

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические рекомендации

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Методические рекомендации содержат материалы, необходимые для организации самостоятельной работы студентов по английскому языку. Грамматический справочник позволит повторить материал, необходимый при выполнении письменной контрольной работы.

Предназначены для студентов бакалавриата лингвистических факультетов университета, имеющих начальный уровень подготовки.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основной целью обучения студентов английскому языку в не лингвистическом вузе является практическое владение этим языком, что предполагает формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников, развитие навыков устной речи (говорение и аудирование) в рамках определенной программой тематики. Для контроля понимания прочитанного, в качестве способа передачи полученной при чтении информации, а также как средство обучения, используется перевод.

Практика показывает, что объем самостоятельной работы студента по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем, поэтому для того, чтобы добиться успеха, необходимы систематические самостоятельные занятия.

Контролируемая самостоятельная работа студента включает в себя: контроль заучивания лексических единиц, овладения правилами словообразования и грамматики, чтения текстов, построения вопросов и ответов к текстам, перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК И ТРЕНИРОВОЧНЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1.1. Местоимения

Местоимения употребляются в предложении вместо имени существительного. Местоимение называет людей, предметы или признаки уже упомянутые ранее.

Личные местоимения в форме именительного падежа выступают в предложении в роли подлежащего, а в форме косвенного - в роли дополнения.

Таблица 1

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
Единственное число	1 лицо	I (я)	me (мне, меня)
	2 лицо	you (ты)	you (тебе, тебя)
	3 лицо	he(он) she (она) it (оно)	him (ему, его) her (ей, ее) it неодуш.
Множественное. число	1 лицо	we (мы)	us (нам, нас)
	2 лицо	you (вы)	you (вам, вас)

I. Complete the sentences. Translate the pronouns in parentheses.

1. (Она) must give (мне) ten pencils.
2. (Он) can help (нам).
3. (Он) can meet (меня).
4. (Мы) should visit (его).
5. Will (ты) teach (нас)?
6. (Они) must buy (это).
7. (Я) can do it for (вас).
8. (Вы) can give (им) good apples.

II. Complete the sentences with the pronouns in the common case. Underline the words substituted by these pronouns.

1. Your letter has already arrived. It was delivered in the morning.
2. Who is John? _____ is our new neighbour.
3. Pete and John are leaving for Kiev tonight. _____ will stay there for about a week.
4. My mother and I have already had lunch. _____ had had it before we left home.
5. The cat is wild. Don't touch _____
6. John knows English very well. _____ can speak _____ fluently.

Притяжательные местоимения отвечают на вопрос whose? (чей?) и не

изменяются ни по родам, ни по числам. Однако имеют категорию лица. Притяжательные местоимения употребляются с существительными. Если существительное отсутствует, берется абсолютная форма притяжательного местоимения.

Основная форма	Абсолютная форма	
my	mine	мой, мое, моя
his	his	его
her	hers	ее
its	its (редко употр.)	ее, его
our	ours	наш
your	yours	ваш, твой
their	theirs	их

This is my report. Yours is on the desk.

III. Use the right form of the pronoun.

Example: She speaks English. Her native language is English.

1. He reads French perfectly. _____ native language is French.
2. We understand German extremely well. _____ native language is German.
3. I speak English fluently. _____ native language is English.
4. She writes Greek exceptionally well. _____ native language is Greek.
5. They speak Russian very well. _____ native language is Russian.
6. You understand Spanish perfectly. _____ native language is Spanish.
7. John knows English well. _____ native language is English.

IV. Choose the right pronoun.

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

1.2. Глагол to be

Таблица 3

Число	Утвердительная	Вопросительная	Отрицательная форма
Настоящее время (Present Indefinite)			
Ед. ч	I am. You are. He (she, it) is.	Am I? Are you? Is he (she, it)?	I am not. You are not. He (she, it) is not.
Мн. ч	We (you, they) are.	Are we (you, they)?	We (you, they) are not.
Прошедшее время (Past Indefinite)			
Ед. ч	I (he, she, it) was. You were.	Was I (he, she, it)? Were you?	I (he, she, it) was not. You were not.
Мн. ч	We (you, they) were.	Were we (you, they)?	We (you, they) were not.
Будущее время (Future Indefinite)			
Ед. ч	I shall be. You (he, she, it) will be.	Shall I be? Will you (he, she, it) be?	I shall not be. You (he, she, it) will not
Мн. ч	We shall be. You (they) will be.	Shall we be? Will you (they) be?	We shall not be. You (they) will not be.

He is an economist.

He is not an accountant.

Is he a pilot? - No, he is not.

Is he a manager? - Yes, he is.

I. Put in am, is or are.

1. The weather nice today

2. I.....not tired.

3. This bag.....heavy.

4. These bags.....heavy.

5. Look! There.....Carol.

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

7. Ann.....at home. Her children.....at school.

8. I.....a taxi driver. My sister.....a nurse.

II. Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use am/am not/is/isn't/are/aren't.

1. (I / interested in politics)

I am interested (I'm not interested) in politics

2. (I / hungry)
3. (it / warm today)
4. (I / afraid of dogs)
5. (my hands / cold)
6. (Canada / a very big country)
7. (diamonds / cheap)
8. (I / interested in football)
9. (Rome / in Spain)

III. Put in am/is/are (present) or was/were (past).

1. Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
2. Today the weather.....nice, but yesterday it.....very cold.
3. I..... hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4. I feel fine this morning but I.....very tired last night.
5. Where.....you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They.....very expensive.
7. I like your new jacket.....it expensive?
8. This time last year I.....in Paris.
9. 'Where.....the children?' 'I don't know. They.....in the garden ten minutes ago.'

IV. Put the verb to be in Future Indefinite. Make negative and question forms.

1. The foreign delegation ... at your office the day after tomorrow.
2. Your expert ... at the plant next Tuesday.
3. Our journalist ... on business in a week.
4. Your secretary ... on holiday next June.
5. Their representatives ... at the exhibition in two days.
6. Their analyst ... at the meeting tomorrow.

1.3.оборот there + to be

Оборот there + to be указывает на наличие или отсутствие какого-либо предмета или лица в определенном месте.

There is a telephone on the table.	На столе (стоит) телефон.
There are a lot of students in our group.	В нашей группе много студентов.
There was a lecture at our university yesterday.	Вчера в нашем университете была лекция.
There will be documents on your table soon.	Скоро на твоём столе будут документы.

Перевод подобных предложений на русский язык надо начинать с обстоятельства места. Сказуемое может быть выражено глаголами есть, имеется, лежит, стоит.

Примечание: Если в предложении имеется более одного подлежащего, то сказуемое согласуется с первым из них.

There is a blouse, two skirts and two dresses in the wardrobe.

There are two blouses, a skirt and a dress there.

Вопросительная форма

- Is there an economist at your office?	- Yes, there is.
- Are there any English books in the bookcase?	- Yes, there are some.

Отрицательная форма

There isn't a shop near my house. = There is no shop near my house.

There aren't any pens in my bag. = There are no pens in my bag.

I. Complete the following sentences using there is/are:

1.very many museums in Moscow
- 2a factory not far from my house.
- 3no ink in my fountain-pen.
- 4 much butter on the plate.
- 5..... many leaves on the ground in autumn.
6. .. .a vase with flowers on the table.
7. ... some English books on that shelf.

8. ...four shelves with books on the wall.
9. ...nothing there.
10. ...much snow in the streets. .

II. Complete the following sentences using there + to be:

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

1.4. The Present Indefinite Tense. (Простое настоящее время)

1. Употребление.

Простое настоящее время обозначает регулярные, повторяющиеся действия, привычные для данного лица или предмета; действия происходят обычно, часто, всегда, иногда, редко:

We always go to the cinema on Sunday.

а также как так называемые «общеизвестные истины»:

The sun rises in the east.

2. Образование.

Глаголы в утвердительной форме времени Present Indefinite для местоимений I, you, we, they совпадают с формой инфинитива без частицы to.

We often speak English.

I seldom go to the theatre.

Но: В 3-м лице единственного числа (he, she, it) утвердительная форма глагола образуется при помощи окончания -s.

She works at the institute every day.

He usually reads English books.

Для образования отрицательной и вопросительной форм необходим вспомогательный глагол.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does – 3л. ед.ч.) и отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола.

Her friends do not (don't) come here every week.

My son does not (doesn't) go to the library every day.

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does – 3 л.ед.ч.).

The teacher reads an article to the students every week.

Does the teacher read an article to the students every week? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Who reads an article to the students every week?

What does the teacher do every week?

Whom does the teacher read an article?

When does the teacher read an article to the students?

I. Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

cause(s) connect(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) speak(s) take(s)

1. Tanya.....German very well.

2. I don't often.....coffee.

3. The swimming pool.....at 7.30 every morning.

4. Bad driving.....many accidents.

5. My parents in a very small flat.

6. The Olympic Games.....place every four years.

7. The Panama Canal.....the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

II. Use the following verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative: believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate

1. The earth..... .round the sun.

2. Rice.....in Britain.

3. The sun.....in the east.

4. Bees.....honey.

5. Vegetarians.....meat.

6. An atheist.....in God.

7. An interpreter..... from one language into another.

8. Liars are people who..... the truth.

9. The River Amazon..... into the Atlantic Ocean.

III. Make some questions.

1. She reads business contracts. (3) 2. We write tests well. (2) 3. I sometimes give Peter my exercise-books. (2) 4. My sons read these reports every day. (2) 5. I work at an office. (1) 6. We usually have our English in the evening. (1) 7. They often speak English in class. (2) 8. After my English I go to the office. (2) 9. You read English books at home. (2) 10. We read, write and speak English during our lesson. (1)

1.5. The Present Continuous Tense (Настоящее продолжительное время)

1. Употребление.

Настоящее продолжительное время употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершается в момент речи (What are you doing now? I am reading now.), а также для выражения заранее намеченного, запланированного действия, которое совершится в будущем, часто в ближайшем будущем. В этом случае в предложении обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время.

They are going to the park tomorrow.

Запомни: Глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятия и умственную деятельность, а также некоторые другие глаголы группы Continuous не употребляются. К таким глаголам относятся: to want хотеть, to like нравиться, to love любить, to wish желать, to see видеть, to hear слышать, to feel чувствовать, to notice замечать, to know знать, to understand понимать, to remember помнить, to recognize узнавать, to forget забывать, to seem казаться, to be быть и др.

2. Образование.

Утвердительная форма в Present Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be и смыслового глагола с – ing окончанием.

I am reading a book now.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I am not reading now.

Вопросительная форма образуется путем постановки вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем лице, числе и времени перед подлежащим:

Am I reading a book now?

Yes, I am./ No, I am not.

What are you doing here?

Who is he looking at?

I. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Continuous.

1. She (not to do) her home work now.
2. I still (to write) a business letter.
3. Where Peter (to play) computer games now?
4. Whose neighbours (to wash) their car?
5. What she (to do) now? – She (to sing).
6. It (to snow) now.
7. Our teacher (to explain) a grammar rule.
8. The boys (to run) in the garden.
9. Who (to speak) with you?
10. Nick and his friends (to go) to the library.
11. Why you (to talk)?
12. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette.

II. Write questions from these words. Use is or are and put the words in order.

1. (working / Paul / today?) Is Paul working today?
2. (what / doing / the children?)
3. (you / listening / to me?)
4. (where / going / your friends?)
5. (your parents / television / watching?)
6. (what / cooking / Ann?)
7. (why / you / looking / at me?)
8. (coming / the bus?)

III. Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or the present simple (I do).

1. Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) English?
2. Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'
3.(I/not/watch) television very often.
4. Listen! Somebody.....(sing).
5. Sandra is tired.....(she/want) to go home now.
6. How often.....(you/read) a newspaper?
7. 'Excuse me but.....(you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry'
8. I'm sorry.....(I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
9. It's late.....(I/go) home now (you/come) with me?
10. What time.....(your father / finish) work in the evenings?
11. You can turn off the radio..... (I/not/listen) to it.

12. Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen.....(he/cook) something.'
13. Martin.....(not/usually/drive) to work. He(usually/walk).
14. Sue.....(not/like) coffee.....(she/prefer) tea.

IV/ Read and translate the following topics. Compose similar topics of your own.

Topic 1. Family relations

I am Uriy Sidorov. Uriy is my first name and Sidorov is my surname. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I have got a mother, a father, a brother and a grandmother. There are six of us in the family.

First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-six. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones.

My parents have been married for twenty-six years. They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father likes horror films and my mother likes «soap operas». My father is fond of tennis. My mother doesn't go in for sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of me and my father. She is very good at cooking. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and tidy our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps about the house. She is fond of knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a joint venture company. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a daughter and a son. They go to a nursery school.

My brother Boris is eleven. He is a schoolboy. He wants to become a doctor but he is not sure yet. Three months ago he dreamed of being a cosmonaut.

I want to become a student. I'd like to learn foreign languages. I think I take after my father. I'm tall, fair-haired and even-tempered. I always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well.

Topic 2. My future profession

Many broad ways will open before the pupils when they leave a secondary school. Everybody will have a chance to develop and use knowledge and education received during the school years.

There are a lot of different trades and professions, and each one must choose the occupation in which he or she can best develop one's own talent and abilities. Our society needs well-educated people. Nowadays the profession of an economist has become one the most useful, modern and interesting. That is because our country is moving towards market economy and different forms of property are being established. There is a place for an economist at every plant and factory. An economist exercises different functions. He or she can determine the structure of an enterprise and calculate costs as well as probable profits. An economist analyses the condition of the market and prospects for its development in the future. His or her practical use of electronic computers is a must. The activities of an economist at an enterprise range from bookkeeper control the financial state of an enterprise and perform a lot of useful calculations. A manager is an actual administrator. Having a good command of the economic situation in the region and the demands of the market a person with an economist's diploma may establish his own business, or he may become a partner of a joint venture. It is very important for an economist to know a foreign language, especially English.

That is because contracts between our country and many countries of the world are becoming wider with every coming day. Every economist has a chance to go abroad or to deal with foreign businessmen coming to our country. But to become a good economist one must work hard and get not only theoretical knowledge but also great practical skills.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольной работы, следует изучить и закрепить с помощью упражнений грамматический материал семестра. При выполнении контрольной работы следует оставлять в тетради широкие поля для замечаний рецензента. Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Поля	Левая страница	Правая страница	Поля
	Английский текст	Русский текст	

Задания должны быть выполнены полностью и в той последовательности, в которой они предложены; условия их необходимо переписывать. Контрольная работа должна быть выполнена в отдельной тетради или на листах формата А4, на обложке или титульном листе следует указать номер контрольного задания, номер варианта, факультет и фамилию студента. (Преподавателю на проверку должен быть представлен только один вариант контрольного задания; остальные варианты используются в качестве дополнительного материала).

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1 вариант

I variant

I. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. I'm a worker. name's Ivanov.
2. Ted is a schoolboy. He's a pioneer. marks are good.
3. Ann and Jane are engineers. sons are pioneers.
4. Please give me exercise-book, Peter.
5. We're engineers. friends are engineers, too.
6. "What are names?" "..... name's Nick and name's Jack."

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму местоимений.

1. I see (he) very often.
2. Ted needs (he) book.
3. They'll visit (you).
4. Jim usually helps (I).
5. I like (you) new tie.
6. (You) can visit (we) in Moscow.
7. You must give (we) a new map.
8. You must see (he) new film.
9. Mike can teach (he).
10. Bob must see (I).
11. (They) little child is ill.
12. The snake is poisonous. (It) bite
may be mortal.
13. (She) brother can meet (they).
14. (I) teacher teaches (I).

III. Вставьте глагол to be в форме Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. When you at work yesterday? — I there at 8 o'clock.
2. My brother not ill now.
3. I not in Kyiv now. I in London.
4. All my family at home tomorrow.
5. When he young, he a pilot.

6. She a good student.
7. Where you last Friday? —I at the cinema.
8. Nick ill last month.
9. Where your father now?
10. I think he not a doctor.

IV. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. Мои документы были на столе. Где они сейчас?
2. Моя мама – бухгалтер на заводе.
3. Наши деловые партнеры сейчас в Москве.
4. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. Мы были в Москве.
5. Завтра в 8 часов мы будем в аэропорту.
6. Когда твоя сестра будет специалистом?
7. Я был в Киеве с английской делегацией. Экскурсия была очень интересная.
8. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она домохозяйка.
9. Ты была с ним счастлива?
10. Завтра в три часа будет собрание?
11. Ты интересовалась модой 2 года тому назад? Нет, я интересовалась музыкой.

V. Вставьте there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there, was / there wasn't / was there / there were / there weren't / were there.

1.nowhere to sit down.....any chairs.
2. any letters for me yesterday?
3. Twenty years ago.....many tourists here.
Now there are a lot.
4. I'm sorry I'm late.....a lot of traffic.
5. 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No,.....any in the shop.'
6. '.....a bus from the city centre to the airport?'
'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'
7. '.....many people at the meeting?'
'No, very few.'
8. We didn't visit the museum.....enough time.
9. '.....any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
10. 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No,.....a film in the camera.'

VI. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. В центре Москвы много комфортабельных гостиниц. 2. В этой комнате много света. 3. В нашем офисе есть большая библиотека. 4. В Европе есть современные аэропорты? 5. Рядом с клубом есть банк? 6. В этой фирме много сотрудников. 7. В компьютерном центре есть факс, телекс и много компьютеров. 8. В том доме нет лифта. 9. На стене будут картины. 10. В парке Сокольники стоял памятник? 11. В этом городе будет много новых магазинов, ресторанов, торговых центров и театр. 12. В классе не было мела. 13. На заводе будет новый директор.

VII. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite.

1. Где ты живешь? — Я живу в Москве.
2. Кто этот мужчина? — Он мой дядя.— Чем он занимается? — Он директор финансовой компании.
3. Твоя сестра говорит по-французски? — Нет. Она говорит по-немецки, а ее муж говорит по-английски.
4. Этот мальчик играет в футбол и любит смотреть мультипликационные фильмы.
5. Как часто вы готовитесь к докладу вместе? — Мы делаем это каждый год.
6. Она всегда вовремя приходит на работу.
7. Когда ты обычно приходишь с работы домой? — Обычно я прихожу в 7 часов.
8. Мой двоюродный брат каждые выходные ходит в бассейн.
9. Чья сестра учится в Самарском институте управления? – Моя.
10. Он не играет ни на каком музыкальном инструменте.
11. Почему ты так редко моешь свою машину?
12. Как часто ты пьешь кофе по утрам? – Я пью его каждое утро.

VIII. Выберите верный вариант.

- a. I read/am reading a book about astrology.
- b. I read / am reading lots of books every year.
- c. We go / are going to a party on Saturday.
- d. Nurses look/are looking after people in hospital.
- e. Annie comes / is coming from Ireland.
- f. She comes /is coming for dinner this evening.
- g. I speak / am speaking four languages.
- h. Do you want / Are you wanting to go out tonight?

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

1. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday.
2. He (not to read) now.
3. He (to learn) the rule by heart now.
4. He (to play) at this moment?
5. My mother (to pack) the clothes right now.
6. My aunt (not to work) at a shop.
7. You (to work) at an office?
8. Your father (to work) at this factory?
9. You (to play) chess now?
10. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.
11. How is your brother? — He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day.
12. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room?
13. Henry usually (to wear) glasses and now he (to wear) sunglasses.
14. Who (to listen) to music on his personal stereo over there right now?

X. Translate into English.

1. Она не идёт с вами в кино?
2. Где они? Они играют в саду.
3. Кто с ним сейчас говорит?
4. Что она сейчас делает? Она переводит ваше письмо.
5. Я хочу поговорить с ней.
6. Я поговорю с ней после переговоров.
7. Куда вы идёте? Мы идём в кино.
8. Она пишет письмо? Нет. Она делает уроки.
9. На что вы смотрите?
10. Сейчас он читает интересную книгу.
11. Когда он уезжает из Москвы?
12. Что вы собираетесь делать сегодня вечером?

2 вариант

II variant

I. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. We're students. This isclassroom. The door in classroom is white.
2. I'm at home now. room is small, but it's light and clean. These are sisters. names are Mary and Ann.
3. Open books, please.
4. Sit down, Peter. mark is "good".
5. Is she a teacher? Are these boys and girls pupils?
6. This man is an engineer name's Petrov.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму местоимений.

1. I need (I) note-book.
2. She sees (she) friend.
3. Tom helps (he) wife.
4. Bess teaches (she) child.
5. Fred needs (he) plan.
6. (He) mother is ill. He must help (she).
7. The children are little. We must help (they).
8. (You) sister is little. You must help (she).
9. (I) flat is new.
10. (You) boy needs this book. You must send (it) to (he).
11. They must meet (we).
12. We see (he) and (he) child.
13. (He) sister is ill. We must visit (she).
14. (She) brother can meet (they).

III. Вставьте глагол to be в форме Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. Where your brother now? — He in his room.
2. she at work tomorrow? — Yes, she
3. you at school yesterday? — Yes, I
4. My sister at school now. She not at home.
5. you a teacher in some years?

6. My pens not on the table. Where they?
7. His brother a child. He 7.
8. We pupils last year, but now we students.
9. My aunt in Paris now.
10. Where your grandmother? - She in the Richmond.

IV. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Indefinite.

1. Мой брат сейчас на работе. 2. Нашего директора не было вчера в учреждении. 3. Делегация будет завтра утром. 4. Он был за границей. 5. Ты будешь экономистом? – Нет, я буду менеджером. 6. Завтра я буду на переговорах с иностранной фирмой. 7. Где вы были в прошлые выходные? 8. Где ваш директор? – Он занят сейчас. 9. Где он будет завтра? 10. Мы не были голодными после работы. 11. Твой двоюродный брат был на юге прошлым летом? Нет. Он с женой был в Америке.

V. Вставьте there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there, was / there wasn't / was there / there were / there weren't / were there.

1. Kenham isn't an old town. any old buildings.
2. The wallet was empty.any money in it.
3. 'Excuse me,.....a bank near here?' Yes, at the end of the street.'
4. I was hungry but anything to eat.
5. 'How many students.....in the class?' 'Twenty.'
6. 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Did you? a swimming pool?'
7.a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
8. Look!a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
9. 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No,.....any in the shop.'
10. Twenty years ago..... many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

VI. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

- 1 . Много ли студентов было в этой аудитории? — Нет, не много.
2. В середине этой комнаты стол. На столе цветы. 3. В нашей квартире будет пять комнат. Они будут большие и светлые. 4. Где твой брат? — Он в той комнате. 5. На столе нет хлеба. 6. Наш университет находится не далеко от

центра. 7. На этой улице много больших домов. 8. В этой комнате много света. 9. На этом столе было много коробок? — Нет, не много. 10. На столе много ручек, карандашей и тетрадей. 11. В нашем городе есть много новых районов. 12. В этом городе будет много новых магазинов, ресторанов, торговых центров и театр. 13. В парке Сокольники стоял памятник?

VII. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Indefinite.

1. Кто эта девушка? — Она моя сестра.— Кто она (чем она занимается)? — Она - журналист.
2. Как она знает немецкий язык? — Она знает его очень хорошо.
3. Когда ваш сын готовит уроки? — Вечером.
4. Эта студентка не любит повторять грамматические правила.
5. Вы не знаете этих слов, повторите снова эти слова и фразы дома.
6. Кто из вас главный бухгалтер? — Петров.
7. Мне обычно требуется 20 минут, чтобы добраться туда.
8. Кто получает английские журналы? — Иванов.
9. Вы обычно печатаете хорошо, но сейчас вы делаете это очень плохо.
10. Вы любите получать письма? – Нет, не люблю.
11. Почему ты обычно не звонишь мне?
12. Нам нравится говорить по-английски на уроке.

VIII. Выберите верный вариант.

- a I'm happy today. Everything goes/is going well.
- b Just a minute, I can't hear you. I'm listening/I listen to the radio. Let me turn it off.
- c Saskia works/is working with me we started together over ten years ago.
- d What are you doing/do you do in the office at this time of night?
- e I'm looking/I look for Jack. Do you know where he is?
- f Are you liking/Do you like the new design?
- g A lot of people speak/are speaking English there so you can ask someone for directions to the hotel.
- h It's Mr Bradley on the phone; he's asking/he asks about the meeting.

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

1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now.
2. I (not to work) in my office now.
3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment.

4. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg.
5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow.
6. The children (not to sleep) now.
7. Our director (to prepare) for a conference.
8. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday.
9. She (to discuss) prices with the customers every month.
10. She (not to read) in the morning.
11. She (to go) to the disco every weekend?
12. I (not to write) a composition now.
13. I (to enjoy) the performance when I go to the theatre.
14. I (to go) for a walk after dinner.

X. Translate into English.

1. Сейчас он читает интересную книгу.
2. Она не идёт с вами в кино?
3. Кто с ним сейчас говорит?
4. Что она сейчас делает? Она переводит ваше письмо.
5. Я хочу поговорить с ней.
6. Я поговорю с ней после переговоров.
7. Куда вы идёте? Мы идём в кино.
8. Она пишет письмо? Нет. Она делает уроки.
9. На что вы смотрите?
10. Где они? Они играют в саду.
11. Когда он уезжает из Москвы?
12. Что вы собираетесь делать сегодня вечером?

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Тест 1

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.

- a) were having c) had been having
b) had d) was having

2. While Tom _____ a book, Marhta _____ TV.

- a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching

3. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchen _____ delicious.

- a) is smelling c) smelt
b) smells d) will smell

4. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we _____.

- a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned

5. Catherine is studying law at the university, and so _____ Nick.

- a) is c) was
b) does d) were

6. I feel terrible. I think I _____ to be sick.

- a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

7. My colleagues usually _____ four days a week, and till's week they _____ five days.

- a) work, work c) are working, are working
b) are working, work d) work, are working

8. It _____ outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.

- a) rains c) is raining
b) is rain d) is rained

9. I _____ a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.

- a) will have
- b) am having
- c) have
- d) would have

10. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom _____ a delegation in the office.

- a) will receive
- b) is receiving
- c) will be receiving
- d) would receive

11. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it _____ hard for two hours.

- a) had been raining
- b) was raining
- c) had rained
- d) is raining

12. She _____ at the parcel long enough, before she _____ that it was for her brother.

- a) had been looking, had understood
- b) had been looking, understood
- c) was looking, understood
- d) was looking, had understood

13. I _____ to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay.

- a) am not going
- b) was going
- c) did not go
- d) had been going

14. We were good friends, we _____ each other for years.

- a) had known
- b) had knowing
- c) were knowing
- d) know

15. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We _____ for more than 24 hours.

- a) had travelled
- b) were travelling
- c) had been travelling
- d) travel

16. How long _____ this book? How many pages of this book _____?

- a) have you been reading, have you been reading
- b) have you read, have you read
- c) have you read, you read
- d) have you been reading, have you read

17. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. We _____ there for years.

- a) have been going c) go
- b) are going d) were going

18. I have lost my key again. I _____ things. I lose things too often.

- a) always lose c) have always lost
- b) am always losing d) was always losing

19. The economic situation is already very bad and it _____ worse.

- a) is getting c) got
- b) gets d) would be getting

20. What time _____ your friend _____ tomorrow?

- a) will arrive c) will be arriving
- b) is arrived d) will arriving

Тест 2

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. There is _____ sand in my shoes.

- a) — c) the
- b) a d) an

2. The news was _____ very depressing.

- a) a c) —
- b) the d) an

3. _____ man and _____ woman were sitting opposite me.

- a) a, the
- b) the, a
- c) a, a
- d) -, -

4. Paris is _____ capital of France.

- a) the
- b) a
- c) an
- d) -

5. Chinese eat _____ rice every day.

- a) the
- b) -
- c) a
- d) an

6. There were _____ very few people in the shops today.

- a) an
- b) a
- c) —
- d) the

7. What is _____ longest river in _____ world?

- a) a, a
- b) the, the
- c) the, a
- d) a, the

8. Did you hear _____ noise just now?

- a) the
- b) -
- c) a
- d) an

9. What did you have for _____ breakfast?

- a) -
- b) the
- c) a
- d) an

10. Have you got these shoes in _____ size 43?

- a) the
- b) a
- c) an
- d) —

11. Ken's brother is in _____ prison now for robbery.

- a) the
- b) -
- c) a
- d) an

12. Bob is _____ seaman. He spends most of his time at _____ sea.

21. There was _____ crisis in _____ American agriculture in _____ 1980s.

- a) the, -, the c) a, the, the
b) a, -, the d) -, -, the

22. According to _____ *New York Times* _____ third of _____ nation's family farmers are in _____ debt.

- a) the, a, the, - c) the, a, —, -
b) -, the, -, - d) the, a, the, the

23. _____ 1973 Arab oil embargo caused _____ doubling of _____ oil prices and _____ inflation.

- a) the, the, -, - c) the, a, -, -
b) a, the, -, - d) the, the, -, the

24. _____ effects of air pollution on _____ environment have been observed for years.

- a) -, - c) -, the
b) the, - d) the, the

25. In _____ New York City area _____ East **River** is _____ good example of _____ water pollution.

- a) —, the, a, — c) the, the, a, —
b) the, the, the, - d) the, the, a, the

26. Mrs. Brown, _____ young woman with _____ fall of _____ dark hair is _____ teacher.

- a) the, a, —, a c) a, a, the, a
b) a, a, -, a d) a, a, _____ the

27. When _____ Europeans came, _____ Indians watched with _____ horror as _____ forests were cut down.

- a) -, -, -, the c) the, the, the, the
b) the, the, -, the , d) the, the, the, -

28. People always have _____ hopes for _____ better life in _____ future.

- a) -, a, the c) the, the, the
b) the, -, the d) -, -, the

29. Americans find it hard to accept _____ idea of _____ poor people who have no _____ hope and have to stay at _____ bottom.

- a) a, —, a, the c) an, —, —, the
b) the, —, —, a d) the, —, —, the

30. _____ Northeast is _____ historic heartland of _____ U.S. and _____ centre of _____ industry.

- a) -, the, the, the, - c) the, the, -, the, -
b) the, a, the, the, - d) the, the, the, the, -

31. _____ Rockies is _____ great mass of _____ mountains running down _____ western side of the U. S.

- a) -, the, —, the c) the, the, —, the
b) the, the, the, the d) the, a, -, -

32. _____ Salt Lake City was founded by _____ religious group known as _____ Mormons.

- a) -, a, the c) -, a, -II
b) the, -, the d) -, the, -

33. Now _____ Salt Lake City is one of _____ cleanest cities in _____ country.

- a) the, the, the c) —, a, the
b) -, the, the d) -, the, a

34. To _____ Mexicans America is still _____ land of _____ promise.

- a) a, the, — c) the, a, -
b) -, the, - d) the, the, -

35. _____ United Nations claims that by _____ year 2010 _____ ten largest cities on _____ earth will be on _____ Pacific.

- a) —, the, the, —, the c) the, the, the, —, the
b) the, -, the, -, the d) the, the, -, -, the

36. _____ West Coast of the U. S. is proving already that _____ Pacific is _____ ocean of _____ future.

- a) the, the, the, the c) the, the, an, the
b) -, the, the, the d) the, the, the, -

37. In _____ big cities _____ number of people from _____ Vietnam and _____ Philippines is growing.

- a) the, the, -, the c) -, the, the, -
b) -, a, -, the d) -, the, -, the

38. In California people arrive at _____ Crystal Cathedral, _____ huge glass church.

- a) the, a c) the, the
b) —, a d) a, the

39. _____ advertisers understand _____ power of _____ television.

- a) the, the, - c) -, -, -
b) -, the, - d) -, a, -

40. Every house has _____ garage, _____ separate bedroom for each child in _____ family and _____ bathrooms.

- a) the, a, the, - c) a, a, the, -
b) a, the, the, — d) a, the, -, -

Тест 3

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees.

- a) boils c) will boil
b) is boiling d) will have been boiling

2. The weather _____ hotter and hotter.

- a) gets c) is getting
b) has been getting d) get

3. The first modern Olympics _____ in Athens more than a hundred years ago.

- a) were taking place c) have taken
b) took d) had taken

13. I _____ when my friend _____.
- a) slept, called
 - b) was sleeping, was calling
 - c) was sleeping, called
 - d) slept, was calling
14. Those potatoes _____ for an hour.
- a) have been boiling c) are boiling
 - b) were boiling d) had been boiling
15. You _____ always _____ money!
- a) —, borrow c) will borrow
 - b) has been borrowing d) are borrowing
16. They _____ for four hours before they _____ the top of the mountain.
- a) climbed, reached
 - b) had been climbing, reached
 - c) was climbing, reached
 - d) climbed, has been reaching
17. I think it _____ a difficult game.
- a) is going to be c) have been
 - b) will be d) had been
18. I _____ to you ever again.
- a) don't speak c) hasn't spoken
 - b) am not going to speak d) will have been spoken
19. I _____ him tomorrow, he is expecting my call.
- a) phone c) am going to phone
 - b) am phoning d) will have phoned
20. The boat _____ the island on Friday.
- a) is leaving c) is going to leave
 - b) leave d) leaves

21. My sister learns French and she _____ very well.

- a) does
- b) do
- c) is doing
- d) did

22. My nephew is at college now, and my son _____ to college next year.

- a) is going
- b) is going to go
- c) '11 go
- d) goes

23. His friend _____ two English articles into Russian.

- a) translated
- b) have translated
- c) has translated
- d) translates

24. They _____ us several telegrams lately.

- a) send
- b) 've sent
- c) sent
- d) are sending

25. Don't worry! The child _____ better.

- a) get
- b) gets
- c) have got
- d) is getting

26. He _____ under treatment for two months but there are no signs of improvement.

- a) 's been
- b) is
- c) was
- d) is being

27. Doctor Ivanov _____ people for heart trouble.

- a) is treating
- b) has treated
- c) treats
- d) treat

28. This dictionary _____ much and is very valuable to me.

- a) costed
- b) is costing
- c) cost
- d) had cost

29. The hard work _____ on his health.

- a) tells
- b) is told
- c) is telling
- d) was telling

30. Peter _____ up photography as a hobby.

- a) took
- b) was taken
- c) has taken
- d) takes

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