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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ БАКАЛАВРОВ:
практикум**

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Настоящий практикум предназначен для студентов - бакалавров, обучающихся по направлению «Педагогическое образование» и изучающих дисциплины «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Практический курс английского языка», «Иностранный язык», «Практическая грамматика английского языка».

Благодаря универсальному характеру содержания материалов, практикум может быть использован для проведения практических занятий и контрольных мероприятий как в очном режиме обучения, так и во время самостоятельной работы, также для выявления пробелов в знаниях по вышеуказанным дисциплинам.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие состоит из двух разделов: первый содержит краткий курс грамматики английского языка, второй – лексические упражнения по наиболее актуальным темам встречающимся в процессе изучения английского языка. Практикум призван способствовать повышению эффективности процесса обучения иностранному языку.

Пособие предназначено для студентов различных уровней и форм обучения.

Основной целью пособия является формирования правильного употребления грамматических и лексических структур английского языка.

Практикум содержит упражнения по основным грамматическим и лексическим темам в соответствии с программой курса иностранного языка для вузов.

Представленное пособие представляет собой учебный материал обучающего и проверочного характера, которое может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

1. ГРАММАТИКА

TENSES

1.1 Fill in the gaps with the verbs in Present Simple. You can use one verb several times.

(be, ask, buy, listen, make, have, last, bring, teach, flow, arrive)

1. Rivers towards the sea.
2. A student a lot of books at the beginning of each terms.
3. Music me forget my problems.
4. Mr. Hill Philosophy at the University.
5. Don't shout. We you well.
6. I see that you me.
7. The teacher us a lot of questions in class every day.
8. There four seasons in the year. Each season three months and changes in the weather.
9. This house to Mr. Rich.
10. The neat bus at exactly two o'clock.

1.2 Give three forms of the following verbs.

be, begin, bring, build, choose, cost, do, drive, feel, fly, go, have, hear, leave, lie (лежать), lay, lie (лгать), light, read, rise, say, speak, swim, teach, think, wake, wear, win, write.

1.3 Use “there is” or “it is” in the following sentences.

1. ... always much snow in this country in winter.
2. ... snowing hard.
3. ... too much sugar in the tea. ... too sweet, much too sweet. I can't drink it.
4. Don't buy this jacket. ... very dark and ... not becoming.
5. Let's go out! ... getting dark.
6. ... a dark street, and in that dark street ... a dark gloomy house.
7. ... nothing you can do about it.
8. already late and ... nobody in the office to solve your problem.
9. ... sunny but ... a strong wind.
10. ... very kind of you.

1.4 Use necessary auxiliary verb in the following questions. Then find the answer in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. anyone know where the dean is | a. Yes, but I don't like the weather much. |
| 2. you think we'll be late? | b. He enjoys washing. |
| 3. ... anybody know the date? | c. No, I'm afraid their English isn't good enough. |

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 4. you like living in England? | d. No, she hates it. |
| 5. ... your son ever wash dishes after dinner? | e. The seventeenth, isn't it? |
| 6. ... you know what time the next train leaves? | f. She was in the library a minute ago. |
| 7. ... your students read English books in the original? | g. Ten minutes by car. |
| 8. ... your daughter have cereal for breakfast? | h. Not, if we hurry. |
| 9. ... anyone know the answer? | i. It's five minutes fast. |
| 10. How long it take them to get here? | j. We'll have to take a taxi. |
| 11. you want to be late again? | k. There is no answer to this. |
| 12. your watch show the right time? | l. In about ten minutes, I think. |

1.5 Use Present Simple or Present Continuous Tense.

1. I (not recognize) the man who (give) a talk.
2. You usually (not drink) coffee at this time? What is that you (drink) now?
3. I (hear) Nick (want) to know where you (live) now.
4. I (feel) he (have) a lot of problems with his elder son at the moment.
 - 5.1 generally (feel) well in summer but right now I (feel) miserable.
6. Paul (feel) that his uncle John (notice) all his faults.
7. Frieda (hate) it when it (rain) outdoors.
8. We (think) they (try) to make up the quarrel.
10. What platform the train for Sochi (leave)? — According to the time-table it always (start) from platform two.
11. The night-show (open) at 10.30 this evening.
12. It's a national holiday today. The bank (work)?
13. Nelly, why you (hurry) so much? — My plane (leave) at 7.45.

1.6 Use Present Simple or Present Continuous Tense.

1. Tom usually (play) football but today he (play) tennis.
2. What language they (speak) in Holland? What language he (speak) now?
3. The professor (speak) five foreign languages. Right now he (speak) Dutch.
4. My friend always (tell) me the truth, but I see that she (tell) a lie now.
5. I usually (drive) to my work.— Be careful! You (drive) too fast.
6. She, as a rule, (wear) smart hats. But today she (wear) a funny-looking one.
7. I (do) a lot of work every day. Don't worry! I (know) what I (do).
8. Every Sunday he (watch) birds in the forest. Be quiet, the photographer (watch) that bird. He (want) to take a picture.
9. You (eat) fruit every day? What's the name of the fruit you (eat) with such pleasure?
10. She (adore) French perfume but I can't guess what perfume she (wear) tonight.
11. She (not understand) what the teacher (explain) now.
12. She (say) she (love) him very much now.

1.7 Use Present Simple or Future Simple Tense.

1. I (go) and see Venice as soon as I (reach) Italy. 2. If the sun (be) red, it is a sign that we (have) a fine day tomorrow. 3. If you (not be) at home by six, I (eat) without you. 4. If Mother (not go) to the market early, she (not get) fresh fish. 5. If Adam (sell) his car he (afford) a holiday in Florida. 6. Take some coins in case you (need) to phone. 7. If nothing (go wrong), they (deliver) the furniture today. 8. Unless you (change) your mind we (not be able) to help you. 9. I (take) an umbrella in case it (rain). 10. If your son (not wear) sensible shoes on those hikes he (get) blisters. 11. If Martin (not win) it (be) the end of his sport career. 12. I (be) happy if my dream (come) true. 13. If the situation (get) worse, I (lose) my job. 14. Unless he (hurry) he (miss) the 5.30 train. 15. If your son (not work) hard enough, he (forget) what he (know).

1.8 Use Present Simple or Future Simple Tense.

1. He (become) an architect after he (graduate) from the University. 2. I (have) to stop my daughter before she (get) into trouble. 3. The new President (make) any changes in the country's policy when he (come) to power? 4. Mum (visit) you when the baby-sitter (arrive). 5. She (relax) after she (hear) the results of the interview. 6. My elder sister often (develop) a strong headache when the weather (change). 7. Tonight the old man (go) to bed as soon as the sun (set). 8. He (not buy) a new car until the company (pay) him all the money it (owe) him. 9. The refugees (be able) to stay here till some urgent measures (take). 10. The information (study) carefully as soon as it (deliver). 11. Many people (be happy) when this ugly war (come) to an end. 12. Little Fred (not be able) to leave the house till his mother (come) back and (unlock) the door. 13. Life (seem) wonderful to you again as soon as all your worries (be over). 14. The weather certainly (change) for the better after the rain (stop) and the sky (clear up). 15. He (not recover) soon unless he (take) the prescribed medicine.

1.9 Fill in the gaps with suitable tense.

1. I (sit) on the bench for half an hour and then (begin) reading a book. 2. You (see) him this morning? — Yes. He (stand) in the hall laughing. 3. He (come) in and (see) Nelly who (draw) a strange picture. 4. I (not understand) what Mr Green (do). 5. Nick and Fred (drive) along the road when the accident (happen). 6. When I (come in), she (set) the table. 7. The businessman (fly) to England yesterday. 8. I (not hear) what he (say). I (type) at the moment. 9. When it (happen)? — It (happen) when you (talk) to your secretary. 10. We (walk) in silence for 5 minutes, then he (speak). 11. I (tell) him he should not read while he (eat). 12. The mouse (hide) while the cat (watch). 13. The train (strike) an obstacle on the line, but it (not stop) because it (travel) too fast at the time. 14. I (sit) in my garden yesterday, when the servant (come) and (say) that a visitor (wait) for me in the hall. 15. He (not like) to play while others (work). 16. Sorry, what you (say)? I (not listen). 17. You (enjoy) your game of tennis? — No, I (not play) as it (rain). 18. Why you (tell) Ann her lessons (be) boring? — I (not mean) it. I only (joke). 19. Why you

(make) so many mistakes in the last test? — I (think) about my boyfriend. 20. Just imagine! I (wait) for you for an hour yesterday and you (sleep) at that very time!

1.10 Fill in Present Perfect or Past Perfect Tense.

1. My mother asked who (break) her typewriter. Look! Somebody (break) my typewriter. 2. You ever (see) a flying saucer? — No, I (... not). But my brother said he (see) it. 3. He looked at the girl and understood he (see) her somewhere before. 4. I think John (miss) his 7.30 train. That's why he (not come) yet.— Looks like him. He never (come) home on time so far. 5. When the three bears came home they saw that someone (eat) Baby Bear's porridge. 6. John is hungry because he (have) nothing to eat since morning. 7. Mrs Brown lives next door but she never (say) more than "Good morning" to me. 8. They just (buy) the apples in the market. Have one! 9. He just (see) his friend arrive. 10. It (stop) raining and the sun is shining. 11. She said they (walk) 3 miles. 12. They just (walk) in the park and look rested. 13. I wondered what he (do) since we last met? 14. There (be) no post all this week. The postman (fall) ill. 15. Nick hoped there (be) no post since Friday. 16. Caroline looked very brown. She (be) to the Bahamas. 17. When I got to Jack's house the police were there. Someone (steal) his car. 18. I found a baby bird in our garden. It (fall) out of its nest. 19. Tom's father (be) an architect for twenty years. 20. The Browns (arrive)? — Tom said they (arrive) 40 minutes before. Why you (come) so late?

1.11 Use the proper tense to express future actions in the following sentences:

1. See that the telephone _____ (to be repaired).
2. I want you to make sure that everything _____ (to be) in order.
3. The lift won't start until you _____ (to press) the button.
4. I'll take care that you _____ (not to dance) with James any more.
5. I don't care which train you _____ (to take).
6. OK, if we _____ (not to go) on a picnic, we'll stay in and watch a video.
7. Won't it be marvelous if they _____ (to get married)?
8. I've decided that I _____ (not to play) any more Deep Forest records.
9. I'll see to it that the rent _____ (to be paid).
10. They won't start the race if it _____ (to begin) to rain.

1.12 Use Past Simple Passive or Present Perfect Passive.

1. The decorations (complete) an hour ago. 2. The preparations for the party just (finish) and the guests are already arriving. 3. The baby (feed) an hour ago. 4. Christopher (feed) yet? — Not yet. 5. He (not see) for a week already. 6. The paper (not read) by anyone yet. 7. The suit (not wear) for a long time. 8. This fact (not mention) in his last speech. 9. I'm happy as I just (allow) to stay here for an extra day. 10. She (teach) music in her childhood. 11. You ever (teach) to play chess? 12. I just (advise) to keep to a diet. 13. The sportsmen (give) instructions before the match. 14. The motorist (disqualify) some five months ago. 15. I can't believe my eyes! My book (publish) already! 16. I am not going to the party. I (not invite). 17.

The first baths (build) by the Romans. 18. Where is my bicycle? It's gone. It (steal). 19. This room looks different. It (paint) since I was last here? 20. Why have you come today? - The date of the meeting (change).

1.13 Use Past Simple Passive or Past Continuous Passive

1. Many towns (destroy) by the earthquake in Italy last year. 2. The helicopter (construct) in Russia. 3. He (throw) out of class for cheating yesterday. 4. The pop singers arrived at the airport and (welcome) by thousands of fans. Flowers (throw) at them all the way to the exit. 5. The exposition (open) when we drove up to the picture gallery. 6. He couldn't go out as his suit and shirt (clean). 7. The petrol tank (fill) last week. 8. The policeman noticed that the suitcase (carry) by the porter in a most strange way. 9. The naughty boy (teach) a very good lesson by his friends. 10. When I came to the skating-rink he (teach) to skate by his elder brother. 11. His cousins (fine) for exceeding speed limit yesterday. 12. I drove up to the shop just as it (close), but the owner was kind enough to let me in. 13. They (award) the highest prize. 14. She watched television while dinner (prepare). 15. When I came into the kitchen I smelt something delicious. My favourite cookies (bake) in the oven. 16. The windows look dirty though they (clean) yesterday. 17. Steve and Sue couldn't play football on the lawn as it (mow). 18. I (ask) a lot of questions about my private life. 19. Mr Day couldn't wear his favourite trousers as they (clean). 20. The computer program was very easy. It (learn) in a couple of hours.

MODAL VERBS

1.14 Fill in the gaps with suitable modal verbs

1. I ___ go to see the doctor last week because I was very ill.

- a) must
- b) must to
- c) had to
- d) had

2. I could ___ bought that car but I didn't have enough money to pay for the petrol.

- a) had
- b) have
- c) have to
- d) must

3. I may ___ go to Paris next week because there is a very big exhibition there.

- a) have
- b) have to
- c) had
- d) had to

4. ___ you come over for dinner on Friday night? I really want to hang out with you, so I hope you can come.

- a) Can
- b) Will have
- c) Must
- d) Must have

5. I ___ understand him because I don't speak French. So, we used body language to communicate with each other.

- a) might
- b) couldn't
- c) mustn't
- d) would have

6. You ___ worry all the time. Don't be so negative. You should be more optimistic about life.

- a) could have
- b) might not
- c) wouldn't
- d) shouldn't

7. You ___ be able to catch a ride with Jim. You should ask him before he leaves the office.

- a) could
- b) may
- c) can
- d) can't

8. This is a large, luxurious house! It ___ cost a pretty penny.

- a) can
- b) can't
- c) must have
- d) shall

9. You ___ called me first. I would have picked you up from the auto repair garage.

- a) should have
- b) can
- c) shall not
- d) should

10. If you tell your boss off, you ___ surely be fired.

- a) will
- b) mustn't have

- c)can
- d)could have

1.14 Fill in the gaps with “*must*” or “*mustn’t*”

1. Before you board a plane, you ... put your luggage on the scale, and you ... pass the passport control.
2. Before getting on a plane you ... show your boarding card.
3. You ... fasten your seat-belt during take-off and landing.
4. Passengers ... use radio-sets on board a plane.
5. You ... use the toilet during take-off or landing.
6. You ... smoke in the toilet on board the plane at any time.
7. Passengers ... smoke in the no-smoking area.
8. After landing, you ... stay in your seat until the plane has come to a standstill.
9. You ... follow the signs during the flight.
10. You ... block the aisle during the flight.

ARTICLES

1.16 Use the articles “*a*” or “*the*”

1. The students are going to write ... test. ... test consists of five tasks.
2. My son got... bad mark at school yesterday, but... mark did not upset him.
3. We have ... new student in the class. ... student comes from Peru.
4. They gave ... party last night. Everybody enjoyed ... party.
5. I found ... kitten in the street and brought it home, but my mother is against ... kitten.
6. He met... girl at the disco. ... girl was a wonderful dancer.
7. My uncle built... new house.... house is small but quite comfortable.
8. I saw ... beautiful dress in the shop, but ... dress was too expensive for me to buy it.
9. There is ... new dictionary on sale now. ... dictionary gives 200.000 words.
10. You asked me ... question but I think you should know ... answer yourself.

1.17 Fill in the gaps with suitable articles where necessary.

1. I hate writing letters. job drives me mad.
2. See you later at University.
3. apple a day keeps the doctor away.
4. moon has risen.
5. cat will never scratch baby.
6. He has watch of his own.
7. glass of milk
8. day will save your teeth.
9. I said nothing of kind.
10. Did Ann get job she applied for?
11. This is nice house. Has it got garden?
12. door opened, and woman came in.
13. We watched fireworks from our window.
14. day to come seems longer than year that's gone (Scottish proverb).
15. Let's meet in dining hall after lunch.
16. He who looks for friend without fault will never find one (American proverb).

1.18 Fill in the gaps with the articles

1. ... Adriatic Sea. which is between the coasts of ... Italy and ... Yugoslavia, is an arm of... Mediterranean Sea.
2. ... Swiss Alps are a good place to go to if you like skiing.
3. "My heart's in ... Highlands".
4. ... Chicago River flows south towards ... Gulf of ... Mexico.
5. ... Panama Canal connects ... Atlantic and ... Pacific Oceans.
6. ... Volga flows from ... Valdai Hills to ... Caspian Sea.
7. We get tea mostly from ... China and ... Ceylon.
8. ... Alaska is the biggest state in ... USA.
9. Where are ... British Isles situated?
10. The pupil showed ... Europe. ... Asia. ... North and ... South America, ... Africa on the map but he completely forgot about ... Australia.

1.19 Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary

There is no other country in _____ world whose nature is more varied than that of _____ - Russia. _____ western half of _____ country consists mainly of _____ low plains. The country is divided into two parts by _____ Ural mountains _____ greater part of _____ eastern half is covered with vast plateaus and mountain chains. Here, on _____ Kamchatka Peninsula _____ biggest active volcanoes of _____ Old world are located.

In _____ south _____ plains of _____ western half of _____ country are bounded by _____ huge mountain ranges. Here are _____ country's highest peaks.

Many of _____ rivers of _____ Russia are among _____ world's greatest. _____ most important rivers of _____ western plain are _____ Volga, _____ Western Dvina, _____ Don and _____ Northern Dvina.

In _____ Far East _____ Amur flows into _____ Pacific.

In _____ lakes, too, our country is extremely rich. Among them are _____ world's greatest lake _____ Caspian Sea and _____ deepest - _____ lake Baikal.

ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS

1.20 Open the brackets using an adjective or an adverb.

1. Mike was feeling (angry, angrily) about his bad luck.
2. His story sounds (suspicious, suspiciously) to me.
3. The trip cannot be made as (rapid, rapidly) as you think.
4. Try to clean this table (good, well) before setting it.
5. This car model runs (good, well) on regular gas.
6. These scissors cut (good, well).
7. The band was (good, well) and it played (good, well).
8. Christie tasted the dish (cautious, cautiously). The dish tasted (sweet, sweetly).
9. The house smells (strange, strangely).
10. We could smell the burning pie (distinct, distinctly).

11. The swimmer (hesitant, hesitantly) felt the water.
12. I feel very (happy, happily) about it.
13. The drums sound (loud, loudly).
14. The President looked (careful, carefully) at all the applications.
15. To some people avocado looks (strange, strangely).

1.21 Choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. She sang the song (beautiful, beautifully).
2. He has always been I (careful, carefully) driver.
3. Some of the passengers were very (bad, badly) wounded.
4. Please speak (slow, slowly).
- I can't understand you when you speak (quick, quickly).
5. He works very (hard, hardly).
6. He looks rather (strange, strangely) to me.
7. He looked at me (strange, strangely).
8. He speaks English (good, well).
9. I am not Complete, completely) satisfied.
10. He feels (unhappy, unhappily) about the situation.
11. Why do you look so (unhappy, unhappily)?
12. The coffee tastes very (good, well).
13. He is (happy, happily) married.
14. He seemed (angry, angrily) although he spoke (calm, calmly).
15. Does he (usually, usually) speak so (good, well)?
16. Please, don't drive so (fast, fastly). Be (careful, carefully)

1.22 Choose an adjective or an adverb

1. They strolled in the park ... (lazy, lazily).
2. You shouldn't be so ... (lazy, lazily).
3. The child grew ... (silent, silently).
4. She was crying ... (silent, silently).
5. That soup smells very ... (good, well).
6. That material washes very ... (good, well).
7. An accountant should be able to add up ... (quick, quickly)
8. He threw away the key with a ... motion of his hand, (quick, quickly)
9. The boy could lift the weight ... (easy, easily).
10. It's as ... as that, (easy, easily)
11. Why are you sighing so ... (sad, sadly).
12. They all felt ... at the news, (sad, sadly)
13. The roses smelled ... (sweet, sweetly).
14. She smiled ... (sweet, sweetly).
15. The water flowed ... (rapid, rapidly).
16. The current is too ... (rapid, rapidly).
17. Tell me all... (honest, honestly).
18. He seems to be ... (honest, honestly).
19. The woman laughed ... (loud, loudly).
20. Why is the music so ... (loud, loudly).

VERBALS

1.23 Complete the text with the suitable verbals (Infinitive, Gerund, Participle)

The Sergeant manned the front reception desk at the News on Sunday. He was not actually a sergeant at all (*see*) his last days of active service in the 1950s as a corporal. He was believed to have been injured (*serve*) King and Country, which had helped him (*get*) the job. He had been at the News Offices now for 10 years and was very popular, (*be*) respectful to the men and mildly flirtatious with the women - enough to make them (*please*) to see him at the beginning of a bad day. He had a very sure instinct with women (*know*) precisely whom to address as Miss So-and-so and who by their Christian name.

1.24 Complete the text using the suitable verbals (Infinitive, Gerund, Participle)

And there came Lady Braceley and her nephew, and there was Mr Mailer, (*advance*) with a (*win*) smile towards them. Allen wondered what first impression they made on Sophy Jason. For all her intelligence and poise she was unlikely (*meet*) the like of Sonia Braceley. Allen knew quite a lot about Sonia. She was the daughter of a beer baron whose children were said (*turn out*) disastrously. Allen had actually met her many years ago when (*visit*) his elder brother George at one of his official residences. Even then she appeared (*have*) a "certain reputation".

According to George she had experienced everything except poverty. Her nephew bore some resemblance to her. As they advanced Allen noticed that the young man watched Mailer with what seemed (*make up*) of anxiety, shyness and servility. He was restless, yellow and damp about the brow. When Mailer introduced him and he offered his hand it proved (*be*) clammy and shaky. He appeared (*suffer*) from the extravagances of the previous night.

PRONOUNS AND QUANTIFIERS

1.25 Fill in the gaps with "other", "the other", "another", "others" or "the others"

1. I don't like this book. Give me ... one.
2. What ... questions have you got?
3. I bought two pens yesterday. One is here, and where is ... ?
4. Some people like apples,... prefer bananas.
5. Two of the five children studied music,... went in for sport.
6. Marry said she had two houses, one in Spain,... in France.
7. This bag is too small. I'd like to buy ... one.
8. What... stories by this writer have you read?
9. There are seven students in this group. Two are from China, are from Vietnam.
10. This glass is broken, ... glass is broken too.

1.26 Fill in the gaps with "such" or "so"

1. The day was ... exciting!
2. It's ... an original idea!
3. The letter is ... informative!

4. It's ... good weather today!
5. The dress is ... smart.
6. I can't afford ... an expensive coat.
7. His health is ... poor.
8. You can't talk in ... a way.
9. Her taste is ... good.
10. Helena has ... a good sense of humour.

1.27 Fill in the gaps with "to" or "-"

1. I was lonely at first, but after a time I got used ... living alone and even got... like it.
2. I meant... buy an evening paper myself but now I want you ... do it for me.
3. Let's ... go for a swim.
4. I want ... catch the 7 a.m. train tomorrow, but usually I can't ... do it.
5. Do you think she will make her ... understand our point of view? You needn't... worry.
6. Don't forget ... take the maps with you. You must ... give them to the Head.
7. The hunters expected ... be paid at the end of the week.
8. I've never heard Mary ... play a bagpipe.
9. He was made ... pay the whole sum of money.
10. - Have you locked the car?
- No. I'd better ... go and ... do it now.

1.28 Fill in the gaps with "who" or "which"

1. A non-smoker is someone ... doesn't smoke.
2. This is the pullover ... I bought in London.
3. There is a man here ... wants to sell me a brush for ten pounds!
4. A bus driver is a person ... drives a bus.
5. This is the Eiffel Tower ... is in Paris.
6. Robert Shade is catching Flight BE 048, ... leaves at 14.20.
7. Lulu is the reporter ... wrote interesting articles about space travels.
8. Harry Smith, ... is 55, is unemployed.
9. She has already read the book ... I bought last Friday.
10. Here are the papers ... you haven't looked through yet.
11. He is the man ... will help you whenever you require help.
12. Have you written the story ... is to be completed?
13. I don't know ... is the most sensible project to follow.
14. I don't know the people ... have just arrived.
15. Look at the old man ... is standing near the window. Do you recognize him?

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“what” or “that”

1. He wasn't surprised at ... he saw because I told him ... to expect.
2. I did ... I could.
3. I did everything ... I had to do.
4. Show me ... you've got in your hand.
5. I didn't know ... you had promised the children to take them to the Zoo.
6. I don't want to know ... they are talking about.
7. I didn't buy anything because I didn't see ... I wanted.
8. He told me ... he wanted to buy a new coat.
9. Don't you know ... he is leaving on Friday morning?
10. I am sure you say is true.

“too”, “also”, “either”

1. Whatever you do, don't mention my name
2. Your room is ... very small.
3. He is sure he will finish on time
4. don't know ... what delayed the train.
5. He couldn't remember the number of his brother's car
6. We are ... very much interested in the subject.
7. I'm awfully sorry I haven't looked through the project....
8. Do you ... like the book? Yes, I do. I like it.
9. Will you ... come back at the end of June?
10. She said she would like to spend her holiday abroad

PREPOSITIONS

1.30. Fill in the gaps with “in” or “to”

1. We are going ... St.Petersburg in a week.
2. Tom likes reading ... bed. Whenever he goes ... bed he takes a book and starts reading.

3. Sorry, when are you going ... a party, Pat?
4. Trafalgar Square is ... London.
5. It was Sunday yesterday and we didn't go... school. Our parents didn't go ... work.
6. How long have you been living ... Italy?
7. How long have you been ... Paris?
8. Have you ever been ... Paris?
9. The hotel I'm going ... is ... the city center.
10. I put some money ... my h-bag.

1.31 Fill in the gaps with “in” or “at”

1. Little Nelly has been ... bed for 3 days and she is still running a high temperature.
2. Wherever he is he is not ... home.
3. Over the fields, over the seas the plane is flying ... the blue sky.
4. The note is ... the bottom of the page.
5. Turn right ... the traffic lights.
6. Nick is ... the street, just... the end of the street.
7. - Is he ... the office?
- No, he isn't. He's ... the dentist's.
8. I'll be waiting for you ... the bus stop ... 6 sharp.
9. We met... a conference last Thursday.
10. Do you know the man ... this photo?
11. They arrived ... Paris late ... night.
12. What time did they arrive ... work yesterday?

1.32 Fill in the gaps with “on” or “at”

1. My little son is good ... playing computer games.
2. You are wanted ... the phone.
3. He always lives in the country while ... holiday.
4. What's the local cinema?
5. I am very bad ... explaining phonetic rules.
6. It all depends ... you.
7. He arrived ... the airport too early.
8. She put... her beautiful dress and was ready for the ball.
9. He is walking ... the lawn ... the entrance to the building.
10. What are you looking ... ?

1.33 Fill in the gaps with “on” or “in”

1. Is he ... ?
2. Who is there ... the street?
3. He will arrive ... our city ... Monday morning.
4. He generally gets up at 7 o'clock ... the morning.

5. My birthday is ... winter,... December ... particular, but I'm not sure where I'll be ... Christmas Day.
6. I seem to know this woman ... the picture.
7. How long has he been ... his business trip?
8. He is coming back ... a fortnight.
9. Why are you ... such a hurry?
10. There is a sofa ... the left.

1.34 Fill in the sentences with prepositions

1. My little son is good ... playing computer games.
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9. Why are you ... such a hurry?
10. There is a sofa ... the left.

PHRASAL VERBS

1.36 Fill in the gaps with suitable phrasal verbs

1. The way he never listens to me really gets _____ my nerves.
 - a) up
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) with
2. The only way to get _____ in this company is to work hard and make no mistakes.
 - a) on

- b) up
 - c) with
 - d) into
3. He's a really annoying person. He's always getting _____ my nose.
- a) in
 - b) on
 - c) through
 - d) up
4. You're really old-fashioned. It's time you got more _____ it.
- a) with
 - b) at
 - c) on
 - d) through
5. My English is far from perfect but I know enough to get _____ .
- a) in
 - b) with
 - c) by
 - d) over
6. I'm sure I'll find a way of getting _____ their objections.
- a) with
 - b) towards
 - c) round
 - d) away from
7. I made a big mistake but nobody noticed and I got _____ it.
- a) away with
 - b) towards
 - c) with
 - d) in
8. It was a big disappointment but I got _____ it.
- a) in
 - b) to
 - c) away
 - d) over
9. I've got a lot of work to get _____ before I can go on holiday.
- a) through
 - b) in
 - c) with
 - d) to
10. Stop criticising me all the time -you never stop getting _____ me
- a) at
 - b) in
 - c) on
 - d) through

1.37 Fill in the gaps with “make” or “do”

1. Will you ... me a favour (service)?
2. I ... him write this exercise again
3. Art ... our lives brighter.
4. Be careful! You ... too many mistakes.
5. I'm sure he'll ... his duty.
6. They ... an experiment with no result.
7. He is not a person to ... any harm to you.
8. The steam ... the wheels of the engine go round.
9. Stop ... excuses! The fault's mine.
10. Are you going to ... a speech at the conference?
11. The President is going to ... a statement.
12. The sun ... the corn ripe.

1.38 Use suitable phrasal verb “take”+ “at”, “after”, “through” or “for”

1. Look ... the baby while I'm out.
2. If you look ... it carefully, you'll see the mark.
3. I've been looking ... my spectacles for half an hour and can't find them.
4. He looked ... the book to see if he had read it before.
5. Why are you here? Tom is looking ... you downstairs.
6. She looked ... the canvas with some interest trying to guess whose work it was.
7. Have you looked ... the papers yet?
8. Don't worry! The children will be looked ...
9. He looked ... me for a few moments and then said he would never forget what I had done.
10. He asked me to look ... the document and then sign it.

1.39 Complete the phrasal verb “put” with the following prepositions “on”, “off”, “away” or “out”

1. I'll put ... my visit to the office till you can come with me.
2. Put ... the light, it's getting quite light again.
3. It's getting cold. Put ... something warm.
4. I'll have to put ... my visit to the doctor.
5. He puts ... some money every month.
6. I asked him to put ... the lights if he was the last to leave.
7. Please, put your things
8. Wise people always put some money ... for a rainy day.
9. She put... her glasses as the sun was too bright.
10. The house itself is very attractive but the fact that it's near a busy airport puts me

1.40 Complete the phrasal verb “take” with the following prepositions “off”, “for”, “out” or “in”

1. The plane has just taken
2. Take the children ... for a walk.
3. I couldn't take ... the lecture at all. It was too difficult for me.
4. You'd better take ... your coat if you are too hot.
5. What I saw in the water was only an old tree. I took it... the Loch Ness Monster.
6. I take my dog ... every evening.
7. What do you take me ... ?
8. Even a child wouldn't be taken ... by such an obvious lie.
9. People often take me ... my sister. We are very much alike.
10. How can I take ... these ink stains from my blouse?

NOUNS

1.41 Write the following nouns in singular.

Skies, skis, zeros, parties, keys, flies, files, cuckoos, hairdos, pianos, stories, taxis, tomatoes, matches, languages, roofs, leaves, mice, feet, data, deer, oxen, moose, halves, brethren, cliffs, tuna, bases, criteria, Japanese.

1.42 Write the answers to the following questions using the possessive case of the nouns given below.

1. Where do you buy bread, milk and meat? 2. Where can you have your watch repaired? 3. Where can you have your dress made? 4. Where do you order a new suit? 5. Where can you buy flowers? 6. Where can you have your hair cut? 7. Where can one buy a pair of glasses? 8. Where do you have your prescription written? 9. Where do you have your pets taken when they are sick? 10. Where can you have your gold chain repaired? 11. Where can you have your teeth filled? 12. In what fast food restaurant can you have a cheeseburger and a milkshake? 13. Where can you have your teeth cleaned? 14. Where can you buy the most expensive things in London?

Baker's, butcher's, florist's, watchmaker's, tailor's, Harrods, chemist's, greengrocer's, hairdresser's, dairy, optician's, doctor's, jeweller's, vet's, dentist's, McDonald's, dental hygienist's.

2. ЛЕКСИКА

JOB / WORK

2.1 Which of the following job-titles would best describe the following?

(boss, director, manager, executive, administrator, secretary, clerk, skilled worker, unskilled worker, labourer, receptionist, public relations officer, safety officer, union official. economist, personnel officer, sales assistant, adviser, education officer, research-worker, supervisor)

1. The person who represents the workers' interests in disputes with the management in a factory.
2. A person who has a high (but not the highest) position in a company and whose job it is to make important decisions.
3. An important person in a company who sits on the Board.
4. A worker whose job requires no special training.
5. A person generally in charge of the day-to-day administration in a company.
6. The person who makes sure there are no risks of accidents from machinery, etc.
7. A person whose job it is to keep an eye on the day-to-day work of other workers.
8. A person who does hard physical work.
9. The person who handles applications for vacant posts.
10. The person who gives out information to the press for a company.

2.2 Using the following expressions [*get the sack (to be fired, to be dismissed - more formal); to make redundant; to work shifts (to be a shift-worker); to be a workaholic; to be made redundant; to be promoted; to work nine-to-five*] say what you think has happened/is happening

Example: *I'm not working now, the baby's due in 3 weeks. She's on maternity leave.*

1. I lost my job. They had to make cutbacks.
2. He's enjoying life on a pension, although he's only 58.
3. One week it's six-to-two, the next it's nights.
4. They've made her General Manager as from next month!
5. I was late so often, I lost my job.
6. I get in at nine o'clock and go home at five.
7. Your trouble is you are obsessed with work!

2.3 Find the equivalents to the following proverbs:

1. A good beginning makes a good ending.
2. A bad workman blames his tools.
3. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
4. A Jack of all trades is a master of none.
5. A good deed is never lost.

2.4 Translate into English choosing the correct word

1. Он довольно веселый человек (cheerful, cheerfully)
2. Это был веселый спектакль (cheerful, cheerfully)
3. Это было смелое решение (brave, bravely)
4. Он действовал смело и решительно (brave, bravely)
5. Он очень умно пишет (clever, cleverly)
6. Он умный писатель (clever, cleverly)
7. Ручка хорошо пишет (good, well)
8. Это хорошая ручка (good, well)
9. Этот свет выглядит совсем по-другому при свете дня (different, differently)
10. Он сделал это совсем по-другому в этот раз (different, differently)

2.5 What job do these things belong to?

Example: *bucket ladder leather - window-cleaner*

1. board overhead projector chalk
2. scalpel mask forceps
3. tippex filing cabinet stapler
4. make-up script microphone
5. tractor plough barn
6. sewing machine scissors needle

2.6 Would you call the following a trade, a profession or an unskilled job?

1. vet
2. chef
3. plumber
4. architect
5. electrician
6. dressmaker
7. cleaner
8. tailor
9. refuse collector
10. lawyer

2.7 Fill in the collocations

to get/find work; to do work; to do smth for a living; to make a living; to offer a job; to take on that job

I'd love to (1) a job in journalism, but it's not easy without qualifications. Since I have to earn a (2) somehow. I'll have to get (3) wherever I can find it. I've been (4) some part-time work editing a typescript for a book, but I'm not sure I want to it (5).

2.8 Write down the translation of the words connected with employment

Assessment		Evaluation of one's abilities
Apply		Submit an application for a job or position
Background		Education - qualifications - experience
Bonus		Additional payment to an employee as an incentive or

		reward
Curriculum Vitae		Summary of one's education and experience to date; résumé
Dismiss		Discharge from employment; (to fire, to sack, to let go)
Employee		Person who works for a firm or company
Employer		Person or firm who employs people
Fire		To dismiss from a job.
Fringe benefits		Advantages offered in addition to salary (life insurance, retirement scheme, company car, etc.). Also called "perks", abbreviation for perquisites.
Interview		Oral examination of an applicant for employment
Make redundant		Dismiss for economic reasons
Maternity leave		Period of absence for a female employee when having a baby
Notice		Advance warning of intention to leave one's job - to give or hand in one's resignation
Personnel		People who work for a firm or company (employees)
Personnel officer		Manager responsible for recruitment, training and welfare of personnel (employees)
Promotion		Advancement in rank or position in the company
Prospects		Opportunities for success or promotion in a career
Recruit		Look for and hire personnel
Resign		Leave a job voluntarily
Retire		Leave employment because of age
Sick leave		Absence because of illness - to be on sick leave
Staff		People who work for a firm or department; employees

Strength		Strong characteristic or particular ability
Strike		To go on strike : to stop working in protest against something
Take on		Employ or hire
Trainee		Person being trained for a job e.g. a trainee salesman
Training course		A course of study to prepare for a job e.g. a computer course
Unemployment benefits		Payments made by the state to an unemployed person
Vacancy		A position to be filled
Weakness		A lack of ability or a shortcoming in character

2.9 Correct the mis-collocations in these sentences:

1. I can't come out. I'm studying. I'm passing an examination tomorrow.
2. Congratulations! I hear you succeeded your examination!
3. You can study a lot of different careers at this university.
4. I got some good notes in my continuous assessment this term.
5. She's a professor in a primary school.
6. He gave an interesting 45-minute conference on Goethe.
7. She got a degree in personnel management from a private college.

2.10 Fill in the blanks with suitable phrasal words with a key-word 'work' (*work around, work in, work at it, work out, work towards, work for*)

1. Even though she was busy, the dentist was able to me yesterday afternoon.
2. If you want to excel at anything, you really have to it.
3. Paul is trying to get in shape, so he's been eating better, running every morning, and several times a week.
4. Sharon is terribly busy because she's her PhD.
5. Kika used to work here, but now she a competitor.
6. Jenny goes to school and has a part-time job, and her boss is understanding enough to her class schedule.

2.11 Match the words connected with employment with their translation

Words	Translation
1. Background	e. документировать, сохранять свидетельства или записи
2. candidate	f. Человек, находящий соискателей на вакансию.

3. deadline	b. соискатель должности
4. detailed oriented	h. новичок в организации
5. to document	i. специалист, обладатель хороших навыков
6. headhunter	g. тысяча долларов
7. К.	j. хорошо работающий в коллективе
8. recruit	с. конечный срок завершения чего-либо
9. proficient	d. способный уделять большое внимание деталям
10. team player	a. образование и опыт работы

HEALTH

2.12 Translate from English into Russian:

1. People never stay in bed while they are ill.
2. There were a lot of people in the Doctor's surgery.
3. My sister was taken to the hospital and operated on appendicitis.
4. All children were ill with chicken pox.
5. A surgeon is a doctor who performs operations and a dentist is a doctor who pulls out and fills teeth.
6. It hurts me when I bend on my knee.
7. My grandma's sight gets dim, her eyes are swollen and itch.
8. Out-patients are people who are treated in health centres and in-patients stay in hospitals.
9. I have a hole in my tooth; I need to go to a dentist.
10. Operations may be performed almost on any part of the body.

2.13 Choose the best word to complete these sentences:

1. Travellers to India are inoculated against a dangerous infectious such as typhoid before they go.
a) disease; b) illness; c) sickness
2. This ointment will soon his cuts.
a) cure; b) heal; c) treat
3. My granny often feels in her bones when the weather is wet.
a) ache; b) hurt; c) pain
4. If you have a high temperature you must
a) put a dressing on your head; b) call a doctor; c) breath deeply
5. My sister had a sore throat and the doctor advised to her throat every three hours.
a) clean; b) gargle; c) wash

6. While playing volleyball Ann broke her leg and was taken to the
 a) dentist; b) physician; c) surgeon
7. David was coughing and the doctor sounded his
 a) bosom; b) breath; c) lungs
8. Peter's brother was wounded in the war and now he is unable to hear very well; he is a little
 a) blind; b) deaf; c) dumb

2.14 Make word partnership with the verbs on the left (A) and the nouns on the right (B). There are some extra nouns in column B.

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. be restricted to | a) high blood pressure |
| 2. make out | b) with bacteria |
| 3. apply a mustard plaster | c) an ambulance |
| 4. give | d) a diagnosis |
| 5. be infected | e) temperature |
| 6. relieve | f) recommendation |
| 7. take a treatment for | g) on the back |
| 8. call | h) a medical certificate |
| | i) a diet |
| | j) the pain |

2.15 Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word for each space.

Max was awake all night with an awful toothache. In the morning he made (1) _____ with his dentist and went to his office. When he came the dentist asked max to have a (2) _____ and began to (3) _____ his teeth. A tooth on the left side had a filling that was (4) _____. The dentist asked Max to open the mouth wide and to (5) _____ an X-ray. Then he developed the film and looked at the picture. The dentist said that the tooth could not be (6) _____ and he had to (7) _____ the tooth. The dentist (8) _____ an injection of Novocain and told Max to wait for some time. In an hour Max returned home quite happy.

a	b	c
an appointment	a date	a meeting
place	sit	seat
check	look	see
idle	loose	unsteady
do	make	take
cured	healed	treated
move out	pull out	take out
did	made	gave

2.16. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Она сидит на диете.
2. Он принял одну столовую ложку успокоительного.
3. Доктор осмотрел меня: прослушал пульс и легкие, измерил давление, сделал рентген грудной клетки и сказал, что у меня проблемы с легкими.
4. У моего дедушки был сердечный приступ 3 месяца назад.
5. Что ты делаешь? Я простудился и сижу на больничном.
6. Симптомы воспаления легких: высокая температура, кашель, больное горло, головная боль, чихание.
7. У меня сильно болит живот, когда у меня несварение.
8. Вчера у меня болел зуб, и мне его запломбировали.
9. Твой сын вылечился от скарлатины? Нет, у него осложнения.
10. Холера, дифтерия, тиф – смертельно опасные болезни.
11. Глубоко вдохните через нос. Вы чувствуете тошноту и головокружение?
12. Врач прописал мне лечение от бессонницы.
13. Запишись на прием к врачу. Он тебе поставит уколы.
14. У тебя нервное расстройство. Не волнуйся, иначе (otherwise) у тебя будет сердечный приступ.
15. Следуйте предписаниям врача и у вас не будет отдышки.
16. Сходи в аптеку, чтобы тебе (in order to) приготовили лекарство.
17. Он слег с гриппом.
18. Сделайте анализ крови.
19. Завтра ему удалят больной зуб.
20. Посоветуйтесь с врачом, стоит ли вам принимать эту микстуру и эти таблетки.

2.17 Match the diseases with their symptoms

Diseases	Symptoms
1. flu	Swollen glands in front of ear, earache or pain on eating
2. pneumonia	Burning pain in abdomen, pain or nausea after eating
3. rheumatism	Rash starting on body. slightly raised temperature
4. chickenpox	Dry cough, high fever, chest pain, rapid breathing
5. mumps	Headache, aching muscles, fever, cough, sneezing
6. an ulcer	Swollen, painful joints, stiffness, limited movement

2.18 Which doctor will you choose

1. if you are sad and depressed

2. if you are pregnant
3. if you are tired and feel sick
4. if you are ache all over
5. if you break you leg
6. if you can'[t see very well
7. if you have a sick baby
8. if you have a heart condition
9. if you have a foot problem
10. if you have a skin problem

2.19 Choose the right word and fill in the gaps

disease, illness, condition

1. Small pox is an infectious _____ marked by fever and small red spots on the body/ It often leaves permanent marks.
2. The doctor diagnosed the _____ as tuberculosis.
3. The business of doctors is to prevent and cure _____ . .
4. There hasn't been much _____ in the village this winter.
5. Measles, mumps and influenza are common _____ . .
6. An infectious _____ can be spread by means of bacteria carried in the atmosphere in winter.
7. After the treatment I felt quite cured of all my _____ . .
8. Children's _____ are treated by a pediatrician, specializing in pediatrics.
9. Smoking is a major course of heart _____ . .
10. The most common symptoms of the _____ are a high temperature and pain in the chest.
11. Travelers to Africa are advised to get vaccinated against infectious _____ such as typhoid and malaria.
12. People with your _____ should not smoke.
13. You are allowed time off work only in cases of serious _____ .
14. Several children are away from school because of _____ . .
15. Childhood _____ such as measles and chickenpox are highly contagious.

2.20 Write the opposites of the words in italics:

1. A *curable* disease -
2. A *painful* operation-
3. a *terrible* pain in the left side -
4. a *slight* headache -
5. a *breathless* body -
6. a *slight* cold -
7. a *terrible* headache -
8. a *serious* illness -
9. an *awful* cold -

10. a *mild* pain –

2.21 Choose the words from the list that can go with the following: *sickness pain measures medicine disease words condition throat ailment operation health*

curable, slight, mild, serious, bad, communicable, painful, dangerous, dull, constant, annoying, sudden, delicate, urgent, sore, bitter

2.22 There are British and American terms on Health and Medical Care. Point out the American equivalents of the following Russian words and word combinations

1. аптекарь a) pharmacist b) chemist
2. аптека a) chemist's b) pharmacy
3. укол a) injection 2) shot
4. болезнь a) sickness 2) illness
5. доктор a) general practitioner b) physician
6. БЫТЬ БОЛЬНЫМ a) to be ill b) to be sick
7. заболеть a) to get sick b) to get sick
8. психиатрическая больница a) psychiatric hospital b) mental hospital
9. ощущать боль в спине (в желудке) a) to have a backache (a stomachache)
b) to have backache (stomachache)
10. заказать лекарство a) to have the prescription prepared b) to have a prescription made up

2.23 Match the words with their explanations

1. cavity a) a special hospital where people who are dying are looked after
2. operating room b) a permission to be absent from work
3. hospice c) someone who is sick and is looked after by doctors
4. sick-leave d) an American word meaning a doctor
5. surgery e) the place where a surgeon works
6. physician f) a drug put into someone's body with a needle for medical reason
7. ward g) a person who prepares medicines
8. shot h) where you visit a doctor
9. patient i) a large room in a hospital where patients with similar medical conditions have their beds
10. druggist j) an empty space in a tooth that needs filling

2.24 Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs if necessary.

1. Who cured him _____ the disease?
2. I've been suffering _____ bad headaches lately.
3. Looks like he'll have to be operated _____ appendicitis.
4. I met Bill _____ the pharmacy.

5. We took him _____ an emergency clinic that we knew wouldn't be very expensive.
6. Dental care is very much similar _____ regular healthcare.
7. In the US what a person does when he gets sick depends _____ whether he gets insurance.
8. If you provide care _____ an alzheimer's patient you can never _____ relax.
9. Could your parents benefit _____ a healthier diet or eating habits?
10. The boy was shivering _____ cold.

2.25 In this text there are some unnecessary words which do not fit the sense of the text. Find these words in the numbered sentences and cross them out.

Gel the Smile You Have Always Wanted

If you are not happy with your smile, why not change it? According to a recent survey on almost half of American adults would like to improve of the appearance of their teeth and now, because of an amazing advances in dental science, they can. (1) New techniques were developed in only the last ten years, can do wonders for problem teeth, whether they are yellow, broken, gapped, missing or crooked or even if they are too little short, or full of obvious black fillings. (2) Today, cosmetic treatment is being the fastest-growing area in dentistry. (3) Unlike with a generation ago, people are keeping their teeth as they grow older and, no matter of their age, they are determined to stay fit, healthy and attractive. (4) Having good-looking teeth and an appealing smile is a big part of it. If your teeth don't please to you, talk to your dentist about improving the way they did look. (5) Costs for these procedures are vary widely — from as low as several hundred to several thousand dollars depending on from the condition of the teeth, how complicated and extensive the individual procedure is and other variables either. (6) Time was when only kids wore braces. But in today it is not unusual for adults to turn to orthodontia to have their teeth repositioned or straightened. (7) Options, especially very suited to people who are reluctant to walk around with ;i mouthful of metal, include "invisible" braces with brackets are made from clear acrylic, "removable" braces for repositioning of only one or two teeth, and "lingual" braces that are worn on the inside of the teeth. (8) Tooth-colored veneers or blanding can also to be used to raconteur crooked or crowded teeth. (9)

2.26 Translate the following sentences

1. Врач сделал все возможное, чтобы спасти пациента.
2. Кто вылечил вас от этой болезни?
3. Я записался на прием к доктору Смиту на два часа предварительно.
4. Пожалуйста, закажите по рецепту лекарство.
5. Доктор выписал мне рецепт, не осматривая меня.
6. Это был трудный случай, и доктор сомневался, что больной поправится.
7. Мы почувствовали облегчение, услышав, что больной вне опасности.

8. Эта болезнь неизлечима. Но если вы будете постоянно советоваться с врачом и следовать его советам, вы сможете долго и плодотворно работать.
9. Она выглядела так, будто вот-вот упадет в обморок.
10. У тебя жар. Тебе бы лучше измерить температуру и принять таблетку аспирина.
11. У меня все болит, мне больно глотать, у меня, наверное, грипп.
12. Принимайте это тонизирующее средство три раза в день по столовой ложке.
13. Он жалуется, что у него болит позвоночник. Пора бы ему обратиться к врачу.
14. У нее опухла щека и ужасно болит зуб.
15. Больного положили в больницу, так как за ним некому было ухаживать.
16. Если бы я сомневался, что доктор Мэнсон сможет вылечить меня, я бы к нему никогда не обратился. После эффективного лечения я чувствую себя отлично.
17. Его лечат уже несколько лет.
18. Избегайте простуд! Для вас они опасны серьезными осложнениями.
19. Вы ходите в поликлинику или вызываете врача на дом?
20. Его прооперировали по поводу аппендицита, его скоро выпишут из больницы.

2.27 Fill in the blanks with adverbs and prepositions

1. There is nothing really the matter _____ - me, I just feel _____ sorts.
2. After Barbara had had some shots _____ tonic, she felt quite cured _____ all her ailments.
3. If you have lost or severely broken a tooth or two, you can have them replaced _____ crowns and bridges.
4. Cancer is hard to detect _____ its early stage.
5. He was treated _____ scarlet fever.
6. Assisted living is a special combination _____ housing and personalized care designed respond _____ the needs those who need help activities of daily reading.
7. Could they use assistance takingtheir medications the proper amounts and the proper times.
8. What are you complaining _____ ?
9. N. Peter cut himself badly _____ the throat while shaving.
10. Ann needs a holiday. She has been _____ a lot of stress lately.

2.28 Give as many combinations as you can with the verbs and the nouns from the columns

Example: *to treat - a person/a serious sickness/a minor sickness/ symptoms/ a pain/ an infection*

A	B
To cure	AIDS
To treat	A cold
To ease	operation
To relieve	allergies
To avoid	A person
To catch	A serious sickness
To get	A minor sickness
To have	symptoms
To prepare	A pain
	An infection
	A prescription
	A blood test

FOOD

2.29 What do we call the meat of these animals

calf sheep(2) pig(3) hen(2)

2.30 Translate the menu of the restaurant:

Ужин.

Закуски:

Коктейль из морепродуктов

Фруктовый салат (дыня, виноград, персики апельсины)

Грибы с чесноком

Первые блюда

Супы:

Суп с домашней лапшой

Щи (капустный суп)

Мясо:

Свиная отбивная

Запеченная баранина

Бифштекс

Рыба:

Форель гриль

Треска в сырном соусе (цены включают овощи: морковь, горох, чипсы или отварной картофель)

Специальное предложение для детей

(детские порции):

Куриный сэндвич с фасолью

Рыбные палочки с чипсами

Десерт:

Шоколадный торт

Мороженное (с клубникой, бананом, вишней, орехами)

Яблочный пирог

Клубника с взбитыми сливками

Напитки:

Апельсиновый сок

Чай

Кофе

Красно и белое вино

2.31 Вставьте подходящие по смыслу пропущенные слова, используя подсказки данные ниже

A: It is(1)(2) you (3) to go to our (4)?

B: As for me I rather (5) a good (6) (7) going to our restaurant?

A: Let it be our restaurant.

At the restaurant.

B: Have a look at the menu. What do they (8) today?

A: Oh, the (9) is(10). For (11) we can take : (12). For (13) they serve(14)

B: I'll (15). And (16)?

A: I think I'll take (17). Any dessert?

B: Let's have (18).

A: Fine. Would you like any (19)?

B: I don't think I'll have any.

1. самое время; 2. перекусить (2 варианта); 3 не хочешь ли; 4 закусочная; 5 скорее бы взял (а); 6 питательный ужин; 7 как насчет 8 подавать; 9 выбор; 10 прекрасный; 11 первое блюдо; 12 либо грибной суп или куриный бульон; 13 второе блюдо; 14 котлеты с картофельным пюре, рыба жаренная с чипсами и мясо тушенное с овощами; 15 возьму грибной суп и котлету; 16 а ты (как насчет тебя); 17 куриный бульон с тушеным мясом и овощами; 18 черный кофе с мороженым; 19 аперитив .

2.32 Translate into English:

«Почему вы уходите так рано? Можете ли вы остаться с нами?» «Мы собирались сегодня пойти в ресторан: у наших друзей - свадьба.» «Что вы говорите! Тогда приходите завтра.» «Я хочу пить.» «Я тоже, принести воды?»»

HISTORY AND POLITICS

2.33 Give Russian equivalents to the following word combinations and phrases:

nuclear power, non-proliferation, nuclear arsenals, missile defence, decades of division and uncertainty, hedge against the future, collective defence pact

2.34 Give English equivalents to the following word combinations and phrases:

проблемы защиты окружающей среды, обеспечить безопасность, министр иностранных дел, придерживаться достигнутых договоренностей, высший законодательный орган России, межправительственная организация, медицинское обслуживание высокого уровня; хранение, поиск, распространение и оценка информации.

2.35 Translate into Russian the following English abbreviations:

CIA - _____

EU - _____

NATO - _____

FBI - _____

SDI - _____

MP - _____

GDP - _____

EEC - _____

OAS - _____

2.36 Write down the functions of the following world organizations:

1. Greenpeace
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
3. International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol)
4. International Organisation for Information and Documentation
5. Organization of American States

2.37 Choose the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of states
- a) government
 - b) population
 - c) United Nations recognition
 - d) territorial boundary
 - e) Monarchy
 - f) Sovereignty

2. Which of the following is an example of a multinational corporation?

- a) United Nations
- b) NATO
- c) League of Nations
- d) Greenpeace
- e) McDonald's

3. Which of these core principles provides incentives for mutual cooperation?

- a) Identity
- b) Dominance
- c) Polity
- d) Reciprocity
- e) Favoritism

4. Which level of analysis considers the relative power of states and the interactions of the states themselves?

- a) Domestic
- b) Individual
- c) Interstate
- d) National
- e) Global

5. Which of these was NOT true of World War I?

- a) Fighting by the the Allies secured a quick, decisive victory.
- b) Fighting involved trench warfare
- c) Fighting involved the use of chemical weapons
- d) It was a hegemonic war
- e) Leaders followed a "cult of the offensive"

6. Which of the following powers became newly expansionist in the 1930s?

- a) Russia
- b) France
- c) Britain
- d) Italy
- e) Japan

7. The foreign policy adopted by the United States in the early years of the Cold War to stop the expansion of the Soviet Union was known as

- a) détente.
- b) containment.
- c) the Marshall Plan.
- d) peaceful coexistence.
- e) mutual assured destruction.

8. Which of the following explains the reasons for the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq from the domestic level of analysis?

- a) U.S. military predominance
- b) The fear of global terrorism
- c) Saddam Hussein's miscalculations
- d) President Bush's personality
- e) The powerful neoconservative faction in the U.S.

9. Which of the following states is NOT a part of the global North?

- a) Australia
- b) Russia
- c) China
- d) Britain
- e) New Zealand

10. Which of the following is NOT an example of an intergovernmental organization (IGO)?

- a) African Union
- b) Amnesty International
- c) NATO
- d) OPEC
- e) United Nations

2.38 Translate the following sentences:

1. Ботсвана собирается выплатить свой внешний долг через несколько лет.
2. Многие развивающиеся страны взяли кредиты (loans), и теперь они в долгу (они должники) у развитых стран.
4. Экономика страны подвергается риску.
5. Мы наблюдаем жесткую конкуренцию в политике.
6. Россия пытается увеличить конкурентоспособность страны.
7. Вьетнам выпускает конкурентно способные бытовые электроприборы
8. Россия и Индия проводят совместные экономические исследования
9. Россия готовит кадры для Непала.
10. Монголия и Польша подписали договор о намерениях.
11. Президент объявляет чрезвычайное положение в четырех штатах.
12. Все страны оказали чрезвычайную помощь Ботсване.
13. Экономика Китая и Индии растет высокими темпами.
14. Премьер получил чрезвычайные полномочия из-за землетрясения в стране.
15. Товарооборот между странами составляет 40 миллиардов долларов.
16. Сотрудничество охватывает различные области.
17. Страны Евросоюза осуществляют экономические проекты.
18. Исследование космоса невозможно без участия разных стран.

19. Российскую правительственную организацию возглавляет премьер-министр.

20. Вчера в Москву по приглашению российского правительства прибыла делегация Французской республики.

2.38 Choose the correct answer:

1. The main foreign policy objective of the USSR in 1933-1938 he was

- a) forcing the world revolution
- b) expansion of Soviet influence in the Far East
- c) a system of collective security

2. Which of these events took place earlier

- a) adoption of the U.S. law on neutrality
- b) Soviet entry into the League of Nations
- c) establishment in China puppet state Manchukuo-Go
- d) withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations

3. Anti-Comintern Pact was concluded in

- a) 1935
- b) 1936
- c) 1937
- d) 1939

4. Which of the following events are the result of the policy of appeasement?

- a) Anschluss Austria
- b) The formation of the axis of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo
- c) The beginning of the war against Japan, China
- d) Sino-Soviet military conflict near Lake Hassan

5. The policy states that accelerated beginning of the Second World War?

- a) England, France
- b) Germany, Italy, Japan
- c) China, U.S.

6. Before the Second World War the U.S. pursued a policy

- a) Neutrality
- b) active foreign expansion
- c) support of the aggressors

7. Where were the Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations military missions in the summer of 1939?

- a) Moscow
- b) London
- c) Paris

d) Leningrad

8. When was the Soviet-Japanese conflict in the river Halhin-Chief?

- a) 1929
- b) 1938
- c) 1939

9. Which countries were the Balkan Entente?

- a) Yugoslavia, Romania, Turkey, Greece
- b) Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece
- c) Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece

10. What year Italy carried out aggression against Ethiopia?

- a) 1935
- b) 1936
- c) 1939

11. As called alliance between Germany and Italy?

- a) "Steel Pact
- b) Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact
- c) Non-Aggression Pact

12. What year German troops entered the demilitarized Rhine zone?

- a) 1935
- b) 1936
- c) 1939

2.39 Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is an example of a nongovernmental organization (NGO)?

- a) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- b) European Union
- c) Red Cross
- d) World Trade Organization
- e) African Union

2. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the building of the Berlin Wall were events that

- a) occurred during the era of détente.
- b) followed the Vietnam War.
- c) led to World War I.
- d) led to World War II.
- e) occurred during the Cold War.

3. The term "banana republic" refers to the relationship between poorer states and

- a) NGOs.
- b) guerrilla armies.
- c) substate actors
- d) IGOs.
- e) MNCs.

4. The state of Ohio is entirely a U.S. entity but operates an International Trade Division to promote exports and foreign investments, with offices in many different countries. In this case, Ohio is a example of a(n)

- a) MNC.
- b) IGO.
- c) nonstate actor.
- d) substate actor.
- e) NGO.

5. Which of the following did NOT occur as a result of globalization?

- a) Iraq's 1990 attack on Kuwait
- b) The use of Twitter by protesters in Iran in 2009
- c) The worldwide expansion of Facebook
- d) The 2008-2009 financial crisis
- e) The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the U.S.

6. NATO's first-ever military engagement occurred in 1995 in

- a) Czechoslovakia.
- b) Serbia.
- c) Croatia.
- d) Bosnia.
- e) Albania

7. Which of these core principles demonizes an out-group?

- a) Favoritism
- b) Dominance
- c) Polity
- d) Reciprocity
- e) Identity

8. Which level of analysis considers aggregations of individuals within states that influence state actions in the international arena?

- a) Individual
- b) Domestic
- c) Interstate
- d) Global
- e) National

9. With increasing globalization, transnational concerns such as _____ have become more prominent.

- a) proxy wars
- b) diseases
- c) reciprocity
- d) sovereignty
- e) containment

10. Which of the following conflicts showed that the great powers were unwilling to bear major costs to protect another state?

- a) World War I
- b) World War II
- c) The Bosnian war
- d) The 2003 Iraq war
- e) The 1991 Gulf war

2.40 Translate the following sentences paying attention to the form of predicate

- 1. The Prime Minister of Malta was greeted at the airport by the Russian officials.
- 2. It was announced yesterday that the Foreign Minister of England had accepted the invitation to visit Russia in June.
- 3. The summit will be held in Moscow, the capital of Russia.
- 4. The draft agreement was developed by the Russian specialists.
- 5. The parliamentary delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport.
- 6. "The Russian Prime Minister is invited to visit India early in May (next year)", - the Kremlin spokesman said yesterday.
- 7. According to the Committee of State Construction about 150 projects are at present being built in Moscow by foreign workers.
- 8. Armenian nuclear power plant was shut down after the earthquake.
- 9. It was once said that freedom is the recognition of necessity.
- 10. Toxic wastes were found in the outskirts of Moscow.

EDUCATION

2.41 Match the columns:

1. Academy	a. Is an institution where students study after they have left school.
2. College	b. Is an institution where students study for degree and where academic research is done.

3. University	c. is a college in Britain where you can go to study for a degree or vocational qualification after leaving school.
4. Polytechnic	d. A school or college specializing in a particular subject.

2.42 There are only two missing words, integrate them from the meaning of the proverbs.

..... is a comb that life gives you alter you lose your hair,

It is a mark of an in man not to believe in luck.

The of today is the technology of tomorrow.

..... is what you know, philosophy is what you don't know.

..... and art belong to the whole world, and before then vanish the barriers nationality.

2.43 Translate the following word combinations:

естественнонаучные дисциплины; гуманитарные дисциплины, общеобразовательные дисциплины, обязательные, факультативные курсы, передача знаний, научно исследовательская работа, учебным план, студент, выпускник, первокурсник, студент старших курсов. подготовительный факультет, вступительные экзамены, диплом (2).

2.44 Give Russian equivalents of the following English words and phrases:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. appointment of staff | 19.staff |
| 2. Assistant Principal | 20.supply equipment |
| 3. collection of litter | 21.suspension |
| 4. compulsory education | 22.technical school |
| 5. corporal punishment | 23.the provision of schools |
| 6. curriculum | 24.to admit |
| 7. examining board | 25.to apply for admission |
| 8. Head Teacher | 26.to encourage to do smth |
| 9. higher education | 27.to fall behind |
| 10.intelligence test | 28.to have responsibility |
| 11.maintained school | 29.to meet special interests |
| 12.part-time education | 30.to repeat the year |
| 13.primary school | 31.to run a school |
| 14.remedial teaching | 32.to sit for an exam |
| 15.schooling | 33.vocational bias |
| 16.secondary school | 34.voluntary school |
| 17.setting extra work | 35.withdrawal from lessons |
| 18.single-sex school | |

2.45 Complete the following sentences choosing the suitable words and phrases from the list:

tests, final examinations, professor, term, exams, classes, notes, “take home” exam, instructor, objective, types, “quizzes”

Examinations:

Nearly every class has a (1) _____ at the end of the (2) _____. Most (3) _____ also have “mid-term” examinations as well as frequent tests or (4) _____ (short tests). The examinations and (5) _____ demonstrate whether or not students are doing the work that has been assigned to them; they also are a measure, for both student and (6) _____, of how much and how well the student is learning. Almost all examinations are “closed book” (7) _____ – that is, students are not allowed to look at their books or their (8) _____ during the test. Occasionally, an (9) _____ will give an “open book” exam, such as a “take home” exam. A (10) _____ is given to you to take home and complete, usually within a few days’ time. There are two main (11) _____ of examinations, (12) _____ examinations and subjective examinations.

2.46 Match the Russian terms of education given on the left and their English equivalents on the right:

1. детский сад	a) technical college
2. начальная школа	b) pedagogical school/college
3. средняя школа	c) to be at college
4. специальная (английская, немецкая и т.д.) школа	d) specialized secondary education (– further education)
5. школа с математическим уклоном	e) higher education(al) institution/establishment
6. школа-интернат	f) boarding school (weekly boarding school)
7. высшее учебное заведение (вуз)	g) a school specializing in English (an English language school)
8. среднее специальное образование	h) primary school
9. институт	i) nursery school or kindergarten
10. учиться в институте	j) secondary school (common school)
11. педагогический университет	
12. педагогическое училище	
13. профессионально-техническое	

училище 14.техникум 15.школа №103	k) a school which specializes in mathematics l) college m) pedagogical university n) school 103 o) technical school
-----------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2.47 Write English equivalents of the following words and phrases:

1. система высшего образования
2. начальная школа
3. высшее учебное заведение
4. отделение (университета/колледжа)
5. очное/заочное обучение
6. профессионально-техническая квалификация
7. преподавательский состав
8. педагогические умения
9. гуманитарные науки
10. условия приема
11. научные исследования
12. аспирантура
13. диссертация
14. обладатель степени бакалавра
15. техническое средство
16. качество преподавания
17. арифметическая грамотность
18. базовое педагогическое образование
19. частная платная школа
20. учебная программа
21. диплом средней школы
22. факультативные курсы
23. государственные вузы

2.48 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Во всех высших учебных заведениях теоретические курсы дополняются семинарскими занятиями, на которых студенты изучают темы, предусмотренные учебным планом.
2. На юридический факультет нашего вуза девушки принимаются на равных условиях с юношами. Письменный экзамен по русскому языку обязателен, так же как и устный по истории. Допуск к экзаменам дается после подачи заявления, при наличии диплома о среднем образовании.
3. Каждый студент проходит педагогическую практику в школе. Перед педпрактикой студентам читаются обзорные лекции по психологии и педагогике. Каждый студент прикрепляется к методисту, чьей обязанностью является руководить и контролировать работу студентов.

4. Мы не привыкли обучаться по системе консультации, которая широко распространена в английских университетах.
5. Студентка волновалась, так как именно она должна была выступать первой на концерте. Нам доставило огромное удовольствие слушать, как она декламировала. А вам не годится хихикать во время концерта.

2.49 What do we call the following:

1. A person who is studying for a first degree in Great Britain.
2. A person who has graduated with a first degree in Great Britain.
3. A person who having taken a first degree is continuing his studies at a more advanced level often for a higher degree.
4. A person in his second year at university/college.
5. A person in his first year of research at some graduate school.
6. The vacation after the second term or the Hilary/Lent term in British universities: Jan 10-Mar 20.
7. A book in which all the form's marks, subject by subject, are entered, with a record of the material covered, lesson by lesson, on the opposite page.
8. A sheet of paper with the pupil's terminal examination marks and general term marks.
9. At Oxford, a member of staff who supervises students' work individually.
10. A tutor at Cambridge.
11. A sum of money given by the government to students to support them while they are studying.
12. A grant awarded for a special purpose or in special circumstances given by an individual or in memory of him.
13. An obligatory subject.
14. A subject which may be chosen.
15. A numerical or alphabetical symbol to indicate an award in an examination or for a written paper.
16. A college, training teachers.
17. A university department training graduates as teachers.

2.50 Give full word combinations for the following initial abbreviations:

- 1.DES 2.B Ed 3.LEAs 4.MEd 5.GCSE 6.MSc 7.UCCA 8.MBA 9.BA
10.PhD

2.51 Study the use of the verbs teach, study, learn in the following collocations:

to teach smth, to teach smh, to teach smb smth, to study smth at school, university, etc., to study to be a doctor, etc., to study for a test/diploma/an examination, to learn smth, to learn to do smth, to learn how to do smth, to learn

smth by heart. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate verb (teach, study, learn) in the correct form.

My mother (1) _____ at the local high school. She got a job (2) _____ Spanish. You remember Mr. White - he used (3) _____ us mathematics. It was my grandmother that (4) _____ me how to cook. He (5) _____ French for three years now. Tom is at business school, (6) _____ to be an accountant. Ann (7) _____ to be a lawyer. Young children (8) _____ much more easily than adults. His son (9) _____ to drive. Mary (10) _____ to read when she was five. On this course, you (11) _____ how to deal with communication problems. He (12) _____ art at Berkley College in Boston. "Is George coming with us?" "He can't he (13) _____ for his exams." We had (14) _____ a lot of poetry by heart when we were children.

2.52 Fill in the blanks with suitable words and phrases:

education subject training university postgraduate secondary-school theoretical educational term teaching tutorials demonstration teaching aids teaching methods lectures

A student at a College of Education in Britain studies (1) _____ parallel to his special subject courses. An English (2) _____ student, who wishes to take up schoolteaching, first of all studies his (3) _____ and having obtained a first degree, usually the B. A. or B. Sc., takes a (4) _____ diploma course at a university Department of Education. This course is exclusively concerned with (5) _____ him as a teacher, usually as a (6) _____ teacher.

The first six weeks of (7) _____ are chiefly taken up with lectures and (8) _____ on the theory of education, (9) _____ psychology, the history and sociology of English education, and (10) _____. The students are also given a course on the use of (11) _____. They are also able to watch (12) _____ lessons in various schools. Then their first full-time (13) _____ practice begins. Next term is also divided between (14) _____ and practical work. In the summer term there are a few weeks of (15) _____ and tutorials, followed by examinations in May.

2.53 Translate into Russian

Colleges of Education in New Zealand

There are five autonomous, state-funded Colleges of Education in New Zealand and one School of Education which is part of the University of Waikato. These six institutions have the note of training teachers for primary and secondary schools, early childhood education centres and special educational institutions. They also provide continuing education courses for practising teachers who wish to gain advanced qualifications and in-service courses to up-date teacher when curriculum changes are made. The aim of the Colleges is to maintain and improve the quality of teaching in schools and institutions at all levels.

The major qualifications provided by Colleges of Education are a three year Diploma of Education and a four-year Bachelor of Education degree awarded jointly by the local university and the College of Education. In the case of secondary teacher training, a one-year postgraduate diploma is awarded. A Higher Diploma of Teaching and an Advanced Diploma of Teaching are available for practising teachers.

Various specialist courses and qualifications are offered in some of the Colleges. These include postgraduate certificates, diplomas in special education (for teaching children with physical, visual, hearing or intellectual impairments), reading recovery, educational management, librarianship, information technology, guidance, teaching English as a second language, social work and bilingual education.

Conjoint programmes leading to the Bachelor of Education degree and Diploma of Teaching are available at several universities in association with their local colleges of education.

2.54 Study the following definitions and give the corresponding American educational terms.

1. A degree granted for the successful completion of a sub-baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least two years (or equivalent) of full-time college-level study.
2. A degree granted for the successful completion of a baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least four years (or equivalent) of full-time college-level study.
3. A degree awarded for successful completion of a program generally requiring one or two years of full-time college-level study beyond the bachelor's degree.
4. An earned degree awarded for successful completion of research work carried out for two or three years at the university graduate school.
5. Activities that are not part of the required curriculum and that take place outside of the regular course of study.
6. A secondary school offering the final years of academic work necessary for graduation usually including grades 10, 11, 12 or grades 9, 10, 11 and 12.
7. Study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating in associate, bachelor's or higher degrees.

8. An institution legally authorized to offer and offering a 2-year program of college-level studies which terminates in an associate degree.
9. A school or institution which is controlled and financially supported by an individual or agency other than a State or the Federal Government.
10. An examination administered by the Educational Testing Service and used to predict the facility with which an individual will progress in learning college-level academic subjects.
11. An individual for whom instruction is provided in an educational program under the jurisdiction of a school, school system, or other education institution.
12. An official list of all courses taken by a student at a school or college showing the final grade received for each course, with definitions of the various grades given at the institution.
13. A former male student of a university.
14. A former female student of a university.
15. Former male students and former female students.

2.55 Supply full word combinations for the following initial abbreviations

1. ACT 2.ETS 3. Ph. D. 4. A. S. 5. SAT 6.NRC 7. M. A. 8. A. A. S. 9. AP
- 10.B. A. 11. Ed. D. 12. CU 13. APT 14.B. S. 15. A. A. 16. NAU

2.56 Fill in the blanks with prepositions and adverbs

Grades in American Universities and Colleges

While the quantity (1) _____ a student academic work is measured (2) _____ credits or units, the quality (3) _____ the work is measured (4) _____ grades (often called "marks" (5) _____ other countries). (6) _____ the United States grades are very important.

A student's grades receive considerable attention (7) _____ competition (8) _____ scholarships and fellowships, (9) _____ admission (10) _____ graduate schools and, (11) _____ some cases, (12) _____ jobs.

(13) _____ the first session (14) _____ a class, the professor should discuss the grading system.

(15) _____ most institutions, there are four passing grades "A", "B", "C" and "D" (and shades (16) _____ between). There is usually one failing grade: "F". "Incomplete" ("Inc." or "I") indicates that work (17) _____ the course has not been completed due (18) _____ circumstances that the professor understands and accepts. If the work remains unfinished (19) _____ a specified period (20) _____ time (usually, the next term), the grade will then be changed (21) _____ "F".

Some courses may be offered (22) _____ a “pass/fail” basis. This means that no letter grade is given. Work is judged to be either satisfactory (“pass”) and credit is given or unsatisfactory (“fail”) and no credit is given (23) _____ the class.

2.57 Complete the following sentences choosing the suitable words and phrases:

tests final examination professor term exams classes
notes “take home” exam instructor objective types “quizzes”

Examinations

Nearly every class has a (1) _____ at the end of the (2) _____. Most (3) _____ also have “mid-term” examinations as well as frequent tests or (4) _____ (short tests). The examinations and (5) _____ demonstrate whether or not students are doing the work that has been assigned to them; they also are a measure, for both student and (6) _____, of how much and how well the student is learning.

Almost all examinations are “closed book” (7) _____ that is, students are not allowed to look at their books or their (8) _____ during the test. Occasionally, an (9) _____ will give an “open book” exam, such as a “take home” exam. A (10) _____ is given to you to take home and complete, usually within a few days’ time. There are two main (11) _____ of examinations, (12) _____ examinations and subjective examinations.

2.58 In this text there are some unnecessary words which do not fit the sense of the text. Find these words in the numbered sentences and cross them out.

The tuition at a private college can be of 20,000-25,000 dollars in a year. (1) A state university can be of one-tenth of that. (2) Besides students need have to pay for housing, food, books, transportation and other things what they may need. (3) In order to pay the tuition fee some people have to borrow money by taking out of a loan. (4) The universities and colleges always hand out a surprisingly few scholarships, which gives either bright students from large families a much chance to study there. (5) There are different types of loan scholarship: full scholarships, those that to pay both tuition and a monthly paid allowance, or those that only pay tuition. (6) Many students do work in order as to pay their living expenses. (7)

2.59 Match the branches of science with the correct definitions

	Branches of science		Definitions
1.	genetic engineering	a	the study of the way information is moved and controlled by the brain or by machinery
2.	molecular biology	b	the study of physical systems at temperatures less than 183° C
3.	cybernetics	c	the study of the artificial manipulation of the make-up of living things
4.	bioclimatology	d	the study of the way nuclear power can be made useful
5.	geopolitics	e	the application of physical laws and theories to stars and galaxies
6.	cryogenics	f	study of the way geographical factors help to explain the basis of the power of nation states
7.	astrophysics:	g	the study of climate as it affects humans
8.	nuclear engineering	h	the study of technology related to the transfer of information (computers, digital electronics, telecommunications)
9.	information technology	i	the study of the structure and function of the organic molecules associated with living organisms

2.60 Fill in the following list with the name of the specialists in the particular fields.

science	scientist
chemistry	
physics	
zoology	
genetics	
Information technology	
cybernetics	
Civil engineering	

SPORTS

2.61 Give Russian equivalents of the following English words and phrases.

1. amateur sport
2. shooting
3. steeplechase
4. canoeing

5. hurdle racing
6. javelin throwing
7. car racing
8. sportsmanship
9. modern pentathlon
10. motor cycling
11. archery
12. rowing
13. yachting
14. windsurfing
15. surfboarding
16. vaulting
17. bobsleighbing
18. figure skating
19. luge (tobogganing)
20. ski-jumping
21. fencing
22. weight-lifting
23. wrestling
24. draughts
25. squash
26. field hockey (AmE) /hockey (BrE)
27. sports equipment

2.62 Fill in the blanks with the words: *sport, game, event, contest, match, competition.*

- 1) The Olympic _____, an international festival of _____, are held at a four-year interval.
- 2) The ceremonies of the ancient Olympic _____ included _____ in oratory, poetry, music and art, wrestling, long jumping, running, discus and javelin throwing.
- 3) Football _____ attract numerous spectators all over the world. Track and field _____ are popular among college students, although basketball _____ attract more competitors.
- 4) _____ may be of individual, team or individual-team kind.

2.63 In each of the following groups of nouns find one odd word. Explain your choice

1. quietness, country, lake, sun;
2. crew, team, man, crowd;
3. English, Germany, river, Bavaria;
4. laughter, gaiety, joy, happiness, humorist;
5. people, police, women, cattle;
6. boy, dog, girl, family;

7. information, advice, work, difficulty;
8. tea, milk, bread, sandwich;
9. table, pen, coal, sofa;
10. Mexico, Europe, France, city;
11. freedom, sorrow, luck, money;
12. newspaper, adventure, computer, desk;
13. sailor, ship, crew, boat;
14. question, answer, riddle, idea;
15. jury, government, audience, water.

2.64 Fill in the following table

Sports and games *facilities* *equipment* *people*

Badminton

Baseball

Basketball

Boxing

Cricket

Golf

Ice hockey

Lawn tennis

Volleyball

2.65 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я предпочитаю легкую атлетику боксу и борьбе.
2. Я мечтаю выиграть первенство страны по плаванию.
3. Наша игра закончилась вничью.
4. Вы занимаетесь легкой атлетикой?
5. Виндсерфинг требует от спортсмена очень развитого чувства равновесия.
6. Я болею за футбольную команду «Спартак».
7. Мальчик мечтает стать хоккеистом и просит купить ему клюшку и шайбу.
8. Стрельба из лука была достаточно популярным видом спорта в Средние века.
9. Мы не можем с вами соревноваться, у нас нет опыта участия в таких соревнованиях.
10. У нас прекрасный спортзал и все возможности для хорошей физической подготовки.

2.66 Choose the correct word for each gap in the text from the list
cross country running , while, worry, marathon, mountaineering, jump, climbing, athletics, run, tough, fit, climbing, race, climbs, sport, climber

I am interested in (1) _____, especially (2) _____, and I run seven or eight kilometers a day. I particularly enjoy (3) _____, where you have to run across fields, (4) _____ over streams and so on. (5) _____ I am running I think about all sorts of things, and at the end of a (6) _____ I am sometimes surprised to find that I have managed to solve a problem that was on my mind.

Next year I am going to try the London (7) _____. It's a long, hard (8) _____ - 26 miles, or 42 kilometers – you have to be (9) _____ to finish, but I very much want to do it. I (10) _____ a bit about getting old, and I'd like to prove to myself that I'm still almost as (11) _____ as I was twenty years ago. I am interested in (12) _____ as well as (13) _____. I'll never become an expert (14), but I know what I am doing in the mountains. I easily completed a course in snow and ice (15) _____ when I was younger, and I have done a series of successful (16) _____ in the Alps during the last few years.

2.67 Fill in the gaps with the words: *championship, champion, competitor, contestant, final, round, tournament*

1. _____ is a series of games or contests that make up a single unit of a competition.
2. _____ is the winner of the first place or first prize in competition by defeating the other _____ in his division in a contest or _____.
3. The greatest _____ in sports are called the Olympic Games.
4. The most common _____ is the single elimination _____ in which _____ are paired off for individual _____, with winners advancing to the next _____. Losers are eliminated until there is a single _____.
5. European Cup consists of a qualifying _____ in three groups followed by a semifinal _____ and a six-nation _____. Each nation enters one _____ per event.

2.68 Translate the following sentences from English into Russian, paying attention to the translation of the words in bold type.

1. Cricket is a **team game**.
2. The next **event** will be the 100 meters race.
3. Do I have to wear a suit to the dinner, or will a **sports** jacket be good enough?
4. All **sport-loving** nations wish to take part in the Olympic Games.
5. Chess and checkers (draughts - BrE) are **board games**.
6. The group campaigns against all **blood sports** (BrE), especially fox hunting.
7. She established the **British long-jump record**.
8. Who holds the **world record** for discus throwing?

9. Carl Lewis is a famous **track star**.
10. Roger Bannister was the first person to run a mile **under four minutes**.
11. During **the international skating** meet the young Russian dancing pair that were suited to each other to perfection were the sensation of the night.
12. The **annual rugby match** between British and French universities was cancelled because the British organization whose turn it was **to play host** couldn't raise enough money **to stage the event**.
13. The couple **qualified to skate for Britain** weren't **in the running for medals** but their performance was unforgettable.
14. Football is a thrilling **spectator game**.
15. Boxing is a dangerous **spectacular sport**.

2.69 a) Choose the adjectives that can go with the following sports and games.
Example: *Basketball is a fast game (sport).*

*active; beautiful; dangerous; exciting; marvelous; popular; strenuous;
 violent; spectator; slow; fast; attractive; mass; rash; spectacular; bold;
 thrilling*

archery, athletics, badminton, baseball, basketball, bobsledding, bowling, cycling, boxing, golf, gymnastics, fencing, figure skating, judo, football, ice hockey, rugby, rowing, speed skating, slalom, skiing, lolo, ski-jumping, steeplechase, swimming, volleyball, wrestling yachting

b) Name sports from the list above that require:

strength, endurance, prudence, courage, quickness of reaction, resolution, team spirit, a good eye and a lot of concentration, calculation

2.70 Translate the following sentences into English

1. Вы собираетесь участвовать в соревнованиях по гребле? - Обязательно.
2. У нас прекрасный спортзал и все возможности для хорошей физической подготовки.
3. Кто выиграл кубок по футболу в последний раз? Кто был вторым?
4. Напрасно вы торопились. Соревнования не состоятся из-за плохой погоды.
5. Я едва мог поверить своим ушам, когда мне сказали, что наша команда выиграла со счетом 6:0.
6. Я, кажется, знаю этого человека. Он был когда-то отличным бегуном, а теперь он тренирует молодых спортсменов.
7. Кем был установлен последний мировой рекорд по прыжкам в высоту?
8. Он финишировал первым в забеге на 110 метров с барьерами, показав время 13,32 секунды.

9. В турнире принимают участие 24 национальных сборных.
10. На игру назначаются три судьи - один в поле и два на линии.
27. Как называется человек, который судит бейсбольную игру?
- 2 В футболе только вратарю разрешается прикасаться к мячу руками.

CLOTHES

2.71 Answer the questions

1. Where do you buy clothes?
2. Do you ever make your own clothes?
3. What famous designers do you know?
4. What is your favourite style of clothing?
5. Is fashion important for you? Why/why not?
6. What is good and bad taste in clothes?
7. What is the most expensive things you have bought?
8. What do you think of the fur trade?
9. Do you have your personnel style of clothing?
10. What pieces of clothing do you hate to wear?

2.72 Fill in the blanks with suitable words: *try on; dressed; undressed / got undressed dressing up letting out; taking up; took off; changed out; suit; matches; don't fit*

1. He _____, throwing all his clothes on the floor.
2. She quickly _____ the child.
3. I love _____ for parties as I normally wear jeans.
4. Can I _____ those grey shoes in the window?
5. The skirt is too tight and too short - it needs _____ and letting down.
6. The dress is too loose and too long - it needs taking in and _____ .
7. She _____ her shoes and put on her slippers.
8. He _____ of his weekend clothes into his uniform.
9. Red usually doesn't _____ people with ginger hair.
10. Her black bag _____ her shoes.
11. Those shoes _____ the boy any more. He's grown out of them.

2.73 Which of the words fit best in the following sentences?

(laces; heel; soles; dressing-gown; slippers; belt; hem; buttons)

1. I must get my black shoes repaired. One _____ is broken and both the _____ have holes in them.
2. Do up your _____ or you'll fall over.
3. There's someone at the door. You'd better put your _____ on before you open it.
4. Put your _____ on - this floor is very cold.
5. I've eaten too much - I'll have to loosen my _____ .

6 I've almost finished making my dress for the party but I've still got to sew up the _____ and sew on some _____.

2.74 Complete the sentences with any appropriate word. Use 'pair' where it is necessary

1. Many women wear nighties in bed whereas most men and children wear _____.
2. Blue _____ are a kind of international uniform for young people.
3. People with ugly knees shouldn't wear _____.
4. I need some new underwear. I'm going to buy three new _____ today.
5. Bother! I've got a hole in my tights. I'll have to get a new _____.
6. Bother! I've got a hole in my tights. I'll have to get some new _____.

2.75 Match the following materials with the item which they are most likely to be associated with the words given below.

Example: *velvet ribbon*

1 silk 2 cashmere 3 leather 4 corduroy 5 velvet 6 cotton

Sweater; trousers; T-shirt; ribbon; evening; blouse; boots

2.76 Put the appropriate verb: match, suit or fit into each of these sentences.

1. The blue dress _____ her properly now she's lost some weight.
2. The blue of her dress _____ the blue of her eyes.
3. That blue dress _____ the girl with the blonde hair.

SHOPPING

2.77 Write the name of the shop where you can buy the food or goods from the list below.

1. vegetables and herbs
.....
2. meat and poultry
.....
3. milk, cheese and butter
.....
4. bread and cakes
.....
5. socks and tights

-
- 6. hats
.....
- 7. gloves, buttons, scarves
.....
- 8. writing paper and files
.....
- 9. newspapers and magazines
.....
- 10. nails, hammers and screws
.....

2.78 For each of the words and phrases in italics find another word with the same meaning which could also be used in the same sentence.

1. It is the biggest *shop* in our town
.....
2. It was a rush hour and a lot of people *were queuing* at the check-out point
.....
3. She was constantly looking for something *to purchase*
.....
4. She never wore *off-the-peg* clothes
.....
5. This blouse *suits* you perfectly
.....
6. The scarf *goes* very well *with* your new coat
.....
7. There are dresses and skirts of different *styles* in this collection
.....

2.79 Complete the sentences with one of the following expressions.

a) (be) out of stock b) (sell) by weight c) wear well d) run out of e) shopping spree f) impulse buying g) look for bargains h) shopping list

1. Many people come to this market to
2. Sorry, we don't have this style of shoes now, we are at the
3. The trousers are made of pure wool, I don't think they
4. Have you included sugar in the? I couldn't find any in the cupboard.
5. Do you sell your lemons by the head or ?
6. I've spent all my month's earnings at the mall today. It was a real
7. Don't take your coat off, dear. We've bread. Will you run to the baker's round the corner?

8. This kind of advertising is aimed at those who incline to

2.80 Match the words and make up sentences with them

A	B
1. dress	a) cash
2. be	b) customers
3. deliver	c) presents
4. serve	d) the shop windows
5. wrap up	e) money
6. change	f) goods
7. weigh	g) fruit
8. pay	h) a misfit

2.81 Read the text and decide which word from the box best fits each numbered space.

a) department; b) garments; c) shirts; d) shoes; e) clothes; f) T-shirts; g) bathing suits; h) merchandise; i) buying; j) tailored; k) purchase; l) shop windows; m) be worth; n) boutiques, o) lingerie; p) customer; q) wear; r) go shopping

There was something in her constant wandering daily through the (1) and (2) stores of Beverly Hills, (3) , always buying – what did it matter if she needed the (4) or not?

She had hundreds of elegant (5) to wear at dinner; – dozens of (6) pants; forty pairs of (7) ; silk (8) by hundreds; drawers of hand-made (9).....; three dozen (10) , which she kept in the swimming-pool house.

She searched the (11) for new and new (12) If she ever allowed herself to (13) jeans and (14) what reason would she have to (15) ?

Every" day she went out looking for something to (16) She couldn't buy just anything. It had to (17) buying.

Day by day she became an increasingly difficult (18)

TRAVELLING AND GEOGRAPHY

2.82 Translate these sentences into Russian:

1) European place names appeared in America beginning with the 16th century. 2) The town had no army; the English occupied the town and renamed it New York. 3) The first settlers landed on the East Coast. 4) Power and raw materials are the basic ingredients of industry. 5) The Lakes take a very important place in the economic life of both the United States of America and of Canada. 6) There is a big supply of raw materials in the Midwest. 7) More than half of the southern landscape is covered with forests. 8) When gold was discovered, California's population grew rapidly. 9) Arctic Alaska has been the home of the Eskimos for countless centuries; it is believed that the Eskimos moved there from Mongolia or Siberia. 10) The largest island, Hawaii, lies at the southeastern end of the chain and is almost twice as large as all other islands combined. 11) Within the Rocky Mountains there are many national parks where trees, plants, animals and birds are protected. 12) The Great Salt Lake is so salty that the human body cannot sink in it. 13) The climate of these places is affected by other things besides the distance from the Equator. 14) North America was rich in animal species until explorers from Europe began to visit and set up the fur and feather trade.

2.83 Translate the following words and phrases into English

населять, житель, называть, переименовывать, полезные ископаемые, залежи, количество осадков, остров, молочная ферма, пшеница, природные ресурсы, хлопок, строевой лес, зерно, основать поселение, крупный рогатый скот, вулкан, почва, основная отрасль промышленности, быть расположенным к северу от, граница, золото, мех, сельское хозяйство, земледелие, промышленность.

2.84 Read the following text and translate the underlined place names into English using a dictionary.

В Америке есть свои Лондоны, Римы, Парижи, Берлины, Афины, Мадриды. Немало на американской карте и русских названий. Одна лишь Москва встречается более десяти раз.

В Миннесоте - самая маленькая Москва. В штате Айдахо - самая большая: 15 тысяч населения и университет.

В каких штатах есть Москва? В Айове, Техасе, Мичигане, Оклахоме, Арканзасе, Миссисипи, Индиане, Огайо, Пенсильвании. В большинстве случаев эти тезки Москвы возникли вскоре после 1812 года. Тогда же возникло и Бородино в штате Нью-Йорк.

Во время Крымской войны 1853—1856 гг. в США появились сразу пять или шесть Севастополей - дань мужеству защитников города на Черном море.

В конце прошлого века переселился из Тверской губернии в США бывший гвардейский офицер П. А. Дементьев. Занялся лесным делом. Потом на паях с американским бизнесменом Уильямсом построил во Флориде железную дорогу. Возник поселок. Как назвать? Уильямс предлагал Новый Детройт Дементьев — Санкт-Петербург. С тех пор стоит на Мексиканском заливе город Сент-Питерсберг.

Есть в Америке девять Одесс. Лишь около двух американских Одесс плещется море. Остальные стоят в степях.

В калифорнийской пустыне есть полустанок Сибирь. Люди, давшие ему такое название, были с юмором: это самое жаркое место на западе США.

История создания Форта-Росс на американской земле связана прежде всего с именем мещанина из города Тотмы Вологодской губернии Ивана Кускова. В 1808 году губернатор Аляски Александр Баранов послал его далеко на юг с важным заданием: подыскать место для земледельческого поселения, которое снабжало бы русские города на Аляске продуктами сельского хозяйства. Такое место было найдено в нескольких десятках миль от Сан-Франциско. Официальное открытие форта состоялось 11 сентября 1812 года.

Примечательно, что русские завязали сердечную дружбу с местными индейцами. За все время существования форта у русских не было ни единой стычки с индейцами, в то время как испанские поселенцы почти беспрерывно воевали с аборигенами, которых они стремились обратить в рабов.

В 1841 году русские покинули Калифорнию. Теперь Форт-Росс - заповедник штата Калифорния.

Сохранилась память о горстке мужественных и трудолюбивых россиян, вписавших славную страницу в историю Северной Америки. Не случайно на карте Америки так много милых нашему сердцу русских имен и названий.

2.85 Make up an outline of the text in English using the following phrases:

to name smth for (after, in honour of, to honour); to give the place the same name as; to give tribute to the courage of; to give a name as a joke; to be in the desert; to be at the seaside; to be in the steppe; to be connected with the name of; to find a place suitable for farming; to build a fort; to be on friendly terms with; to enslave smb.

2.86 Answer the following questions:

- 1) In what way were the new places named in America?
- 2) What is peculiar about the geographical position of the Great Lakes?
- 3) What is peculiar about the Hawaiian Islands?
- 4) Why is it said that North America has many climates?
- 5) Who were the first inhabitants of Hawaii?
- 6) Was it profitable for the USA to make Hawaii one of its states?
- 7) Where is Alaska situated?
- 8) What does California produce?

9) What is the importance of the Appalachian Mountains in the history of the USA?

10) Why were national parks and bird havens created at the beginning of the 20th century?

2.87 Fill in prepositions where necessary

Our motherhood is immense. It's _____ far the largest and richest country both _____ Asia and Europe. Its frontier line is the longest _____ the world. Natural conditions _____ Russia vary greatly. If you cross Russia _____ - the extreme North _____ the South you will get a good idea _____ the climate contrasts. to say nothing _____ the difference _____ scenery and vegetation, characteristic _____ various geographical zones. Siberia unlike _____ the Urals, the face _____ Tatory differs _____ that _____ the Caucasus. One region is rich _____ one thing. another is rich _____ another.

Perhaps no country's geographic location has played such an important part _____ its history as Russia's. Half _____ Europe and half _____ Asia, its history has revolved _____ this basic fact.

2.88 Give Russian equivalents of the following English words and phrases:

1. successor	8. to overawe
2. investiture	9. chapel
3. to bestow	10. diamond
4. monarch	11. anniversary
5. treasure	12. altar
6. royal status	13. citadel
7. funeral	14. to subdue

2.89 Give English equivalents of the following Russian words and phrases:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. дарить титулы, почести, награды | 6. место проведения торжественных и важных событий |
| 2. официальное введение на должность | 7. военная мощь и сила |
| 3. короновать | 8. королевские регалии |
| 4. поклонение | 9. коллекция оружия и доспехов |
| 5. духовный центр | 10. часовня |

2.90 Match the occupation in column A with the job description in column B:

A	B
1. Built in 1703 for the Duke of Buckingham Below it in the forecourt, the colourful ceremony of Changing the Guard takes place.	a) Tower of London 8 b) Big Ben 3 c) Buckingham Palace 1

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. With its position in the heart of London, it is a tourist attraction; at its centre is <u>Nelson's Column</u> which stands guarded by four lion statues at its base. 3. The four dials of the clock are 23 feet square, the minute hand is 14 feet long and the figures are 2 feet high. It is an excellent timekeeper, which has rarely stopped. 4. It is the burial place of kings. It was built in 1065 and later rebuilt. 5. It is the <u>Anglican cathedral</u> in the <u>City of London</u>, and the seat of the <u>Bishop of London</u>. 6. These buildings are situated on the left bank of the Thames. It's the seat of the British Parliament. 7. It is the largest <u>Ferris wheel</u> in <u>Europe</u>, and has become the most popular paid tourist attraction in the <u>United Kingdom</u>, visited by over three million people in one year. 8. This building is the oldest historical monument in the British capital. It is the group of buildings on the north bank of the River Thames. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d) St. Paul's Cathedral 5 e) Westminster Abbey 4 f) London Eye 7 g) The Houses of Parliament h) Trafalgar Square 2
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2.91 Explain the meaning of the following words:

monarch, effigy, helmet, epitaph, citadel, herald, chapel

2.92 Translate the following sentences:

1. Собор святого Павла один из шедевров архитектуры.
2. Быть в Лондоне и не посетить Британский музей, это то же самое, что быть в Париже и не посетить Лувр (Louvre). Он содержит бесценные шедевры изобразительного искусства, древние скульптуры и письма, а также избранные произведения английских художников, которые стоит посмотреть.
3. Букингемский дворец – резиденция английских королей.
4. Мост Ватерлоо, один из красивейших мостов через Темзу, был назван так в честь победы под Ватерлоо в 1815 г.
5. Короли, королевы, принцы и люди высоких рангов разделили одну судьбу в стенах Тауэра со шпионами, заговорщиками и предателями.
6. Собор Святого Павла является великолепным образцом архитектуры эпохи Возрождения, и был построен знаменитым английским архитектором сэром Кристофером Реном.
7. Сити является «сердцем» Лондона, его торговым и деловым центром, это нежилой квартал, где расположены банки, деловые фирмы и офисы.

8. Если вас интересует бесценная коллекция древних рукописей, монет и скульптур, вам следует посетить Британский музей, который также знаменит своей богатейшей библиотекой.

2.93 Translate from Russian into English

1. Эльбрус - очень красивая гора.
2. Москва - порт пяти морей: Белого, Балтийского, Каспийского, Черного и Азовского.
3. Западное побережье Англии омывается Атлантическим океаном.
4. Озеро Окачоби расположено недалеко от города Орlando в штате Флорида, США.
5. Озеро Онтарио - одно из самых красивых Великих озер.
6. Красота природы Крыма и Кавказа привлекала многих русских поэтов и писателей.
7. Квебек один из провинций Канады.
8. Нью-Йорк расположен на реке Гудзон.
9. Обширная равнина простирается от Уральского хребта до реки Енисей.
10. Волго-Донской канал - одна из наших главных водных магистралей, он судоходен на всем своем протяжении.
11. Какие горы отделяют Англию от Шотландии? Чевиот-Хилс.

2.94 Underline two of the words on the right, which are associated with this or that kind of transport

Air garage, flight, light-house, runway, express

Car driver, port, skipper, tire, compartment

Railroad jet, porter, steward, cockpit, ticket-office

Bus coach, dining-car, departure-lounge, customs, conductor

Sea guard, steering-wheel, cabin, crew, gate

2.95 Fill in the blanks with the words: *journey, voyage, trip, tour, travel*

- 1) _____ broadens the mind.
- 2) Londoners often go on a day _____ to Brighton.
- 3) The organization of _____ has become big business.
- 4) A boatman was persuading people to go for a pleasure _____ round the island.
- 5) He makes the same _____ every day, from London to Brighton and back.
- 6) You can buy a pack of tickets for twelve _____.
- 7) Foreign _____ is enjoyable, but rather expensive.
- 8) My companion suggested that we made a _____ of Amsterdam.
- 9) How long does the _____ take by car?
- 10) They went on a sentimental _____ back to their honeymoon resort.

2.96 Read the text. Complete the sentences using the following words from the list:

Bus station; Landmarks; Tourist; Driver; Bus; Traveling; Signs; Traveler; had been delayed; Traffic; Way; Plane; Drive; Airport; Police car

THE WORST TOURIST

The least successful (1) _____ on record is Mr. Nicholas Scotti of San Francisco. In 1977 he flew from America to his native Italy to visit relatives.

On the way the plane made a one-hour fuel stop at Kennedy Airport. Thinking that he had arrived, Mr. Scotti got out and spent two days in New York believing he was in Rome. When his nephews were not there to meet him, Mr. Scotti assumed they (2) _____ in the heavy Roman (3) _____ mentioned in their letters. While tracking down their address, the great (4) _____ could not help noticing that modernization had brushed aside most, if not all, of the ancient city's (5) _____.

He also noticed that many people spoke English with a distinct American accent. Furthermore, he assumed it was for his benefit that so many street (6) _____ were written in English.

Mr. Scotti spoke very little English himself and next asked a police officer (in Italian) the (7) _____ to the (8) _____. As chance would have it, the police officer came from Naples and replied fluently in the same tongue.

After twelve hours (9) _____ round on a (10) _____, the (11) _____ handed him over to a second police officer. There followed a brief argument in which Mr. Scotti expressed amazement at the Rome police force employing someone who did not speak his own language.

Scotti's brilliance is seen in the fact that even when told he was in New York, he refused to believe it.

To get him on a (12) _____ back to San Francisco, he was raced to the (13) _____ in a (14) _____ with sirens screaming. "See," said Scotti to his interpreter, "I know I am in Italy. That's how they (15) _____".

2.97 Translate from Russian into English:

1. Я встретил друга в поезде.
2. В начале XX века люди не могли и мечтать о воздушных путешествиях, а в конце столетия и путешествие в космос не было чем-то необычным
3. Позвони, когда узнаешь точное время обратного рейса. Я тебя встречу в аэропорту.
4. Речные и морские круизы – довольно дорогой вид отдыха, но они пользуются огромной популярностью.

5. Хотя Евротуннель сокращает время путешествия от Англии до континента до 40 минут, многие путешественники продолжают пользоваться паромными переправами, так как они намного дешевле.

6. В большинство горных сел автобусы не ходят, так как там нет шоссе дорог. Добраться туда можно либо на вертолете, либо на лошадях.

7. Чтобы развивать туризм в этом регионе, необходимо построить хорошие дороги, станции техобслуживания, открыть автозаправки, гостиницы и рестораны.

8. Вот ваш билет и посадочный талон. Посадка на самолет через выход №10.

9. Извините, в поезде есть вагон-ресторан? – Разумеется. Через два вагона по направлению к голове поезда.

10. Билетов в купейный вагон не было, мне пришлось взять в общий.

2.98 Fill in the blanks with prepositions

I flew Emirates (1) _____ the Maldives. It was good fun. The stewards (2) _____ Club all look like young Omar Sharif and you get dates and strong Arab coffee (3) _____ you even take (4) _____ (5) _____ every point (6) _____ - the journey a personal video screen records air speed, altitude, distance (7) _____ destination, time (8) _____ destination and exactly where you are. (9) _____ First or Club Class you also get a chauffeured Range Rover (10) _____ home (11) _____ the airport and (12) _____ airport (13) _____ home (14) _____ your return.

But waiting time (15) _____ nearly four hours (16) _____ Dubai for connection is a downer.

I always travel (17) _____ Elegant Resorts because they are simply the best specialist (18) _____ luxury tailor-made holidays. They offer seven nights (19) _____ the Banyan Tree from J 1,505 pp. including all meals. Seven night (20) _____ Soneva Fushi from J1,285 pp. including breakfast. Prices include return flight (21) _____ London by Emirates and inter-island transfers (22) _____ boat or helicopter.

2.99 Fill in the blanks with prepositions

1. How much do you charge _____ the luggage excess?

2. Can I check in here _____ the Air France flight Paris?

3. Please make a written declaration _____ the goods you bought abroad.

4. Our cabin is _____ a lower deck.

5. The voyage _____ England _____ Australia used to take several months.

6. We're thinking _____ taking a trip _____ the mountains now that winter's here.

7. They're going _____ a trip _____ Australia to show the baby _____ their relatives.
8. I sailed _____ Bombay _____ November 11, arriving a month later England.
9. I used to hitch myself, so now I always pick _____ people _____ the side _____ the road.
10. It's a grueling 12-hour journey _____ Lhasa _____ road.
11. Our flight was delayed, so we were stuck _____ the airport all night.
12. Christie did not like long voyages because she suffered _____ seasickness.
- 13 _____ the car ride _____ the airport he told her all about the trip.
14. The airport was jammed _____ thousands _____ passengers from delayed or canceled flights.
15. I was _____ four-lane highway, finally free _____ the down- town traffic.

2.100 Translate into English.

1. Во время службы в военно-морском флоте Пол путешествовал по всему миру.
2. У тебя новая машина? — Да, хочешь прокатиться?
3. Ралли Париж-Даккар - это путешествие на легковых и грузовых машинах по Сахаре.
4. Многие известные путешественники XIX века написали замечательные воспоминания (accounts) о своих путешествиях, которые интересно читать и сейчас.
5. В начале своего путешествия Колумб и не предполагал, что откроет новый континент.
6. Мы подумываем о том, чтобы отправиться в горы на выходные.
7. Вы заезжали в Афины во время ваших путешествий?
8. Я влюбился в русскую архитектуру, когда впервые путешествовал по Золотому кольцу в 1983 году. С тех пор я три раза ездил в Россию и посетил Новгород, Псков и другие северные города.
9. Мы в течение трех часов будем осматривать город, а потом встретимся у автобуса.
10. В начале XX века люди не могли и мечтать о воздушных путешествиях, а в конце столетия и путешествие в космос не было чем-то необычным.

2.101 Write two advantages and two disadvantages for each of the four forms of travel (*by road, by rail, by sea, by air*)

2.102 Translate into English

1. Я встретил старого друга в поезде.
2. Извините, в поезде есть вагон-ресторан? - Разумеется. Через два вагона по направлению к голове поезда.
3. Позвони, когда узнаешь точное время обратного рейса. Я тебя встречу в аэропорту.
4. Билетов в купейный вагон не было, мне пришлось взять в общий. - Какой ужас! Шесть часов в душном, переполненном вагоне. - Ничего, мы в молодости на товарняках ездили.
5. Угонщики сели в самолет в Хитроу.
6. Извини, что я опоздал. Я попал в пробку на пересечении 22 Западной улицы и Рио-Гранде. — Ничего. Нам некуда спешить. Нам надо еще зарегистрироваться и получить посадочные талоны, а также пройти через спецконтроль.
7. Вот ваш билет и посадочный талон. Посадка на самолет через выход № 10.
8. Прибытие рейса 222 М Аэрофлота задерживается из-за бури над Атлантикой.
9. Речные и морские круизы - довольно дорогой вид отдыха, но они пользуются огромной популярностью.
10. «Селебрити» отплывает из Сан-Хуана 10 сентября в полдень.
11. Хотя Евротуннель сокращает время путешествия от Англии до континента до 40 минут, многие путешественники продолжают пользоваться паромными переправами, так как они намного дешевле.
12. За ночь вода поднялась, и нечего было и думать о том, чтобы переправиться через реку на лодке.
13. В большинство горных сел автобусы не ходят, так как там нет шоссейных дорог. Добраться туда можно либо на вертолете, либо на лошадях.
14. Так как меня никто не провожал, я ушел в свою каюту, чтобы не видеть, как стоящие на палубе люди махали и кричали что-то друзьям и родственникам на пирсе.
15. Чтобы развивать туризм в этом регионе, необходимо построить хорошие дороги, станции техобслуживания, открыть автозаправки, гостиницы и рестораны.

2.103 Fill in the blanks with suitable vocabulary

Traveling by Air

Making airline reservations

- A. : _____ I _____ you?
- B. : Yes. I'd like to make a _____ reservation to New York on Tuesday.
- A. : All right. What time would you like to leave Los Angeles?
- B. : Do you have any _____ around 2 p.m.?

- A. : Yes, there's a flight departing at 2:10.
 B. : That'll be fine. I'd like a _____ on June 28 . In the late evening.
 A. : All right. I have you booked on Flight 67 departing Los Angeles on June 23 at 2:00 p.m. and arriving in New York at 11 p.m., New York time.
 Your _____ is Flight 292 departing New York on June 28 at 10:05 p.m. and arriving in Los Angeles at midnight.
 B. : Thank you.

Buying airplane tickets

- A. : I want to go to Chicago on Tuesday, the 1.
 B. : Let me see what's _____ .
 A. : I want to _____ , and I'd prefer a morning _____ .
 B. : TWA has a flight leaving at 10:25.
 A. : That's fine. What time should I _____ ?
 B. : Check-in time is 9:35.

2.104 Translate the following sentences

1. We drove to the airport but couldn't find any place to park.
2. With all the airlines on strike I had no choice but to take my way overland.
3. He lost all his money in a casino in Vegas and had to hitchhike back to San Francisco.
4. The car is in good condition and has done only 15,000 miles.
5. It was dark when the Southbound international express finally passed by.
6. He looked around the train at the other commuters, all as bored with their jobs as he was.
7. They turned left at the gas station into the busy main road.
8. The speed limit on British motorways is 70 miles an hour.
9. There's a police mobile phone somewhere on Highway 61.
10. She backed the car into the drive and parked in front of the house.

2.105 Translate into English

Готовясь к путешествию, следует иметь в виду, что самой дорогой частью вашего вояжа может оказаться дорога до места отдыха. Если вы хотите сэкономить, то лучше всего, скажем, в Германию, Италию, отправиться автобусом, что обойдется вам значительно дешевле поездки поездом или самолетом. Так, автобусом до Берлина можно доехать за 35 долларов. В самой Германии на любом вокзале вы купите за 20 долларов карточку («EURO 26»), которая дает скидку (иногда до 50%) в гостиницах, музеях, дискотеках и на транспорте в 28 странах мира — от Андорры до Эстонии. Центральное бюро «EURO 26» находится в Амстердаме.

Стоимость скидки зависит не только от расстояния, но и от того, сколько человек едет вместе, и даже - в какой день недели.

Самые дорогие билеты - персональные. Если же приобретается групповой билет, допустим на пять взрослых и двух детей, то полную цену должен заплатить только один взрослый, остальные — половину, а ребенок - четверть цены. Выгодно ездить ночью. Если вы садитесь в поезд после 19 часов и выходите из него до 2 часов ночи, вы платите за любую поездку с приличной скидкой. Зато в пятницу, субботу и воскресенье ночной билет становится несколько дороже.

2.106 Translate the following sentences from English into Russian

1. We couldn't afford a vacation but made a few day trips into San Francisco.
2. Eighty thousand air travelers pass through the terminal every day.
3. My father was a well-traveled man who used to entertain us with stories about his journeys abroad.
4. Due to the large amounts of business travel included in the job the boss thinks you should receive an increase in salary.
5. For our summer vacation this year we're touring Spain in a camper.
6. They hijacked a British Airways flight and threatened to blow the plane up if their government did not release its political prisoners.
7. After we'd flown to Melbourne, we thought we'd visit the family before carrying on to Adelaide.
8. Even when you get to Vancouver, there's still a 90-minute flight up to the islands.
9. At the frontier you will be asked your destination and how long you plan to stay.
10. There is no bus service to our village.

2.107 Here are some words connected with travelling. Where would they fit into the table?

bonnet; balloon; deck-chair; guard's van; mast; petrol pump; bus driver; anchor; glider; oar; rudder; left luggage lockers; check-in desk; control tower; canoe; dual carriageaway

Transport type	Different kinds of vehicle	Parts of vehicle	People working with it	Associated facilities

2.108 Translate the following sentences from English into Russian

1. He came home after years of foreign travel.
2. Snow and high winds have disrupted travel in many parts of Britain.
3. We traveled 100 miles on our first days.
4. The trip lasts a week, but two days of that will be spent traveling.

5. When Sally came out of hospital, her husband suggested taking a trip together.
6. Every year he was supposed to go, and every' year he could think of excuses for not making the journey.
7. The job involves a certain amount of traveling.
8. In the book she tells how she traveled round the world taking only a backpack.
9. He went into the travel agent's on impulse and booked a week in France.
10. We have a very long train journey ahead of us.

2.109 Fill in the blanks with the suitable words: *galleys; passengers; delayed; deckchair; ferry; train; mechanic; run out; check; departure lounge; flight; boot; garage; bonnet*

Yesterday John was supposed to take a _____ (1) from London to Paris. He got up very early, put his luggage in the _____ (2) of his car and tried to start the engine. It wouldn't start. John lifted the _____ (3) but he couldn't see what the matter could be. He immediately called his local _____ (4) to ask them to send a _____ (5) at once. Fortunately, the garage had a man free and he was with John within ten minutes. He quickly saw what the matter was. 'You've _____ (6) of petrol', he said. John felt very foolish. 'Why didn't I _____ (7) everything last night?' he wondered. Despite all this, he got to the airport, checked in quite early and then went straight through to the _____ (8) to read a newspaper while he waited. Soon he heard an announcement. 'Passengers on flight BA 282 to Paris are informed that all flights to and from Paris are _____ (9) because of a heavy snowfall last night.' 'If only I had decided to go by _____ (10)', John thought. 'It would probably have been quicker in the end and even if I sometimes feel sick on the _____ (11) across the Channel, it can be quite pleasant sitting in a _____ (12) on the deck, watching the seagulls and the other _____ (13). The _____ (14) on a ship seem to produce much better food than those on an aircraft too.'

MEDIA

2.110 Give Russian equivalents to the following word combinations and phrases:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. domestic broadcasting | 6. variety show | 11.direct satellite broadcasting |
| 2. to be on the air | 7. political broadcast | 12.print production |
| 3. to distort news | 8. startling news | 13.to issue announcement |
| 4. to direct show | 9. motion picture production | 14.to censor news |
| 5. wireless | 10.to jam a broadcast | 15.to be the whole show |

communication

2.111 Give English equivalents to the following word combinations and phrases:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. радиостанция | 6. интервью со знаменитостью | 11. спонсировать спектакль |
| 2. выступать по телевидению | 7. вести направленную передачу | 12. прямой эфир |
| 3. слушать последние известия | 8. образовательная передача | 13. скрывать новости |
| 4. сообщение для печати | 9. официальное сообщение | 14. телевизионное вещание |
| 5. постановка пьесы | 10. смотреть последние известия | 15. попасть на страницы газет |

2.112 Interpret and translate into Russian the following English abbreviations:

BBC _____
GMTV _____
ABS _____
ITN _____

2.113 Translate the following text into English:

Средства массовой информации координируют свою деятельность со всеми сферами управления, нередко участвуют в выработке и принятии решений по законодательным, государственно-административным, экономическим и другим вопросам.

Роль средств массовой информации максимально актуализируется в ситуации нестабильности в качестве информационной составляющей между моментом принятия решения и периодом претворения его в жизнь. Возможности средств массовой информации аккумулировать, сфокусировать общественное мнение, оперативно транслировать его определяют результативность управленческих приемов сохранения стабилизации социальной системы.

Средства массовой информации существуют в «пограничной сфере», где политические идеи взаимодействуют с обыденными представителями масс, с их настроениями, иллюзиями, стереотипами. И задача средств массовой информации состоит в том, чтобы опереться на позитивные политические элементы массового сознания, преодолеть предрассудки и ложные стереотипы.

2.114 Give the name of one programme you know in your country of each type listed below: documentaries; news broadcasts; current affairs programmes; soap operas; quizzes; sitcoms; drama; chat shows; detective stories; sports programmes; weather forecasts; music programmes; game shows; variety shows; commercials

2.115 Write definitions explaining what jobs each of these people involved in the media do:

Example: *A make-up artist makes up the faces of people who are to appear on TV.*

- 1 a foreign correspondent
- 2 a bookseller
- 3 a sub-editor
- 4 a publisher
- 5 a continuity person
- 6 a columnist
- 7 an editor
- 8 a camera operator
- 9 a librarian
- 10 a critic

2.116 Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the most appropriate word from the list: *TV aerial; remote control; a video tape/ cassette; on/off button; satellite dish; camcorder; TV set; headset/headphones*

- 1 He doesn't even get up from the sofa to change channels; he just presses the _____ on the _____.
- 2 You can hear BBC news _____ all over the world.
- 3 A short wave or a VHF radio can _____ many interesting stations.
- 4 Although our _____ was expensive, we've taken some priceless film of our children.
- 5 Children often prefer looking at _____ to reading books.

2.117 Remember any newspaper (it could be in your own language if you can't find an English one) and complete the following sentences.

- 1 The main story today is about _____
- 2 The editorial is about _____
- 3 There are readers' letters on page _____ and they deal with the following topics: _____
- 4 The most interesting feature is about _____
- 5 There is some scandal about _____ and some ads about _____
- 6 The most interesting business story is about _____ and the largest sports article is about _____.
- 7 The most striking photograph shows _____
8. An article about _____ made me feel _____

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Становление коммуникативной компетенции происходит на протяжении всего периода обучения иностранному языку.

Данный практикум направлен на систематизацию, повторение и закрепление наиболее частых грамматических и лексических тем, способствует углублению уровня владения иностранным языком.

В практикум включены разнообразные грамматические и лексические задания, ориентированным на адаптацию к тестовым способам проверки знаний учащихся. Все задания делятся на тематические разделы.

Благодаря универсальности тематики практикума, его можно использовать совместно с любым пособием как в качестве дополнительного материала для изучения грамматики и лексики, так и качестве самостоятельного пособия на соответствующем уровне обучения.

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