А.Ф. Матушак

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (МАТЕРИАЛЫ К УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ) 1 КУРС

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Южно-Уральский государственный гуманитарно-педагогический университет»

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Содержание учебного пособия представляет собой дополненный и переработанный материал работ «Фонетический курс (материалы к учебной дисциплине «Практический курс английского языка»)» и частично «Вводный курс (материалы к учебной дисциплине «Практический курс английского языка»)». Оно включает материал для студентов первого курса бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки). Работа содержит материал для развития устной и письменной речи студентов, обучающихся по направлению, вторым профилем которого является «Английский язык»: «История. Английский язык», «Информатика. Английский язык», «Физика. Английский язык», «Начальное образование. Английский язык», «Дошкольное образование. Английский язык» и др.

Пособие нацелено на подготовку групп студентов, изучавших в школе другие иностранные языки и только начинающих знакомство с английским языком в вузе. В пособии собраны материалы для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по трем аспектам английского языка и видам речевой деятельности (говорение, чтение, письмо). Рекомендуется как в качестве основного учебного пособия, так и в роли дополнительного средства обучения.

Может быть использовано для студентов, которые при выборе индивидуальной образовательной траектории планируют углубленно обучаться иностранному языку, получая связанные с ним дополнительные квалификации.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

| Введение | 4 |
|--------------------------|----|
| ВВОДНО-ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС | |
| Lesson 1 | 5 |
| Lesson 2 | 17 |
| Lesson 3 | 22 |
| Lesson 4 | 29 |
| Lesson 5 | 36 |
| Lesson 6 | 43 |
| Lesson 7 | 51 |
| Lesson 8 | 60 |
| Lesson 9 | 66 |
| Lesson 10 | 76 |

ОСНОВНОЙ КУРС

| Interlesson 1 | 84 |
|---|-----|
| Lesson 11 "My Home" | 86 |
| Interlesson 2 "Modal Verbs and Their Equivalents" | 100 |
| Lesson 12 "My Family" | 105 |
| Lesson 13 "Daily Routine" | 117 |
| Lesson 14 "Week-end" | 124 |
| Заключение | 134 |
| Библиографический список | 135 |

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое пособие включает в себя две части, необходимые при обучении студентов первого курса: вводно-фонетический и основной курс. Вводно-фонетический курс нацелен на постановку / корректировку произносительных навыков. Основной курс в качестве языкового материала отводит приоритетное значение лексической и грамматической сторонам речи.

Пособие может использоваться как основное для подготовки студентов, только начинающих изучение английского языка в вузе (изучавших в школе другой иностранный язык). Планируемые результаты обучения по данному пособию соответствуют требованиям ФГОС 3++, а также Профессионального стандарта педагога [7]. В рубрике «Необходимые знания» Профстандарта подчеркивается требование к знаниям студентов относительно содержания предмета. Пособие формирует знания базового уровня английского языка.

Профстандарт предполагает «проведение занятий в соответствии с целями основной общеобразовательной программы», что также требует от учителя владение умением общения на английском языке на основе лингвистических норм.

Данное пособие может быть использовано как дополнительное, а также в качестве дидактических материалов для самостоятельной работы по языковым предметам («Практический курс английского языка», «Практическая грамматика английского языка») на первом курсе.

Пособие может быть использовано для студентов, которые при выборе индивидуальной образовательной траектории планируют углубленно обучаться иностранному языку, получая связанные с ним дополнительные квалификации.

4

ВОДНО-ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС

LESSON 1

- 1. Органы речи и их работа.
- 2. Буквы и звуки. Классификация звуков речи.
- 3. Подготовительные упражнения для постановки произношения.
- 4. Согласные звуки [m], [b], [p], [n], [l], [d], [t].
- Гласные звуки [аɪ], [еɪ], [ı:]

Особенности английского произношения

Произношение звуков английского языка и интонация представляют определенные трудности. Поэтому прежде всего следует ознакомиться с органами речи и научиться пользоваться ими.

1. Органы речи и их работа

Речевой аппарат человека – это совокупность органов, необходимых для производства речи.

Речевой аппарат можно подразделить на три отдела: *дыхательный*, голосовой, артикуляционный.

Дыхательный отдел состоит из *легких, бронхов, трахеи*. Произнесение звуков речи связано с дыханием, так как речь образуется в фазе выдоха.

Струя воздуха из легких через бронхи попадает в *дыхательное горло*, верхняя часть которого называется *гортаныю*. В гортани находятся *голосовые связки* – представляющие собой две мускулистые пленки, а пространство между ними называется *голосовой щелью*. При взаимодействии мышцы гортани могут соединяться, образуя небольшое треугольное отверстие, которое используется при дыхании и шепоте. При обычном дыхании связки расслаблены, голосовая щель открыта, воздух свободно проходит через гортань. Необходимо отработать специальные упражнения, чтобы овладеть режимом дыхания.

Упражнение 1. Приоткрыть рот, медленно вдохнуть воздух, а затем выдохнуть тоже через рот. Вдох и выдох свободны. Дыхание бесшумно. Затем ускорить выдох до появления едва заметного шума. Шум появляется в результате прохождения большего количества воздуха через узкую голосовую щель. Чем уже голосовая щель, тем сильнее шум.

Если голосовые связки смыкаются, струя воздуха заставляет их вибрировать, в результате чего мы слышим *голос*.

Голосовой отдел – гортань, голосовые связки. При произношении большинства звуков происходит вибрация связок – это гласные и звонкие согласные. Согласные звуки, произносимые без вибрации, называются глухими, т.к. лишены голоса.

Упражнение 2. Большой и указательный пальцы приложить к выступу гортани ниже подбородка и произнесите звук [333]. Вы почувствуете вибрацию связок. Если вы произнесете [ССС], то вибраций не почувствуете. Это упражнение научит вас определять наличие или отсутствие голоса при произнесении различных звуков.

Когда голосовая щель плотно закрыта, дыхание задерживается, и воздух из легких накапливается под связками. Если связки быстро размыкаются, то вырвавшийся воздух создает шум, похожий на "взрыв". Такой взрыв часто встречается при произнесении начального гласного и называется *сильным приступом*.

Артикуляционный отдел – полости и органы, находящиеся над гортанью. Из гортани струя воздуха попадает в *елотку*, а оттуда – в *ротовую* или носовую полость. Они являются резонаторами. Глотка заканчивается небной занавеской с язычком (увулой). Верхняя часть ротовой полости называется нёбом. Нёбо делится на мягкое нёбо (задняя часть), твердое нёбо (центральная часть) и заканчивается альвеолами (бугорки за верхними зубами).

Когда мягкое нёбо опущено, воздух идет в носовую полость и выходит через нос. Это обычное положение, когда человек дышит носом. Это также позиция при произнесении звуков "M" и "H" (m, n).

В английском языке многие согласные произносятся при касании альвеол или рядом с ними.

6

Очень важный орган язык. Он делится на несколько частей: задняя часть (напротив мягкого нёба), центральная часть – напротив твердого нёба и передняя часть с кончиком. Язык может двигаться вверх и вниз, вперед и назад.

Губы тоже могут принимать разное положение: *нейтральное, округленное, выдвинутое вперед*. Все органы речи можно разделить на две группы: активные и пассивные.

Активные органы речи подвижны и принимают участие в формировании звуков. К *пассивным органам* речи относятся зубы, твердое нёбо, альвеолы.

Артикуляция – (от лат. *articulare* – членораздельно произносить) деятельность органов речи, связанная с произнесением звуков, слогов и т.д.

При формировании того или иного звука важна форма, которую принимают губы. Губы могут быть *нейтрально* расположены (как, например, при произнесении звука "А" в русском языке); *растянуты* (рус. "И") или *округлены* "О" и с выпячиванием "У". Округление называется *лабиализацией*.

Упражнение 3. С помощью зеркала проверьте правильность положения органов речи при произнесении русского звука "А": нижняя челюсть опущена, тело языка лежит низко по центру полости рта, резонатор широкий, губы нейтральные.

Если мягкое нёбо опущено и воздух выходит через носовую полость, то образуются носовые сонанты, например, русский "М". Носовые сонанты обладают длительностью и почти полным отсутствием шума, поэтому могут образовывать слоги.

Упражнение 4. Сомкнуть губы, с голосом пропустить воздух через нос. Звук продлить – "МММ".

Каждый звук имеет 3 артикуляционные базы:

- *приступ (экскурсия)* перевод органов речи из спокойного состояния в положение, требуемое произносимым звуком;
- выдержка сохранение положения органов для произнесения звука;
- отступ (рекурсия) выход органов речи из положения выдержки.

2. Буквы и звуки. Классификация звуков речи

Звуки речи, которые мы слышим и произносим в процессе общения, на письме передаются *буквами*. В английском языке существует большое расхождение между буквами и звуками речи: 26 букв английского алфавита передают 44 звука.

Звуки речи принято подразделять на *еласные* и *согласные*. В английском языке 20 гласных звуков и 24 согласных. *Гласные* звуки произносятся с голосом, если струя воздуха не встречает преград и не производит шума. *Согласные* звуки отличаются наличием шума при преодолении преграды струей воздуха.

Звуки принято обозначать специальными значками – *транскрипциями*, которые заключаются в *квадратные скобки*: [m].

Классификация гласных

В зависимости от *стабильности артикуляции* гласные звуки подразделяются на *монофтонги, дифтонги и дифтонгоиды.*

Монофтонги – это гласные, при произнесении которых органы речи сохраняют качество гласного устойчиво. В английском языке 10 монофтонгов: [1], [e], [æ], [u], [ɔ], [ɔ], [a:], [ə:], [ə], [A].

В английском языке, кроме долгих и кратких монофтонгов, имеются сложные гласные звуки – *дифтонги*, артикуляция которых начинается с устойчивого гласного звука, который затем в конце выдержки переходит в легкое скольжение – *глайд*.

Дифтонги состоят из двух разных элементов: *ядра* (основного звука) и *глайда*. Ударение падает на ядро, второй элемент, являясь не полным звуком ударения не получает. Например: [аɪ].

Дифтонгоиды – гласные звуки, состоящие из двух близких по способу артикуляции элементов. В английском языке два дифтонгоида [I:] и [u:].

Классификация английских гласных производится а) *по положению языка* и б) *по положению губ*.

В зависимости от положения языка гласные делятся на:

- гласные переднего ряда [I], [e];

- гласные переднего сдвинутого назад ряда (front-retracted): [1], [a1], [au], [1ə];

- гласные смешанного ряда: [ə:], [ə];

- гласные заднего ряда: [u], [ɔ], [ɔ:], [a:].

В зависимости от *степени подъема* той или иной части языка гласные подразделяются на:

- гласные высокого подъема: [I], [I:], [u], [u:], [Iэ]; [uə];

- гласные среднего подъема: [e], [ə:], [ə], [ei], [eə], [əu];

- гласные *низкого подъема*: [æ], [л], [a:], [э], [аи], [аи], [эІ].

По положению губ гласные делятся на лабиализованные и нелабиализованные.

- лабиализованные: [ɔ], [ɔ:], [u], [u:];

- нелабиализованные: [I], [I:], [e], [æ], [ə:], [ə], [a:], [л].

Английские гласные делятся на долгие и краткие. Долгота гласного звука в английском языке важна, так как выполняет *смыслоразличительную* функцию: [bit – bi:t].

Классификация согласных

Согласные звуки отличаются от гласных наличием шума, возникающего при преодолении преграды на пути воздушного потока на различных участках речевого аппарата.

Английские согласные принято классифицировать по следующим принципам:

- по способу образования преграды;

по работе активного органа речи и месту образования преграды;

- по участию голосовых связок.

По способу образования преграды согласные подразделяются на *смычные, ще*-*левые, аффрикаты* и *дрожащие*.

Смычные образуются путем полного смыкания артикулирующих органов речи. Если при размыкании преграды струя воздуха производит сильный звук, подобный взрыву, согласный называется *взрывным*: [b], [p]. Взрывные согласные в английском языке имеют некоторые особенности, отличающие их от русских взрывных согласных характером взрыва. Различия между глухими и звонкими взрывными значительно ярче, чем в русских. Это происходит благодаря более интенсивному напряжению мышц органов, образующих преграды, и более длительной выдержке. В результате взрыв становится более сильным и сопровождается шумом, который называют *придыханием*, или *аспирацией*.

Упражнение 5

| b – b – b – b |
|---------------|
| p – p – p – p |
| b-p-b-p |

Оба звука должны быть достаточно напряженными, аспирация при взрыве – отчетливой, но при этом естественной. Следует устранять призвук, который может появляться при недостаточно энергичном размыкании преграды.

При произнесении звуков [m], [n] проход для воздуха через ротовую полость закрыт, так как мягкое нёбо опущено. Воздух проходит через нос. Так образуются *носовые* звуки, которые называются *смычными сонантами*. Особо следует избегать смягчения сонантов, подобно русскому *мясо*, *няня*. Такое смягчение звуков характерно для русского языка и называется *палатализация*.

В английском языке согласные произносятся без палатализации, твердо.

Когда артикулирующие органы сближаются настолько, что производят шум трения, то образуются щелевые согласные, которые называются *фрикативными* звуками: [f], [v], [h]. Если проход для воздушной струи несколько шире, то образуются щелевые сонанты. При этом воздух может проходить вдоль всей плоскости языка, как в случае с " \tilde{M} " (*срединные* сонанты), либо по бокам языка, как в случае с [l] (*боковые*, или *латеральные сонанты*).

Аффрикаты образуются, когда полная преграда переходит в неполную: [ʧ], [ʤ]. *Дрожащий* русский сонант [р] артикулируется вибрирующим кончиком языка.

По работе активного органа речи и месту образования преграды согласные делятся на:

а) губно-губные согласные – преграда образуется при смыкании или сближении верхней и нижней губ: [m], [b], [p], [w].

б) губно-зубные согласные образуются при сближении верхних зубов с нижней губой: [f], [v]. в) переднеязычные согласные, в образовании которых принимает участие передняя часть языка. Они в свою очередь подразделяются на *дорсальные, апикальные и какуминальные*:

- при произнесении *дорсальных* согласных кончик языка слегка опущен и пассивен: [т];
- кончик языка принимает активное участие в произнесении *апикальных* согласных: [n], [l], [θ], [z];

При произнесении *какуминальных* согласных кончик языка слегка загнут назад как при произнесении звуков [p], [r].

Переднеязычные согласные называются *альвеолярными*, если артикулируются у альвеол и *зубными* при артикуляции у верхних зубов.

г) *среднеязычные* согласные образуются при подъеме средней части языка к твердому нёбу. По месту образования преграды они называются *палатальными*: [й], [j].

д) При артикуляции *заднеязычных* согласных задняя часть спинки языка поднимается к мягкому нёбу. Эти согласные еще называют *задненёбными* или *велярными*: [k], [q], [ŋ].

По участию голосовых связок согласные делятся на *звонкие* и *глухие*. При произнесении *звонких* согласных голосовые связки вибрируют и производят голос: [b], [ŋ]. При произнесении глухих согласных отсутствует вибрация голосовых связок а, следовательно, и голос: [k], [p], [t].

Понятие слога

Слова в устной речи располагаются в соответствии с выработанным в ходе исторического развития порядком, основанным на закономерностях сочетаемости языковых звуков: каждый устойчивый гласный звук может выступать в качестве ведущего в сочетании с согласными звуками, образуя артикуляционные единства. Такие единства принято называть *слогами*.

Гласный, выступающий в роли ведущего в слоге, называется слогообразующим. Существуют два типа слогов: открытый слог, который оканчивается гласной, и закрытый слог, если он оканчивается согласной.

Для английского языка характерно так *называемое сонантное слогообразование*. Несмотря на устойчивость этого типа слогообразования, оно не употребляется отдельно, а всегда связано с предшествующим слогом, где в качестве слогообразующего выступает гласный звук.

В слове один или два слога выделяются акустически и производят впечатление более сильных. Такое выделение слогов называется *словесным ударением*.

3. Подготовительные упражнения для постановки произношения

Упражнения для губ

Для того, чтобы научиться правильно и уверенно произносить звуки английского языка, необходимо освоить специальные упражнения для губ и языка, которые помогут управлять этими органами речи. Все упражнения проделываются с зеркалом.

Упражнение 1. Обнажение зубов ("оскал"). Губы при близко расположенных челюстях разомкнуть вверх и вниз, слегка обнажая оба ряда зубов. Затем снова сомкнуть губы и держать в слегка натянутом положении, без выпячивания ("плоский уклад").

Упражнение 2. Оскал с раскрыванием и закрыванием рта: опускать и поднимать нижнюю челюсть при обнаженных зубах. Губы держать в плоском укладе.

Упражнение 3. Опускание и поднимание нижней губы. Слегка приподняв верхнюю губу, обнажить край верхних зубов и прижать к ним нижнюю губу, опустить нижнюю губу, обнажив нижние зубы. Повторять это движение, не опуская челюсти. Верхняя губа неподвижна.

Упражнение 4. Выпячивание губ ("**хоботок**"). Губы энергично выпятить вперед. Напряженно выдувать воздух через сократившееся отверстие. Не допускать свистящего шума.

Упражнение 5. Чередование губных укладов "оскал" и "хоботок". Движения углов рта должны быть одновременными и симметричными.

Упражнение 6. "Плоское округление". Раскрыв рот с "оскалом", медленно округлять губы, оставляя их прижатыми к зубам и постепенно сокращая отверстие. Губы не выпячиваются. Нижняя челюсть неподвижна в опущенном положении.

Упражнения для языка

Упражнение 1. Высовывание распластанного языка ("лопатой"). Обнажить зубы, придать языку плоскую, широкую форму, так чтобы края его по всему полукругу касались верхних зубов. Слегка протиснуть язык между верхними и нижними зубами. Зубы верхней челюсти слегка скоблят по спинке языка. Продуть воздух. Высовывая язык не загибать его вниз. Не прикасаться к языку губами.

Упражнение 2. Высовывание заостренного языка ("**жалом**"). Обнажить зубы. Высовывая заостренный язык, не прикасаться к нему губами. Направление вперед и вверх.

Упражнение 3. Прощупывание линии поперечного разреза полости рта кончиком языка.

Упражнение 4. Чередование дорсального и апикального укладов языка. Приложить кончик языка к нижним зубам, выгнуть аркой среднюю часть языка ("дорсальный уклад"). Затем перевести язык в апикальное положение и коснуться альвеол кончиком языка ("апикальный уклад"). Кончик языка загибается поочередно вверх и вниз.

Характеристика звуков

Согласные [m], [b], [p], [n], [l], [d], [t] Гласные [аɪ], [еɪ], [ɪ:]

[I:] – губы уложены плоско, зубы слегка приоткрыты. Звук неоднороден на своем протяжении: начало напоминает русский звук "ы". Звук закрытый, напоминает звук "и" в слове "ива". Долгота гласных зависит от позиции в слове. Наибольшая долгота звука под ударением в конце слова. Немного короче перед звонкими согласными и самый короткий перед глухими согласными.

[ai], [ei] – для получения передней артикуляции язык необходимо слегка выгнуть, уложив кончик у корней нижних зубов так, чтобы спинка горбилась, образуя арку своей средней частью. Глайд произносится очень легко.

[m], [b], [p] – Размыкание должно быть быстрым и отчетливым; оно должно осуществляться движением губ, а не опусканием нижней челюсти. Верхние и нижние зубы слегка обнажаются.

[n], [l], [d], [t] – Кончик языка следует приподнимать перпендикулярно, не загибая ни назад, ни вниз, строго сохраняя апикальность. Сначала отработать произношение [nnn], [lll]. Контролируйте положение языка.

Существует два оттенка согласного [l] в зависимости от его положения в слове. Перед гласными звуками произносится мягкий оттенок звука, перед согласными и в конце слова – твердый оттенок.

Буквы В b [bı:], M m [em], P p [pɪ:], E e [ı:], T t [tɪ:], N n [en], Y y [waɪ], I i [aɪ]

| 1 | | | 2 | | | | 3 | |
|------------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|--|
| mai | mei | | nai | nei | nı: | | nnnı: | |
| baı | beı | | daı | deı | dı: | | 111: | |
| раг | реі | | laı | leı | 11: | | nı: – dı: | |
| nai | nei | | tai | teı | tı: | | mmı: | |
| laı | leı | | | | | | ы: – рі: | |
| daı | deı | | | | | | dı: – tı: | |
| | | | | | | | tı: – tı:m | |
| | | | | | | | tı: – tı:d | |
| | | | | | | - | | |
| ma | ıl – meil – | mı:l | naıl – ne | ıl – nı:l | pain - | - pein – p | 1:1 | |
| рат – рет – рт:р | | рг:р | daı – dei | – dı:d | mai – mei – mi:t | | | |
| laı | – lei – | lı:p | nai – ne | 1 – n1:d | baı – beı – bı:t | | | |

Тренировочные упражнения

Правила чтения

Особенность английского языка заключается в том, что каждая гласная буква имеет до четырех вариантов чтения в ударном слоге. Это зависит от типа слога, а тип слога, в свою очередь, зависит от буквы, следующей за ударной гласной. Принято различать четыре типа слога.

1. Открытый слог – слог, оканчивающийся на гласную. Открытый слог подразделяется на: абсолютно открытый, т.е. его графический образ совпадает с фонетическим (me [mi:]), и условно открытый – т.е. только графически открытый, а фонетически закрытый (Pete [pi:t]).

2. Закрытый слог – слог, заканчивающийся одной или несколькими согласными, кроме **r**.

3. Третьим типом слога называется слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует буква **r** [a:]. Буква **r** не читается, она указывает на долготу предшествующей гласной.

Каждый слог является *носителем тона*. В устной речи, где слоги следуют один за другим, они образуют плавно скользящую мелодию. В речи они получили термин *мелодика*. Мелодика – это важная часть речевой интонации.

В І типе слога – в открытом слоге – гласные читаются алфавитно: be [bi:], me [mi:], Pete [pi:t].

Во II типе – в закрытом слоге – гласная читается как краткий звук: net [net], pen [pen], ten [ten].

Ударение

Выделение одного или двух слогов в слове называется *словесным ударением* и обозначается значком [[′]] перед ударным слогом. Ударные слоги производят впечатление более сильных.

Выделение слов в предложении называется *фразовым ударением*. Наиболее распространенным видом фразового ударения является *синтаксическое ударение*, при котором ударение получают знаменательные слова, служебные – безударны.

Следует упомянуть еще один вид ударения – *логическое*, которое выделяет логический центр высказывания.

15

| [aɪ] | [eɪ] |
|--------------|--------------|
| \downarrow | \downarrow |
| my | May |
| buy | pay |
| pie | bay |
| die | day |
| nigh | nay |
| lie | lay |
| tie | Tay |

[I:]

dee – deed – deep be – been – beet me – meed – meet

ΤΕΧΤΟΝΕ

meet 'Pete May 'day my 'ie my 'pie meet 'May buy 'tie my 'tea my 'pain my 'maid main 'meal meet my 'maid buy 'tea my 'meal

Задания для самостоятельной работы

- 1. Повторите упражнения для губ и языка. Научитесь делать их уверено.
- 2. Повторите освоенные на уроке звуки.

3. Прочитайте:

mait mei baid beid laim leid nei nai pein pain teim taim main mein bait beit lait leit neim nail peil pail teil tail

| aı – daı – daıt | mai | main |
|------------------|-----|------|
| eı – deı – deıt | mai | meid |
| ı: – tı:n – tı:d | mai | mı:l |

LESSON 2

| Фонетика | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Согласные [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [k], [q] | | | | | | | |
| Гласные [ɪ], [e], [u], [u:] | | | | | | | |
| Правила чтения | | | | | | | |
| Понятие об интонации. Два типа тона | | | | | | | |
| Грамматика | | | | | | | |
| 1. Понятие об инфинитиве. | | | | | | | |
| 2. Повелительное наклонение. | | | | | | | |
| 3. Имя существительное. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые суще- | | | | | | | |
| ствительные. | | | | | | | |
| 4. Множественное число существительных | | | | | | | |

[s], [z] – в отличие от русских звуков [c] и [з]язык должен находиться у альвеол; следует избегать палатализации и свиста. В конце слова [z] не оглушается.

[ʃ], [ʒ] – английский звук [ʃ] не должен быть таким мягким как русский звук [ш] для достижения нужного эффекта следует поднимать среднюю часть языка к твердому нёбу.

[f], [v] – повторить упражнение 3 для губ. При произнесении звуков следить за верхней губой, которая при нормальном укладе в артикуляции не участвует.

[θ], [ð] – повторить упражнение 1 для языка. Струя воздуха должна быть рассеянной. Избегать" западания языка", т.е. его положения за зубами. Язык не должен лежать на губах при произнесении звука.

[k], [q] – английские звуки энергичнее соответствующих русских звуков. Звук [k] произносится с аспирацией [kh].

[i] – язык находится в передней части ротовой полости. Кончик языка – у основания нижних зубов. Средняя часть языка приподнята, но не так высоко, как при произнесении [I:].

17

[е] - кончик языка находится у нижних зубов, губы слегка растянуты. Нижняя челюсть не опускается. Звук похож на "е" в русском слове "жесть".

[u] - главное - плоский уклад губ, округления нет. Губы вялые не напряженные, чуть раздвинуты, чтобы были видны зубы.

[u:] - вначале артикуляция как у краткого звука, в конце артикуляции губы слегка округляются и чуть сдвигаются, что придает звуку дифтонгичность. Язык немного выдвинут вперед.

| Буквы |
|---|
| Uu [ju:], Ss [es], Zz [zed], Vv [vi:], Aa [ei], Ff [ef] |

Тренировочные упражнения

| 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| sss - zzz ∭ - 333 fff - vvv | $s - \theta - s - \delta$ f - \theta - v - \text{d} $\int -s - 3 - z$ d - $\int - \theta - z$ | zzz 000 sss | аі | mait qeit laif | qaıd leıd faıv | dı: - dıd - dıp sı: - sın - sık bı: - bıq - bıt |
| 666 – 600 | ð- ∫- θ -z | ððð ∭ ððð fff vvv | eı ı: u: | deit nais keik qeip | qeıv naın veıq laız | |

8

| nı:t – nı:d – nı: |
|--------------------|
| dı:p – dı:d – dı: |
| lı:k – lı:q – lı: |
| mı:t – mı:n – mı: |
| bı:t – bı:d – bı: |
| pı:k – pı: n – pı: |
| kı:p – kı:n – kı: |

| 9 | |
|------------------|-----------|
| mein – men – met | pın – pen |
| pein – pen – pet | tın – ten |
| leid – led – let | fıt – fed |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

10



| 11 | | 12 | | | 13 | | 14 |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|-------------------|
| θθθι:m | beiððð | nı: | lı:n | tı: | baız | tız – ız – ıt | ku: – kud – kuk |
| ðððem | fei000 | snı:z | slı:p | stı:m | sez | tın – ın – ıf | ∫u: – ∫ud – ∫uk |
| θθθιk | mιθθθ | snı:k | slı:v | stı:p | deız | ı´tız | pu: – pul – put |
| θθθeft | smiθθθ | | | | penz | ´ızıt | su: – su:n – su:θ |
| | | | | | qıvz | ´ıznt | |
| | | | | | dıqz | ı´tıznt | |
| | | | | | bedz | ´ızntıt | |

ı´tız \downarrow leit ´ızıt \uparrow leit ı \downarrow tıznt leit \uparrow ızntıt leit

Правила чтения

1. Буква s [es] читается как [s]:

a) перед согласными: test;

б) в начале слова: sit;

в) на конце слова после глухой согласной: pets;

г) в сочетании ss: Miss [mis]:

как[z]:

а) на конце слова после звонкого согласного или гласного:

pens [penz]

bees [bi:z];

б) между двумя гласными буквами: visit [´vızıt];

2. Буква z [zed] всегда читается как [z]: size [[saiz].

Понятие об интонации. Два типа тона

Под интонацией понимается сложное сочетание мелодики (высоты голосового тона), фразового ударения (силы произнесения слов), темпа, тембра и ритма.

Интонация - важное средство выражения значения высказывания.

В английском языке имеются два основных тона: нисходящий и восходящий. Нисходящий тон выражает законченность высказывания и употребляется в конце повествовательных предложений.

Восходящий тон выражает незаконченность мысли, отсутствие категоричности и используется при перечислении, в общем вопросе и т.д.

Графически нисходящий тон принято обозначать стрелкой вниз↓, а восходящий тон – стрелкой вверх↑.

ΤΕΧΤΤWΟ

| my ↓tie | five ↓ties | tell ↓Ted | ↓tell me | ↓find it |
|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| my ↓pen | ten ↓pens | meet ↓Ben | ↓meet me | ↓send it |
| my ↓life | seven ↓beds | send ↓Ben | ↓send me | ↓spell it |

Find my ↓test. Send me my ↓test. ↓ Meet me. Send Ted five ↓ties. Send Bess nine ↓pens. Let me meet ↓Ted. Let me ↓send it. Meet ↓Bess. Meet ↓Tim. ↓Find Tim. ↓Spell it.

Let me ↓see! – Разрешите подумать! ↓Spell it! – Прочитайте его (слово) по буквам! Let me ↓spell it. – Разрешите мне сказать его по буквам.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Понятие об инфинитиве (неопределенной форме глагола).

Форма инфинитива совпадает с основой глагола. Отличительным признаком инфинитива является частица **to**, которая обычно предшествует ему: **to be, to spell.**

2. Повелительное наклонение. Утвердительная форма глагола в повелительном наклонении как для единственного, так и для множественного числа совпадает с основой глагола: **tell, meet**.

20

В побудительном предложении сказуемое стоит на первом месте. Подлежащее, как правило, в таких предложениях не упоминается. Побудительные предложения произносятся с нисходящим тоном.

 Meet ↓Ben.
 Познакомьтесь с Беном. (Встречайте Бена.)

 Tell ↓Pete.
 Скажите Петру.

3. Имена существительные подразделяются на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. Исчисляемые существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное. Неисчисляемые существительные во множественном числе не употребляются.

4. Множественное число образуется при помощи окончания **-s (-es)**: tests, beds, ties.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Выпишите в отдельные колонки слова со звуками [I, e, I:, ai].

Nine, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, beef, see, send, pie, tie.

2. Напишите в орфографии следующие слова. [pen, mi:t, faiv, let, pet, nain, pei, mi:, lai, bi:z].

3. Выпишите в две колонки существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

Plan, bus, snow, air, house, sugar, student, sand, hair, moon, book, advice, dog, bread, money, toy, car, information, finger, news, work, cap, station, butter.

4. Прочитайте вслух следующие существительные, обращая внимание на произнесение окончания множественного числа.

pens, sets, beds, tips, pits, lips, lies, bids, nets, seeds, tests, lids.

5. Переведите на английский язык.

a) моя ручка, семь кроватей, мой галстук, девять ручек, десять галстуков, мои ручки;

б) 1. Найдите мой галстук. 2. Познакомьтесь с Беном. 3. Пришлите мне семь галстуков. 4. Пришлите Бесс семь ручек. 5. Дайте мне мою ручку. 6. Найдите Петра.

6. Научитесь писать буквы алфавита и выучите их названия.

LESSON 3

Фонетика

Согласные [ʧ], [dʒ], [j], [ŋ]

Гласные [әu], [au], [æ], [ә]

Правила чтения

Грамматика

1. Множественное число существительных. Исключения.

2. Понятие об артикле.

3. Предложение. Общие сведения.

4. Указательные местоимения this - these; that - those

5. Вопросительные предложения. Общий вопрос.

Краткий утвердительный и отрицательный ответ

[ʧ], [dʒ] – апикально-альвеолярная артикуляция. Избегать раздельного произношения звуков [д] и [ж]. Чтобы "почувствовать" звук [ʧ]можно пользоваться регрессивной ассимиляцией в русских сочетаниях "печь дымит", "с плеч долой" и [dʒ] "меч златой", "прочь домой".

[j] – в отличие от русского "й" отсутствует шум как при произношении слова "ясно", в котором "й" произносится почти без шума.

[ŋ] - с помощью зеркала рассмотреть заднеязычное смыкание. Сделать уклад и произнести "ма" или "на".

[ou] – Начать с оскала с чуть раздвинутыми зубами. Затем быстро сократить отверстие, энергично сдвинув губы к центру – плоское округление. Язык отодвинут назад, чтобы избежать звуков [e] или [э].

[au] – Передняя артикуляция ядра дифтонга, как при произнесении [ai]. Плоский уклад, при произнесении глайда округление едва заметно.

[æ] – Губы несколько растянуты, нижняя челюсть опущена, кончик языка касается нижних зубов, средняя спинка языка немного выгибается вперед и кверху. Звук очень открытый, напоминает одновременно [а] и [э]. Если больше [а] – сильнее выгнуть язык; если больше [э] – увеличить раствор рта. [э] – нейтральный гласный, образуется в результате редукции (ослабления) гласных в безударном положении. Он всегда безударный и легко подвергается влиянию соседних звуков. Он может иметь а-образный или э-образный оттенок, но не превращаться в них. Чтобы избежать этого, необходимо сосредоточиться на ударном гласном.

Буквы О о [ou], С с [si:], G g [dʒi:], J j [dʒei], L l [el], D d [di:]

| 15 | | | | 16 | | | | | 17 | | 18 | | | |
|------------|--------------|------|--------|-----|------|-------|------|----|----------|----|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| tı: – ∯ı:p | 31: - | d31: | | qou | lou | kout | t | | ððði: z | | es – | jes | kju: – fji | u: – stju: |
| t∫em | dzei | | | nou | slou | nout | t | | ði: z | | en – | jen | nj | u:z |
| eɪʧ | eīdz | | | sou | snou | soup | > | | ´θι: sis | | el – j | el | sj | u:t |
| t∫aıld | dʒu: | n | | | | | | | ðððıs | | u: – j | ju: | ´bj | u:tı |
| tı:∮ | dzu: | ´laı | | | | | | | saiððð | | 1: - j1 | • | ´mjı | u:zık |
| ınţſ | ffeine | dz | | | | | | | su:000 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | 20 | | | | 21 | | | | | 22 | | - |
| որո ո | | | æn | 1 | neim | | kau | L | ´autfıt | | | ´ʧaır | | |
| ղղղե ո | | | æn | | pein | | nau | | ´autluk | | | ´s <u>o</u> u | | |
| ŋŋŋq ´ə | eŋql | | ma | - | mein | | ðau | L | ´fauntıı | | | ´tı: ∮ | , Ə | |
| | | | lær | - | deıt | | tauı | n | ´maunt | IN | | | | |
| | | | flæ | t | leıt | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| t∫æt | ffæp | | eıdz | | dʒɪp | jert | ; | | ju:θ | ŋł | ζ. | ſŋc | lı∫ | |
| ´ffeifi | ffeis | | dzæ | b | dʒaı | jı:n | nz | | ju:l | ſŋ | kı | ´ær |)ql | |
| ´∬eini | f í:z | | dʒɪn | L | dʒɪm | ´jel | lou | | ´jæŋkı | ´æ | ŋkə | ´ær |)qlıə | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ız ə ´bæq | | ĺΖ1 | nt ə ´ | bæq | 'ł | æq iz | | 1 | pen iz | | | | | |
| ız ´ðis | | IZ | θık | | IZ | íðæt | | IZ | ´θın | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Тренировочные упражнения

| ´ðıs ız ə ↓bæq | ´ðæt ız ə↓pen | íðæt íba | eq 1z ↓blæk |
|------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| ðə ´taı ız ↓blæk | íz ðis ə Íblæk | : ↑bæq | ðə ´taı ız↓pıŋk |

Правила чтения

1. Буква **А,а** [еі] в открытом слоге читается как в алфавите: plane [plein] name [neim]

2. В закрытом слоге буква A,a [ei] читается как [æ]:plan [plæn]man [mæn]

 Буквосочетания ai, ay читаются как [ei]: main [mein] May [mei] Spain [spein] day [dei]

4. Буква **С,с** [si:] читается как [s] перед гласной **e**: nice [nais]

TEXT THREE

This is a \downarrow pencil. Is this a \uparrow pencil? \downarrow Yes, it \downarrow is. \downarrow No, it \downarrow isn't. Is this a book? Yes, it is. Is this a bag? No, it isn't. Is this a map? Yes, it is. Is this a lamp? No, it isn't. Is this a \uparrow table or a \downarrow map? It's a \downarrow table. Is this a \uparrow table or a \downarrow map? It's a map. Is this a book or a map? It's a lamp. Is this a knife or a pencil? It's a knife. Is this a pencil or a pen? It's a pencil

My name's Tom. This is my house. It is a large house with a big garden. My house is in Klin. It is a small town near Moscow. Is Klin a big city? – No, it isn't. Is it near Moscow? – Yes, it is.

Good-bye!

Контрольные упражнения

| ∬æp | ed3 | jı:mz | ´ıŋkı |
|--------|------|-------|---------|
| ţſı:z | dʒæm | jert | ´æŋkə |
| ´∬eini | dʒıl | ju:l | ´æŋqlıə |

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Множественное число существительных. Исключения

В английском языке есть ряд существительных, которые сохранили старое образование множественного числа путем изменения гласной корня: a man – men; woman – women; foot – feet; tooth – teeth; goose – geese; mouse – mice; louse – lice; child – children.

2. Понятие об артикле

Артикль – это служебное слово, которое не имеет самостоятельного значения и является особым определителем существительного.

В английском языке существует два артикля – *неопределенный и определенный*. Неопределенный артикль употребляется в смысле "один," "какой-то"; определенный артикль употребляется в значении "этот," "тот." Например: По вечерам я люблю почитать (какую-то) книгу. Где (эта) книга? I like to read **a book** in the evening. **The book** is on the table.

Неопределенный артикль может употребляться только с существительными в единственном числе, так как произошел от числительного "один." Во множественном числе он опускается: Send me a pen. Send me pens.

Если существительное начинается с гласной буквы, то употребляется вариант **an:** Send me an apple.

3. Предложение

В зависимости от цели высказывания предложения делятся на следующие виды:

a) повествовательные: My name's Ann.

- б) вопросительные: Is it a map?
- в) побудительные: Tell Bess my name.
- г) восклицательные: So be it!

Главные члены предложения: подлежащее и сказуемое. В английском языке подлежащее обязательно присутствует, оно может быть выражено а) именем существительным (**Ann** is ill.) или б) местоимением (**It** is dark.)

Сказуемое может быть простым глагольным *Men go home*. Или составным именным Ann is ill. В английском языке глагол-связка никогда не опускается.

4. Указательные местоимения *this* и *that* имеют формы множественного числа: *these* и *those* соответственно. Местоимения *this, that u these, those* в предложении согласуются с глаголом: *This is a pen. These are pens. That is a map. Those are maps.*

5. Общие вопросы

Вопросы, требующие ответа **да** или **нет** называются общими вопросами. В английском языке они начинаются с глагола:

| Глагол-связка | подлежащее | Именная часть сказуемого или обстоятельство места |
|---------------|------------|---|
| Is | my name | Ann? |
| Is | Ann | in Moscow? |

Общие вопросы произносятся с восходящим тоном, причем на глагол, с которого начинается вопрос, обычно падает ударение:

´Is ´this a ↑pen?

Краткий утвердительный ответ состоит из слова **Yes** (да), подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением в именительном падеже и глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме. Слово **Yes** на письме всегда отделяется запятой, а в речи произносится с нисходящим тоном.

'Is 'this a pen? - Ves, it is.

Краткий отрицательный ответ состоит из слова **No** (нет), подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением в именительном падеже, глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме и отрицательной частицы **not**. Слово **No** на письме всегда отделяется запятой и в речи обычно произносится с нисходящим тоном.

'Is 'this a $pen? - \downarrow No$, it is $\downarrow not$.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Learn the letters.

2. Spell the words.

Where, till, buy, try, interesting, quite, apply, very, trolley, garden, gone, birch

3. Write the words.

[plæn, ði: z, mein, plein, mæp, blæk, deit]

4. Say where the indefinite article should be used.

1. На столе *ваза*. 2. *Самолет* уже прилетел. 3. *Вечер* был дождливый. 4. Это был сложный *план*. 5. *Новость* получена. 6. Летом мы поехали на *море*. 7. Они испекли вкусный *торт*. 8. *Фильм* поставлен по книге. 9. Мои друзья посадили прекрасный *сад*. 10. *Сад* находится за городом.

5. Translate into English.

1. Семь комнат, пять сумок, шесть работ, десять парков, один студент. 2. Встреть друзей. 3. Их зовут Пит и Эмма. 4. Это их сад, он красивый. 5. Дайте, пожалуйста, мел.

6. Make up sentences using the words.

Model: 1. This is a book. These are books.

pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

Model: 2. That is a book. Those are books.

pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

Model: 3. The book is interesting. pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp. (old, red, green, new, tidy, big, large, young.)

Model: 4. There are pens on the table. pencil, apple, book, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

7. Describe what there is:a) in the classroom;b) on your table;

c) in the bag.

8. Make up sentences on the model.

Model: 1. This is a book, isn't it? These are books, aren't they? pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

Model: 2. This isn't a book, is it? These aren't books, are they?

pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

Model: 3. That isn't a book, is it? Those aren't books, are they?

pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

Model: 4. The book is interesting, isn't it? The book isn't boring, is it? pen, pencil, desk, chair, house, room, student, pupil, cat, dog, lamp. (old, red, green, new, tidy, big, large, young.)

Model: 5. There are pens on the table, aren't there? There aren't pens on the table, are there?

pencil, apple, book, bag, magazine, glass, cup, spoon.

9. Use the sentences from exercise 6:

a) make them interrogative;

b) make them negative;

c) answer positively.

LESSON 4

| Фонетика | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Согласный [h] | | | | |
| Носовой взрыв: [tn], [dn], [kn] | | | | |
| Потеря взрыва | | | | |
| Латеральный взрыв: [tl], [dl] | | | | |
| Гласные [э], [эɪ], [э:] | | | | |
| Правила чтения | | | | |
| Грамматика | | | | |
| 1. Повелительные предложения в отрицательной форме. | | | | |
| 2. Безличные предложения. | | | | |
| 3. Альтернативный вопрос. | | | | |
| 4. Личные и притяжательные местоимения. | | | | |
| 5. Числительные 1-12 | | | | |

[h] – При произнесении [h] необходимо следить, чтобы не получился русский звук [x]. Язык при произнесении английского звука принимает положение последующего гласного, а сам звук представляет собой лишь выдох.

[tn], [dn], [kn] – Сочетание взрывных альвеолярных согласных: [t], [d] с последующими носовыми сонантами: [n], [m] произносится слитно. Взрыв альвеолярного согласного происходит в процессе произнесения последующего сонанта и называется носовым взрывом: [qa:dn].

Потеря взрыва – смычные согласные [b], [p], [t], [d], [k], [q] теряют взрыв, если за ними следует другой смычный согласный или аффрикаты [ʧ] [ʤ].

[tl], [dl] – Сонант [l], следующий за взрывным альвеолярным согласным произносится слитно без отрыва кончика языка от альвеол. Гласного призвука между ними не должно быть. Взрыв альвеолярного согласного происходит в процессе произнесения последующего сонанта [l]. Сонант становится слогообразующим.

[э] - При произнесении [э] язык находится в задней части полости рта, задняя часть языка приподнята, рот широко открыт, челюсть резко опускается, губы округлены, но не вытянуты.

[э] - Ядро дифтонга представляет собой звук, средний между [э] и [э:]. После произнесения ядра язык движется в направлении гласного [I].

[э:] - Язык отодвинут глубоко назад при плоском укладе. Губы округлены. Зубы максимально сближены, почти закрыты.

| Буквы |
|--|
| H h [eɪț], K k [keɪ], Q q [kju:], R r [a:] |

Тренировочные упражнения

| 24 | | 25 | | | | 26 | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|------|
| ´ketl | íkıtn | aı – haı | ı: – hı: | hım – hız | | əks | oıl |
| ´nı:dl | ′bı:tn | au – hau | u: – hu: | hæv – hæ | z | əd | VOIS |
| ´teɪbl | ´taıtn | eı – heı | ou – hou | hju: – ´hju | ı:mən | təm | təı |
| ´lıtl | ´teıkn | | | | | nət | boı |
| ´saıkl | ´nı:dnt | | | | | | |
| ´pı:pl | ´dıdnt | | | | | | |
| ´θısl | ´kudnt | | | | | | |
| ´mıdl | ´mıtn | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | 28 | | | |
| ko: | kə:d | kə:t | | I: | hı: | hə´lou | |
| so: | sə:d | so:t | | IZ | hız | hou ´tel | |
| fo: | fɔ:m | fə:k | | hız | hed | ´həspitl | |
| to: | to:l | tə:k | | | | | |

29

´sı(t) ↓daun ðæ(t)↓deı ´ʤeɪn ən(d) ↓ʤən ðæ(t)↓ t∍ı 'hæznt 'qət 'blækbo:d ↓dount 'qou 'houm

Правила чтения

Буква H, h в начале слова перед гласной читается как звук [h]: h:: .

III тип слога

Слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует **r** [a:], считается третьим типом слога. Буква **r** не произносится, она указывает на долготу предшествующей гласной.

| a+r | o+r | u+r | e+r | i/y+r |
|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| [a:] | [ɔ:] | [ə:] | [ə:] | [ə:] |
| park | fork | fur | her | girl myrtle |

Если **r** удваивается, то гласная читается по второму типу слога: marry ['mæri].

TEXT FOUR

| It is a ↓map. | It's a ↓map. | It is a ↓lamp. | It's a ↓lamp. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| It is a ↓nice flat. | It's a nice ↓flat. | It is a ↓fine day. | It's a fine↓day. |

This <u>´table</u> is \downarrow brown. Is this <u>´table</u> <u>`brown? - \downarrow Yes, it \downarrow is. Is this <u>´pencil</u> <u>red</u> or \downarrow green? - It's \downarrow green.</u>

Tell ´Ben my \downarrow name. My ´name's \downarrow Ann. ´Send ´Ben my \downarrow map. . ´Send . `Bess my \uparrow map and my \downarrow plan.

Selfish

This is mine. That's yours. Don't touch mine. Get your own. This is mine. That's yours. That's yours. Hey, what're you doing? What are you doing with that? That's mine. Hey, what're you doing? What are you doing with that? That's his. Hey, what're you doing? What are you doing with that? That's hers. What's mine is mine. What's his is his. What's hers is hers. What's ours is ours. What's theirs is theirs.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Повелительные предложения в отрицательной форме

Отрицательная форма повелительного предложения образуется при помощи отрицательной формы вспомогательного глагола **to do – do not** и инфинитива смыслового глагола без **to**:

Please **do not** take this book. **– Don't** take this book. (pasr.)

2. Безличные предложения.

В безличных предложениях употребляется формальное подлежащее, выраженное местоимением **it**, т.е. английское безличное предложение – двусоставное. Формальное **it** не является значимым и поэтому на русский язык не переводится.

Такие предложения употребляются :

a) для обозначения времени и расстояния: It is late. It is a long way.

б) для обозначения явлений природы, состояния погоды и окружающей обстановки: It often rains in autumn. It is winter. It's dark. It is cold.

3. Альтернативный вопрос – это вопрос, предполагающий в ответе выбор между несколькими предметами, действиями или качествами. Порядок слов в альтернативном вопросе такой же, как в общем вопросе:

Is this pencil short? Is this pencil short or long? Is this pencil short or is it long?

Первая часть предложения произносится с восходящим тоном, а вторая – с нисходящим.

Is this pencil \uparrow *short or is it* \downarrow *long?*

4. Личные и притяжательные местоимения

| Именительный | Объектный | Присоединяемая форма | Абсолютная форма |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ед.ч. | | | |
| 1 лицо I | me | my | mine |
| 2л. уои | you | your | yours |
| 3 л. he | him | his | his |
| she | her | her | hers |
| it | it | its | - |
| МН. Ч. | | | |
| 1 л. we | us | our | ours |
| 2л. уои | you | your | yours |
| 3 л. they | them | their | theirs |
| | | | |

В современном английском языке нет местоимения *ты* вместо него употребляется форма множественного числа. Местоимение первого лица ед. ч. *I* всегда пишется с прописной буквы. Когда местоимение *I* является одним из однородных подлежащих, оно ставится после других подлежащих перед глаголом-сказуемым: *Му brother and I* are students.

Местоимения 3-го лица единственного числа различаются по роду:

he – мужской род; she – женский род; it – средний род.

Числительные от 1 до 12

| Количественные | Пор | ядковые |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. one | 1 st | the first |
| 2. two | 2 nd | the second |
| 3. three | 3 rd | the third |
| 4. four | 4^{th} | the fourth |
| 5. five | 5 th | the fifth |
| 6. six | 6 th | the sixth |
| 7. seven | 7 th | the seventh |
| 8. eight | 8^{th} | the eighth |
| 9. nine | 9 th | the ninth |
| 10. ten | 10 th | the tenth |
| 11. eleven | 11 th | the eleventh |
| 12. twelve | 12 th | the twelfth |

Контрольные упражнения

1. Read the words, explain the reading rules.

Cap, can. ice, came, nice, cat, neck, mice, fact, space, peck, pace, kin, keen, pact, face, gate, gem, gas, age, page, egg, gin, game, beg, gag, jam, Jim, Jack, Jane, sky, shame, dish, she, ship, shape, shave, fish, shine, chest, shin, match, catch, fetch, chick, chill, this, that, these, than, them, theme, faith, thick, thin.

2. Make up alternative questions.

1. This picture is modern / wonderful. 2 The building is high / old. 3. It is a difficult text / long. 4. This composition is mine / ours. 5. They are builders / pianists.

3. Make up sentences, use the following words.

dark, late, rainy, sunny, cold, hot, warm, light

4. Make up sentences.

| Don't sp re le as | o ome rrite oeak ead earn by heart sk questions e late |
|----------------------------|---|
|----------------------------|---|

5. Fill in pronouns.

- 1. It is ... book (she).
- 2. These are ... relatives (they).
- 3. We find ... interesting people (they).

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Transcribe the words.

Film, bag, match, cap, page, pencil, black, big, this, these, that, clean, Jane, give.

2. Say what article is to be used with the italicized nouns.

1. Это *дом. Дом* большой. 2. Это *дом.* Это большой серый десятиэтажный *дом.* 3. Мой брат – *инженер.* Он работает на большом *заводе.* 4. Вчера я был в кино. *Фильм* мне не понравился. Я нахожу, что это очень неинтересный *фильм* и не советую его смотреть. 5. Что это за здание? – Это *meamp.* 6. *Teamp* был так красиво освещен, что мы невольно залюбовались. 7. На нашей улице находится очень интересный *музей. Музей* открыт с 10 утра до 8 часов вечера.

3. Insert articles.

1. This is ... cap. ... cap's black. 2. This is ... match. It's ... thin match. That's ... thick match. 3. This is ... fine film. 4. This is ... pen. ... pen is black. 5. Please, give me ... pen, Kate. 6. Please, take that pencil, Jane. Please give me ... pencil. It's ... bad pencil.

4. Translate into English.

1. Это черный карандаш. 2. Эта сумка черная. Она плохая. Дайте мне ту сумку, пожалуйста. 3. Это шапка. Возьмите эту шапку. 4. Дайте мне спичку, пожалуйста. 5. Дайте Джейн эти карандаши. 6. Дайте мне эти ручки и эту сумку. 7. Возьмите эти плохие спички. Дайте мне ту спичку, пожалуйста. 8. Это ручка. Это черная ручка. Эта ручка черная. 9. Это сумка. Это моя сумка. Эта сумка толстая. 10. Бен, дай мне ту тонкую ручку. 11. Эта квартира чистая. Это чистая квартира. 12. Дайте Бену эти ручки и карандаши.

5. Make the sentences negative.

1. Please open the door. 2. Open the window, Ann. 3. Come to the blackboard, please. 4. Repeat after me. 5. Open your books.

6. Insert pronouns.

1. (он) knows English well. 2. (мой) friend studies at the University. 3. (она) works very hard. 4. (наш) bus is late. 5. Invite (их) to (ваш) birthday party. 6. (их) books are spoilt. 7. He asks (нас) to wait in the park.

7. Make up four alternative questions.

8. Learn to write the new letters.
LESSON 5



[a:] - При произнесении гласного [a:] язык отодвинут назад. Задняя часть языка слегка приподнята. Кончик языка отодвинут от нижних зубов, рот открыт не очень широко, губы нейтральны.

[л] – уклад как для звука [а:], но раствор рта меньше, губы нейтральные. Звук очень короткий, по качеству несколько похож на русский звук [о], в слове в**о**да.

[ә:] – При произнесении этого звука язык слегка приподнят, спинка языка лежит плоско, кончик находится у нижних зубов, зубы чуть обнажены. Расстояние между верхними и нижними зубами небольшое (можно зажать карандаш между зубами).

[r] – В качестве исходного положения можно использовать апикально-альвеолярный уклад (как при произнесении звука [d]). Продолженное [rrr] напоминает гудение, если сомкнуть щель, получится русский звук[ж]. Язык напряжен и не вибрирует.

[w] – Губы сильно округлить и выдвинуть вперед, образуя круглую щель. Уклад для произнесения русского звука [y], а произнести звук [в].

Буквы W w [´dʌblju:], X x [eks]

Тренировочные упражнения

| 30 | 31 | | | 32 | | |
|-----------|-----|------|------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| ə: – kə: | ten | tə:n | tə:n | ´enı | ´tıkıt | ´eni |
| ə: – kə:k | hed | hə:d | hə:d | ´menı | ın´dı:d | ´menı |
| kə:k | ben | bə:n | bə:n | Ъızı | taı´fu:n | Ъızı |
| | bed | bə:d | bə:d | ´dzımı | ın´fınıtıv | (dzimi |
| | | | | ´qını | tı´mıdıtı | ´qını |
| | | | | ´ f ılı | ´mısı´sıpı | ´¶ılı |
| | | | | ´lılı | ´ıntımıtlı | 1ılı |
| | | | | ´dzıpsı | sım´plısıtı | ´dz1ps1 |
| | | | | ´sıkstı | ,ındıvızı´bılıtı | ´sıkstı |

33

| 00 | |
|--------------|-----------|
| ma:∬– m∧t∫ | ´stʌdı |
| ka:m – kʌm | ´sʌndı |
| sta:f – st∧f | ́лп́dzлst |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| 34 | |
|-----|--|
| rrr | |

rait

raiz

rein

rest

rum

| | 35 |
|---------|-------------|
| rrr | www – vvv |
| rıţ | WI: – VI: |
| rı:d | wi:1 – vi:1 |
| ´redı | wein – vein |
| rı´mein | waıl – vaıl |
| rı´sı:v | |

36

| 50 | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------|
| a: – ɔ: | fa:m | fə:m |
| fa: – fɔ: | kla: k | kə:s |
| ba: - bə: | ma:∬ | spo:t |
| ka: - kɔ: | ´pa:tı | क्षेत्र:क्षे |
| ta: - tɔ: | ´a:mı | bı´fə: |

37

| 01 | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| ´sekənd | ´∯aınə | ə´baut |
| ´seldəm | ´soufə | ə´qou |
| ´dıfıkəlt | ´sınımə | ən´les |
| | | |
| | | |

| 2 | o |
|---|---|
| 3 | ð |

| 20 | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ´seıf ənd ´saund | ə´slaıs əv ´keık |
| ´sei it ə´qein | ə ´kлp əv ´tı |
| ´dʒʌst ə ´mɪnɪt | ə ´pɪ:s əv ´sılk |
| bızı əzə bı: | əz ´fıt əzə ´fıdl |
| | |

39

| 39 | |
|------|------|
| ðæn | taıð |
| θein | nı:θ |
| θın | tı:0 |
| θ11 | tu:θ |
| ðen | deθ |

´ız ´ðıs ə ↑teibl ərə ↓mæp – ıts ə ↓teibl ´qud ↑bai

| 40 | | 41 | | 42 | | |
|--------|-------|-------|------------|------|--------|-----------|
| ðouz | bout | mæn | ífæmılı | wı:k | wið | swim |
| oun | moust | bæd | ´blækbɔ:d | ₩I∬ | wit | swi:t |
| ´ounlı | poust | flæq | ´mæqə´zı:n | wið | wul | ´twentı |
| ould | smouk | flæt | aı´æm | wel | wulf | ´kwıklı |
| kould | spouk | stænd | ´æmaı | wлn | ´wumən | ´twaılaıt |

Why do you cry, Willy? Why do you cry? Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why, Willy? Why?

Правила чтения

1. Ударение в двусложных и многосложных словах.

a) в двусложных английских словах ударение обычно падает на первый слог: *´stʌdı, ´soufə*. В словах, содержащих префикс (даже потерявший свое значение), ударение падает на второй слог: *rı´mein, in´dı:d*.

б) В трехсложных и многосложных словах ударение падает, как правило, на третий слог от конца слова: *'fæmili, sim' plisiti*. Не следует принимать во внимание грамматические окончания при определении ударного слога: *'demanstreit – 'demanstreitid*.

38

При образовании существительных при помощи суффикса **-ion** ударение перемещается на предшествующий суффиксу слог: *demans´trei/n*. А ударение исходного глагола сохраняется в виде второстепенного, которое в транскрипции отмечается черточкой внизу. Некоторые слова могут иметь два главных ударения. Это числительные от 13 до 19 и слова с приставками, придающими словам новое значение: *´rı´raıt*.

2. Для того чтобы правильно произнести сочетания звуков [tw] и [kw] необходимо произнося звуки [t] и [k], одновременно округлить губы для произнесения звука [w]. После глухого согласного звук [w] имеет глухое начало.

3. Связующее [r]. Если слово заканчивается на согласную r, а следующее слово начинается с гласного звука, то на стыке произносится согласный [r], который называется "связующий r". Если между словами пауза, то r не произносится.

TEXT FIVE

This is a room. That is a map.

Is this a table? – Yes, it is.

Is that a bag? – No, it isn't.

Right! That's right!

This is a classroom. There are two windows in it. There is a large map on the wall. The walls in the classroom are green. Miss White is a teacher. She stands at the blackboard. There are ten students in the classroom. Are there ten or eight students in the classroom? There are ten students. They speak English.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Отсутствие артикля перед существительными, после которых употребляется количественное числительное

Существительное, после которого следует количественное числительное, употребляется без артикля. Оба слова пишутся с прописной буквы, так как сочетание воспринимается как название: *Open the book and read Text Five*.

2. Отрицательные повествовательные предложения со сказуемым с глаголом *to be* содержат частицу not, которая ставится после глагола **to be**:

The family is not large. Those pens are not long.

3. Разделительные вопросы

Разделительный вопрос представляет собой повествовательное предложение (первая часть) и краткий общий вопрос (вторая часть):

They are late, aren't they? – Yes, they are. No, they aren't. We aren't in Kiev, are we? No, we aren't. Yes, they are.

На разделительные вопросы обычно даются краткие ответы. Ответ содержит либо согласие, либо несогласие с собеседником. Например: She is very busy, isn't she? – Yes, she is. (согласие) – No, she isn't. (несогласие) She isn't busy, is she? – No, she isn't. (согласие) Yes, she is. (несогласие)

4. Оборот *there is* (во множественном числе – there are) употребляется, когда необходимо обозначить расположение предметов в каком-либо месте, в пространстве. Например: *There is a table in the corner. There are two windows in the room*.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Make up alternative questions.

1. Mike is an engineer (an accountant). 2. Mary is her fellow-student (Dan). 3. We are University students (high school students). 4. These cups are china (glass). 5. The walls are light (dark). 6. They are in the park (in the building). 7. Nick is a pianist (a footballer).

2. Put tag-questions to the sentences, agree / disagree with them.

1. I am a student. 2. The building is not high-rise. 3. That is Lily's laptop. 4. They are having lunch. 5. We aren't speaking a foreign language. 6. The days are longer. 7. It isn't hot. 8. It is dark in the hall.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Read the words, explain the reading rules.

note, lot, lone, nod, code, cot, tone, cope, dot, sock, hot, pope, doll, hop, bone, tool, moon, look, doom, took, fool, fool, cool, shook, loop, cook, choose, hook, sport, torn, corn, gorge, cork, or, fork.

2. Say what article you would put before the italicized words.

1. Пруд находился в *живописной местности*. 2. Рядом с *лесом* раскинулось поле. *Поле* было широкое, оно тянулось до соседней рощи. 3. *Солнце* клонилось к закату. 4. Закат отражался в *воде*.

5. Жил старик со своею старухой

У самого синего моря; Они жили в ветхой землянке Ровно тридцать лет и три года. Старик ловил неводом рыбу – Старуха пряла свою пряжу. (А.С. Пушкин)

3. Translate into English.

1. Откройте тетради и возьмите ручки, напишите короткий текст. 2. Принесите, пожалуйста, Стиву книгу. 3. Откройте книгу на странице 34. 4. Идите в аудиторию 26. 5. Это учебники. Они новые. 6. Улица Лесная далеко или близко? 7. Озеро горное? – Нет, оно в лесу. 8. Человек на фотографии невысокий. 9. Тот текст – трудный, этот – легкий. 10. Занятие проходит в аудитории 17. 11. Тот учебник наш? – Нет, он их. Наш на парте.

4. Make up disjunctive and alternative questions to the sentences of exercise 3.

5. Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) three windows in our classroom. 3. There (is, are) a text-book and three exercise-books on my desk. 4. There (is, are) a school in our street. 5. There (is, are) many children in the park today. 6. There (is, are) ten tables and twenty chairs for the students of our group. 7. There (is, are) a clock on the wall. 8. There (is, are) four mistakes in my dictation.

6. Put all types of questions to the sentences.

There's a new building downtown. 2. There are some nice songs in the computer.
There are many kinds of seeds in the box. 4. There are some sportsmen in the gym.
There is too little water in the pot.

7. Name the objects in your room, apartment, classroom. Describe the contents of a school bag. Say what is seen from the window.

8. Learn the ABC, get ready for a dictation.

| Буква | Название | Буква | Название |
|-------|----------|------------------------|------------|
| | буквы | | буквы |
| Aa | [eɪ] | Nn | [en] |
| Bb | [bɪ:] | Oo | [ou] |
| Cc | [SI:] | Рр | [pɪ:] |
| Dd | [d1:] | Qq | [kju:] |
| Ee | [1:] | Rr | [a:] |
| Ff | [ef] | Ss | [es] |
| Gg | [dʒ1:] | Tt | [tr:] |
| Hh | [eɪtʃ] | Uu | [ju:] |
| Ii | [aɪ] | $\mathbf{V}\mathbf{v}$ | [VI:] |
| Jj | [dʒeɪ] | Ww | [´dʌblju:] |
| Kk | [kei] | Xx | [eks] |
| Ll | [el] | Yy | [wai] |
| Mm | [em] | Zz | [zed] |

The English Alphabet

LESSON 6

| Сочетания звуков [tð], [dð], [nð], [lð] [qr], [dr], [br], [fr], [pr], [str], [θr]. Правила чтения Грамматика 1. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Срав- |
|---|
| Правила чтения Грамматика 1. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Срав- |
| Грамматика 1. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Срав- |
| 1. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Срав- |
| |
| |
| нительные конструкции. |
| 2. Спряжение глагола to be в настоящем вре- |
| мени. |
| 3. Предлоги места и времени. |
| 4. Вопросы к подлежащему |

Сочетания звуков [tð], [dð], [nð], [lð]. Альвеолярные звуки [t],[d], [n] и [l] в положении перед межзубными [θ] и [ð] теряют альвеолярность и произносятся как межзубные или зубные. При этом [t] и[d] теряют взрыв и не озвончаются.

В сочетании [r] с предшествующим согласным оба звука произносятся почти одновременно: brown [braun].

Если предшествующий согласный является глухим, то под его влиянием звук [r] тоже приглушается: friend [frend], street [stri:t].

При произнесении звуков [t] и[d] в сочетании с [r] кончик языка находится за альвеолами: tram [træm], dry [drai].

| H 5 | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| traı – draı | preiz | θ rı: – θ ru: | qrı:b | frei |
| trı: – tru: | bred | θræ∫ | qrı:s | fræŋk |
| straık | frend | θrou | ´qrendl | fred |
| stri:t | kraud | θret | qraund | fre∫ |
| streit | qrı:n | ´θrıftı | qrʌb | ´fr∧ntl |

Тренировочные упражнения

44

43

| æt ↓ðıs | drai | ´reidiou |
|------------|-------|----------|
| æt ↓ðæt | bred | →rī:d ðə |
| ´rı:d ↓ðıs | qrı:n | ,raimz |

| səŋŋ | լողղ | bæŋŋ |
|------|------|------|
| ləŋŋ | sлŋŋ | sæŋŋ |
| rəŋŋ | tʌŋŋ | ræŋŋ |

45

| 46 | | 47 | | | 48 | |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| ðə ´buk | ðı: ´end | ´ındəstrı | ´verı | | ուղ – Դռուղ | nıŋ – ´ı:vnıŋ |
| ðə ´wındou | ði: ´a:nsə | ´fæktərı | ´ber1 | | kıŋ – ´spıkıŋ | tıŋ – ´mı:tıŋ |
| ðə ´dɔ: | ði: ´əfis | <i>îlaıbrərı</i> | ´kærı | | zıŋ – ´raızıŋ | dıŋ – ´stændıŋ |
| ðə ´temz | ðı: ´əuld | ´sekrətrı | ´sori | | viŋ – ´liviŋ | lıŋ – ´telıŋ |
| | ´mæn | <i>î</i> lıtərəri | ´ə:l ´raıt | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| ´raıtðı´ʌðə | ´putða | m´ðɛə | aı ´dount | ´nou | ´wətðət ↓mı:nz | |

| 49 | | 50 | | 51 | |
|---|---------|-----|----------|-------|----------------|
| fə: – fə:m – fə:st | ´θə:tı | | ðıs | тлηθ | rī:d´ðis |
| və: - və:b - və:s | ´θə:stı | IN | ðı:z | helθ | ´send´ðæt |
| θ ə: – θ ə:m – θ ə:d | ´θə:zdı | ən | ðæt | naınθ | ´sıt´ðeə |
| | | ə:l | ðouz | bredθ | ´qrī:bðə ´hænd |
| | | wið | ðə ´buk | eɪtθ | ´raıtðə ´tekst |
| | | | δι: ΄Λδə | | ´putðəm ´ ðɛə |

Правила чтения

1. Буква **Uu** [ju:] под ударением читается:

а) в открытом слоге (І тип слога) – [ju:]: tune.

б) в закрытом слоге (II тип слога) – [л]: cup, but.

2. Буква **Ww** [´dʌblju:] в начале слова читается как звук [w]: we [wi:].

TEXT SIX

Stand \downarrow up!Sit \downarrow down!Is this a \uparrow table or a \downarrow door? – It's a \downarrow table.at the \downarrow table on the \downarrow table from the \downarrow tableIs that a \uparrow blackboard or a \downarrow door? – It's a \downarrow door.

Fred is my friend. He is a teacher. Freda is his daughter . She is a student. We are in my room now. We are at the table. The walls of the room are green. The table is brown. There are three white cups on the table.

Is this man Fred? - Yes, he is.

Is that girl his daughter? – No, she isn't.

Is that girl a student or a teacher? - She is a student.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные в английском языке имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

a) односложные и двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-y**, **-e**, **-er**, **оw**, образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления к положительной степени суффикса **-er**, который произносится как [ə], а превосходную степень – при помощи суффикса **-est**, который читается как [ist].

б) большинство двусложных прилагательных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех и более слогов, образуют степени сравнения при помощи слов *more* и *most* для сравнительной и превосходной степени соответственно. Например: beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful.

в) прилагательные good, bad, little, many, much образуют степени сравнения от других корней:

| Положительная степень | Сравнительная степень | Превосходная степень |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| good – хороший | better – лучше | best – наилучший |
| bad – плохой | worse- хуже | worst – наихудший |
| little – маленький | less – меньше | least – наименьший |
| many } много much | more – больше | most – самый большой |

г) орфография:

– если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на -е, то при добавлении окончания эта буква опускается: large – larger;

– если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на согласную, которой предшествует краткая гласная, то эта согласная удваивается: big – bigger.

– если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на -y, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени -y меняется на -i. А если -y предшествует гласная, то y остается без изменения: busy – busier – busiest; gay – gayer – gayest.

Сравнительные конструкции.

Patterns:

The weather is **warmer** in May **than** in April.

July is **as** long **as** August.

June is **not so** long **as** July.

2. Спряжение глагола to be в настоящем времени.

| | Present | | | Past | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------|------------|------|-------------|-----|------|--------|
| Singu | ılar | Pl | ural | | Singula | r | Р | lural |
| Ι | am | we | | | Ι | was | we |) |
| You | are | you | ≻ are | | He, she, it | was | you | > were |
| He, she, it | is | they | J | | | | they | J |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Participle | | | Participle | | | 2 | | |
| being | | | been | | | | | |

Глагол to be в вопросительной и отрицательной форме

| | Pre | esent | Past | |
|-------|-----------|----------------------|---|--|
| | Singular | Plural | Singular Plural | |
| am | Ι | | | |
| are | you | we? | (I we | |
| is { | he she | are { you? they? | $was \begin{cases} I - were \\ he \\ \end{cases} \begin{cases} you \\ they \end{cases}$ | |
| | - it | | she it | |
| Ι | am | we ך | I was not We | |
| you | are | you } are not | you were not you were not | |
| he] | not | they | he they | |
| she } | · is | | she was not | |
| it J | | | it J | |

3. Предлоги места и направления.

а) предлоги места



б) предлоги направления и движения



4. Вопросы к подлежащему – это один из видов специальных вопросов, т.е. вопросов к конкретному члену предложения. Такие вопросы начинаются со слов who и what и имеют прямой порядок слов, т.е. порядок слов повествовательного предложения. Вопросительные слова согласуются с глаголом-сказуемым в третьем лице единственного числа:

He works hard at his English. - Who works hard at his English?

I work hard at my English. – Who works hard at her English?

The walls of the room are yellow. - What is yellow?

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Read the words.

Cup, cube, but, nut, mute, butter, rung, huge, wake, weak, wig, waver, wine, wink, way, weed, wit, coin, boy, point, join, toy, noisy, joy, now, how, yellow, bow, Moscow, town, vow, window, gown, down, out, ounce, foul, noun, scout, count, seller, actor.

2. Change the forms of the verb.

I am in class. I am fine today. I am in my late teens.

3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative. Give short answers.

1. They are at the English lesson. 2. He is late. 3. The weather is fine. 4. Her dress is bright. 5. They are in Siberia. 6. We are "early birds". 7. They are ill. 8. She is a dark-skinned girl. 9. He is ready to recite a poem. 10. You are too early. 11. You are sleepy. 12. It is winter. 13. Her brother is in. 14. I am all right. 15. Jack is far away. 16. They are busy. 17. It is a new experience. 18. You are free to go. 19. I am ready to sing. 20. It is sunny today.

4. Insert the verb to be.

1. He ... English. 2. You ... fine. 3. I ... at the lesson. 4. They ... in the Far East. 5. It ... a new gadget. 6. She ... real lady. 7. Jason ... out. 8. Tom ... from Monaco. 9. This ... a ceiling and that ... a wall. 10. The book ... electronic. 11. We ... homeschooling. 12. The doors ... shut. 13. The receptionist ... at the counter. 14. They ... from Brazil. 15. It ... a long story.

5. Put questions to the subject.

1. She is in France. 2. The phone is in the bag. 3. The gadgets are new. 4. Nelly is a heavy eater. 5. Snow is white.

6. Insert prepositions and translate into Russian.

1. Will you put the textbook ... your bag, Tom? Thank you, and sit down ... the desk. 2. The thin pad is ... the shelf, the thick one is ... in the table. The long ruler is ... that drawer. 3. Please take the pencil the box. 4. Please go ... your place. 5. Will close your book and put it ... the desk? It's ... your desk now. 6. Please go ... the door and close it. 7. Please put a spoon ... your cup. 8. Please go ... the room. 9. Please take a pen ... that student. 10. Fred is ... his room now. 11. Please take your pen ... the table and put it ... your bag. 12. Please go ... your table and take your book ... your bag. 13. Please look ... the blackboard. 14. Please take my paper ... the teacher and give it ... me. 15.There is a sink ... the kitchen, there are two cups ... it.

7. Translate into English.

1. Октябрь не такой яркий, как май. 2. Эта книга интереснее, чем та. 3. Моя работа труднее, чем их. 4. Это кафе не такое популярное, как то. 5. Эта комната более темная, чем та. 6. Электронная книга современнее, чем традиционная бумажная. 7. Дистанционное обучение такое же эффективное, как стационарное? 8. Четверг у нас не так занят, как понедельник. 9. Март длиннее, чем февраль. 10. Эта машина более современна, чем та.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Ask questions to the subject of the sentence.

1. The kids are noisy. 2. You are busy now. 3. Stephen is from Mexico. 4. I am unwell today. 5. The birds are in the nest. 6. The days is longer and lighter. 7. The phone is modern and full of applications. 8. Mr. Crane is the head teacher. 9. Tom is next door to me. 10. They are not available.

2. Insert articles where necessary.

1. His companion Alex is ... good-humored person. 2. "Is Ben ... singer?" "no, he is ... DJ". 3. Those are ... buildings. They are ... high-rise. 4. Take ... cup. It's ... china cup. ... china cup is on ... table. 5. Please, pass me ... pen and ... sheet of ... paper. 6. Is ... theatre modern? 7. His car is not ... red. It's ... black. 8. This is ... green apple and that is ... yellow one. 9. Rose is my ... neighbour. 10. ... bird is on ... tree.

3. Make up affirmative or negative sentences using *am/am not, are/aren't, is/isn't*.

- 1. (I... interested in hockey) I am not interested in hockey.
- 2. (I... angry) -
- 3. (It ... cold today) -
- 4. (Toledo... in France) -
- 5. (I ... afraid of bees) –
- 6. (My hands ... sunburnt) -
- 7. (Iceland ... a northern country) -
- 8. (The Nile ... in America) -
- 9. (Paragliding ... an extreme sport) -
- 10. (Bulgaria ... on the islands) -

4. Translate into English.

1. Вы студент дневного отделения? – Нет, я на заочном отделении. 2. Элис, передай, пожалуйста, молодому человеку твою тетрадь. Спасибо! 3. Этот текст трудный или легкий? – Он легче предыдущего, но не самый легкий. 4. Пожалуйста, возьмите чашки с того стола и поставьте их на этот стол. Спасибо. 5. Уберите телефоны в свои сумки, пожалуйста. 6. Петр – мой друг. Кроме того, он хороший врач. 7. Выйдите из здания, пожалуйста. Поздно. У нас закрыто. Мы открыты с 9.00 до 19.00. 8. Фред дома. Сейчас он в своей комнате, он занят. 9. Ваш друг специалист по ИТ или математик? – Он физик. 10. Мне 18. Я первокурсник / первокурсница. 11. Это потрясающая книга, не так ли? – Да. 12. Этот фильм неновый, не так ли? – Да.

5. Read and learn by heart.

Good, better, best Never rest. Till 'good' be 'better' And 'better' be 'best'.

6. Open the brackets, use degrees of comparison.

1. February is (cold) month of the year. 2. New York is (large) than St. Louis. 3. What is (big) an elephant or a tiger? 4. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe. 5. Even (long) day has an end. 6. It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 7. Your English is (good) now. 8. Who can tell (well) than you? 9. We have (little) interest in this work than you. 10. Health is (good) than wealth.

LESSON 7

Фонетика

Сочетания звуков [wə], [wə:], [wə:];

Буквосочетания: er, ir, yr, ur, wa, wh.

Правила чтения

Грамматика

- 1. Специальные вопросы.
- 2. Основные формы глагола. Настоящее время группы *Continuous* (The Present Continiuous Tense).
- 3. Глагол **to have.**
- 4. Числительные от 13 до100

Правила чтения

1. Буквы **e, i, y, u** перед буквой **r** читаются как звук [ə:]: her [hə:], firm [fə:m], Byrd [bə:d] (фамилия], turn [tə:n].

2. В буквосочетании **wh** буква **h** не читается, если за ней не следует буква **o**: What [wət].

Если за сочетанием **wh** следует **o**, то буква **w** не читается: who [hu:];

Буквосочетание **ar** после буквы **w** или сочетания **wh** читается как [wo:]: War [wo:], wharf [wo:f].

Тренировочные упражнения

| 52 | | | 53 | 54 |
|------|------|------|----------------|---|
| wət | wo:d | wə:k | weiv | ə:k – wə:k 🛛 ə:k – pə:k |
| wont | wɔ:m | wə:m | verī ´wel | ə:d – wə:d = ə:d – pə:d |
| wəsp | wo: | wə:θ | ´twentı ´faıv | ə:s – wə:s = ə:s – pə:s |
| | | | ´faın ´weðə | $\Rightarrow:\theta - w \Rightarrow:\theta \Rightarrow:\theta - m \Rightarrow:\theta$ |
| | | | ı´kwıvələnt | |
| | | | ´wi:vəz ´waivz | |
| | | | ´vıktərı | |

| 55 | | | 56 | 57 | 58 | |
|------|----------|----------|--|------------|------------|----------|
| ZZZ | zððð – s | sssððð | sın – sıŋ – sıŋk | ə:k – pə:k | qud´mɔ:nɪŋ | ıŋk |
| IZ | | ðıs | θ ın – θ ıŋ – θ ıŋk | ə:d – pə:d | qud´ı:vnıŋ | tæŋk |
| wəz | | ðæt | wın – wıŋ – wıŋk | ə:s – pə:s | ´ıŋqlı∫ | ´drıŋkıŋ |
| dлz | | ðлs | kın – kıŋ – kıŋk | ə:θ – mə:θ | ´sıŋqjulə | ´θıŋkıŋ |
| hæz | | ðι´лðə | | | ´læŋqwıdz | ´θæŋkju |
| wots | ðıs | ðə ´taım | | | | |
| | ðæt | | | | | |

| 59 | | | 60 | | 61 | |
|-------|--------|----------|---|----------------|-------------|----------|
| wait | wont | wə:k | $m_{\Lambda}n\theta$ – $m_{\Lambda}n\theta$ s | pa:θ – pa:ðz | hız ´hænd | hə´hæt |
| wı:l | wɔ∫ | wɔ:k | depθ – depθs | tru:θ – tru:ðz | hə ´hʌzbənd | hız´hə:s |
| west | wount | ´westwəd | bə:0 – bə:0s | ba:θ – ba:ðz | hı∙́hæz | hau´hət |
| wə:st | ´wumən | ´wıqwæm | leŋ θ – leŋ θ s | mauθ – mauðz | hau´haı | hə´hed |
| | | | deθ – deθs | klɔ:θ – klɔ:ðz | | |

wi ;a:

→wəts ðə 'mætə

wi a (not

 \rightarrow wen IZ hI ; bIZI

↓wai ´iznt ðə ´wɔ: tə 'wɔ:m ↓evri ´kʌntri hæz its 'kʌstəmz ai hæv ə → fa:ðər.ənd ə 'mʌðə

TEXT SEVEN

We are at a lesson now. This is our classroom. This is classroom 35. It is small but it is light and clean. The walls in our classroom are blue, the floor's brown, the ceiling and the door are white.

It is an English class. We are sitting at the tables. The teacher speaks to us.

"Please come to the blackboard, Nick." (Nick is going to the blackboard.) "Take a piece of chalk and write the new English words on the blackboard, please." (Nick is writing the words on the blackboard.) "Thank you. Go to your place." (Nick is going to his place.)

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Специальные вопросы. Такие вопросы относятся к отдельным членам предложения и начинаются с вопросительного слова. Например, вопрос к именной части сказуемого: *What's this*? (предмет близко); *What's that*? (предмет далеко).

What употребляется также, когда речь идет о профессии, социальном положении или партийной принадлежности третьего лица:

What is he? – He is a teacher.

Вопросом о качестве предмета будет: **What kind of**...? Например:*What kind of city is Moscow*? – *It's a big city*.

Когда именная часть выражена существительным, обозначающим имя, фамилию, степень родства и т.д., употребляется вопросительное слово *who*:

Who is that girl? – She is my sister.

Вопросительное слово *whose* обозначает принадлежность предмета:

Whose book is this? – It is his book.

Вопросительное слово *where* употребляется в вопросах, относящихся к обстоятельству места: *Where are you now? – We are in the classroom*.

2. Основные формы глагола. В английском языке четыре основных формы глагола, на основе которых строятся все временные формы. Это: *the Infinitive, the Past Simple (Indefinite), the Past Participle and Present Participle.*

Основные формы глагола

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past Participle | Present Participle |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| to work | work ed | work ed | work ing |
| to play | play ed | play ed | play ing |
| to write | wrote | writt en | writ ing |
| to go | went | go ne | go ing |

Образование настоящего времени группы Continuous (The Present Continuous Tense)

Времена группы *Continuous* (продолженные) обозначают действие в процессе его развития, совершающееся в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. В настоящем это всегда момент речи.

Настоящее время группы Continuous

Времена группы *Continuous* состоят из двух частей: вспомогательного глагола **to be** (изменяемая часть), который обозначает лицо, число, время и неизменяемой части – причастия настоящего времени смыслового глагола (так называемой -ing формы):

I **am** read**ing** a book.

Are you reading a book? – Yes, I am.

What **are** you do**ing**? – I'**m** read**ing**.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**: I **am not** read**ing** now.

Употребление настоящего времени группы Continuous

1. Настоящее время группы *Continuous* употребляется для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи: What is he doing? – He is writing.

2. Настоящее время группы *Continuous* употребляется также для выражения заранее намеченного, запланированного действия, которое совершится в будущем: *They are going to the park tomorrow.*

Примечание: 1. Наличие слов, обозначающих момент речи (сейчас, в настоящий момент) не обязательно; 2. Глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятия и умственную деятельность во временах группы *Continuous* не употребляются. К таким глаголам относятся to like, to love, to wish, to feel, to notice, to remember, to seem, to be и другие.

3. Глагол *to have* в Present Indefinite Tense.

Глагол **to have (**иметь, обладать) на русский язык переводится "у меня (тебя и т.д.) есть".

54

Вопросительная форма постановкой глагола-сказуемого перед подлежащим или при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do**:

Have you a pencil? Do you have a pencil?

В отрицательных предложениях употребляется отрицательное местоимение **no**: *I have no pencils*.

В кратких отрицательных ответах употребляется частица **not**:

Have you a book? – No I **haven't**.

В 3 лице ед. ч. глагол **to have** имеет форму **has**:

Who has a red pen? - Andrew (has).

4. Числительные от 13 до 100

| 13. thirteen | 13 th thirteenth |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 14. fourteen | 14 th fourteenth |
| 15. fifteen | 15 th fifteenth |
| 16. sixteen | 16 th sixteenth |
| 17. seventeen | 17 th seventeenth |
| 18. eighteen | 18 th eighteenth |
| 19. nineteen | 19th nineteenth |

| 20. twenty | 20 th twentieth |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21. twenty one | 21st twenty first |
| 22. twenty two | 22 nd twenty second |
| 23. twenty three | 23 rd twenty third |
| 30. thirty | 30 th thirtieth |
| 40. forty | 40 th fortieth |
| 50. fifty | 50 th fiftieth |
| 60. sixty | 60 th sixtieth |
| 70. seventy | 70 th seventieth |
| 80. eighty | 80 th eightieth |
| 90. ninety | 90 th ninetieth |
| 100. a hundred | 100 th hundredth |

1. Числительные, имеющие суффикс **-teen** имеют два равных ударения: **'θə:'tı:n**. В связной речи одно из ударений может опускаться: **'θə:tı:n** books но Page **θə:'tı:n**.

2. Номер телефона читается: 2646538 – *two six four six five three eight;* двойные цифры читаются double: 331258 – *double three one two fife eight;* цифра 0 читается как [ou].

3. Для обозначения номеров домов, квартир, автобусов, страниц, глав и т.д. употребляются количественные числительные, при этом существительные употребляются без артикля и с прописной буквы: *Read Chapter Four, please*.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Read the words.

term, first, bird, third, turn, furs, curl, curb, herb, want, wash, was, watch, watt, whale, wheat, ward, when, whether, whip, warn, whole, warp, why, cat, bunch, pinch, rice, will, chest, frost, lick, sly, pace, lunch, rib, luck, chat, shy, sky, hale, spine, spider, vine, sniff, maze, pan, reader.

2. Transcribe the words.

girl, sister, copy, out, sit down, her, what, exercise-book, schoolgirl, colour, eight, repeat.

3. Insert prepositions and adverbs.

1. Please put the new file ... the table. 2. Will you hand ... your exercise-books ..., please? 3. The cat is ... the bookcase and the dog is ... the door. 4. You are ... the University now. 5. Please go the room now, I lock it. 6. Open your books ... page eight, please. 7. Don't give me your Work Books. Leave them ... the table. 8. Fetch that book ... them, please. 9. Look the window, you will see them. 10. Don't copy out Text Two now, do it ... home.

4. Insert articles where necessary.

1. Tom is ... inexperienced manager. 2. That is ... Student's Book. It is ... new teacher. ... teacher is strict. 3. I am ... student. I am ... undergraduate. This is our ... classroom.

... classroom is large and well-equipped. 4. Please open ... book at ... Page Two and read ... Text Five. 5. Please give me ... sugar basin. 6. Please give ... sugar basin to me. 7. Perm is ... northern city. 8. This is ... black scarf, that is ... white scarf. Give me ... black scarf, not ... white one.

5. Make the sentences negative.

1. Write as quickly as possible! 2. Say it again. 3. Repeat these phrases after the announcer. 4. Shut the door. 5. Switch on the light. 6. Copy the sentences from the board. 7. Spell these words. 8. Look at the map. 9. Translate the interview into English. 10. Speak Russian!

6. Ask special questions to the sentences.

1. There are laptops on each desk. 2. There is a new high-rise building downtown. 3. This is my dog. 4. The teenager has footballers' photos in the room. 5. There are nice curtains in this room.

7. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I am waiting for you impatiently. 2. They are acting out a dialogue. 3. They are renovating the apartment. 4. Ben is playing with a kitten. 5. I am locking the front door. 6. They are dining out. 7. We are shouting for our favourite team. 8. The pupils are listening to the teacher. 9. They are watching a feature film. 10. They are enjoying summer holidays.

8. Translate into English.

1. Передайте свою тетрадь, пожалуйста. 2. Раздайте тетради. 3. Повторите этот диалог. 4. Кто этот человек за столом? – Он менеджер. 5 Кто это? – Это директор. 6. Чем занимается ваш друг? – Работает врачом. 7. Не входите! Закройте, пожалуйста, дверь. 8. Куда они смотрят? – Они наблюдают за игрой. 9. Чем вы заняты? – Мы собираем мозаику. – Какую? – Виды Лондона. 10. Посмотри! Малыш ходит! 11. Что они пишут? – Диктант.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Translate the questions.

1. Сколько у тебя предложений на английском языке? 2. Они дружная семья, не так ли? 3. У вас дом или квартира? 4. Сколько студентов учится в университете? 5. Какое у вас хобби?

2. Read the telephone numbers.

727-11-07; 266-70-81; 729-32-02; 265-02-20; 232-68-83; 741-82-43; 280-00-29; 772-29-12; 775-13-89.

3. Write the forms of the verbs.

Open, take, copy, look, close, go, wash, turn, watch, do, have, chat

4. Open the brackets.

This (to be) an unusual lesson. The students (not to sit) at their desks. They (to walk) about the classroom talking to each other in English. They (to make up) flashes of conversations. The students (to write down) their partners' answers. They (to want) to ask as many people as possible. The teacher (to observe) their work. Then the students (to present) their results to the whole group.

5. Ask all types of questions to the sentences.

- 1. The students are making up micro-dialogues.
- 2. My brother is in the Crimea.
- 3. There are many new high-rise buildings downtown.

7. Ask questions to find out what your partner's name is, what he / she is doing now.

8. Прочитайте рассказ и поставьте 15 вопросов разных типов.

Two Sons

Once there lived two men. Tach of them had a son. One of the men – let us call him Mr. White – was very strict with his son, and hi friend – Mr. Brown – flways asked: "Why are you so strict? I am not so strict, but my son is no worse than your son."

One day both men went to see some friends. Their sons were there too; they were playing in the garden.

Soon the two men began again to talk about their sons, and again Mr. Brown said he could not understand why Mr. White was so strict.

Then his friend looked out of the window and called his son. He wrote a note, and gave it to him. Then he said: "Take this note home and bring me an answer from Mother." "Very well, Papa," said his son, and went out.

His father began to speak: "Tom is going downstairs. He is at the door. He is opening the door. He is going out. He is in the street. He is passing the cinema now. He is in our street. He is walking up to the house. He is ringing the bell. He is going into the house. He is standing before his mother. He is giving the note to her. He is getting the answer. He is on the way here. He is passing in front of the cinema. He is crossing the street. He is at the door of the house. He is knocking at the door. He is coming upstairs. He is here, now, and then, looking towards the door, he called: 'Tom!"

"Here I am, Papa," answered Tom.

"Did you go home and get what I wanted?"

"I did. Here is Mother's answer."

"Good, my boy. Thank you. You may go to your friends now."

Mr. Brown said then: "My son can do all this no worse than your son." He wrote a note, called his son in, and told him to take the note to his mother and bring an answer to him.

"Hurry up! I need Mother's answer."

"Yes," said the boy. "I understand." And he went out.

His father began to speak: "Bill is going downstairs. He is going out. He is walking down the street. He is crossing the street. He is turning to the right. He is at the gates of the park now. He is near our house. He is at the door. He is ringing the door-bell. He is going in. He is giving the note to his mother. He is getting the answer. He is hurrying downstairs. He is in the street. He is turning to the left. He is at the gates of the park. He is walking up to the house. He is at the door. He is coming upstairs," and then looking towards the door, he called – "Bill!"

"Yes, Papa," answered Bill.

"Give me the answer from Mother."

"I...I haven't yet gone, Papa, I am looking for my cap..."

Both men looked at each other, but they did not say a word...

LESSON 8

| Фонетика | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Дифтонги [ɪə], [ɛə], [uə]; | | | | | |
| сочетания звуков [аіə], [auə] | | | | | |
| Правила чтения | | | | | |
| Грамматика | | | | | |
| 1. Степени сравнения наречий. | | | | | |
| 2. Притяжательный падеж имени существительного. | | | | | |
| 3. Выражение отношений родительного падежа при по- | | | | | |
| мощи предлога of . | | | | | |
| 4. Место наречий неопределенного времени | | | | | |

[Iə] – ядро дифтонга – гласный [I], а скольжение происходит в направлении нейтрального звука, имеющего оттенок [л].

[εә] – ядро дифтонга похоже на русский звук [э] в слове *это*. Скольжение происходит в направлении нейтрального звука, имеющего оттенок [л].

[uə] – ядро дифтонга – гласный [u], а скольжение происходит в направлении нейтрального звука, имеющего оттенок [л].

[аіә], [аиә] – сочетания этих звуков представляют соединения дифтонгов [аi] и [аu] с нейтральным гласным звуком [ә]. Срединные элементы не должны произноситься отчетливо. Необходимо следить, чтобы в середине звукосочетания [аiә] не слышался звук [j], а в середине звукосочетания [аuә] – звук [w].

Правила чтения

1. IV тип слога графически напоминает первый условно-открытый слог.

Только в IV типе слога между ударной гласной и немой **е** стоит буква **r**.

- a) буква а читается как [ɛə]: parents [´pɛərənts];
- б) буква е читается как [ıə]: here [hɪə]. Исключения: there [ðɛə]; where [wɛə].
- d) буквы і и у читаются как [аіэ]: fire [faiə], tyre [taiə].
- 2. Буква ј читается как звукосочетание [juə]: during [´djuərıŋ].
- 3. Сочетание букв eer читается как дифтонг[іэ]: engineer [,endʒi´niə].

- 4. Сочетание букв **air** читается как дифтонг[εə]: chair [f[εə].
- 5. Сочетание букв **оиг** читается как [auə]: our [auə].

| Тренировочные | упражнения |
|---------------|------------|
|---------------|------------|

| 62 | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|-------|--------|
| ´membə | ทเจ | beə | puə | baıə | auə |
| nevə | dıə | weə | muə | laıə | pauə |
| dı´sembə | klıə | લ્કઉ | ∫uə | faıə | ∫auə |
| ́реірәz | bıəd | ţεə | fjuə | flaıə | flauəz |

| 63 | | (| 64 | | 65 |
|-----------|--------------|---|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| ´juərəp | ´pıərıəd | | ́еı∫ә | ´meʒə | niə – ´niərə |
| ´djuərıŋ | ´siəriəs | | dı∫ | ´pleʒə | ðeə – ðeə´rın |
| ´pεərənt | mə´tıərıəl | | fı∫ | ´si:3ə | po:r <u>´a</u> ut |
| ´paıə´nıə | saı´bıərıə | | pu∫t | re´ʒı:m | fa:rə´weı |
| endzi niə | ıks´pıərıəns | | ′brıtı∫ | pres´tı:3 | nevərə´qeın |
| | | | mə´∫ī:n | ´bæra:3 | fər´ınstəns |
| | | | | | weərə bauts |

66

| dıp – dı:p | tın – ten | men – mæn | taıt – tə:t | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| lıv – lı:v | pın – pen | bed – bæd | draı – drə: | |
| mıl – mı:l | bıq – beq | hed – hæd | laı – lə: | |
| fə: – fɔ: – fou | | ba:k – beık – bə:t | | |
| sə: - sə: - sou | | ha:θ – heɪt – hə:s | | |
| tə:n – tɔ:n – toun | | ka:t - keıt - kə:s | | |

| 67 | 0/ | |
|----|----|--|
|----|----|--|

breθs mʌnθs

bə:θs

68

| ´daıəful | dı´nɛərɪəs | ,auə´self | ´djuərıŋ |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| ´faıərə,la:m | kæm´stɛərı | ´kɔ:nflauə | ga:´gæntjuən |
| kə´laıəpı | laı´brɛərɪən | ´lauə | juə´raıpəs |

→wɛər ız ุmɛərı

θθθsss – ðððzzz

breθs

 $m_{\Lambda}n\theta s$

bə:θs

→wət ız ðɛər ın ðə 'bæq

→wεər ız ðə (ƒεə →wət ız ðεər ən ðə ∫elf

TEXT EIGHT

Our Classroom

This is our classroom. This is room forty-five. The classroom is not very large. There is only one window in it, but the room is quite light. There is a blackboard on the right of the door. There are rows of desks in the classroom. There are books, exercise-books, pens and pencils on the desks. There are a few computers on the desks too.

This is a box. It is a small square box. The box is on the shelf by the blackboard. What is there in the box? There is chalk in it. Is there much chalk in it? No, there isn't. There are only a few pieces of chalk in it. Is there a duster on the shelf by the blackboard? Yes, there is a duster there.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Степени сравнения наречий

Степени сравнения в английском языке могут иметь наречия образа действия и неопределенного времени: often, quickly, etc.

Односложные наречия образуют степени сравнения как соответствующие прилагательные и совпадают с ними:

quickly - quicker - quickest

Наречия well и badly образуют степени сравнения от других корней:

| Положительная степень | Сравнительная степень | Превосходная степень |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Well – хорошо | better – лучше | best – наилучший |
| badly – плохо | worse – хуже | worst – наихудший |
| | | |

Многосложные наречия образуют степени сравнения при помощи **more** и **most:** correctly – more correctly – most correctly

2. Притяжательный падеж имени существительного. Существительное в притяжательном падеже обозначает принадлежность предмета, отвечает на вопрос whose? И стоит перед определяемым существительным. Показатель притяжатель-

ного падежа –'s. В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются в основном существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы. Например: *my mother's sister*.

3. Выражение отношений родительного падежа при помощи предлога of

Отношения, выражаемые в русском языке при помощи падежей, в английском языке выражаются посредством предлогов. Например, отношение родительного падежа выражаются при помощи предлога of [ov], а в безударной позиции [ov]. Предлог of употребляется как с существительными, обозначающими одушевленные, так и неодушевленные предметы: *a piece of cake; the workers of the factory*.

4. Место наречий неопределенного времени

Наречия неопределенного времени **usually, sometimes, often, seldom always** в предложении, как правило, стоят перед смысловым глаголом:

They often read English books. We always watch TV on Sunday.

В повествовательном предложении с глаголом **to be** эти наречия ставятся после глагола to be:

His marks are always good.

Наречие **sometimes** может стоять в начале предложения:

Sometimes I go out of town in summer.

Наречие **seldom** употребляется в сочетании с наречиями степени very, often и др.:

I very seldom drink coffee in the evening.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Read the words.

quite, quick, quest, quiz, quits; small, fall, tall, call, all; chalk, walk, talk; new, few, stew, pew, hew, news; write, wrest, wrung, wrist, wring, wreck, wrap, wry, wrong; English, angry, angle,; high, nigh, right, night, bright, might, height, fight.

2. Insert articles where necessary.

What colour is ... your favourite flower? 2. Translate ... questions into English, please. 3. Close ... book and speak up. 4. Are you going ... or ...? 5. It is ... short answer.
... results of the exam are on ... notice board. 7. We are ... students now. 8. Is he ... sportsman? 9. ... dog is white with ... black ear. 10. Where is ... Room 23?

3. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. It is *our cottage*. 2. *The walls* in *my* cottage are *pink*. 3. The book is *in the drawer*. 4. It is *Italian food*. 5. Board *in the classroom* is big.

4. Insert prepositions and adverbs.

1. The walls ... the rooms ... my flat are yellow and green. 2. Please go ... the blackboard, Peter. 3. He is ... the blackboard now. 4. Take a piece ... chalk ... the table and write these words, please. 5. Who's writing the new words ... the board? 6. Please come ... the room. 7. We are going ... the classroom. 8. The board is ... the wall ... our classroom. 9. Please put these matches ... your bag. 10. Open your books ... Page 8. 11. They are looking ... the boys.

5. Translate into English, pay attention to the prepositions.

Слова нового урока; страницы той книги; цвет этой сумки; стены нашей аудитории; студенты этого университета.

6. Translate into English.

Комната моего друга; комнаты моих друзей; диктант этого студента; диктанты этих студентов; письмо вашего преподавателя; письма ваших преподавателей.

7. Answer the questions using possessive case.

Whose exercise-book is this? (my sister) Whose son lives in Moscow? (my friend) Whose pen's on the table? (our teacher) Whose mark's good? (my son) Whose name's Peter? (my brother)

8. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I have a lot of Russian and English texts on the topic. 2. The students have got questions about the new task. 3. I have got three friends. 4. I usually have strong tea in the morning. 5. I have no special breakfast.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Insert adverbs.

1. Dan is in time for his sport lessons (always). 2. We go to the seaside in summer (often). 3. I speak English with my relatives (sometimes). 4. I sit up late (very seldom). 5. He is ready to help (always). 6. She translates letters and e-mails from foreign companies in the office (sometimes). 7. We do our creative tasks together (sometimes). 8. We write tests once a month (usually).

2. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Present Continuous.

1. Kamal (to walk) his dog. 2. Students (to clean) the territory around the University. 3. Mom (to invite) us to dinner. 4. What she (to do) now? – She (to water) the garden. 5. They (to have) a big celebration. 6. The kids (to run) about the garden. 7. She (to drive) her car. 8. It still (to snow). 9. What they (to talk) about? 10. Terry (to play) computer games.

3. Ask all types of questions. Special questions are to be asked to every member of the sentence.

1. He is playing the piano in the drawing room. 2. The language laboratory is situated on the second floor. 3. My brother has a rich library.

4. Translate the adverbs into English, write degrees of comparison.

Сильно, громко, рано, плохо, редко, хорошо, далеко, близко, быстро.

5. Translate into English.

1. Говорите громче, я вас плохо слышу. 2. Вы написали контрольную работу лучше всех. 3. Давайте завтра займемся проектом немного раньше. 4. Какой фильм тебе больше понравился? 5. Я говорю по-английски хуже, чем моя сестра.

LESSON 9

Чтение буквосочетаний -aigh, -aw, -igh, -augh, -oi, -oy, -ye, -eau, -eigh, -eu, -ew, -oa, -oe, -ue Правила чтения

Грамматика

- 1. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no.
- 2. Предлоги времени. Время. Даты.
- 3. Present Indefinite. Образование вопросов в Present Indefinite.
- 4. Числительные больше 100

Чтение буквосочетаний

| -aigh | -aw, | -igh, | -augh, | -oi, | -oy | -ye |
|----------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------|------|
| [eɪ] | [ɔ:] | [aɪ] | [ɔ:] | [၁ɪ] | [01] | [aɪ] |
| straight | awful | light | daughter | oil | oyster | dye |

| -eau | -eigh | -eu | -ew | -oa | -oe | -ue | |
|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|------|-------|--|
| [ou] | [eɪ] | [ju:] | [ju:] | [ou] | [ou] | [ju:] | |
| beau | eight | neutral | news | oak | floe | due | |
| [ju:] | [aɪ] | [juə] | [u:] | [0] | [u:] | [u:] | |
| beauty | height | Europe | crew | broad | shoe | blue | |

Правила чтения

Сводная таблица правил чтения гласных в четырех типах слога

| Буква | | | | | |
|---------|---------|------|-------|------|-------------|
| Тип | а | 0 | u | e | i/y |
| слога 🔨 | | | | | , , |
| | [eɪ] | [3U] | [ju:] | [1:] | [aɪ] |
| Ι | name | note | tune | me | time type |
| | [æ] | [၁] | [Λ] | [e] | [I] |
| II | map | not | but | pen | sit myth |
| | a+ r | o+r | u+r | e+r | i/y+r |
| III | [a:] | [ɔ:] | [ə:] | [ə:] | [ə:] |
| | park | fork | fur | her | girl myrtle |
| | a+re | o+re | u+re | e+re | i/y+re |
| IV | [ɛə] | [ɔ:] | [juə] | [Iə] | [aɪə] |
| | parents | more | pure | here | fire tyre |

1. После звуков [r], [l], [dʒ] буква **и** читается [u:]: June [dʒu: n], rule [ru:l].

2. После звуков [ʃ], [r], [ʤ] и сочетания согласная + l буква **u** читается [uə]: sure [ʃuə], plural [´pluər əl].

3. Буква Хх читается а) перед согласными и в конце слова: texts, six; б) перед ударной гласной как [qz]: exam.

Тренировочные упражнения

| 6 | 9 | |
|---|---|--|
| | | |

| θιŋ | ĺəŋıŋ | puə | ´ju:ʒuəl |
|----------|---------|-------|---------------|
| ´sʌmθıŋ | ´sıŋıŋ | ∫uə | ,kjuərı´əsıtı |
| ´nлθıŋ | briŋiŋ | pjuə | ´pluərəl |
| ´enıθıŋ | ´klıŋıŋ | kjuə | kruəl |
| ´evrıθıŋ | ´swiŋiŋ | fjuəl | Ъиәзwa: |

| 10 |
|----|
|----|

| ´θə:´tı:n | ´sevn´tı:n | ´θə:tı | ´sevntı |
|------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| ´fə:´tı:n | ´eıt´tı:n | ´fə:tı | ´eıtı |
| ´fıf´tı:n | ´naın´tı:n | ´fıftı | ´naıntı |
| ´sıks´tı:n | ´twentı | ´sıkstı | ə´hʌndrɪd |

71

| niə – ´niərə | |
|---------------|--|
| ðeə – ðeə´rın | |
| po:r´aut | |
| fa:rə´wei | |
| nevərə´qeın | |
| fər´ınstəns | |
| weərə bauts | |
| | |

72

| ıq´zæm |
|----------------|
| ıq´za:mpl |
| ıq´za:spəreı∫n |
| ık´sept |
| ıks´kə:∫n |
| |
| |

| 73 | |
|------------------|-----------|
| deız əv ðə ´wı:k | ´tju:zdı |
| ́sʌndı | ´θə:zdı |
| ´mʌndı | ´fraıdı |
| ´wenzdı | ´sætədı |
| र्(dænjuərı | dzu:´laı |
| ´februərı | ´ə: qəst |
| ma:ʧ | səp´tembə |
| ´eıprıl | ək´toubə |
| mei | nə´vembə |
| dʒu:n | dı´sembə |

Немые буквы

| i s land | ei gh t | castle |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| answer | wei gh | often |
| sev e ral | dau gh ter | lis t en |

TEXT NINE

A Telephone Talk

(*Mr. Black speaks to Mr.Lee on the telephone*)

- Hello.
- Is that Mr. Black?
- Speaking.
- Good morning, Mr. Black. This is Mr. Lee.
- Good morning, Mr. Lee. What can I do for you?
- Could I see you on Monday?
- Certainly. When can you come?
- At ten in the morning?
- Very good. See you on Monday then. Good morning.
- Good morning, Mr. Black.

ABOUT MYSELF

Let me introduce myself. My name is Helen Swats. I was born in Cardiff, but now I live in London.

I come from a large family. My father is a farmer, and my mother is a housewife. She has a lot of work to do about the house, and she is as busy with her work as my father. Every summer I go to see my parents and my relatives. I have two brothers and a sister. My elder brother is twenty eight. He is married and has a daughter Ann. She is six and is going to school this year. My brother is a lawyer and his wife is a doctor. My younger brother's name is David. He is only eighteen and is in his first year at University. My sister is the youngest in the family, she is fourteen. She is at school.

I am a teacher and work at London University. I really like my work because it is very interesting. I teach literature and try to make my students understand and like it.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, по.

Местоимения **some** и **any** употребляются для обозначения неопределенного количества предметов.

a) Местоимение **some** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и перед неисчисляемыми существительными:

I have **some** English books.

Please give me **some** money.

б) **Any** обычно употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях: They haven't got **any** mistakes in the dictation.

Have you got any money?

В утвердительных предложениях **any** имеет значение *любой:* Take **any** book you like.

2. Предлоги времени. Время. Даты

 а) Для указания времени употребляются предлоги at, past, to, from, till: I come home at two o'clock. At half past two I have dinner. I have a rest from three till four. At a quarter to eleven I go to bed. What time is it?

3.00 – It is three o'clock.

3.15 – It's a quarter **past** three.

3.30 – It's half **past** three.

3.20 – It's twenty minutes **past** three.

3.40 – It's twenty minutes **to** four.

3.45 – It's a quarter **to** four...

3.50 – It's ten minutes **to** four.

В английском языке время до полудня обозначается буквами **а.т.**, а после полудня – **р.т.**: 7 **а.т**. – семь часов утра; 2 **р.т.** – два часа дня.

б) Годы обозначаются количественными числительными:

2000 - twenty hundred

1825 – eighteen twenty five

1945 - nineteen forty five

Слово year может употребляться только перед годом: in the year 1938.

в) Даты обозначаются порядковым числительным: 25th December 1812 – the twenty fifth of December eighteen twelve December 25th, 1812 – December the twenty fifth, eighteen twelve December 25, 1812 – December the twenty fifth, eighteen twelve.

3. The Present Indefinite Tense. Образование вопросов в Present Indefinite.

Времена группы *Indefinite* констатируют факт совершения действия без указания на характер протекания действия и безотносительно к другому действию или моменту.

a) **Образование** настоящего времени. Утвердительная форма настоящего времени группы *Indefinite* для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы **to**:

I read you read we read they read Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**. Вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Do I read? Do you read?

Do we read?

Do they read?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени, частицы *not* после вспомогательного глагола и смыслового глагола без **to**:

I **do not** read You **do not** read We **do not** read

They **do not** read

В разговорной речи употребляется редуцированная форма глагола: d'you.

В 3-м лице единственного числа добавляется окончание -s или -es.

Окончание -s (-es) в утвердительных предложениях добавляется к смысловому глаголу, а в вопросительных и отрицательных – к вспомогательному.

He writes letters every week.

Do**es** he write letters every week?

He do**es** not write letters every week.

б) Употребление

- Настоящее время группы *Indefinite* употребляется для выражения повторяющегося действия, свойственного лицу или предмету, выраженному подлежащим: I go to the University every day.

- С настоящим временем группы *Indefinite* часто употребляются наречия неопределенного времени, а также словосочетания типа *every day, every morning, every evening,* которые обычно ставятся в конце предложения:

> I read newspapers **every day**. Do they go to the office **every morning**? I do not read **every evening**.
4. Числительные больше 100.

a) В составных числительных перед десятками, а если их нет, то перед единицами, ставится союз **and**:

202 two hundred **and** two 644 six hundred **and** forty four 3 025 three thousand **and** twenty five 6 897 six thousand eight hundred **and** ninety seven 2 500 731 two million five hundred thousand seven hundred **and** thirty one

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Read the rhyme and translate it into Russian:

Mrs. Grundy Mrs. Grundy washes on Monday, Irons on Tuesday, Shops on Wednesday, Bakes on Thursday, Sews on Friday, Cleans on Saturday, Cooks on Sunday... This is the tale of Mrs. Grundy.

2. Translate the rhyme:

Thirty days have September, April, June and November; All the rest have thirty one Excepting February alone, And that has twenty eight days clear And twenty nine in each leap year.

3. Say the time.

6.00; 9.00; 6.50; 7.05; 7.30; 12.15; 1.45;; 11.10; 5.20; 4.55; 8.35; 10.45. 13.30; 14.20; 15.30; 15.48; 16.20; 18.40; 19.30; 20. 00; 21.35; 22.45; 23.15.

4. Learn the words.

a clock – часы a hand – стрелка часов the face of the clock – циферблат the minute hand – минутная стрелка the hour hand – часовая стрелка

5. Fill in the words *some, any, not any, no.*

1. Are there ... college-graduates among your friends? – Yes, there are ... 2. We haven't got ... milk. 3. He has ... money. He can't spend his holidays in the South. 4. Are there ... pictures in this book? – Yes, there are ... beautiful pictures in it. 5. They borrowed ... good books from the library. 6. The apple pie is wonderful. Would you like ... ? 7. Give me ... tea, please. 8. There are ... flowers here in winter. 9. Is there ... cheese on the plate? – No, there isn't, but there is ... ham. 10. Is there ... snow in the street this morning?

6. Use *no* instead of *not any*.

1. There are no apples on the plate. 2. She has got no English books. 3. She has no money. 4. I have no cousins. 5. There are no children in the yard. 6. I see no books on the table. 7. He has got no toys to play with. 8. She gives him no money. 9. I have no questions to ask. 10. There are no teacups on the table. 11. I have no French books. 12. There are no children in the park. 13. I see no maps on the shelf. 14. I want no more sweets. 15. We have no questions to ask. 16. He has no money for books. 17. I have no spare time today. 18. I have no secrets from you. 19. There are no cups on the table. 20. There are no new words in the text.

7. Fill in the articles.

1. ... ice is thin. 2. There is ... chair near ... table. 3. ... boy is sitting on ... chair. 4. What ... colour are ... walls? 5. ... window in ... room is large, so room is light. 6. Do ... exercise 10 on ... page 15. 7. ... notebooks are in ... bag. 8. ... tape-recorder is in ... middle of ... room. 9. What colour is ... furniture in ... sitting-room? 10. There is ... round table near ... sofa.

8. Write the dates.

16.04.1963; 01.05.1070; 06.06.1793; 07.01. 2020; 17.09.2013; 29.10. 1998.

9. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Simple.

My sister Ann (to get) up at seven o'clock. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the morning. Ann (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. She (to have) her breakfast at half past seven. After breakfast she (to leave) for school. Ann (to come) home at two o'clock. After dinner she (to rest) and then (to sit) down to do her homework. It usually (to take) her two hours to do it.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Read the following words.

gorge, ergon, dark, curve, Byrne, curtain, birch, lares, mere, siren, tare, waught, weight, wire, right.

2. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. I (to write) letters to my friends every week. 2. I (to write) a letter to my mother now. 3. I always (to do) my homework in the evening. 4. I (not to do) my homework now. 5. My sister (to play) the piano and I (to read) a book. 6. I usually (to read) a book at this time of the day. 7. I (to wash) my hands and face in the morning. 8. It is seven o'clock. I (to wash) my hands and face. 9. My mother (to cook) now. 10. My mother usually (to cook) for the family.

3. Insert adverbs.

1. I look through English magazines (sometimes). 2. He is free at this time (always). 3. He is at home on Sundays (never). 4. I am busy on week-days (always). 5. He is late (often). 6. She comes in time (seldom). 7. I come home at 10 o'clock (usually). 8. This clock keeps good time (never). 9. He uses my telephone (Seldom). 10. We see him (often).

4. Make the sentences interrogative.

I often go to the University by bus. 2. Everybody enjoys the weather in spring.
 He studies well. 4. March is the third month of the year. 5. I seldom read English books.

5. Make the sentences negative.

1. The desk stands in the corner of the room. 2. The sun shines brightly. 3. Everything looks so beautiful in spring. 4. The days become hot in summer. 5. November brings snow.

6. Ask all types of questions.

- 1. I like reading and watching TV.
- 2. The river in our town gets frozen in December.

7. Translate into English.

1. Это портфель моего друга. 2. Я люблю гуманитарные предметы (the Humanities). 3. Тебе нравится наблюдать звезды? 4. Он рано встает и поздно ложится спать. 5. Ты хочешь прочитать эту книгу? 6. Я не люблю жить в городе. 7. Мой друг живет за городом. 8. Тебе больше нравится жить в городе или в деревне? 9. Этот карандаш длиннее, чем тот. 10. Они играют в теннис каждое воскресенье. 11. Том – лучший игрок в футбол в классе. 12. Твой брат такой же высокий, как мой.

LESSON 10

Интонация и ее графическое изображение Грамматика 1.Модальные глаголы сап, may, must. 2. Повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи с глаголом to say. 3. Определенный артикль с географическими названиями

Интонация представляет собой единство высоты тона, фразового ударения и ритма. Ритм в английском языке характеризуется чередованием ударных слогов через равные промежутки времени. Это значит, что безударные слоги должны произноситься за ту же единицу времени, что и один ударный.

В устной речи интонация оформляет предложение. Интонация может выполнять грамматическую роль в тех случаях, когда необходимо показать, к какому коммуникативному типу (повествовательному, вопросительному или повелительному) относится предложение, если нет других показателей.

На письме интонация может быть изображена графически: ударный слог обозначается чертой (-), безударный – точкой (.). Конечный ударный слог, на который приходится падение голоса, обозначается кривой или стрелкой, направленной вниз, а конечный ударный слог, на который приходится повышение голоса, обозначается кривой или стрелкой, направленной вверх.

TEXT TEN

At an English Lesson

This is a classroom. This is classroom 435. It is full of students. It is an English class. The teacher speaks to the students.

Teacher: Now, please, answer my questions. Try to answer my questions without looking into your books. Don't call out but put your hand up instead. How many people are there in it?

Nick and Helen (together): There are...

Teacher: Please, don't speak two at a time. Nick, wait till it is your turn. Helen, answer the question, please.

Helen: There are two people in the room.

Teacher: They are students, aren't they?

Helen: No, they are not. They are workers.

Teacher: What picture is it?

Helen: This is a picture of a plant.

Teacher: That's right. Thank you, Helen. That'll do. Nick, begin reading text 2 on page 56. Read it as far as the bottom of the page. Oh, please, not so fast. Try to read a bit slower. That's good. Keep on reading like this. Here is the bell. Please, write down your homework. Read text 5 to the end of the paragraph. Learn the verse on page 70 by heart. Have a break. See you soon.

Topical Vocabulary

Sit down. Go to your place. Take your sit. Stand up. Come (go) to the blackboard. Look at the picture. Say it again. Say it after me! Don't hurry! Go on reading (writing, retelling) May I come in? May I go out? Open your books at page 30. Open your exercise-books! Shall I read? (begin, answer your question) Read the next sentence, please! Please pronounce (translate, spell) it. That will do. Don't write in the margin!

Will you say it again? Put away your books! Ask questions on the text! Stop talking, please! Silence, please! Wipe the word off. The lesson is over.

ГРАММАТИКА

1. Модальные глаголы can, may, must

В английском языке имеется группа глаголов, которые выражают не действие, а отношение к нему, а именно: возможность, вероятность, необходимость совершения действия. Такие глаголы называются **модальными.** Само действие выражается инфинитивом глагола, следующего за модальным глаголом.

Модальные глаголы имеют следующие особенности:

- у них нет форм инфинитива и причастия;

- они не изменяются по лицам и числам;

- инфинитив смыслового глагола, следующего за ним, не имеет частицы to;

- они не употребляются в форме повелительного наклонения.

Модальный глагол *CAN* выражает умственную, физическую возможность (*I can speak English.*); разрешение (*You can go now*); просьбу (*Can you do me a favour?*).

Модальный глагол *МАҰ* употребляется для выражения: разрешения и переводится как «можно» (*May I see your garden, please?*); предположения о возможных событиях в будущем, перевод – возможно, может быть (*I may go to Italy.*).

Модальный глагол *MUST* употребляется для выражения долженствования, необходимости и переводится как «должен» (*It's 10 o'clock, I must go.*); приказа, настоятельной просьбы (*You must leave the room at once.*); запрета, перевод – «нельзя» (*You mustn't speak loudly in a library.*).

2. Повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи с глаголом to say

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную необходимо соблюдать ряд правил.

a) Кроме глагола **to say** в косвенной речи часто употребляется глагол **to tell.** Этот глагол употребляется с косвенным дополнением без предлога:

I say to him, "I'm busy." I say to him (that) I'm busy. I tell him (that) I'm busy. б) Личные и притяжательные местоимения меняются соответственно смыслу: He says, "I'm busy". He says (that) **he** is busy.

3. Определенный артикль с географическими названиями

Как правило, имена собственные употребляются без артикля. Некоторые имена собственные употребляются с определенным артиклем:

| 1. Названия стран света: the N o | orth the North Pole |
|---|-----------------------|
| the So | uth the South Pole |
| the Ar | ctic |
| 2. Названия рек: the Than | nes |
| the Nev | a |
| the Volg | a |
| названия озер, если они употреблян | отся без слова lake: |
| the Onta | агіо, но Lake Ontario |
| 3. Названия морей и океанов: the E | Black Sea |
| the I | North Sea |
| the I | ndian Ocean |
| the I | Pacific Ocean |
| 4. Названия горных цепей: the Ur | als |
| the Al | ps |
| 5. Названия пустынь: the Sahara | |
| the Karaku | m |
| 6. Названия каналов и проливов: | the Panama Canal |
| | the English Chanal |
| 7. Названия некоторых государств: | the USA |
| | the United Kingdom |
| | |

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Translate the words in brackets.

1. Of course, I (могу) translate this article. 2. I think I (могу) show you how to do it. 3. You (можно) go and tell her about it. 4. (можно) I see the doctor now? 5. You (можете) easily get there in 20 minutes. 6. You (можете) do it directly on return. 7. You (нельзя) discuss the subject with your friends. 8. She is in a hurry, she (не может) wait for us. 9. The swimmer is very tired, he (может) reach the shore.

2. Переведите следующие предложения и объясните значения глагола "may".

1. He says I *may come* to him any day I like. 2. If he walks from the station, he *may arrive* in the course of the next half-hour. 3. "*May* I *look* around?" – he asked. 4. It was some special occasion. I don't remember what. It *may have been* my birthday. 5. Your hair is getting rather thin, sir, *may* I *advise* you to change your parting? 7. I *may have wrecked* my own life, but I will not let you wreck yours. 8. Mother, *may* I *have* a glass of light beer?

3. Answer the questions.

1. May children play with a knife? 2. May I address you? 3. May I ask you a question? 4. May I miss tomorrow's lesson? 5. May I smoke in this room? 6. May I take this book for two weeks? 7. May I take these sweets? 8. May he take your sister to the museum? 9. May we go on an excursion with you? 10. May the child have another apple?

4. Insert must, may, can.

1. You _____come to help them tomorrow: the work _____to be done by the end of the week. 2. _____you help me now? 3. _____I return the book to you on Friday? 4. It is already six o'clock. We _____hurry if we don't want to be late. 5. you _____to translate this text into English? – I think I____. 6. How do you feel when you _____take a test? 7. We _____ not afford to pay the bill. 8. You _____take the medicine three times a day before meals. 9. You are overtired. You _____relax for a few days. 10. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann _____to return home as she had promised to be in time for the dinner.

5. Turn into indirect speech.

 My uncle says, "I am tired and hungry." 2. My friend says, "I'm ill and must stay in bed." 3. He says, "I'm better now." 4. Mike says, 'I have some English books at home."
 He says, "I work at school." 6. My sister says, 'I want to go to the local museum." 7. Ann says, "I study English and German." 8. Nick says, "I want to see this film."

6. Translate into English.

1. Он говорит, что Лев Толстой – его любимый писатель. 2. Он говорит, что хочет бросить курить. 3. Он говорит, что знает о нашей встрече. 4. Мой друг говорит, что он не знает об изменениях в расписании занятий. 5. Мама говорит, что обед на столе. 6. Мой друг говорит, что он живет в Москве. 7. Они говорят, что хорошо говорят по-английски. 8. Мы всегда говорим, что надо желать доброго утра друг другу.

Задания для самостоятельной работы

1. Insert articles where necessary.

I. Lake District is divided from Pennines by valleys of rivers Eden and Lune. Between these two valleys and sea are highest mountains in England. They are called Cumbrian Mountains.

Largest lake is Lake Windermere, which is about ten miles long and about mile wide.

II. Several rivers run into sea at New York. Most important is Hudson River which empties into Atlantic Ocean. Besides Hudson there are two other rivers: East River and Harlem River.

2. Translate into English.

Говорите по-английски на уроке.
 Не делайте ошибок.
 Не спешите.
 Не вставайте.
 Посмотрите на доску.
 Повторите за мной эти предложения.
 Возьмите книги и прочитайте текст на странице 35.
 Произнесите по буквам слово «student».
 Посмотрите на доску.
 Продолжайте читать.

3. Translate into English.

| Учитель: | Доброе утро. Садитесь, пожалуйста. Староста, кто-нибудь отсутствует? |
|-----------|--|
| Староста: | Анна отсутствует. |
| Учитель: | Что случилось? Она больна? |
| Староста: | Это грипп с высокой температурой. |
| Учитель: | Плохо. А теперь начнем. Проверим домашнее задание. Майк, возьмите |
| | тетрадь и подойдите к доске. |
| Майк: | Мне написать слова в транскрипции? |
| Учитель: | Да. А вы, Елена, читайте текст № 7, пожалуйста. Остальные записывают |
| | ошибки, если они будут. Погроме, пожалуйста. Достаточно. Кто-нибудь заметил ошибки? |
| Джулия: | Думаю, были случаи палатализации в словах "family" и "Benny". |
| Учитель: | Действительно. Лена, пожалуйста, произнесите эти слова. Сейчас пра- |
| | вильно. Вам нужно больше работать. Боюсь, произношение ваше слабое |
| | место. |
| Елена: | В следующий раз мне опять прочитать текст? |
| Учитель: | Да. Попытайтесь еще раз. А теперь все посмотрите на доску. |
| Майк: | Мне прочитать упражнение? |
| Учитель: | Конечно. Все правильно, Петр? |
| Петр: | По-моему, да. |
| Учитель: | Спасибо, Майк. Вытрите доску и идите на место. |

4. Answer the questions.

1. How many students are there in your group? 2. How many students are absent? 3. How many students are present? 4. Who is the monitor in your group? 5. What is the monitor's name? 6. Have you many books at home? 7. Are there Russian or English books in your bag? 8. Do you speak Russian at your English lesson? What language do you speak? 9. What is the pronunciation of the word 'транскрипция'? 10. Who is on duty today? **5.** Составьте свое расписание занятий на следующую неделю. *Model:*

Timetable

| time | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 8.10-10.05 | | | | | | |
| 10.15-11.50 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

English, history, physics, mathematics, psychology, algebra, geometry, physical culture, lecture, seminar, tutorial, recitation, laboratory (lab. work).

6. Translate into English, use the vocabulary of the lesson.

1. Какое сегодня число? – 25 сентября. 2. Как по-английски «письменный стол»? 3. Говорите громче, пожалуйста. 4. Давайте исправим ошибки в диктанте. 5. Эти упражнения трудны. Повторите их. 6. Продолжайте читать. 7. Поставьте вопросы к тексту. 8. Не подсказывайте, пожалуйста. 9. Сдайте тетради старосте. 10. Пожалуйста, подойдите к доске, а теперь идите на свое место.

7. Act out the dialogue from the text "At an English Lesson".

8. Make up a dialogue between the teacher and the students at the lesson.

INTERLESSON 1

| | Indofinite | 0 | S (ACUVE) | Douto at Continues |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Indefinite | Continuous | Perfect | Perfect Continuous |
| | verb | be+-ing | have+ III form | have been+-ing |
| | ask(s) | am/is/are asking | have(has) asked | have(has)been asking |
| | 4.5 | 4 - | 4 | Длительное действие, |
| | 1. Регулярное | 1. Длительное действие | 1. Действие за- | которое |
| | повторяющееся | (процесс), протекаю- | кончилось к мо- | началось в прошлом |
| Present | действие. | щее в данный момент | менту речи в | и все еще |
| ese | usually/generally | Now | настоящем. | протекает в данный |
| Pr | often/seldom | at present/ at the moment. | 2. Результат. | момент. |
| | sometimes | 2. Будущее запланиро- | already/yet | for a month/ a long time |
| | 2. Факт. | ванное действие | ever/never | since 5 o'clock |
| | 3. Будущее дей- | | lately/recently | how long/ since when |
| | ствие (по распи- | | this week/today | |
| | санию, графику) | | by now | |
| | asked/took | was(were) asking | had asked | had been asking |
| | Действие в про- | Длительное действие | 1. Действие за- | Длительное прошед- |
| | шлом. | (процесс), совершав- | кончи лось к | шее действие, |
| | Yesterday | шееся в момент или | определенному | которое началось до |
| | last week | период в прошлом. | моменту в про- | определенного |
| | ago | at 5 yesterday | шлом. | момента в прошлом и |
| Past | - | from 5 to 6 yesterday | By 5 o'clock yester- | еще продолжалось в |
| | | for 3 days last week | day | этот момент. |
| | | all day long/the whole day | before he came | He had been working for |
| | | when we came | by the end of the | 2 hours, |
| | | | last year | when my brother came |
| | | | 2. При согласо- | 5 |
| | | | вании времен | |
| | will ask | will be asking | will have asked | will have been asking |
| | Действие в бу- | Длительное действие | Действие закон- | Длительное будущее |
| | дущем. | (процесс), которое бу- | чившееся к | действие, которое |
| | tomorrow | дет совершаться в | определенному | начнется ранее мо- |
| မ | next week | определенный момент | моменту в бу- | мента в будущем, и |
| ture | in 3 days | или период в будущем. | дущем. | будет еще совершать- |
| Fut | in 2025 | at 5 tomorrow | by 5 o'clock tomor- | ся в этот момент. |
| | | from 5 to 6 tomorrow | row | When you come I'll have |
| | | for 3 days next week | when he comes | been working for 2 hours. |
| | | all day long tomorrow | by next summer | 5111 001101 B J 01 2 1101101 |
| | | when he comes | <i>J</i> | |

English Tenses in the Active Voice English Tenses (Active)

EXERCISES

1. Name the grammatical form of the verb to be used in the following sentences.

1. Они второй день играют эту партию, они сделали уже 70 ходов. 2. Сколько времени он читает эту книгу? 3. Он закончил первую главу романа и пишет вторую. 4. Он работает над своей книгой уже два года. 5. Он наш тренер с тех пор, как я играю в этой команде. 6. Уже двадцать лет, как я живу в этом городе, а в сентябре исполнится десять, как я преподаю в этом университете. 7. Утро было солнечное, но с одиннадцати часов погода изменилась, и сейчас идет дождь. 8. Я звонил вам с четырех часов, но ваш номер был все время занят. – Я говорила все это время с Москвой. 9. Дожди шли две недели. Наконец-то установилась хорошая погода. 10. 14 июля 1789 года парижане штурмом взяли Бастилию.

2. Open the brackets.

1. Stratford-on-Avon (to be) a small town in central England where Shakespeare (to be) born. 2. Some two centuries ago, when there (not to be) trains, cars and trams, people (to travel) in carriages. 3. Latin (to be) a dead language now, but it (to be) the international language some four centuries ago. 4. The woman who (to speak) with my sister in the yard (to be) our neighbour who (to live) across the street. 5. In this film you can see how the grass (to grow) and the flowers (to unfold) their petals right before your eyes. 6. As a rule I (to have) ham and eggs for breakfast, but this time I (to order) an omelet. 7. You ever (to be) this picture gallery? 8. I (to try) to get into contact with them for a long time, but now I (to give) it up as hopeless. 9. You (to be) of great help to us since you (to be) with us. 10. They (to drive) in the car for many hours before they (to come) to the crossroads.

3. Write the forms of Present, Past, Future Indefinite, Perfect, Perfect Continuous.

study, read, like, come, go, be, speak, know, meet, open, break, move, find, live, leave, stop, help.

4. Open the brackets.

1. The students of the University (to study) different subjects. 2. The students of this group (to study) optics next year. 3. His is a very interesting book. I (to read) it with pleasure. 4. He told me he (to be) badly ill since he returned from abroad. 5. Michael (to know) German rather well. Now he (to study) French. He (to be eager) to know English too, but

he (to have) little time for it now. 6. I (to think) about it for a long time. 7. We (to work) hard before our exam. 8. He (to wait) for you since 4 o'clock. 9. When I must write a report on some subject I usually (to go) to the library of our University. 10. I already (to read) everything for my report. I (to read) since morning.

5. Open the brackets, use the Present Perfect Tense.

1. What have you done at the English lesson? – Our teacher (to explain) the Present Perfect to us. We (to read) and (to translate) Lesson 2. We (to write) a short dictation, I (to get) four for it; I (to make) one mistake in it. 2. How has Mary spent this month? – Oh, she (to have) an enjoyable time. She (to skate) a lot; she (to be) to the theatre and Robert often (to take) her to dancing parties.

6. Put adverbs in proper places. Translate into Russian.

1. A congress on the problems of physics has taken place there (recently). 2. They have done a great deal of work (lately). 3. A delegation of foreign scientists has come to our Institute (just). 4. Have you been to Moscow (ever)? 5. Has professor B. returned from the congress (yet)?

7. Open the brackets.

1. I (to be) already here for about half an hour. 2. Peter (to know) Ann for five years. 3. Please, give me a pencil, I (to lose) mine. 4. I (not to meet) Peter since Sunday. 5. Fred just (to finish) work. 6. Where (to be) Sergei? – He (to go) home. He (to leave) the room a minute ago. 7. What you (to read) now? – I (to read) "Brown Wolf". 8. They (to read) this book a month ago. 9. What about you? You (to read) "Brown Wolf"? 10. My watch (to stop). There (to be) something wrong with it. 11. Let's go to the Tretyakov Gallery. I (not to be) there since I (to return) from the Caucasus. 12. You (to see) Ben today? – Yes, I (to see) him at the University. 13. You (to hear) his speech last Sunday? 14. You (to change) so much. Anything (to. happen)? 15. What you (to do) here at such an hour? You (to write) your composition? – No, I (to write) it already. I (to work) at my report. – And when you (to write) your composition? – I (to finish) it two days ago. 16. I say, Paul, let's have dinner. – No, thank you, I (to have dinner) already. 17. What the weather (to be) like? – …it still (to rain)? – No, it (to stop) raining.

8. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Continuous or Present Simple.

1. I (to write) letters to my friends every week. 2. I (to write) a letter to my mother now. 3. I always (to do) my homework in the evening. 4. I (not to do) my homework now. 5. My sister (to play) the piano and I (to read) a book. 6. I usually (to read) a book at this time of the day. 7. I (to wash) my hands and face in the morning. 8. It is seven o'clock. I (to wash) my hands and face. 9. My mother (to cook) now. 10. My mother usually (to cook) for the family.

9. Use the verbs in brackets in Past Continuous or Past Simple.

1. We (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. When my brother came home, I (to play) computer games. 3. My father usually (to watch) TV in the evening. 4. When I entered the room, he (to watch) TV. 5. She (to sleep) at seven o'clock in the morning. 6. He (to go) to bed at eleven o'clock. 7. We (not to play) tennis yesterday. 8. What she (to do) the whole evening yesterday? – She (to read) a book. 9. When I got up, my parents (to have) breakfast. 10. I (to go) to London last summer.

10. Translate into Russian.

I have been packing my things for an hour and a half. 2. The pupils had translated the text before the bell rang. 3. He has been working in the laboratory for two years.
 The man was reading a magazine when somebody knocked at the door. 5. They have been quarrelling for a long time. 6. Ann will spend the summer holidays in the country.
 The children have been skating for an hour.

LESSON 11

MY HOME

Grammar. The Past Indefinite Tense.

Правильные глаголы **+ ed Past Indefinite** Неправильные глаголы См. таблицу (раздел IV)

Example: Oleg wanted to see his friends. In summer I went to the cinema every day.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы:

Oleg *did* not *want* to see his friends. *Did* Oleg *want* to see his friends?

Pattern 1

| to have – to have got | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| I have two books. | I' ve got two books. |

Pattern 2

| Peter says, "I have two Eng- | Peter says that he has two |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| lish books." | English books. |

Pattern 3

Will you do me a favour?

I. Phonetic drill.

| hot – hut – hat | pork – park | short – shot |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| lock – luck – lack | port – part | fork – fog |
| not – nut – gnat | cord – card | port – pot |
| rock – rug – rag | horse – hard | lord – lot |
| wrong – rung – rang | fork – farm | cord – cock |

| in – ing – ink | bed – bet | war – want | thick – them |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| sin – sing – sink | bad – bat | warm – wash | thin – then |
| thin – thing – think | send – sent | water – wander | myth – bathe |
| win – wing – wink | bead - beat | warn – was | tooth – booth |
| kin – king – kick | feed – feet | walk – wand | teeth - with |

II. Read the following:

| write on | bag is | is this | what's this |
|----------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| sit on | colour is | is that | what's that |
| made of | think it is | is the bag | seize the hand |
| kind of | it's in front of | use the fork | choose the song |

| What's this? | What's that? |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| It's a table. | That's a chair. |
| | |
| This is a black bag. | Is this a black bag? |
| That pencil is blue. | Is that pencil blue? |

III. a) Read with the falling tone:

a knife, wine, sugar, a room, a book, any ink, a bag, a handbag, match, any matchbox, boxes, apples, any tea, some coffee, some milk, any pens, any desks, ice, a timetable, a window-sill, shelves, meat, butter, water, snow, some juice;

b) Read with the rising tone:

a pen, a desk, a pencil, a bag, bread, an apple, a blackboard, a match-box, some chalk, some meat, tea, a face, salt, water, a chin, a finger, her timetable, the exercise.

Формы прошедшего времени наиболее употребительных неправильных глаголов

| Infinitive | Past Indefinite |
|------------|-----------------|
| be | was |
| begin | began |
| break | broke |
| catch | caught |
| come | came |
| cut | cut |
| do | did |
| get | got |
| go | went |
| have | had |
| know | knew |
| leave | left |
| make | made |
| read | read |
| ring | rang |
| shine | shone |
| take | took |
| tell | told |
| write | wrote |

TEXT I

Some people live in a house, others have a flat. I have a three-room flat in a new block of flats. Our block has all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, running hot and cold water and a telephone. Our flat is very comfortable.

Our sitting-room is a large square room. In the middle of it there is a big round table and some chairs. Over the table in the middle of the ceiling there is an electric lamp. In the corner there is a low table with a TV set on it. In front of the TV set there is a comfortable armchair. The sofa is by the wall opposite the door. It is of a rich red colour. There is a small round table near it. The furniture in our sitting-room is brown, the walls are pink. The curtains and the carpet are dark red. Our sitting-room looks very nice.

There is a big desk at the window in our study. There are various things on it, such as a telephone, a lamp, some clean paper, a computer, some pens and pencils. There are a lot of Russian and English books, some newspapers and magazines in the bookcase and on the bookshelves. I like our study very much and spend a lot of time in it. Usually I sit at the desk and work but sometimes when I want to read periodicals I sit in a low arm-chair near a small table for newspapers and magazines.

The bedroom is not large. There are two beds here with a bedside table beside them. In the right-hand corner near the window there is a dressing-table with a large looking-glass and a round stool in front of it.

> My mother's very busy with mop and cloth and broom; I help her dust furniture and tidy up the room; She says we're having company to stay for dinner, too, So, she wants everything to shine and look as fine as new. My mother's always trying to keep our home so neat, I find it very pleasant as I enter from the street; I help her sweep the carpets and wipe each window frame, But we would keep it just as nice if no one ever came.

A.Goldberg

TEXT II

This is a picture of a modern flat. It is in a new six-storey house. The flat is on the third floor. There is only one room in it, a kitchen and a bathroom. The room in the picture is my sister's living-room. The walls in this room are light green, the ceiling is white, the floor is brown. There is not much furniture in the room. There is a desk in the right corner at the window. There is a lamp and a few books on it. There is an armchair at the desk. There is one more table in the room. It is in front of the sofa. The sofa is very comfortable.

To the left of this table there is a book-case. The book-case is low and quite modern. There is a TV-set on it. There is a large wardrobe in the right-hand corner of the room. There are two pictures on the wall above the sofa.

There is a nice carpet on the floor. The room is very nice. There is a lot of light in it.

The kitchen in my sister's flat is rather small, but it is very light and comfortable. There is plenty of sunlight in the kitchen. There is a nice gas-cooker in the kitchen. The gas-cooker is to the left of the window and there is a kitchen cupboard on the right where my sister keeps plates, cups, saucers, glasses, knives, spoons, forks and other things.

The bathroom is all tiled and very clean. The bath is on the right and the wash-basin is on the left. There is a mirror above the wash-basin and a shower above the bath. A bathmat is on the floor near the bath.

TEXT III

My room at Eagle Road was the first room of my own in the real sense of the word. I don't count my room at my Aunt Emily's; it was strictly a bedroom. I suppose that I might have bought some furniture and had an electric fire installed, but neither my uncle nor my aunt would have understood the desire for privacy. To them a bedroom was a room with a bed and a wardrobe and a hard-backed chair, and its one purpose was sleep. You read and wrote and talked and listened to the wireless in the living-room. It was as if the names of rooms were taken quite literally.

Now, following Mrs. Thompson into *my room*, I was moving into a different world: wallpaper vertically striped in beige and silver, a divan bed that looked like a divan and not like a bed, two armchairs, and a dressing-table all in the same pale satiny wood. On the cream-painted bookcase was a bowl of anemones and there was a fire burning in the grate.

There were three small pictures hanging on the far wall: Medici reproductions.

"I expect you'd like a wash," Mrs. Thompson said. "The bathroom's to the right." She took a bunch of keys from the dressing-table. "Your keys, Joe, front door, this room, wardrobe. There'll be some coffee in half an hour, or would you prefer tea?"

(From John Braine "Room at the Top", abridged)

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

a three-room flat modern conveniences running hot and cold water a comfortable armchair periodicals a looking-glass a living-room a wardrobe comfortable a kitchen cupboard tiled tidy up wipe a new block of flats central heating a sitting-room furniture a bedside table a six-storey house a book-case the right-hand corner a gas-cooker a wash-basin broom sweep the carpets dressing-table

EXCERCISES

1. Make up sentences using Pattern 1.

1. We ... a good flat. 2. My neighbor ... a car. 3. They ... a TV set. 4. I ... eight English books. 5. She ... a new dress. 6. You ... a good dictionary. 7. Our room ... two windows. 8. I ... a very special reason to go there. 9. I ... his address at home. 10. We ... a sofa and two armchairs in our sitting-room.

2. Make up 10 questions on Pattern 3.

Model: Will you lend me you dictionary for the evening?

3. Give English equivalents of the following.

Многоквартирный дом, современные удобства, центральное отопление, горячее и холодное водоснабжение, гостиная, удобное кресло, насыщенный красный цвет, мебель, письменный стол, кабинет, журнал, книжный шкаф, книжная полка, прикроватная тумбочка (столик), правый (левый) угол, туалетный стол с зеркалом, четвертый этаж, кухня, ванная, слева от..., платяной шкаф, ковер, газовая плита, кухонный шкаф, отделанный кафелем, раковина (умывальник), душ, ванна.

4. Answer the questions.

1. In what house do you live? 2. Is it a multi-storey building? 3. On what floor is your flat? 4. What modern conveniences are there in your house? 5. What is your flat like? 6. Which is your favourite room and why? 7. What is the main piece of furniture in your bedroom? 8. Where do you keep your clothes? 9. What is there on your dressing-table? 10. Is your study a simply-furnished room? 11. Is there a writing-table in it? 12. What things can be seen on your writing-table? 13. How is the study lighted? 14. What do you do in the dining-room? 15. Is your dinner-table square or round? 16. Where do you keep your tea and dinner things? 17. Where do you do the cooking? 18. What kitchen utensils have you got? 19. Is there a bathroom and a water-closet in your flat? 20. Where is the bath-tub with the shower?

5. Insert articles.

One night last week my friend Boris, who is over here on ... visit, and I were invited to dinner at ... Ivanovs'. We got there at about seven o'clock, and were shown in by Annie ... youngest daughter of ... Ivanovs. When we went in to dinner, ... host sat at ... head of ... table, ... at ... other end, while Boris and I sat on either side. We were ... only guests, ... table was beautifully laid, and laying ... table for dinner is no easy matter. There must be ... white table-cloth, or mats, and knives, forks, spoons, glasses, and ... table-napkin for everybody. Then there must be plates, dishes, salt-cellars, pepper and mustard-pots. Other things required during ... meal are placed on ... sideboard. I found ... Ivanovs' dining-room very attractive, indeed. I liked their pictures, their curtains, their lights; it's ... long time since I saw ... room that I liked so much. It was ... thoroughly enjoyable evening and I was glad that Boris had ... chance of dining with such charming people.

6. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

Marian is ... the kitchen. She is near the table ... the middle ... the room. There is a lamp ... the table. There are a lot ... things ... the table. There is a jug ... the middle ... the table. Marian has a dish and a spoon ... her hands. ... Marian there are two pots, two bowls and a frying-pan. Behind her there is a dresser and a kitchen sink ... it. There are a lot ... things ... the shelves ... the dresser. There are plates and dishes, and jugs and bowls. There is a loaf ... bread ... the bread-board, and a tray ... tea-cups. ... the bottom ... the dresser there are two drawers, and two cupboards. Under the drawers ... the kitchen sink there are two taps. They are ... the wall. There is a plate-rack ... some plates ... it. Over the sink, there is a clock ... the wall. ... the window, there is a table and some shelves. There are two saucepans ... one shelf.

7. Retell the jokes in indirect speech.

A. An old woman asked for a room at a hotel. She was shown into a very small room. There was nothing in it. "I don't like this room," said she. "I will not have it." "We don't ask you to sleep here," said a little boy in buttons. "This is not a bedroom. This is a lift."

B. Arriving home one evening a man found the house locked up. After trying to get in at the various windows on the ground floor he finally climbed upon the shed roof and with much difficulty entered through a first floor window. On the dining-room table he found a note from his wife: "I have gone out. You'll find the key under the door mat.'

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. What is the difference between the following words.

Home – house; study – bedroom; living-room – drawing-room – nursery; bedside table – dining table – kitchen-table – writing-table; tea-pot – kettle; cupboard – wardrobe – bookcase; table-cloth – napkin; cellar – basement – attic; rug – carpet – mat; drawing-room – parlour –dining-room.

2. Ask and answer.

| | a wash-basin? |
|----------------|--------------------|
| | a sewing-machine? |
| | a washing-machine? |
| | a stove? |
| When do we use | a television-set? |
| | a kettle? |
| | a saucepan? |
| | a frying-pan? |
| | a wash-tub? |
| | dinner-things? |
| | tea-things? |

3. a) Read the passage. Retell it using the words and phrases in italics.

The boy worked from early morning till late at night. He *washed the floor, cleaned the dishes, peeled the vegetables* and did many other things. He was glad when his Mistress sent him to the sitting-room. He *swept the carpet, dusted the tables* and then looked with admiration at *the arm-chairs* and the various photographs. The boy tried to understand *what those things were for.* "What is written in that book?" he asked himself. "*How does the big clock work?* I should like to know how the voice in the box speaks." After *the rooms had been done* he was sent to the kitchen.

(M.R. Anand)

b) Use these words and phrases in a situation.

4. Translate into Russian.

It was a strange room, very clean, very bright, in good taste, but somehow without comfort. The low white-painted shelves across the wall opposite the fire-place were full of books, mostly brand-new, with their jackets still on; they should have humanized the room but they didn't; it seemed impossible that they should be read; they were so much a part of the room's decorative scheme that you wouldn't have dared to have taken one.

(From John Braine "Room at the Top")

5. Express the following in one word:

1. a piece of material laid on the floor for wiping the shoes on; 2. a screen on a window; 3. a drapery for doors and windows; 4. a textile fabric for covering the floor; 5. a small room used for storing clothes, dishes, food supplies; 6. an outer covering for a bed; 7. a small linen cloth used at meals to wipe one's lips and fingers; 8. a cloth, usually of white linen, spread on a table at meal time.

6. Translate into English.

Дом был огромный – с запущенным садом, с кованной железной решеткой вместо забора, с островерхой (peaked) крышей, проглядывающей сквозь плотную резную (fretted) зелень деревьев. И Финский залив (the Gulf of Finland) открылся неожиданно, прямо под боком (right near by), за низкой порослью жестких кустов.

Дом выглядел холодным и мрачным, как будто скорбел о (grieved about) хозяйке и не ждал никаких перемен.

(T. Ustinova)

7. Compose situations using the following words and phrases:

1. the room needs tidying; to dust something with a duster; a broom; to sweep/ to wash the floor; to clean the windows; to beat the dust out of the carpet; a pail; to air the room; to polish a mirror;

2. to make one's bed; to put the pillow in a pillow-case; a quilt; a sheet; to beat the mattress; to put the blanket on the bed; to unfold the sheet; to put the sheet on the mattress; the bed is made.

8. Read the dialogue paying attention to your intonation, then, learn it by heart.

Customer: Will you show me a sitting-room set, if you please? *Shop-assistant*: Here are a number of different styles. How do you like this one? *Customer:* I don't like it at all.

Shop-assistant: How do you like the set over there?

Customer: I prefer this one. How many pieces does it consist of?

Shop-assistant: It has a sofa, four arm-chairs and six ordinary chairs.

Customer: Have you also got a table to go with the set?

Shop-assistant: Yes, indeed, here is one in exactly the same style.

Customer: Now let me see some dining-room furniture. At first an extension table. What wood is this one made of?

Shop-assistant: It is of black walnut.

Customer: Let me see another one.

Shop-assistant: Does this one suit you any better?

Customer: I like it much better, have you chairs and a sideboard to go with it?

Shop-assistant: Certainly.

Customer: Let me see the sideboard.

Shop-assistant: I advise you to take this one. It is an exact match.

Customer: I don't see any bedroom furniture here.

Shop-assistant: Let us look at this one.

Customer: I like it very much. Do you also sell bedding?

Shop-assistant: You will find everything of the kind upstairs: mattresses, pillows and so on.

9. Put 15 questions to the dialogue.

10. Retell the dialogue in indirect speech.

11. Render in English.

Дача (The dacha ['dæţfə]) оказалась совсем не такой, какую она ожидала увидеть. То есть совсем не такой. Катя была уверена, что ее привезут в маленький домик (hut) с терраской (terrace), двумя оконцами и облупившимися струпьями белой краски на подгнивших балясинах крыльца (with a scabby white paint on the rotten balusters of the porch). В домике будет комнатка со щелястыми (cracked) полами, а в ней тахтюшка (a broken ottoman) и никелированная (nickel-plated) кровать, покрытая домотканным покрывалом (a homespun bed-spread). Еще будет этажерка (book-stand) с книгами, «Робинзон Крузо» без обложки. На запущенном (neglected) участке непременно будет сирень, пара яблонь и серый от времени забор, кое-где завалившийся в сторону соседей.

Никакой такой дачки не наблюдалось.

Катя прошла под раскидистыми соснами, стоявшими просторно, как в парке, по ухоженной траве до широких ступеней.

Широкая веранда (verandah) в финском духе переходила в застекленную террасу, а та еще куда-то переходила, и кругом было дерево, беленые стены, высокие потолки, камин посреди зала, из речного камня, какие-то рыцарские доспехи на стенах.

- Я сейчас уеду, - говорила Татьяна Ильинична. - Это кухня, это ванная... ах нет, это сауна, я сама здесь редко бываю, все забыла! Вот ванная. Это переход в бассейн, и там же, в бассейне, джакузи (jacuzzi [ʤə´kjuzɪ]).

(Т. Устинова)

12. Suggested topics for conversation:

1. You are buying furniture for your dining-room.

2. A newly married couple is planning how to arrange the furniture in their new flat.

3. You want to furnish your new country-house. Speak to the shop-assistant about what you want.

4. Describe your or your friend's dacha.

13. Read the text and answer the questions:

As a house Barton Cottage, though small, was comfortable and compact; but as a cottage it was defective, for the building was regular, the roof was tiled, the window shutters were not painted green, nor were the walls covered with honey-suckles. A narrow passage led directly through the house into the garden behind. On each side of the entrance was a sitting-room, about sixteen feet square; and beyond them were the offices and the stairs. Four bedrooms and two garrets formed the rest of the house.

With the size and furniture of the house Mrs. Dashwood was upon the whole well satisfied. In the meantime each of them (Mrs. Dashwood and her three daughters) was busy in arranging their books and other possessions, to form themselves a home. Marianne's pianoforte was unpacked and properly disposed of; and Elinor's drawings were affixed to the walls of their sitting-room.

(from "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen. Abriged)

1. How is Barton Cottage characterized? 2. What are the signs of its defectiveness? 3. Where does the passage lead? 4. How many sitting-rooms are there in the house? Where are they situated? 5. What is beyond the sitting-rooms? 6. What formed the rest of the house? 7. Mrs. Dashwood was quite satisfied with the house, wasn't she? 8. Did they add anything to the furniture of the rooms.

INTERLESSON 2

Modal Verbs and Their Equivalents

CAN

be able to

| Present | Past | Future | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--|
| can | could | - | |
| am | was | | |
| is able to | able to | will be able to | |
| are | were | | |
| Возможность: | | | |
| могу, умею | I can run very fast. | | |
| возможно | He can speak French. Can he do sums? | | |
| Разрешение: | You can get there by bus. | | |
| можно | You can come at any time. | | |
| Запрещение: | Can I have a cup of coffee? | | |
| нельзя | You can't cross the street here. | | |

Be able to... имеет собственный оттенок значения: быть в состоянии, быть способным; смог, сумел, удалось (= manage).

He is an honest man. He **is not able to** do it (не способен).

MUST have to

be to

| Present | Past | Future |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| must | - | - |
| have/has to | had to | will have to |
| am/is/are to | was/were to | - |
| 1. Долг, обязательство | We must study hard. | |
| 2. Приказ, настоятельный совет | You must go there at once. | |
| (должен) | You mustn't smoke here. | |
| 3. Запрещение (нельзя) | | |

Примечание: При ответе на вопрос для выражения значения **нет необходимости, не нужно** употребляется глагол **need.**

Must I do it now? - No, you needn't.

Оттенки значения эквивалентов глагола *must*

Have to – вынужден, придется (в связи с обстоятельствами). Jane was feeling ill last night so she *had to leave* the party early.

Be to – долженствование в связи с планом, договоренностью. He *is to meet* us at the station at 5.

2. Для образования вопросительной и отрицательной формы эквивалента **have to** используются вспомогательные глаголы **do/does/did.**

Why *did* you *have to* go to hospital?

Do you have to get *up early on weekends?* Tom *doesn't have to* work on Sundays.

MAY

be allowed to

| Present | Past | Future | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| May | Might | | |
| am | was | | |
| is allowed to | allowed to | will be allowed to | |
| are | were | | |
| Разрешение: | May I come in? - Yes, you n | nay (can). | |
| можно, разрешается | – No, you n | nay not (can't) | |
| Строгое запрещение: | You <i>may not</i> leave the room until I say so. | | |
| не смей | | 5 | |
| Возможность: | He <i>may be late</i> . | | |
| (воз)можно | ~ | | |

1. Use the modal verbs *can, may, must* or their equivalents where necessary.

1. I ... have my exam in January. 2. Larry ... go to the station to meet his friends. 3. She ... skate, but I ... not. 4. Why ... I do everything? 5. We ... meet at six. 6. I am sorry, but I ... go. 7. You ... take a horse to the water, but you ... (not) make him drink. 8. ... I ask you what you intend to do? 9. You ... hurry as there is little time left. 10. Who ... speak on the topic today? 11. She asked me if she ... switch off the radio. 12. You ... read this article. You have good knowledge. 13. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer. 14. What ... I do? 15. I could not understand the text so I ... translate every word. 16. He ... arrive tomorrow. 17. You ... take this book. I don't need it. 18.You ... not cross the road at this place. It is very dangerous. 19. They ... discuss this next time. Now it is too late. 20. I ... take a taxi because I was late.

2. Translate into English.

1. Я должен сделать это сегодня? – Нет, вы можете сделать это завтра. 2. Я не могу вас понять. Вы говорите слишком быстро. 3. Дома не было хлеба, мне пришлось идти в булочную. 4. Кто должен делать доклад сегодня? 5. Все студенты должны быть на лекции в это время. 6. Я могу говорить по-английски, но не могу говорить по-немецки. 7. Сейчас нельзя купаться. Вода в реке очень холодная. Вы можете простудиться. 8. Вы сможете завтра сделать доклад на конференции? 9. Нам не позволяют разговаривать во время урока. 10. Он должен быть там завтра.

3. Paraphrase the sentences using the modal verb *to be*.

A.1. We agreed to meet near the theatre. 2. They agreed to discuss the film after classes. 3 The pupils agreed to go to the forest on Sunday. 4. We agreed to spend the summer in the country. 5. We agreed to come to school at five.

B. 1. It was arranged that I should meet them at the bus stop. 2. The delegation is supposed to arrive on Monday. 3. You are ordered to come at eight sharp. 4.We are not allowed to enter this room. 5. I was instructed to shake the medicine before using.

4. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

1. Her father has to wear spectacles. 2. The woman has to go to the post-office. 3. You had to return home. 4. The girl had to catch up with her class. 5. They have to live in one room. 6. The boy had to write with a pencil. 7. They had to work at night. 8. I had to wait for them.

5. Translate into English using the verb *must*.

1. На экзамене нам нельзя пользоваться словарем. 2. Мы должны выучить это стихотворение наизусть. 3. Ученики должны выполнять домашние задания в срок. 4. Когда я должен вернуть книгу? 5. Он должен сдавать экзамены в августе.

6. Paraphrase the following using the verb *must*.

Model: I am sure she is at home now. - She must be at home now.

1. I am sure you are very tired. 2. I am sure he is a good doctor. 3. I am sure they are working in the garden. 4. Evidently, he is playing computer games. 5. I am sure they have been working here since morning. 6. I am sure they have been discussing this question since two o'clock. 7. I am sure you saw this performance last year. 8. I am sure it happened on Sunday. 9. I am sure he has fallen ill. 10. Evidently, they have gone away.

7. Translate the following sentences and explain the meaning of "*can*" in them.

1. She is unwell, she *can't leave* the room. 2. *Can* I *smoke* here? 3. The teacher said they *could* all *go* home. 4. We *can discuss* it now. 5. I *could* never *understand* what made her behave as she did. 6. We are in charge of this great business. We *cannot leave* our responsibility to others. 7. He was surprised that she *could paint* so well.

8. Translate the words in brackets.

1. Of course, I (могу) translate this article. 2. I think I (мог бы) show you how to do it. 3. You (можно) go and tell her about it. 4. (можно) I see the doctor now? 5. You (можете) easily get there in 20 (twenty) minutes. 6. You (можете) do it directly on return. 7. You (нельзя) discuss the subject with your friends. 8. She was in a hurry, she (не могла) wait for us. 9. The swimmer was very tired but he (смог) reach the shore. 10. When they buy a car, they (смогут) visit their friends more often.

9. Translate the following sentences and explain the meaning of "may" in them.

1. He said I *might come* to him any day I liked. 2. If he walks from the station, he *may arrive* in the next half-hour. 3. "*May* I *look* around?" – he asked. 4. It was some special occasion. I don't remember what. It *may have been* my birthday. 5. We asked the teacher if we *might use* the dictionaries. 6. Your hair is getting rather thin, sir, *may* I *advise* you to change your parting? 7. I *may have wrecked* my own life, but I will not let you wreck yours. 8. Mother, *may* I *have* a glass of light beer? 9. He *may have written* the letter, but the signature is certainly not his. 10. It *might have been* worse.

10. Complete the following sentences using "can" or "may" in the correct form.

I see you tonight? 2. You _____ read this article. You know the information.
 What _____ he want here? 4. You ______ take this book. I don't need it. 5. I am sure you _____ have done it much better. 6. You _____ never tell; everything _____ turn out quite all right. 7. Something was wrong with my receiver; I _____ not hear you well. 8. I was so angry; I _____ have thrown my boots at him. 9. "How do you do it, if I ____ask?" "Simply phonetics. I _____ place any man within six miles". 10. If she _____ not call on me, she ______ have called me up at least.

MY FAMILY

Grammar: Past Indefinite and Present Perfect

| Характеристика действия | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Past Indefinite | Present Perfect | | |
| | Повторяющееся действие, факт в | Действие завершено к определенно | | |
| Как? | прошлом. | му моменту в настоящем. | | |
| | | have | | |
| | did | done > | | |
| | | has | | |
| | yesterday | already, ever/never | | |
| | last week | just/since | | |
| Когда? | in 1990 | lately, recently | | |
| | 5 years ago | this week, today, by now | | |
| Примеры | I met him yesterday in the park. | I've never met him before. | | |
| | He finished school 3 years ago. She has already seen this fi | | | |
| | I passed my exam last week. | They have arrived by now. | | |
| | O. Wilde wrote five plays. | I haven't seen him since summer. | | |

I. Phonetic drill:

| 1. ox – box | oil | fir – firm – first | third |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|----------|
| cock – dog | boy | ver – verb – verse | thirty |
| not – lot | point | wor – word – work | thirsty |
| what - horrid | voice | bir - bird - birth | Thursday |

2. what colour

what kind

3. is this is that is the bag What's this what's that
4. there is there are There isn't there aren't
5. is there any is there anything is there anybody

6. Repeat the tongue twister three times.

A canner exceedingly canny One morning remarked to his granny: "A canner can can anything that he can, But a canner can't can a can, can'e?"

TEXT I

The Brown family

The Brown family consists of a grandfather, a grandmother, a father, a mother, a son, a daughter and a baby. The family is in the sitting-room. The grandfather is sitting in an armchair, he is smoking a pipe. The grandmother is also sitting in an armchair. She is reading a book. The father, Mr. Brown, is writing a letter at the table. His son, George, is playing with a ball. Mrs. Brown, the mother, is playing the piano. Her daughter, Mary, is singing a song. The little child is playing with a doll. Altogether there are two men, two women, and three children in the room. Mrs. Brown is the wife of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown is Mrs. Brown's husband. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of the three children. The grandfather and the grandmother are their grandparents. Mary is George's sister. And George is Mary's brother.

We are again in the same room. Four visitors have just arrived. The visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Knight with their children. Mrs. Knight is Mr. Brown's sister and Mrs. Brown's sister-in-law. The two little boys and girls are cousins. They are very fond of each other. The little girl who is holding her father's hand is Jane. Jane is the niece and her brother Charlie is the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who are their aunt and uncle. Everybody is standing except grandmother, who is sitting. They are all very glad to be together and see each other again, and the grandparents are extremely pleased to see their children and grandchildren.

TEXT II

My family

My family is quite a big one: there are seven of us – Father, Mother, Grandfather, Grandmother and three children: two sons and a daughter. Besides we have a lot of relatives. Our family name is Smirnov. WE live at 53, Victory Prospect (Pobeda avenue) in Chelyabinsk.

My father, whose full name is Grigory Alextyevich Smirnov, is an engineer and works at a research Institute. My mother is an economist and works at a plant. Grannie and Grandpa help her about the house. They do not work. They are pensioners.

My brother Michael is the eldest of the children. He has just successfully graduated from the Medical Academy. He is a doctor. He is going to begin his work at a clinic next week. Michael is getting married next month. His fiancée Helen is a very nice girl. She is a final-year student of the University. She is going to become a historian.

Now you can see the youngest and the smallest member of our family, this is Ann, she is only seven. She has to leave her kindergarten because she is to study in the first form at school.

I am eighteen years old. I am a first-year student of the Pedagogical University. I do my best to become a good student.

My mother has a brother. He is our uncle. Michael and I are his nephews. Ann is his niece. My father has a sister. She is our aunt. Aunt Lily has two children who are our cousins.

My Uncle is going to retire from the Army next year.

My father's parents live out of town. But they often come to see their son, my father, their daughter–in–law, their son's wife, that is my mother, and us, their grandchildren.

(from А.Ф. Присяжная "Английский язык. Начальный курс с прогностическими заданиями», ч. I)

Dialogue

A: Hello, Bob! Is that really you? Where have you sprung from?

B: Oh, Alexis, it's really good to see you again. It's such a long time since you and I graduated from the University, and that was the last time we saw each other, wasn't it?

A: Yes, that's true. Let me see, that was almost ten years ago, and much water has flown under the bridge since then.

B: Yes, that's so. But say, old man, I had no idea that you lived in this town.

A: Well, as a matter of fact I do. I have been living here with my family over a year, but only a few weeks ago we moved to a new flat which is just a few blocks away from this very spot.

B: With your family, you say, are you married then?

A: I am not only married, but I have two children: a boy and a girl. And what about you? Are you married?
B: Well, I must confess that I am still a single man, not married yet.

A: On the wrong side of thirty and still single! Well, isn't it high time to marry?

B: Oh, age doesn't bother me, for I am a convinced bachelor. But tell me about your children. How old are they?

A: Well, my daughter is a lovely little thing, she is only ten months old, but my son is seven and already goes to school, he is a strong little fellow.

B: That's wonderful! Do your parents live with you too?

A: I am sorry to say my father is dead and my mother lives with my elder brother now. But she often comes to see her grandchildren. She is very fond of them. It doesn't take her long to come and see us, as she lives next door to us.

B: Is she still working?

A: Oh, no, she does not work any longer. She is a pensioner now. She is bringing up her grandchildren, my niece and my nephew.

B: And what about your wife, does she work?

A: She is a teacher, but she doesn't work at present as the children take up all her time now. Our daughter is still a baby. But my mother-in-law has promised to come soon and stay with us. Then my wife will be able to resume her work at school. You must come and see us some time, my wife will be glad to meet you.

B: Thank you, I shall, with pleasure. What is your address?

A: Oh, here is my card. There is everything there: address, telephone numbers, e-mail.

B: Well, sorry I have to hurry now. So glad to have met you and thanks again for your invitation. Good-bye, old man.

A: So long! Hope to see you soon.

TEXT III

The family of Dashwood had been long settled in Sussex. Their estate was large, and their residence was at Norland Park, in the centre of their property. The late owner of this estate was a single man, who lived to a very advanced age. He invited and received into his house the family of his nephew, Mr. Henry Dashwood, the person to whom he intended to bequeath the Norland estate. In the society of his nephew and niece, and their children, the old gentleman's days were comfortably spent.

By a former marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. The son was amply provided for by the fortune of his mother. To him, there-

fore, the succession to the Norland estate was not so really important as to his sisters; for their fortune could be but small. Their mother had nothing, and their father only seven thousand pounds in his own disposal.

The old gentleman died; his will was read and gave much disappointment for he left it on such terms that destroyed half the value of the bequest. Mr. Dashwood had wished it for the sake of his wife and daughters, but to his son's son, a child of four years old, it was secured.

(From "Sense and Sensibility" by Jane Austen. Abridged)

| Family | Relatives |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| parents | relation |
| father | uncle |
| рара | aunt |
| dad | nephew |
| mother | niece |
| mamma | cousin (second-cousin) |
| child | |
| childhood | Marrige |
| baby | marry |
| first-born | married |
| twins | single |
| son | bridegroom (fiancé) |
| sonny | bride (fiancée) |
| daughter | husband |
| brother | wife |
| sister | father-in-law |
| favourite | mother-in-law |
| pet | son-in-law |
| to be like smb. | daughter-in-law |
| to be alike | brother-in-law |
| grandfather (great-grandfather) | sister-in-law |
| grandpa | |

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

grandmother (great-grandmother) grannie/ granny grandson granddaughter grandchildren die dead orphan adopt stepfather stepmother stepson stepdaughter widower widow heir bring up nursery kindergarten school pupil schoolboy schoolchildren student university post-graduate sport man boy woman girl gentleman guardian

Age

aged middle-aged old (older, oldest) elder (eldest) elderly grown-up young (younger, youngest) youth

Biography

autobiography name to be born nurse heiress lady mister mistress miss sir madam friend fellow fellow-student mate classmate acquaintance ancestor origin (by origin) pensioner retire ward

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right word:

elder – eldest – older – oldest

1. Mr. Black is ... than his wife. 2. My ... brother is in Brazil. 3. Which is the ... of the two sisters? 4. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five sons. The ... son has just married a girl called Jane. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three sons; William is the ... son and Henry is the youngest. 6. Who is the ... in your class? 7. Mary is three years ... than Ann. 8. Mr. Green is 95. He is the ... friend I have.

2. Supply the missing words:

Mr. and Mrs. Dale live in London. They are married. Mr. Dale is Mrs. Dale's ..., and Mrs. Dale is Mr. Dale's ... They have four children: Henry, John, Mary and Jane. Mr. Dale is their ... and Mrs. Dale is their ... Mr. and Mrs. Dale are their ... The four children are ... and ... Henry and John are the two ... of Mr. and Mrs. Dale; Mary and Jane are the two ... Mary is the eldest child, and Jane is the youngest.

Mr. Dale's father is very old; his name is George. He lives with the family. He is the oldest member of the family. He is the ... of Mr. and Mrs. Dale's children.

Mr. Dale has a brother and a sister. His brother is the ... of his children, and his sister is their Henry and John are their ..., and Mary and Jane are their The children of Mr. Dale's brother and sister are his children's

| A grandmother | | one's daughter's or son's son. |
|-----------------|----|--------------------------------------|
| A grandfather | is | one's daughter's or son's daughter. |
| A granddaughter | | one's father's or mother's mother. |
| A grandson | | one's father's or mother's father |
| A stepmother | | one's father's or mother's brother |
| An aunt | | one's mother's second husband |
| An uncle | is | one's brother's or sister's daughter |
| A nephew | | one's brother's or sister's son |
| A niece | | one's father's or mother's sister |
| A stepfather | | one's father's second wife |

3. Form sentences from the table.

| A widow | | a child of an uncle or aunt. |
|-------------------|----|--|
| A cousin | is | a woman whose husband is dead. |
| A widower | | a child who has lost one or both of his parents. |
| An orphan | | a man whose wife is dead. |
| A mother-in-law | | one's wife's or husband's father. |
| A father-in-law | | one's wife's or husband's mother. |
| A daughter-in-law | | one's son's wife. |
| A son-in-law | is | one's daughter's husband |
| A brother-in-law | | one's husband's or wife's sister or one's brother's wife. |
| A sister-in-law | | one's husband's or wife's brother or one's sister's husband. |

4. Insert articles.

Albert Edward was ... non-smoker and ... total abstainer, but he liked ... glass of beer with his dinner and when he was tired, he enjoyed ...cigarette. It occurred to him now that ... cigarette would comfort him and since he did not carry them, he looked about him for ... shop where he could buy ... packet of ... cigarettes. He did not at once see one and walked on ... little. It was ... long street, with all sorts of shops in it, but there was not ... single one where you could buy ... cigarettes.

To make sure he walked right up ... street again. No, there was no doubt about it. He stopped and looked thoughtfully up and down.

"I can't be the only man that walks along this street and wants to smoke," he said. "If some fellow opened ... little shop here he might make good money."

He considered the matter from every point of view and next day he went along ... street and by good luck found ... little shop to let. Twenty-four hours later he had taken it and ... month later set up in business as ... tobacconist and newsagent.

Albert Edward did so well that in ... year or so it struck him that he could take ... second shop and put ... manager in. He looked for another long street that hadn't got ... tobacconist in it and when he found it, and ... shop to let, he took it. This was ... success too. Then it occurred to him that if he could run two shops, he could run half ... dozen. He began walking about London, and whenever he found ...long street that had no tobacconist and ... shop to let he took it. In ... course of ten years he was running no less than ten shops and he was making money hand over fist. He went around to all of them himself every Monday, collected ... week's takings and took them to ... bank.

(W. Somerset Maugham. The Verger. Abridged and adapted)

5. Express the following in one word.

1. a son of one's brother or sister; 2. a daughter of one's brother or sister; 3. two children born at the same time of the same mother; 4. to offer marriage; 5. an unmarried woman; 6. to separate a husband and wife by law; 7. a man who receives guests; 8. a woman who receives guests; 9. an unmarried man; 10. a woman who has not married again after her husband's death; 11. a man to whom one is engaged; 12. to look after a baby; 13. a child who has no parents; 14. a marriage ceremony.

6. Translate the following into English.

Родственник, развод, походить на кого-либо, брак, медовый месяц, помолвка, пенсионер, делать предложение, любимец, рождение, старая дева, младенец, наследница, предок, опекун, новобрачные, приемная дочь.

7. Answer the questions.

1. What is your name? How old are you? 2. Do you live with your parents or in the University hostel? 3. Have you a large family? 4. How many people does your family consist of? 5. Who is the eldest in your family? 6. Do you have any brothers or sisters? 7. Are you married? 8. What is your husband's (wife's) name? 9. Have you a mother-in-law? 10. Is she an elderly person? 11. Have you any children? 12. Who takes care of your children? 13. Do the children love their grandparents? 14. Where will you work after you graduate from the University?

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Pronounce and transcribe the words:

Parents, granddaughter, brother, nephew, woman, niece, women, aunt, sister-inlaw, son-in-law, cousin, grandmother, uncle, wife, husband, children, family.

2. Say the following words in English rapidly:

Семья, мать, отец, сестра, брат, дочь, дедушка, внук, дядя, родители, племянница, племянник, золовка, шурин, муж, жена, женщина.

3. a) Read the dialogue silently. Make sure that every sentence is clear to you.

b) Read the dialogue aloud paying special attention to your intonation.

c) Learn the dialogue by heart.

4. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. "You ever (to be) to this picture gallery?" "Yes, I (to visit) it once when a youth, and the pictures (to make) a great impression on me. Since then I (not to be) here." 2. "You already (to see) the new Indian film?" "Yes, I (to manage) to see it yesterday. I (to go) to the cinema in the evening and (to get) two tickets quite easily. 3. "I (not to see) anything of Jane lately. When you (to see) her last?" "I (to meet) her two days ago." 4. "You (to have dinner) already?" "No, not yet. The waitress (to take) my order 15 minutes ago and (not to bring) me anything yet." 5. "Where you (to get) this fine new bicycle from?" "My parents (to give) it to me as a birthday present."

5. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

We shall tell you ... a little English schoolboy, John Dale ... name. He lives ... his mother, father, two sisters and brother. Mrs. Dale, John's mother, has much to do ... home. She keeps house. She looks ... her children. She brings them ... very well. John's sister Mary is the eldest ... all the children. John and his brother Henry are ... the same age, they are twins. John looks ... his grandfather and is named ... him. He and his brother attend school, they go ... school every morning. John goes sports. He likes to play football most ... all.

6. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. She (to go out) of the room a moment ago. 2. She (to leave) just the room. 3. I (to translate) the text at last. 4. I (to translate) this text yesterday. 5. I (not to see) him since spring. 6. You ever (to see) this film? 7. What books you (to read)? 8. I (to be) ill last week but now I (to recover). 9. I (to finish) my report two days ago. 10. I (to read) already this book.

7. Render the following in English.

- Расскажите мне про вашу бабушку, - попросил он благодушно. - Она вас растила?

- Нет. Для этого она была слишком независима. Она никого из нас не растила.

- Из кого - из вас?

- Из внуков. Внуков трое. Двое племянников. У меня уйма родственников.

- У меня тоже, - сказал Кирилл и тут же пожалел об этом.

Он не хотел говорить о своих родственниках.

(Т. Устинова. Хроника гнусных времен)

8. Read the following dialogue and render its context in Indirect speech.

(Two Englishmen have a talk on the telephone. The first man's name is Speke, and the second man's name is Watt.)

Speke: Are you there? Are you there? *Watt:* No, I am not there, I am here. *Speke:* What's your name? Watt: Watt. Speke: What's your name? Watt: Watt. Speke: Can't you hear me? What's your name? Watt: Watt's my name Speke: Yes, what's your name? Watt: My name is Watt. Speke: I ask you what's your name. Watt: My name is Watt. Speke: I don't know. Watt: I am Tom Watt. Speke: Oh, I see now, I didn't understand. *Watt:* Who are you? Speke: Speke. *Watt:* I do speak. What's your name? Speke: My name is Speke. I want to speak to Day. Watt: You can speak today. I can hear you. *Speke*: I don't want to speak to you, I want to speak to Day. *Watt:* At what time? Speke: Now! I want to speak to Day. To Day! To Day! Watt: It's today now, Speke. Speak, speak. Speke: But I want to speak to Steve Day now.

Watt: Oh, now I see. You can't speak to Day today. He doesn't want to Speke today. He told me that.

(from "Teach to Speak English by Teaching" by V.S. Babkina)

9. Write a composition (of about 150 words) about your friend's family.

10. Bring a photo of your family in class and get ready to speak about the members of your family.

11. Ask your fellow-students about their families.

12. Speak to your fellow-student about your family / your friend's family.

DAILY ROUTINE

I. Phonetic Drill

| Car | care | her | here |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| large | share | nerve | mere |
| star | stare | hers | sere |
| dark | rare | term | merely |
| | | | |

| like – lake | wide – wade | floe |
|-------------|-------------|------|
| time – tame | idle – able | hoe |
| mine – mane | Mike – make | toe |

A Bad Day

I overslept and missed my train, Slipped on a sidewalk in a pouring rain, Sprained my ankle, skinned my knees, Broke my glasses, lost my keys, Got stuck in the elevator, it wouldn't go, Kicked it twice and stubbed my toe, Bought a pen, it didn't write, Took it back and had a fight, Went home angry, locked the door, Crawled into bed, couldn't take any more.

II. Grammar

The Future Indefinite Tense

| Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I/he/we will work | I/he/we <i>will not work</i> | <i>Will</i> I/he/we <i>work</i> ? |

You will read ten chapters tomorrow.

I'm tired. I'll go and have a nap before dinner.

TEXT

TEXT I

A Student's Working Day

Look at the picture. What do you see in it? It is my room. What time is it? It's 6.45. What am I doing at this time? I'm still sleeping. It's too early to get up.

Now it is 7 o'clock. The alarm-clock is ringing. It's time to wake up. I've opened the window because I'm going to do my morning exercises. After that I'm going to clean my teeth with a tooth paste and take a cool shower.

It is a quarter to eight now. I am having breakfast. I have already done my hair and dressed and put on my shoes. I am almost ready to leave for University, but first I am going to help my mother to wash up and put the dishes away.

It is eight o'clock. I am hurrying to the bus stop. I am going to take a bus because I have no time to walk to the University. I am a first-year student and I've never been late for my classes which begin at half past eight. It takes me twenty minutes to get to the University by bus and I'll get there in time.

It is two o'clock. Has the bell gone? No, not yet. It will come in five minutes.

The classes will be over at five minutes past two. Here is the bell. My friends and I are going to have lunch at the students' canteen. After that I am going to have practice in pronunciation in our language laboratory. My friends are going to the library to take some books on General Linguistics.

It's nearly six o'clock. I am walking home. I am going to have dinner with my family.

It is ten o'clock. The working day is over. I am reading a book, my father is watching TV, my mother is knitting. We are going to bed at about eleven o'clock.

Dialogue

Ann: Hello, Pat. You didn't phone me yesterday.Pat: No, I didn't. I was very tired last night.Ann: Why?Pat: I had such a busy day.Ann: Did you? What did you do?

Pat: I woke up at 6 and went to the station to meet my mother-in-law.

Ann: Why didn't your husband do that?

Pat: He went to Paris on business.

Ann: I see.

Pat: Then I had breakfast. I left her at home and went to my office. I was 15 minutes late because I was in a hurry and a policeman stopped me. So, it took me an hour to get to my work.

Ann: Oh, my! I hope you didn't have much work at the office.

Pat: Yes, I did. We had a long meeting in the morning, then I had a lot of visitors, and at the end of the working day I wrote some business letters.

Ann: Did your daughter cook dinner for you?

Pat: No, she didn't. She was busy at the University and came home very late.

Ann: Poor thing! I hope you are not so busy tomorrow.

TEXT II

My Working Day

My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock. Before I leave for the University I have a lot of things to do. I usually do my morning exercises to music in front of the open window. After that I go to the bathroom where I wash and clean my teeth. If I have time I may have a bath or a cool shower and the dry myself with one of the towels. Then I go back to my room, dress and comb my hair. At a quarter to eight I am ready to have breakfast.

Now I can tell you how I spent my working day yesterday.

Yesterday I had a boiled egg with bread and butter for breakfast followed by porridge and a cup of coffee. I looked through morning newspapers during my breakfast.

At 8o'clock I left home for the University. It took me about twenty minutes to get there. I arrived at the University a few minutes before the bell rang and had time to chat with my friends. The break after the first period was short, only 10 minutes, but at 12 o'clock we had a long break for lunch. I went to the dining-room where I had some hot meat and vegetables, a salad, tomato juice and a cup of tea. We had four periods that is why I went home straight from the University.

The weather was fine and I decided to walk home. When I came home I had dinner. I ate cabbage soup, fried chicken with mashed potatoes, stewed fruit and biscuits. After dinner I had a short rest and then began to prepare my lessons. It took me about three hours, so I had time to read and to watch TV.

Tomorrow I shall have only three periods and I plan to go to the library and work in the reading-room for an hour or so because I am to make a report the day after tomorrow. I shall have a free evening so I shall be able to go to the cinema to see a new film.

> (from А.Ф. Присяжная "Английский язык. Начальный курс с прогностическими заданиями", ч. I)

EXERCISES

1. Use the right words or word combinations:

Morning exercises; got up; washed; walked; a quarter to 10; breakfast; left; it took me; got on; had dinner; arrived; was busy; came; went; watched TV; went to bed; a short rest; sat down; to read; turned off; at the weekend.

It was Monday yesterday. I ... at about seven o'clock. Then I did my ..., ..., and had ... At 8.30 I ... the house and ... to the station. ... fifteen minutes to get there. I ... the 9 o'clock train and ... in the city at ..., and ... to my office. At the office I ... till 6 p.m. When I ... home I ... and then I had In the evening I like ... a little, but yesterday I ... into my favourite armchair and Then I rang up my friend Harry and told him that I wanted to see him Harry agreed. Then I ... the light and

2. Use the right prepositions or adverbs:

Every morning regularly, ... ten o'clock, when her lecture was ..., Jean came ... the room, where I was already ... work.

Her careful, accurate work was of great help ... me. She prepared hundreds ... slides which it was necessary to examine. She was very careful and never made a mistake. Her presence stimulated me greatly.

...one o'clock we had lunch ... the laboratory.

... the seventh day, as we worked silently, I heard a step and turned Professor Challis stood ... the doorway.

"I thought I'd look in, Robert, to see how you were getting on."

I rose at once and introduces him ... Jean. He bowed ... her in his old-fashioned manner. I understood that he liked her.

...that he came regularly to visit us, often ...the lunch hour. He sat ... a chair watching us with his bright eyes. He often told us ... his life as a young student ... Paris, ... the Sorbonne, where he worked under the great Duclaux.

(from "Shanon's Way" by A. Cronin)

3. Answer the questions:

- 1. Do you get up early in the morning? Do you go to bed late at night?
- 2. What do you do when you get up in the morning?
- 3. When do you have breakfast?
- 4. Do you have lunch at 12 o'clock?
- 5. Where is it a custom to have tea at 5 o'clock?
- 6. When do you have dinner?

7. Do you always have your meals in the dining-room or do you sometimes have your meals in the kitchen?

- 8. What do you do in the evening?
- 9. How long do you learn English?
- 10. Are you a worker or a student?
- 11. Are you an internal, an external or an evening student?
- 12. How many days a week do you study?
- 13. Where do you usually spend your weekends?
- 14. How often do you walk to the University?
- 15. How long does it take you to walk there and to go by bus?

4. Express a future action.

Example: Tom <u>leaves</u> tomorrow.

Tom <u>is going to leave tomorrow</u>.

Tom will leave tomorrow.

- 1. I ... to Moscow next week (to go).
- 2. He ... back home tomorrow (to come).
- 3. We ... for the south the day after tomorrow (to leave).
- 4. Our friends ... to see us soon (to come).
- 5. She ...home for the University in half an hour (to leave).

5. Use the Future Indefinite Tense in the following sentences.

1. They are going to ski tomorrow. 2. I am going to spend the evening with you. 3. He is going to invite us to go to the country with him. 4. He is going to get everything ready for the evening. 5. My teacher is going to help you. 6. We are going to watch TV today. 7. Are you going to listen to the radio? 8. Are they going to return early? 9. He is going to work in the evening. 10. Who is going to read this book?

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Translate the words and word-combinations into English.

принимать пищу, готовить завтрак, вставать, ложиться спать, умываться, бриться, одеваться, есть, читать книгу или газету, готовить еду, идти на работу/ в институт, делать задания, учить уроки, утром, днем, вечером, слушать радио, ложиться спать.

2. Retell the text in the Future Tense. Begin with "Tomorrow ... "

I usually get up at seven o'clock. I open the window, make my bed and do my morning exercises. Then I wash and dress. In half an hour I am ready for breakfast, my mother makes it for me. After breakfast I put on my hat and coat, take my bag and go to University. Classes begin at eight. As I live near my University I always walk there. We usually have three periods every day. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the classes are over, I come home, have dinner, wash up and have a short rest. At 5 o'clock I sit down to do my homework. It usually takes me three hours to do my homework. Sometimes I go to the cinema or visit my friends in the evening. At 8 o'clock I have supper. After supper our family get together in the living room where we talk, read newspapers and books and watch TV. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

3. Translate into English.

1. – Когда вы обычно встаете? – По рабочим дням в 7 часов, а в субботу и в воскресенье немного позже обычного. – Как вы добираетесь на работу? – Обычно я иду пешком, а сегодня я ехала на автобусе. 2. Вчера у меня был тяжелый день. Я очень устал и лег спать рано. Я начал читать книгу, но через минуту заснул. 3. Мама встала в 7 часов, приготовила завтрак, разбудила детей и папу. Ее рабочий день начался. 4. Мы знали, что опаздываем, но автобуса не было. 5. Не торопитесь. У нас

масса времени. Занятие начинается через 20 минут. 6. Мистер Уэст, что вы делали вчера с 5 до 7? – Мой рабочий день закончился в 5. В 5.10 я вышел из офиса и пошел к автобусной остановке. – Вас кто-нибудь видел? – Нет, на улице никого не было. – Вы долго ждали автобус? – Нет, я подождал немного, и автобус подошел. – Сколько времени у вас обычно уходит, чтобы доехать домой? – Обычно около 45 минут. Я вышел из автобуса и пошел домой. Ровно в 6 я был дома. – Вы смотрели на часы? – Нет, но я знаю, что всегда прихожу домой в это время.

4. Write questions to the parts of the sentences in bold type.

1. We usually have six lessons every day. 2. It has taken me three hours to do my homework. 3. I take a shower every morning. 4. I am going to have some practice at the laboratory. 5. I go to the University by Metro.

5. Fill in articles.

1. Mary has taken ... cold shower and is going to dress. 2. Let me have ... look at your translation. 3. I always do ... room with ... vacuum-cleaner. 4. I don't go to ... University by ... bus. 5. How long does it take you to do ... homework? 6. It's ... pity you have never been to ... England. 7. My parents are still in ... town. 8. ... students of our group are never ... minute late for ... classes. 9. When I come ... home I take off ... coat and hang it on ... hook. 10. Let's hurry or we'll be late for ... first lesson.

6. Write a composition "My Working Day".

7. Discuss your ordinary working day with your group-mate.

WEEK-END

Grammar: The Present, Past and Future Continuous

Phonetic drill

| What do you do? | "Oh, yes", I said. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| at table | "What are you?" he asked me. | |
| we were there | "I am a worker", I answered. | |
| I answered | "We often go there", she said. | |
| "Are you a doctor?" she said. | | |
| "Do you skate?" | | |

"Did you read it last night?" he asked me yesterday. "Do you often go there?" he asked us at table.

bread, spread, weather, breakfast, dread, thread, breath, threat, steady;

ail, day, seat, new, soon, task, cow, stout, voice, took, soil, space, cast, sail, rain, ounce, meek, last, sleep, pen, stool, moist, stoop, want, wash, wasp, past.

TEXT I

People spend their days off in different ways. Some of them prefer to stay in town and visit an art exhibition, a museum or a sports event. In the evening they may go to the theater or see their friends.

Personally, I always try to get out of town with its dust and noise. Since Wednesday I am already looking forward to the week-end!

I can tell you how I spent last Sunday. Last week I got an e-mail from my friend inviting me to spend the week-end at his place in the country. I accepted his invitation with pleasure. Last Saturday as soon as the classes were over, I hurried to the station to catch the three o'clock train. My friend lives about 60 kilometers from the town. It took me a little more than an hour to get there. My friend was to meet me at the station. We were very glad to see each other. When we came home, we had tea and then went for a long walk as the weather was fine. It was not cold and it was snowing a little. There was no wind and the snowflakes were falling quietly on the ground. Everything became white with snow. In the evening we were talking, listening to music and watching TV.

On Sunday we slept late and after brunch at about 11 o'clock we went skiing. It was still snowing and the snow lay thick on the ground. We were skiing for some hours and I was enjoying every minute of it because the air was fresh and the forest around was really beautiful.

When we came home, we were hungry and a little tired. After dinner we had a rest. I returned to town by the seven o'clock train and after supper I had time to read a little and to listen to the 10 o'clock news on the radio.

I think I shall be skiing the whole day next Sunday too.

Answer the questions.

1. In what way do you like to spend your days off? 2. Do you often go to the theatre? 3. How did you spend last Sunday? 4. Did your friends or relations invite you to spend the week-end with them at their place? 5. You went for a long walk on Sunday, didn't you? 6. Wasn't it a bit cold last Sunday? 7. How often do you go out of town? 8. What time did you return home?

TEXT II

An English Sunday

English Sunday laws, with all their ridiculous anomalies, go back to more than 350 years, but the most important is the Act of 1780. This law blocked the spread of new ideas sparked off by the revolution in France and America. To employers, politicians and clergy the time spent by the ordinary people in sport and amusement was time stolen from the employer and God. Only in 1964 a special government commission recommended sweeping changes in the Sunday observance laws, but still there feels a bar to the pleasure of most of the people.

Today the English Sunday is no longer the quiet and dreary day of the rest it used to be in the past. Writing letters, reading novels, playing the piano or violin, riding a bicycle or motor cycle, visiting picture galleries, museums or the zoo, going to an afternoon or evening concert, all this is no longer considered wicked or improper. Even some "picture places" (cinemas) now are open on Sundays.

But in many other respects, things remain as they used to be. People do not go to business on Sunday; Only a few small shops are open; no letters are delivered in London or the Provinces, except by "Express Sunday Delivery". The railways, busses and trams run less frequently than on weekdays. None of the daily appear but for a few Sunday papers. The theaters and music halls remain closed.

Answer the questions on the text.

1. What is the most important Sunday law in Britain? 2. What did the 1780 law block? 3. When did the government commission recommend changes in the Sunday observance law? 4. What activities were not allowed on Sunday? 5. What remained as in old times on Sundays?

TEXT III

The Weekend in the USA

Many people in the United States look forward to the weekend. It's the time to relax, have fun, and do things around the house.

On Friday nights, many people like to relax after work. They go out for dinner, go to movies, concerts, or plays. Other people just like to stay home and watch TV.

Many people do chores* around the house on Saturday afternoons. They paint, clean attics and basements, rake leaves, do laundry, and wash cars.

On Saturday evenings, many people like to go out. They visit friends, invite people to come over to dinner, or go to the movies, the theatre, or a sporting event.

On Sunday mornings people go to supermarkets and shopping malls** to buy food, clothing, presents, and other things they need.

Many people like to sleep late on Sunday mornings, especially those who stayed up late on Saturday night. People often go to church on Sunday. They read the newspaper, and often eat a late breakfast called "brunch".

On Sunday afternoons when the weather is nice, you see many families at the zoo or in parks. During the winter, many people spend Sunday afternoons at theatres, museums, or shopping malls. Many families have a big dinner on Sunday afternoons. Grandparents and other relatives often come to visit. On Sunday evenings, people usually stay home and prepare for the week ahead.

Weekends can be very busy!

Notes

* to do chores – заниматься уборкой, разными домашними делами; ** shopping malls – крупные торговые центры.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

| a day off | to get out of town |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| to look forward to | to accept an invitation |
| to catch the three o'clock train | it took me an hour to get there |
| brunch | to enjoy every minute |
| ridiculous | it's the time to relax |
| to have fun | to go out for (dinner) |

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions.

1. What do many people look forward to? 2. What do many people like to do on Friday nights? 3. Some people like to stay home and watch TV, don't they? 4. How do people spend Saturday evenings? 5. Where do people go on Sunday mornings? 6. What do they buy at supermarkets? 7. What do we call "brunch"? 8. Where can you see many families on Sunday afternoons? 9. Who comes to visit on Sunday? 10. What do people usually do on Sunday evenings?

2. Complete the sentences with the following words:

relax weekend fun watch TV supermarkets laundry wash newspaper museum zoo

1. Do you often take children to the ___? 2. Do you look forward to the ___? 3. The weekend is the time to _____. 4. On Friday nights I like to stay home and ____. 5. On Saturday mornings people usually go to ____and shopping malls. 6. They paint, clean attics and basements, rake leaves, and ____cars. 7. I often go to the local _____. 8. My father likes to

read the _____during his breakfast. 9. We are going to have great _____at my friend's birthday party. 10. When do you do ____?

3. a) Complete the conversation with the following words:

visiting do chores museum weekend fun dinner look forward come over present relax

A: What are you going to do this ____?

- **B:** Oh, I'm planning a lot of things. First, I need _____around the house on Saturday morning. But on Friday nights I like to _____after work. And what about you?
- A: Oh, I'm going to have a lot of _____this weekend! I'll visit my cousin in Kasly. It's her birthday. We'll have a great party on Saturday night and on Sunday morning I'm going to visit the famous _____.
- **B:** Really? That's great! And what _____have you prepared for her? Have you prepared something original?
- A: Yes, quite unusual! I've bought two tickets for the National Philharmonic Orchestra that is _____our town next month. It's a rare occasion and you can't miss it.
- **B:** Great! I'd like to see your cousin. Let's have _____together before the concert. _____to my place at 2 o'clock. We shall have enough time to have a chat.
- A: Thanks a lot. I'll _____to seeing you.
- **B:** See you later.

b) Give names to the interlocutors and turn the dialogue into Indirect Speech.

4. Insert prepositions.

1. I always try to get town. 2. He invited me to spend the week-end ... his place ... the country. 3. I accepted his invitation ... pleasure. 4. My sister lives ... 100 kilometers ... our town. 5. We went ... a long walk ... the forest. 6. Everything became white ... snow. 7. We went skiing ... the forest ... some hours. 8. I returned ... town ... the 8 o'clock train. 9. I had time to listen ... the 10 o'clock news ... the radio.

5. Insert articles where necessary.

1. "Do you want to go to ... country?" my wife asked me on Sunday. "I'd love to." I answered. We decided to go to ... Kuskovo and got there at 11 in ... morning. ... weather

was fine and we had ... long walk in ... park. We went back to ... town at four in ... afternoon. We had ... dinner, and in ... evening we went to ... theater. (We often go to ... cinema or to ... theater on ... Saturday or ... Sunday). ... play was very interesting and we liked it very much. Then we went ... home. At ... home we had ... supper, played ... game of ... chess and went to ... bed at 12 o'clock.

6. Open the brackets using the verb in the correct tense.

1. What you (to do) here now? – We (to listen) to tape-recordings. 2. You (to want) to see my father? – Yes, I (to do). 3. Michael (to know) German rather well. Now he (to study) French. He (to be eager) to know English too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 4. What magazine you (to read)? – It is a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. – You (to be interested) in sports? – Yes, I (to be). But I (not to know) French. Please, (to translate) the articles to me. 5. Olga (to prepare) her lessons at the University? – No, she... As a rule, she (to work) at home. – And what she (to write) now? – Oh, she (to write) an article for our wall-newspaper. 6. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? – You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 7. Helen and I (to like) to watch TV. Almost every evening Helen (to come) to my place. I (to switch on) the set and we (to spend) the whole evening looking in. 8. You (to do) your lessons? – No, I simply (to read) a book. 9. Your family (to leave) Moscow in summer? – Yes, we (to go) to the sea-side. We all (to like) the sea immensely. Mother (to stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier.

7. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the Future tenses.

1. I (to do) my homework at this time tomorrow. 2. I (to finish) reading this book by six o'clock tomorrow. 3. We (to watch) TV the whole evening. 4. You (to play) basketball tomorrow? 5. What you (to do) tomorrow? 6. What you (to do) at five o'clock tomorrow? 7. He said that he (to work) at his report the whole evening tomorrow. 8. We (to complete) our calculations by six o'clock tomorrow. 9. When I return home my family (to have) dinner. 10. I (to write) letters to my parents every week.

8. Pick out the verbs from text 1 and define their tense forms.

9. Give the Present, Past and Future Continuous forms of the following verbs: *to look, to speak, to ask, to answer, to tell, to open, to ring, to shine, to have.*

10. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative:

1. He works in his garden every night. He is working there now. 2. The leaves come down from the trees in autumn. They are coming down fast. 3. It freezes in late autumn. It is freezing hard. 4. It clears up after rain. It is clearing up.

EXCERCISES FOR HOMEWORK

1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the form of the verb.

1. I am reading an English text now. 2. My friends were playing football at this time yesterday. 3. My sister was working at her course paper the whole evening yesterday and she is still working at it now. 4. My brother was reading an interesting book the whole evening yesterday. 5. What are you doing now? 6. When I went out into the park the sun was shining brightly. 7. Look! The child is sleeping with his toys. 8. My father was working in the garden at this time yesterday. 9. I am eating an ice cream now. 10. We were having an English lesson at this time yesterday.

2. Use the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Continuous ous or Past Simple.

1. We (to finish) just our work. 2. What you (to read) now? 3. We (to finish) our work at six o'clock yesterday. 4. I (to translate) an article at this time yesterday. 5. They (to read) "Theatre" by S. Maugham a month ago. 6. We (to read) already "Theatre" by S. Maugham. 7. I (not to see) you for so long! You (to change) a lot. 8. They (to discuss) this problem when you came. 9. Let's stay at home. It (to rain) hard. 10. I (not to see) Peter since Saturday.

3. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the Future tenses.

1. He (to do) his room at this time tomorrow. 2. They (to finish) preparing the report by 9 pm tomorrow. 3. We (to watch) English films the whole evening. 4. Our team (to play) football tomorrow? 5. What you (to do) tomorrow? 6. What you (to do) by 11 am tomorrow? 7. He promised that he (to work) at his assignment the whole week. 8. We (to complete) our project by 6 pm. 9. When we return home our family (to go) to sleep. 10. I (call) my family every week.

4. Translate the sentences into Russian. Define the form of the verb.

1. Pass me a copy of a text, please, I haven't got any. 2. What are you looking through? 3. Have you seen Mel today? – Yes, met her at the Senate. She was going to another building. 4. What are they working at at this hour? 5. What is the weather like? 6. Where is Alice? – She's gone home. 7. I've been revising for my exam since morning. 8. We have already finished the project and are ready to present it. 9. Hush! Someone is whispering. 10. I've never told lies.

5. Insert *it* or *there*.

1. ...is early morning. ... is much heat out-of-doors. 2. ... is stuffy. ... is a large puddle in front of our house. ... is often a snowfall in winter. 3. Do you see bushes and plants over there? ... is their orchard. Though ... is not large, ... is always a lot to be done in it. ... is not easy to grow fruit-trees. ...are some fruit-trees in our orchard and a pine. ... is tall and shady. On a hot summer day ... is pleasant to have tea under it.

6. Make the following interrogative and negative.

1. The pop star will be singing soon. 2. We shall be taking a bus to Sochi at this time on Saturday. 3. He will be instructing us at 2 pm. 4. We will be packing our suitcases when they call. 5. He'll be attending English classes. 6. The principal will be looking for you after classes. 7. We will be cooking all day tomorrow. 8. I'll be looking for you.

7. Turn the following into the Future Continuous.

1. We were having a recitation class at 4 pm. 2. She is making sandwiches. 3. The children will be engaged in different activities. 4. The student was experimenting. 5. I will drive to the airport. 6. The sportsmen will play games. 7. The Student's Council will discuss it on Wednesday. 8. He is riding a bike.

8. Read the text and use it to describe the picnic once you had on the seashore.

At our University excursions and picnics are organized every day off. For those who for six gays running have been working hard a day in the country is a real pleasure.

On the morning of the appointed day, the students taking part in the excursion assemble in the University courtyard a little before starting time. The bus stands there ready to take them out of town. They get into the bus and away they go. When the place of destination is reached the bus stops and the whole company starts for the woods. They walk through the pleasant cool woods, making merry on their way until they come to a beautiful lake. And here, on the shore of this lake, in the shade of the trees, they all enjoy a hearty picnic, and you may be sure no one complains of lack of appetite.

After a short rest, almost everybody is eager to have a swim in the lake. And that's where the real fun begins. There is much splashing, running about and screaming, especially on the part of the girls. When tired of running about, the company lie down on the sand basking in the sun.

A little later they play different games, dance and sing in the open air and only late in the evening they return to town.

9. Make up dialogues using the following words and word combinations:

1. to be going; to the country; to stay there over the week-end; to want; I'd love to.

2. to play chess; to want; to play a game of; I'd love to.

3. to be glad to see; to be going to the cinema; to want to see the film; I'd love to.

4. What's the weather like...; fine, nice, bad; to go to the country; to stay in town.

10. Translate the text into Russian and try to preserve the author's humour.

I notice that people always make gigantic arrangements for bathing when they are going anywhere near the water, but that they don't bathe much when they are there.

It is the same when you are going to the sea-side. I always determine – when thinking over the matter in London – that I'll get up early every morning, and go and have a dip before breakfast, and I religiously pack up a pair of drawers and a bath towel. But when I get to the sea I don't feel somehow that I want that early morning bathe nearly so much as I did when I was in town.

On the contrary, I feel more that I want to stop in bed till the last moment, and then come down and have my breakfast. Once or twice virtue has triumphed, and I have got out at six, and stumbled dismally off. But I haven't enjoyed it. They seem to keep a specially cutting east wind, waiting for me, when I go to bathe in the early morning; and they pick out all the three-cornered stones, and put them on the top, and they sharpen up the rocks and cover the points over with a bit of sand, so that I can't see them.

One huge wave catches me up and chucks me in a sitting posture, as hard as ever it can, down on to a rock which has been put there for me. And before I said "Oh! Ugh!" and

found out what has gone, the wave comes back and carries me out to mid-ocean. I begine to strike frantically for the shore, and wonder if I shall ever see home and friends again, and wish I'd been kinder to my little sister when a boy. Just when I have given up all hope, a wave retires and leaves me sprawling like a star-fish on the sand, and I get up and look back and find that I've been swimming for my life in two feet of water. I hop back and dress, and crawl home, where I have to pretend I liked it.

(from Three Men in a Boat by Jerome K. Jerome. Abridged)

11. Read the text and describe your impressions of a day or two days visit to some big town.

Dear Daddy-Long-Legs,

Isn't New York big? Do you mean to tell me that you actually live in all that confusion? I don't believe that I shall recover for months from the bewildering effect of two days of it. I can't begin to tell you all the amazing things I've seen.

But aren't the streets entertaining? And the people? And the shops? I never saw such lovely things as there are in the windows. It makes you want to devote your life to wearing clothes.

After luncheon we went to the theater – it was dazzling, marvelous, unbelievable – I dream about it every night.

Isn't Shakespeare wonderful?.

"Hamlet" is so much better on the stage than when we analyze it in class!

We came back Saturday night and had our dinner in the train, at little tables with pink lamps and negro waiters.

(from "Daddy-Long-Legs" by Jean Webster. Abridged)

12. Topics for written or oral reports.

1. My Last Day Off.

2. How I Usually Spend the Week-end.

3. Last Sunday Evening.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Задача пособия - дополнение практического курса английского языка материалами, помогающими студентам в изучении языка с начального уровня. В подготовке учебного издания основной акцент сделан на материалах для совершенствования устной и письменной речи, что закладывает основы английского языка в процессе обучения на практическом бакалавриате.

Пособие состоит из ряда уроков, перемежающихся с грамматическими занятиями. В пособии представлен материал для постановки произношения, систематизации базового грамматического материала, тексты, списки лексических единиц по изучаемым темам, тексты и упражнения для активизации материала.

Пособие способствует знанию основных понятий и терминов фонетики, лексики, грамматики; учит соотносить изученные теоретические положения английского языка с конкретными языковыми явлениями, таким образом формируя необходимые компетенции.

Пособие может способствовать реализации индивидуальных образовательных траекторий у студентов, получающих дополнительные квалификации, связанные с иностранным (английским) языком.

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