th)

5. (20th)

6 – 9 *Paris*

9 – 11 *Munich*

11 – 15 *Vienna*

16 – 22 *Rome*

23 – 28 *Athens*

Тема: Глагол *have / has (got)*

2.1. Напишите вопросы.

1. (you / a camera?) **Have you got a camera?**
2. (you / a passport?)
3. (your father / a car?)
4. (Carol / many friends?)
5. (Mr and Mrs Lewis / any children?)
6. (how much money / you?)
7. (what kind of car / John?)

2.2. Что есть у Анны и Джима? Что есть у вас? Посмотрите на информацию и напишите предложения об Анне, Джиме и о себе.

	<i>Ann (she)</i>	<i>Jim (he)</i>	<i>you?</i>
<i>a camera</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>a bicycle</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>black hair</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>brothers / sisters</i>	<i>two brothers</i>	<i>one sister</i>	<i>?</i>

1. (Jim / a camera) **Jim has got a camera**

2. (I / black hair) **I've got black hair**

(or **I haven't got black hair**)

3. (Ann / a camera) Ann

4. (I / a camera) I

5. (I / a bicycle)

6. (Jim / a bicycle)

7. (Ann / black hair)

8. (Ann / two brothers)

.....

9. (Jim / black hair)

.....

10. (Ann / a bicycle)

11. (Jim / a sister)

12. (I / brothers / sisters)

.....

2.3. Вставьте *have got* ('ve got), *has got* ('s got), *haven't got* or *hasn't got*.

1. They like animals. They **'ve got** three dogs and two cats.

2. Sarah **hasn't** got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.

3. Everybody likes Tom. He a lot of friends.

4. Mr and Mrs Johnson two children, a boy and a girl.

5. An insect six legs.

6. I can't open the door. I a key.

7. Quick! Hurry! We much time.

8. 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'

9. Ben doesn't read much. He many books.
10. It's a nice town. It a very nice shopping centre.
11. Alice is going to the dentist. She toothache.
12. 'Where's my newspaper?' 'I don't know. I it.'
13. Julia wants to go on holiday but she any money.
14. I'm not going to work today. I a bad cold.

Тема: Мой друг.

My Friend

People cannot live without friends.

I have a lot of friends. Almost all of my class-mates are my friends. I,m on good terms with them.

But my best friend is Alex. We have been friends for ten years already. We made friends when they moved in our house. We went to the same kindergarten, then we went to the same school. We are both the pupils of the 9th form now and we are both 15 years old.

Alex is a tall handsome boy. He is a fine guy. His hair is dark, his eyes are brown. He is always neatly and well dressed.

Alex is brave and strong. He goes in for ice-hockey and has good results in it. His team takes part in different competitions and youth championships, and they often win. Alex is one of the best players of the team. But he is intrested in many other things beside sports. He likes music and plays the guitar.

When we have parties at school he is one of the most popular "actors".

Alex is always cheerful and full of energy.

We spend much time together. Though we have much in common (we like sports, we collect stamps, we like to read, we try to be good pupils), we have different views on some things. I like to read detectives and love stories, he likes historical novels and science fiction, he likes pop music but I don,t I,m not so interested in politics as he is, and so on.

But we never quarrel. I always trust him and I know he is a person I can rely on. He is honest and

sincere. He is always ready to help his friends. The proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed" is just about him. Alex is modest. He never boasts. He doesn't like to speak about his achievements or when others speak about them. That's why he is always treated with respect.

I'm happy to have such a true and sincere friend.

Vocabulary:

To be on good terms - .

cheerful –

science fiction –

to make friends -

to quarrel –

kindergarten -

to trust smb. –

handsome -

to rely on –

guy -

honest –

neat -

sincere –

to go in for -

modest –

to be interested in -

to boast –

besides -

to treat smb. With respect –

a guitar –

Questions:

1. Have you got a friend?

11. What is your friend keen on?

2. What is his name?

12. What kind of literature does he like to read?

3. How old is he?

4. How long have you known each other?

13. Does he go in for sports?

5. Do you study at the same school?

14. Do you sometimes quarrel?

6. Describe the appearance of your friend.
on

15. Is your friend a man you can rely on?

7. What features of character do you appreciate him?

16. What do you speak about when in you are together?

8. Does he possess any negative features?

17. Is your friend treated with respect?

9. Do you have much in common with your friend?

18. Does your friendship help you in

10. Do you have the same views on all things?
serious

your life or does it tear you from

things?

Тема: Множественное число существительных

1. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе

1. flower flowers

2. man men

3. boat

4. language

5. watch

6. country

7. knife

8. woman

9. address

10. sheep

11. tooth

12. leaf

13. child

14. foot

15. umbrella

16. person

17. family

18. holiday

19. sandwich

20. city

21. mouse

- Вставьте вместо пропусков *is* или *are*.

1. Is the shop open?

2. Are the shops open?

3. My hands cold.

4. My nose cold.

5. My feet cold.

6. Where my camera?

7. Where my glasses?

8. Where the children?

9. Your coat dirty.

10. Your jeans dirty.

11. Mice small animals.

12. Wherethe scissors?

- Вставьте указательные местоимения *this* или *these*

1. this chair

2. these chairs

3. sandwich

4. things

5. children

6. place

7. houses

8. trousers

4. Употребите указательные местоимения *that* или *those*

1. that picture

2. those socks

3. men

4. tree

5. flowers

6. woman

7. room

8. plates

5. Распределите исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные в 2 столбика и переведите их.

Time, water, music, snow, word, coffee, money, idea, family, sea, knowledge, hour, tree, silver, meat, happiness, information, news, house, book, weather, milk, friend, pen, paper, clothes, picture, air, money, fruit, foot.

6. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе

- box **boxes**
- sheep
- place
- library
- photo
- lady
- glasses
- mouse
- bush

- *bus*
- *wife*
- *day*
- *knife*
- *knowledge*
- *hero*
- *goose*
- *life*
- *deer*
- *tomato*
- *city*
- *man*
- *play*
- *news*
- *child*
- *fruit*
- *shelf*
- *fish*
- *information*
- *money*
- *advice*

7. Поставьте следующие словосочетания во множественном числе.

- *this man* **these men**
- *that match* **those matches**
- *this tea-cup*
- *this leaf*
- *this wall*
- *that picture*
- *this foot*
- *that mountain*
- *this lady*
- *that window*
- *this knife*
- *that mouse*

8. Употребите все существительные в следующих предложениях во множественном числе, производя нужные изменения.

Образец: *This is my sock — These are my socks*

It is a child — They are children

- *A new house is in our street*

- *This story is very interesting*
- *A woman, a man, a boy and a girl are in the room*
- *In the farm-yard we see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose*
- *Put this knife on that table*
- *He keeps his toy in a box*
- *This man works at our office*
- *It's a yellow leaf*
- *It's a beautiful deer*
- *There is a sheep in the field*

9. Употребите существительные в скобках в форме множественного числа

- *Polly's* (grandfather) are (policeman).
- *There are five* (church) in our town.
- *My uncle is not married. He has no* (child).
- *Mr Wilson's brothers are* (salesman).
- *The* (businessman's) (wife) are at the theatre now.
- *My* (cousin) often have (party).
- *There are two* (piano) in the class room.
- *Are there any* (tomato) in the fridge?
- *Mrs Turner's baby has only four* (tooth).
- *I am not afraid of* (mouse).
- *She doesn't like to speak about her* (hobby).
- *Nick is fond of reading* (biography) of popular (actor) and (sportsman).
- (leaf) are usually green.
- *The* (lady) became (friend).
- *The farmer bought ten* (sheep) and fifteen (goose) two (day) ago.
- (sportsman) eat a lot of (vegetable), don't they?
- *I like to visit art* (museum), picture (gallery) and (exhibition).

10. Употребите подчеркнутые существительные в форме множественного числа. Внесите при этом необходимые изменения.

- *The boy is going to visit that city*
- *The businessman often goes to this town*
- *The pupil wants to see this square*
- *What is the main question?*
- *There will be an art gallery here*
- *This church is very old*
- *That road was very bad*
- *This text is about that theatre*
- *This country is famous for its traditions*
- *Is there any cinema here?*

Our flat.

First of all I want to tell you some words about the building where our flat is located. It is an eighteen-storeyed tower of flats in the south-west of the city. There is a park with three ponds not far from the fourteenth floor.

The sitting room with a wall-size window facing the park is quite large. In this room there is a furniture unit. There is a TV-set, a video-recorder and a tape-recorder here. On the walls there are five paintings. A thick carpet covers the floor. We spend every evening in this room. We watch TV, listen to music or discuss the problems of the day.

My parents' room is rather small. There are two beds, a dressing table with a mirror and a wardrobe there. On the bedside table there is an alarm-clock, an electric lamp and some books.

My room is my study. I have a lot of books. There are books on the shelves all around the walls. The books are on my desk and some of them are on the floor. My desk is at the window. I work here at my books. The computer is on the table in the corner of the room. To the left there is a sofa with a cushion on it. There is an arm-chair and two chairs in my room.

Besides we have a kitchen and a bathroom in our flat. In the kitchen there is a refrigerator, a sink with two taps over it, a cupboard, a table and six stools there. The bathroom is very cosy too. There is a bath, a washbasin with hot and cold water there.

My parents are hospitable. They often invite friends and relatives to our place. And everybody feels at home here.

Vocabulary:

A pond-	a refrigerator-
Cosy-	a sink -
Furniture-	a tap-
Carpet-	a cupboard -
A dressing table-	a washbasin-
A mirror-	bedside table-
An alarm-clock –	hospitable -
A cushion-	
An arm-chair-	Gas stove –

Write a description of your "sweet home".

Тема: Порядок слов в предложении.

1 Make up sentences:

- till 10 o'clock in the morning / slept / the children / in the bed.
- summer / usually / in / we / to the seaside / go.
- I / well / don't / speak / English.
- since then / has happened / nothing.
- your / article / I / quickly / last night / in bed / read.
- on this shelf / left / this morning / I / some money.
- hides / Mrs Jones / under the bed / her money.
- your food / slowly / should eat / you.
- near the bus stop / saw / the old man / I /
- in the park / at night / shouldn't walk / you /
- Make up sentences.
 - not far / we / from / the park / live.
 - now / my / is / in / playing / sister / the garden.

- when / usually / you / get up / do?
- he / interesting / give /you / a book / can.
- uncle / funny /is / man /Albert.
- talking / what / he / about / is?
- summer / usually / in / we / to the seaside / go.
- well / I / read / English / can / quite / books.

Тема: Отрицательные предложения. Отрицательные местоимения

+	something	There is something interesting in the newspaper.
	somebody	There is somebody coming to the house.
-	(not) anything	There isn't anything new in the letter.
	(not) anybody	There isn't anybody absent.
	nothing	I have nothing to say.
	nobody	Nobody is absent.
?	anything	Have you anything to eat?
	anybody	Is there anybody playing in the yard?

- Write these sentences again with **nobody** / **no-one** / **nothing**.
 - There isn't anything in the bag. There is nothing in the bag.
 - There isn't anybody in the office. _____
 - I haven't got anything to do. _____
 - There isn't anything on TV tonight. _____
 - Jack hasn't got anyone to help him. _____
 - We didn't find anything. _____

- Write these sentences again with **anybody** / **anyone** / **anything**.
 - There is nothing in the bag. There isn't anything in the bag.
 - I've got nothing to read. _____
 - There's nobody in the bathroom. _____
 - We've got nothing to eat. _____
 - There was no-one on the bus. _____
 - She heard nothing. _____
- Answer these questions with **nobody**, **no-one**, **nothing**.
 - What did you say? Nothing.
 - Who saw you? _____
 - What did you want? _____
 - Who did you meet? _____
 - What did you buy? _____
 - Who knows the answer? _____
 - What happened? _____
 - Who was late? _____
- Make negative sentences.
 - One of the rules is mine. _____
 - She said nothing. _____
 - There are apples on the table. _____
 - Somebody can help you. _____
 - He likes tea. _____
 - Can you see me? _____
 - She says something about it. _____
 - Is he having supper? _____
 - I have done a lot of work. _____

- We study English. _____

Тема: Распорядок дня.

- Переведите слова и выучите наизусть:

Weekdays - _____

Alarm clock- _____

To comb hair- _____

To turn on (off) _____

To get dressed _____

Successfully _____

Especially _____

Canteen _____

It takes me ... to get to the technical school
by.. _____

To get tired _____

To take a shower _____

To wake up _____

To get up _____

Leave (home) for (technical school)

- Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, ответив на следующие вопросы.

- When do you usually get up?_____
- Is it easy for you to get up early?_____
- Does your alarm clock wake you up or do you wake yourself?_____

- Do you take a shower in the morning?_____
- What do you usually have for breakfast?_____

- When do you usually leave your house?_____

- How long does it take you to get to your technical school?_____

- Do you go there by bus / trolley-bus or walk?_____

- How many lectures do you usually have every day?_____

- Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?_____

- What time do you come back home?_____

- How long does it take you to do your homework?_____

- How do you usually spend your evenings?_____

- Do you have much free time? _____

- What time do you usually go to bed? _____

Хобби. Досуг.

Составьте части предложений. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Almost everyone collects.... | a. like tastes. |
| 2. A hobby is | b. reading books, watching TV,
collecting something, visiting museum,
swimming and many others. |
| 3. Hobbies differ | c. adventures and horror stories |
| 4. If you have chosen a hobby to
your liking | d. oldest man's hobbies, especially
in some countries. |
| 5. I think collecting stamps is a great
hobby and... | e. that a person does alone. |
| 6. Gardening is one of the ... | f. compose music. |
| 7. Some hobbyists | g. something at some period
in his life. |
| 8. A<<hobby>> is usually something | h. I'm never bored with it. |
| 9. Every person has his interests and
hobbies such as... | i. you have made your life more
interesting. |
| 10. My favourite books are... | j. a favourite pastime of a
person |

Talking about the cinema.

- What's on at your cinema today?
- Haven't you seen the programmers in the newspapers or on the cinema bills?
They are showing a film about Peter the First after Alexei Tolsstoy's novel.
- Which part is on today?
- Parts one and two, one after another.
- What time do the shows start?
- At 10 o'clock, 2 o'clock, and 6 o'clock.
- Shall we go?
- No, I've seen it. Let's go and see *A Passenger without a Ticket* at the *Rossiya*.

Read the dialogue.

Alice: Are there any seats for Saturday night?

Box-office clerk: There isn't a performance on Saturday.

Alice: Isn't there? Oh, sorry. My mistake. Then, I'd like to have two seats for Sunday.

Box-office clerk: Would you like them in the stalls?

Alice: Haven't you got anything cheaper?

Box-office clerk: Certainly. I've got some free seats in the dress circle and two seats in the gallery which are even cheaper.

Alice: Are there any seats in the boxes?

Box-office clerk: No, I'm afraid that's all there is.

Alice: Fine. How much are the seats in the dress circle?

Box-office clerk: Would you like the third row? The seats there are 7.50 pounds each.

Alice: OK, I'll take them. Here is 15 pounds. Thank you very much.

Box-office clerk: There you are. I hope you will enjoy the performance.

Описание местоположения объекта.

New words.

Turn left_____

T-junction_____

Turn right_____

go straight on_____

Roundabout_____

go under the bridge_____

Traffic lights_____

go over the bridge_____

Go past_____

the first turning on _____-

- Excuse me, how can I get to?
- Show me the way to, please.
- Can you help me? I'd like to get to....
- Could you show me the way to... .
- Could you explain me, how I can get to...., please.
- Turn left at the roundabout. At the traffic lights, turn right and go past the bookshop. Turn right at the T-junction. It's on your left.
- Go straight on at the roundabout. Go past the cinema and turn right at the roundabout. Go under the bridge and it's on your right.

Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

A baker is a person who makes bread, cookies, etc.

A butcher is a person who sells meat.

A grocer is a person who sells sugar, flour, salt, etc.

A greengrocer is a person who sells fresh vegetables and fruits.

A salesman is a person who sells different things.

Shopping.

-Excuse me. When does the supermarket open?

- I'm sorry, I don't know.

-Good morning. Can I help you?

- No, thanks. I'm just looking.

- How much is it?
- - Four pounds.
- What does it cost?
- -Oh, not a lot.

Read and act the dialogues.

1) Clerk: Good morning. Can I help you?

Ann: Yes, please. I want to buy some oranges.

C.: How many oranges do you want?

A.: I want two kilos.

C.: Here you are. Is that all?

A.: Yes, thank you. How much is it?

C.: Seven dollars.

A.: Here you are.

C.: Thanks. Goodbye.

- -I'd like a pair of trainers, please.
- What colour?
- White.
- And what size?
- Seven.
- Can I try them on, please?
- -Certainly.
- Can you give me a bit smaller size?
- Here it is.

- They suit me perfectly. How much are they?
- 65 dollars.
- I'll take them.

A.: I'd like two tickets to Oxford, please.

B.: Single or return?

A.: Single.

B. Smoking or non-smoking?

A.: non-smoking, please. What time is the next train to Oxford?

B.: There is one at 3.45, change in Ditroid, arriving atOxford at 5.04, or there is a direct one at 3.49, arriving at 4.50?

A.: Which platform for the direct at 3.49, arriving at 4.50?

B.: Platform 6. That'll be 30 euro please.

A.: Here it is. Thank you very much.

Физкультура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Ragby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, orginated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is nown world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimblendon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross county running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, bout-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

- Match the English word or phrase with its Russian equivalent.

Snooker (billiard)	прямая трансляция
Lawn tennis	игра «метание стрелок»
Darts	гонки
Steeplechase	скачки, бег с препятствиями
Racing	снукер
Live broadcasting	большой теннис
Table tennis	настольный теннис

- Here are descriptions of some of the British sports. Match them up to the given sports.
- In this game players may carry the ball.
- It is a cross country running.
- It first started in 1820.
- The game is very slow.
- It was invented in 1880.
- It remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain.
- Cricket
- Table tennis
- Rugby
- Bout racing
- Soccer
- Steeplechase.
- Answer the following questions.

- What kinds of football are there in Great Britain? _____
_____.
- What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originated? _____
_____.
- . What is the second most popular sporting activity in England? _____
_____.
- What is Wimbledon famous for? _____
_____.
- What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held? _____
_____.
- What kind of racing do you know? _____
_____.

• **Olympic Games**

Olympic Games are the greatest international sports games in the world.

The Olympic Games have an interesting and long history. The competitions of athletes took place in Greece. They were only for men. It was eighty centuries ago in 776 B.C.

The most important competitions in Olympia was named the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games were a holiday. They were held every four years (through 1417 days). The Olympic Games included events in racing, boxing, horse racing and wrestling.

The Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 1896 we again heard about the Olympic Games. The international Olympic Committee was set up and began to work in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of sports: jumping and running, boxing and swimming, athletics, football and others.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately. Winter Olympic Games first took

place in 1924. There were competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey and etc. Since 1936 the opening ceremony is celebrated by lighting a flame, which is called “The Olympic Flame”.

Many people want the Olympic Games to be held in their cities, but it depends on the decision of the international Olympic Committee. The Olympic Games were held in the cities of Europe, America, Asia and Australia. Our country joined the Olympic Movement in 1952.

The 22nd Sumer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980 (from July 19 to August 3). Many athletes, guests, journalists came to Moscow, it was for the first time that the Olympic Games were held in our country. Our Russian sportsmen won 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals during these Games.

The 22nd Olympic Games were the holiday of health, peace and friendship.

Q u e s t i o n s

1. Are the Olympic Games the greatest international sports games in the world?
2. Have these Games got a long history?
3. What competitions did the First Olympic Games include?
4. How often are the Olympic Games held?
5. The Olympic Games became a symbol of peace, didn't they?
6. When was the International Olympic Committee set up?
7. Where were the Olympic Games held?
8. When were the 22nd Olympic Games held in Moscow?
9. When did Russia join the Olympic Movement?
10. What medals did our sportsmen win during the 22nd Olympic Games?
11. Do you like to watch the Olympic Games?

Grammar Test

1) Закончите предложения (am, is, are)

1. He...my friend.

2. My name...Ann.
3. We ...from Russia.
4. It...my birthday today.
5. Kevin and Pat...12.
6. I...glad to see you.
7. They... in London now.
8. Ben...in the garden.
9. Where ...you from?
10. How old...she?

2) Заполните пропуски

1. 24 = twenty-four
2. 53 =
3. 86 =
4. = thirty two

5. = seventy one
6. = fifty eight
7. 93 =
8. 61 =
9. 35 =
10. = fourteen

3) Подберите ответы к вопросам

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. What kind of book is it? | a) She is Mary. |
| 2. What colour is your book? | b) She is 38 years old. |
| 3. Who is this girl? | c) It's an English book. |
| 4. Where does she live? | d) It is green. |
| 5. How old is your Mum? | e) In Moscow. |

4) Составьте предложения

1. house/ a/ live/ I/ big/ in.
2. three/ are/ house/ there/ in/ my/ rooms.
3. is/ floor/ my/ on/ the/ room/ first.
4. my/ I/ room/ like.
5. Brown/ who/ Mr./ is ?
6. he/ very/ read/ fast/ can/ now.
7. Kate's/ is/ a doctor/ father/ good.
8. When/ usually/ you/ get up/ do/ ?
9. there/ many/ flowers/ are/ park/ in.
10. school/ play/ after/ football/ we/

5) Выберите правильный вариант

1. This is my.....house. They live in it.
a) parents, b) parent's c) parents,s

2. There is....apple on the table.
a) the b) a c) an
3. What....is your T-shirt? – It's yellow.
a) size b) colour c) way
4. How.....pencils are there in the box?
a) any b) much c) many
5. There ...seven boys and girls in the room.
a) is b)are c) ours
6. The children ...in the garden.
a) is b) are c) am

Test "Russia"

1. Choose the correct item:

- 1) Russia is one of the countries in the world.
a. longest **b.** highest **c.** largest **d.** smallest

- 2) Our country on Poland, Finland, Estonia, Mongolia, etc.
a. has **b.** looks **c.** sees **d.** borders

- 3) The Russian Federation is in natural resources.
a. rich **b.** poor **c.** good **d.** brave

- 4) The head of the Russian state is the
a. King **b.** president **c.** prime-minister **d.** vice-president

- 5) The state emblem of the Russian Federation is
a. three-colour flag **b.** two-headed eagle **c.** lion **d.** hymn

2. True or false?

- 1) The climate of our country is continental.

- 2) The total area of Russia is more than 24 mln. km².
- 3) The Russian Federation is a democratic legally-based federal state with a republican form of government.
- 4) Moscow is located on the banks of Moskva river and has a population of 10 mln. people.
- 5) One of the national symbols in Russia is two-colour flag.
- 6) Russia covers the area both of Asia and Europe.

3. Fill in the gaps with the given words:

Agriculture, seas, sights, rich, president, three-colour flag, mineral, oceans

- 1) Russia is _____ in natural and _____ resources.
- 2) The _____ is elected every four years in a universal vote by secret ballot.
- 3) Industry and _____ are highly developed in Russia.
- 4) Peter the Great was the first to use _____ in 1705.
- 5) Twelve _____ and three _____ wash the territory of our country.
- 6) There are many _____ in our capital to attract tourists from Russia and abroad.

4. Define the odd word:

- 1) State Duma, business, Federal Assembly, President.
- 2) seas, lakes, mountains, oceans, rivers.
- 3) long, usual, large, huge.
- 4) horrible, beautiful, nice, wonderful, good.
- 5) flag, hymn. Emblem, government.

5. Find the synonyms:

1. State Duma	a. the Council of the Federation
2. two-headed eagle	b. area
3. territory	c. nation
4. ethnic group	d. the Parliament of the Russian Federation
5. Federal Assembly	e. state emblem of Russia

6. Ask questions to the underlined words:

- 1) The head of state in Russia is the president.
- 2) Russia borders on Finland, Poland, Estonia, etc.
- 3) Russia is washed by 12 seas.
- 4) Russia covers the territory of 17 mln. km².

Тема: Город, деревня, инфраструктура.

Moscow.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was mentioned in the records dates to the year 1147. At that time it was a small frontier post. The history of Moscow is connected with the history of Russia. In 1237 Moscow fell under the yoke of the Tatars. And it was Moscow Prince Dmitry Donskoy who led the Russian troops to decisive victory over the invaders in the battle of Kulikovo field in 1380.

By the 15-th century Moscow turned into a wealthy city. It was under Ivan III that Moscow became the capital of the state of Muscovy. At that time the Kremlin was rebuild and the largest Kremlin Cathedrals were erected.

During the Time of Troubles Moscow was occupied by the Polish invaders but they were routed by the popular levy headed by citizen Minin and prince Pozharsky.

In 1812 the Napoleonic army entered Moscow. The city was set ablaze. The army had to retreat. That was a poor substitute for the military triumph in Russia, so much desired by Napoleon.

Nowadays Moscow is the largest city of Russia. It is a political, administrative, economic, educational and cultural center of the country.

There are many places of interest in Moscow. The city is famous for its monuments, museums, art galleries and theatres. The Historical Museum, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov State Picture Gallery are world famous. Moscow is proud of the Bolshoi, Mali and Art theatres. Moscow is an industrial centre with highly developed engineering, electric, light and chemical industries.

Moscow is a scientific centre too. The Russian Academy of sciences, the oldest university, many schools of higher learning, colleges and scientific institutions are located here.

Moscow is the country's largest sports centre. It often becomes a scene of international sports festivals.

TASKS

- Put a tick (^) next to the correct answer.

 - When was Moscow first mentioned in the records?
a) 1380 b) 980 c) 1147

 - Who headed the liberation movement in the 14-th century?
 - Prince Dmitry Donskoy
 - Citizen Minin and prince Pozharsky
 - Ivan III

 - When did Moscow become the capital of Russia?
 - in the 15th century
 - in the 12th century
 - in the 16th century

 - What happened to Moscow in September of 1812?
a) rebuild b) set ablaze c) a great festival was held

 - Rearrange the list of dates in the proper historical order:
1237, 1380, 1147, 1812, the 15th century
-

- Write a list of your favorite Moscow sights.

Тема: Великобритания.

Географическое положение страны. Политическое устройство.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles which consist of 2 large islands: Great Britain and Northern Ireland and about 5000 small islands.

The population of the country is over 57 million.

The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom is washed by the North Sea, the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. There are a lot of mountains, valley and plains. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one.

The climate of Great Britain is mild all year long.

The chief industries are shipbuilding, machinery, electronics, and textile.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliament and the Queen as head of State.

The Union Jack

This is the popular name given to the flag of Great Britain. Actually it is called the Union Flag and it is a mixture of several flags.

It all began in 1606 when Scotland was joined to England and Wales. The Scottish flag, St. Andrew's Cross, blue with a white cross from corner to corner, was joined to the English Flag, St. George's Cross, white with a red cross. The flag of St. George can still be seen on churches in England.

Later, in 1801, when Ireland was joined to the Union, as it called, the Irish flag of St. Patrick's Cross was added, white with a red cross from corner to corner.

In this way the English people got the Union Jack which is red, white and blue. King James the Third (1566-1622) ordered that the Union Flag should be flown at the main mast of all British ships, except on ships of war. Here the flag was flown at the front of the ships on what was called the bowsprit. The end of the bowsprit was called the Jack Star and so we get the name of the Union Jack. A "jack", by the way, is an old word for the sailor. The Union Jack is also on the flags of Australia and New Zealand.

England - St. George and the Rose What are Britain's National Emblems?

EMBLEMS OF BRITAIN

Each country in Britain has its own patron saint and floral emblem:



The national flower of England is the rose. The flower has been adopted as England's emblem since the time of the Wars of the Roses - civil wars (1455-1485) between the royal house of Lancaster (whose emblem was a red rose) and the royal house of York (whose emblem was a white rose).



Scotland - St. Andrew - the Thistle and Scottish Bluebell

The national flower of Scotland is the thistle, a prickly-leaved purple flower which was first used in the 15th century as a symbol of defence. The Scottish Bluebell is also seen as the flower of Scotland.



Wales - St. David and the Daffodil

The national flower of Wales is the daffodil, which is traditionally worn on St. David's Day. The vegetable called leek is also considered to be a traditional emblem of Wales. There are many explanations of how the leek came to be adopted as the national emblem of Wales. One is that St David advised the Welsh, on the eve of battle with the Saxons, to wear leeks in their caps to distinguish friend from foe. As Shakespeare records in Henry V, the Welsh archers wore leeks at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.



Northern Ireland - St. Patrick and the Shamrock

The national flower of Northern Ireland is the shamrock, a three-leaved plant similar to clover. An Irish tale tells of how Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Trinity. He used it in his sermons to represent how the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit could all exist as separate elements of the same entity. His followers adopted the custom of wearing a shamrock on his feast day.



What does this stand for:

- A lion? _____
- A unicorn? _____
- Chain on a unicorn? _____
- Four parts of the shield? _____
- Mottos? _____

- A crown?_____

UK Political System

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is **a constitutional monarchy**. It means that

the government of the United Kingdom is by **a hereditary sovereign, an elected House of Commons** and **a partly hereditary House of Lords**.

The sovereign has the **title of King (or Queen)**. The Sovereign has very few functions that really matter,

Such as the function of **the arbiter of last resort** in some matters. These matters can be *dissolution of Parlia-*

ment and invitations to form a government when there is no clear majority. The Queen is Elizabeth II.

The supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament, which sits for 5 years unless sooner **dissolved**.

The Parliament has two **chambers**: the House of Lords with about 830 hereditary peers, 26 spiritual peers,

About 270 **life peers and peeresses**, and the House of Commons. The House of Commons has 650 popularly

Elected members. The House of Commons is **the real governing body** of the United Kingdom. In order to

Become a law, a new bill proposed by the Cabinet, must be approved by both houses of the Parliament. The

Lords cannot veto a bill, but they can delay it for a maximum of one year. Financial bills cannot be delayed by

The House of Lords.

The executive power of the Crown is exercised by the Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister. The Prime

Minister, normally the head of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, is appointed by

The Sovereign. Prime Minister appoints the rest of the Cabinet. All ministers must be members of one or the

Other houses of the Parliament. They are individually and collectively responsible to the Crown and the Parliament. The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges business of the Parliament.

Government in Britain since 1945 has alternated between only two political parties, **the Conservatives**

(the Tory) and **Labour Party**. No other party has been in office at all since 1945 and there have been no

coalitions. The third **long-established party, the Liberals**, enjoyed moments of success, but no member of the

Liberal Party has held government office since 1945.

Topical Vocabulary

a hereditary sovereign

наследственный монарх

elected House of Commons

выборная Палата Общин

the title of King

титул короля

the arbiter of last resort

арбитр последней инстанции

the supreme legislative power

высшая законодательная власть

to be vested in

принадлежать (о власти)

dissolve
a life peer or peeress
the real governing body
властью
to propose a bill
the executive power
to be exercised by
to command a majority
be in office

распустить (парламент)
пожизненный пэр
орган, обладающий реальной
внести законопроект
исполнительная власть
осуществляться
обладать большинством
быть у власти

Тема: «Моя будущая профессия»

Speaking.

- What professions do you know?
- What professions are well-paid?
- What professions are important?

New words

A locomotive driver_____

A mechanic_____

An electrician_____

A conductor_____

An electric train driver_____

A controller_____

Railwayman_____

The topic

My future profession.

There are many useful and noble professions in our modern life. It is not easy to decide what profession to choose. But I've already made up my mind. And now I am a first year student of Volgograd Railway Technical School. Some students entered our Technical School because of their parents' wish; others found it easy enough to study here and convenient to get to. But most of the students want to continue their parents' career and become railwaymen, high-qualified specialists. This is just the case with me. We study special subjects dealing with railway technology. Modern railway transport plays an important part in our everyday life, that's why it needs good specialists serving it. All my group mates are eager to become real railwaymen. I hope that in the future we'll be able to improve the work of our railway transport to make it the most comfortable and convenient and safe to use.

The tasks:

- Give English equivalents:
 - Улучшать работу _____
 - Современный железнодорожный транспорт _____
 - Первокурсник _____
 - Высококвалифицированные специалисты _____
 - Предметы, связанные с железнодорожной технологией _____

- Continue the sentences:
 - But most of the students... _____
 - All my group mates are... _____
 - Some students entered our Technical School... _____
 - I hope that in the future... _____

- True or false?
 - All my group mates are eager to become bad railwaymen.
 - We study special subjects dealing with railway technology.
 - And now I am a second year student of Volgograd Railway Technical School.

- Most of the students want to continue their parents' career and become railwaymen,
- Answer the questions:
 - Is it easy to decide, what profession to choose?_____
 - What are you now?_____
 - What part does modern railway transport play in our life?_____
 - Why did some students enter our Technical School?_____
 - Why do you study here?_____

Puzzle.

e	b	c	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	n	m	o
l	o	c	o	m	o	t	i	v	e	d	r	i	v	e	r
e	p	a	n	r	s	u	t	w	v	x	a	y	z	l	a
c	b	c	t	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	i	k	l	e	m
t	n	o	r	p	q	r	s	u	t	v	l	w	x	c	y
r	z	c	o	n	d	u	c	t	o	r	w	a	b	t	c
i	d	e	l	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	a	m	n	r	p
c	q	r	l	s	t	u	v	w	x	z	y	a	b	i	c
t	d	m	e	c	h	a	n	i	c	e	m	f	g	c	h
r	i	j	r	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	a	r	s	i	t
a	u	v	w	s	t	u	d	e	n	t	n	x	y	a	z
i	n	d	r	i	v	e	r	a	b	c	d	e	f	n	g

Тема: Описания явлений природы, состояния погоды.

- Translate the words, learn them by heart.

Sunny _____ ; cold _____ ; warm _____ ; wet _____ ;
hot _____ ; foggy _____ ; cloudy _____ ; frosty _____ ;

Clear _____ ; windy _____ ; rainy _____ ; to
snow _____ ; to rain _____ ; to blow _____ ; to
shine _____ .

- Learn the dialogues by heart and act them out.

1

A: It's a fine day today, isn't it?

B: Yes, it's **nice** and **bright** this morning.

A: Yes. Much better than yesterday. It's good to see the sun again.

B: Let's hope it will keep fine for the weekend.

2

A: **What a nasty day**, isn't it? It has been raining since yesterday morning.

B: They say it is going to get even colder.

A: Oh, no! I hate cold and rain.

B: So do I. Let's hope it won't last.

Make up your own dialogues. Use the following words and word combinations instead of those in bold type.

Cool and wet

What a hot day!

Warm and sunny

What a cold day!

Bright and frosty

What a sunny day!

Hot and stuffy

What a rainy day!

Wet and foggy

What a windy day!

Cool and windy

What a foggy day!

What a wet dasy