

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САМАРСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ПРОФИЛЮ «ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ ФИЛОЛОГИЯ»

Рекомендовано редакционно-издательским советом федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Самарский национальный исследовательский университет имени академика С.П. Королева» в качестве практикума для обучающихся по основной образовательной программе высшего образования по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология

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В данном издании представлен базовый курс английского языка, направленный на формирование коммуникативной компетенции у обучающихся. Представлены задания для выполнения в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, а также упражнения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

Предназначен для работы с обучающимися 1 курса по основным образовательным программам высшего образования по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология, профиль «Отечественная филология».

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ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	4
1. TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION	5
1.1. WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.....	5
1.2. MY DAILY PROGRAMME.....	10
1.3. A HAPPY MAN IS THAT WHO IS HAPPY IN HIS FAMILY..	14
1.4. A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.....	23
1.5. HOME, SWEET HOME.....	27
1.6. ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY...	33
1.7. THERE IS NO FRIGATE LIKE A BOOK TO TAKE US LANDS AWAY.....	38
2. GRAMMAR REFERENCE	44
2.1. THE VERB “TO BE”.....	44
2.2. PRESENT SIMPLE.....	48
2.3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS.....	50
2.4. PAST SIMPLE.....	53
2.5. PAST CONTINUOUS.....	56
2.6. FORMS EXPRESSING FUTURE.....	58
ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ	61
REFERENCES	62

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практикум «Английский язык для обучающихся по профилю «Отечественная филология»» направлен на формирование и развитие у обучающихся навыков устной и письменной коммуникации на английском языке. В пособие включены тексты, рассматриваемые как основная единица коммуникации, а также грамматический материал. Тематические тексты сопровождаются упражнениями, нацеленными на формирование и развитие фонетических, интонационных и лексических навыков. Блок грамматических заданий сопровождается теоретическим материалом. Отбор теоретического и практического материала проводился с учетом требований учебной дисциплины.

Тематические разделы практикума предполагают поэтапное изучение языкового материала по темам “We Learn Foreign Languages”, “My Daily Programme”, “A Happy Man is That Who is Happy in his Family”, “A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed”, “Home, Sweet Home”, “All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy”, “There is No Frigate Like a Book to Take us Lands Away”.

Представленный в издании материал сопровождается упражнениями разного уровня сложности, что обеспечивает возможность как аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работы для обучающихся с разным уровнем языковой подготовки. Предусмотрено продолжение работы с пройденным материалом, что способствует формированию прочных знаний. Цель практикума заключается в формировании навыков и умений осуществлять сбор и анализ языковых и литературных фактов, филологический анализ и интерпретацию текста.

1. TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1.1. WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Task 1. Read the text “We Learn Foreign Languages”.

Let me introduce myself. My name is I am a first-year student of Samara University. I am a student of the Russian Department. They say that a man is so many times a man how many languages he knows and I fully agree with this statement. We study Russian and we also study English. I study in Group

You know, English is widely spread. It is really an international language. It is spoken in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and in the South of Africa.

So why do I want to learn English? First, knowledge of English is useful when you are in a foreign country, especially in an English-speaking country. Second, it is the language of business, technology, sport, diplomacy, science and culture.

We have English classes one time a week and I am doing well. When the teacher comes into the classroom we stand up and say “Good-morning” and the lesson begins. At the lesson we learn to speak, to understand, to read and to write English. Our English lesson usually starts with phonetic drills. We practise reading rhymes, proverbs and tongue-twisters. Sometimes we listen to poems or jazz chants and repeat sounds, words and sentences after the speaker in chorus. It helps us to improve our pronunciation.

We learn new grammar rules, revise the old ones and do a lot of exercises, orally and in writing. We learn new vocabulary, make and memorize dialogues, ask and answer questions. I enjoy learning poems by heart. We translate sentences from Russian into English and from English into Russian. If we don't know the meaning of a word, we look

it up in the dictionary. We often read texts in English. My dream is to read English books in the original. We check our homework. During our English lesson we don't speak Russian, we try to speak English. Sometimes we write dictations and grammar tests. I usually get good marks because I prepare for the tests beforehand.

I want to know English well that's why I am attentive in class and I always prepare my homework. I never miss classes.

English is difficult but we like it and work hard in class and at home.

Task 2. Make a list of all the foreign languages you know.

Task 3. Translate into Russian.

A first-year (second, third, forth) student; a foreign/international language; phonetic drills; to practise; a rhyme; a proverb; a tongue-twister; to repeat; in chorus; to improve; pronunciation; to revise; a vocabulary; a meaning; a dictionary (the English-Russian, the Russian-English); a dictation; a grammar test; a mark (excellent; good; satisfactory; unsatisfactory; bad).

Task 4. Give the English equivalents to the following.

Отделение отечественной филологии; быть широко распространенным; англоязычная страна; хорошо успевать; на уроке; устно и письменно; составлять диалоги; запоминать диалоги; задавать вопрос; отвечать на вопрос; учить стихотворения наизусть; переводить (с ... на); посмотреть слово в словаре; в оригинале; проверять домашнее задание; готовиться к контрольной работе; заранее; быть внимательным; готовить домашнее задание; пропускать занятия; усердно заниматься; в классе; дома.

Task 5. Transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the words.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK); the United States of America (the USA); Canada; Australia; New Zealand; India; the South of Africa; business; technology; sport; diplomacy; science; culture; phonetic; pronunciation; a dialogue.

Task 6. Read the statements and say whether they are true or false.

1. We study German and we also study French. 2. English is widely spread. 3. Knowledge of English is not useful when you are in an English-speaking country. 4. We have English classes four times a week. 5. Our English class usually starts with a grammar test. 6. We repeat sounds, words and sentences after the speaker. 7. We revise grammar rules and do a lot of exercises. 8. We never read texts in English. 9. We always speak Russian during our lessons. 10. English is difficult.

Task 7. Ask 20 questions on the text.

Task 8. Read the dialogue “Our English Lesson”, memorize it and act it out with your group-mates.

Teacher: Good-morning, all. Sit down, please! Is anyone away from the lesson?

Monitor: All the students of our group are present except Ann.

Teacher: Ann is absent again. What's up? Is she ill?

Monitor: Yes, she is.

Teacher: That's too bad. Well now. Let's begin. We'll check our homework. Mike, will you take your exercise-book and come to the blackboard?

Mike: Shall I write the words in transcription?

Teacher: Do, please. And you, Helen, read Text 7, will you? Will you read a little louder, please. That'll do. Any mistakes noticed?

Julia: I believe the intonation is wrong.

Teacher: That's it. Helen, have another try. Now it's correct. Now everybody look at the blackboard!

Mike: Shall I read the exercise?

Teacher: Of course. (*Mike reads*). Is everything correct, Pete?

Julia: I think it is.

Teacher: Thank you, Mike. Clean the board, please, and go to your seat.

Jane: May I ask you a question?

Teacher: Certainly.

Jane: What's the English for "наушники"?

Teacher: The English for "наушники" is "headphones". Let's listen to the new text. Open your books at page 81. Oh, it is nearly the time for the bell. Put down your home assignment. It is Exercise 10 on page 45.

Julia: Shall we do it orally or in writing?

Teacher: In writing, please. Our lesson is over. See you on Friday.

Task 9. Translate into Russian.

To be away = to be absent; to be present; transcription; a little louder; a mistake; to have another try; to be correct; a bell; to write = to put down; home assignment; to be over.

Task 10. Translate into English using your active vocabulary.

A. 1. Английский язык является интернациональным языком. Он широко распространен. На нем говорят в Великобритании, США, Канаде, Австралии и Новой Зеландии. Он также является языком бизнеса, науки и культуры. 2. Давайте начнем с фонетических упражнений. Включите магнитофон, слушайте рифмовки, пословицы и скороговорки и повторяйте за диктором хором. 3. Переведите текст 5 с английского языка на русский. Если вы не знаете значение слов, посмотрите в англо-русском словаре.

4. Будьте внимательным на уроке, готовьте домашнее задание и не пропускайте занятий. 5. Я люблю составлять диалоги, но я не люблю учить их наизусть. 6. Всегда сложно запомнить много новых слов. 7. Вы любите писать диктанты и контрольные работы по грамматике? 8. Я усердно занимаюсь в классе и дома, потому что хочу читать английские книги в оригинале. 9. Повторите грамматические правила и составьте диалог «На уроке английского языка». 10. Я готовлюсь к контрольной работе заранее, поэтому я хорошо успеваю по английскому.

В. 1. Все присутствуют на уроке? – Нет, Бена нет. Он болеет. 2. Давайте проверим домашнее задание. Джек, иди к доске и напиши в транскрипции упражнение 7. 3. Читайте немного громче, пожалуйста. Вот так. 4. Попробуйте еще раз прочитать этот текст. Теперь правильно. 5. Посмотрите на доску. Ошибки? Спасибо, идите на свое место. Ваша оценка «отлично». 6. Сейчас прозвонит звонок. Запишите домашнее задание. Урок окончен. 7. Как по-английски будет «что случилось»?

Task 11. Listen to the jazz chant and learn it by heart.

<i>Sally speaks Spanish but not very well.</i> Sally speaks Spanish but not very well. When she tries to speak Spanish, You really can't tell what language she's speaking Or trying to speak. The first time I heard her I thought it was Greek.	<i>How's his English?</i> His English is wonderful. He speaks very well. His accent is perfect. You really can't tell that he isn't a native of the USA. He has only one problem – He has nothing to say.
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1.2. MY DAILY PROGRAMME

Task 1. Learn the names of the days of the week.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Saturday + Sunday = the weekend; we say: **at the weekend**

What day is it today? – It is Monday *or* Today is Monday.

Solomon Grundy (a traditional rhyme)

Solomon Grundy born on Monday,

Christened on Tuesday,

Married on Wednesday,

Took ill on Thursday,

Worse on Friday,

Died on Saturday,

Buried on Sunday.

And that was the end of Solomon Grundy!

Task 2. Read the text “My Daily Programme”.

Let me introduce myself. My name is ... I am a first-year student of Samara University, the Russian Department. As I am a student, I am very busy. Let me describe my ordinary day to you. At half past six my alarm-clock rings and it's time for me to get up. I'm usually lazy to do my morning exercises but I like a cold shower in the morning, so I go to the bathroom. I have a shower, brush my teeth and wash my face. Then I go back to my room to dress and make my bed. I brush and comb my hair and at a quarter past seven I have breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee, an egg and a sandwich. As a rule, I have lectures at 8.30 and leave early. I usually take a bus (trolleybus) to the university. It never takes me more than 20 minutes to get there and I'm never late for my classes. We usually have 3 or 4 pairs running a day. These are practical lessons, lectures and seminars. During one of the

breaks I go to the canteen to have a glass of tea and a bun. But if I have to stay at the reading-hall, I have a substantial meal at the canteen.

After classes I go home and have my dinner. I take a half an hour's rest during which I look through the newspapers and magazines and relax and then resume studies. There are always grammar rules to learn, some exercises to be done orally or in writing, a chapter or two from the home book to read for my English studies. But this is not all – I read books for my Literature course and get ready for a seminar in one of the subjects. All this makes my evenings extremely busy. Of course, I have some breaks for watching TV, listening to my favourite music and telephone chats with my friends. If the weather is fine I go for a walk to take a breath of fresh air. I also have supper with my parents and then I wash up and sweep the floor in the kitchen with a broom. By 11 o'clock I usually feel tired and sleepy and go to bed soon after 11 but more than once I sit up late to prepare for the next day. I like an old English proverb, "An early bird catches the worm".

Task 3. Translate into Russian.

A working day; week-days; an alarm clock; to wake up; to get up; to do morning exercises; to make one's bed; to take (have) a shower (a bath); to wash one's face; to brush one's teeth; to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper); to dress; to leave for; to comb hair; to take a bus (a tram, a trolleybus); a break; to take a rest (to relax); to watch TV; a telephone chat; to go for a walk; to wash up; to sweep the floor; to go to bed.

Task 4. Transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the words.

To describe, ordinary, half, alarm-clock, lazy, shower, bathroom, comb, quarter, sandwich, pair, practical, lecture, seminar, canteen, substantial, hour, to relax, to resume, chapter, literature, subject, extremely, busy, breath, tired.

Task 5. Answer the questions on the text.

1. When does your working day begin? 2. What do you do when you get up? 3. Do you do morning exercises every day? 4. When do you leave for the university? 5. How long does it take you to get there? 6. When does your university begin? 7. When do you have dinner? 8. Do you usually have dinner at home or at the university canteen? 9. Do you have a short rest after dinner? 10. Do you sometimes go to the library to get ready for classes? 11. How much work do you have to do? 12. What do you usually do in the evenings? 13. When do you go to bed?

Task 6. Translate into English.

1. Мой рабочий день начинается в 8.30. 2. Он встает в 7 утра и уходит из дома в 8.00. 3. В будние дни у них практически нет свободного времени. 4. Анна живет далеко от Университета, поэтому она выходит из дома в 7.30. 5. Отец обычно обедает в столовой. 6. Каждое утро Дина принимает душ. 7. Он встает, умывается, одевается и выходит из дома. 8. Я обычно добираюсь домой на трамвае. 9. Ты ложишься спать? – Нет. Я собираюсь принять душ, а потом посмотреть интересный фильм.

Task 7. Complete with the prepositions of time.

I usually get up ___ 6.30 ___ the morning. I always go jogging ___ breakfast and then I go to work. I work ___ 8.30 ___ 6.00. ___ work, I go to the gym for an hour. I don't go out ___ night very often, only ___ Fridays. I often go away ___ weekends. I usually go on holidays ___ the summer.

Task 8. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Why do we have routines? 2. Are routines good or bad? 3. How is your morning routine different from Jo's? 4. What other routines do you have in your life?

Routines

Think about your daily life. Do you follow the same route to work every day? Do you sit in the same place in class? When you get dressed, do you always put the same leg or arm in first? You probably do, because we all have routines in our lives.

Routines save time and energy because you do them without thinking. That's why they are so important in the morning when your brain isn't very active. Here's Jo talking about her morning routine.

'Oh yes, I always do exactly the same things. I wake up at seven o'clock every morning, but I don't get up till quarter past seven. I switch on the radio and listen to the news. Then I go to the loo and I brush my teeth. I have a shower and dry my hair. Then I choose my clothes and I get dressed. I don't eat anything for breakfast. I just have a cup of coffee. Then I go to work. Yes, it's always the same.'

Routines are very useful, but they also make you uncreative. So sometimes it's a good idea to break your routines. Get out of bed on the opposite side. Listen to a different radio station. Take a different route to work. Eat something different for breakfast. Change your routine. You never know, it could change your life.

Task 9. Match and give Russian equivalents. Make up a story.

1. An early bird catches	a) two things at once.
2. Time is	b) a worm.
3. Never put off till tomorrow	c) money.
4. Better late	d) what you can do today.
5. Everyday is not	e) Sunday.
6. No man can do	f) than never.
7. Early to bed, early to rise	g) makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

1.3. A HAPPY MAN IS THAT WHO IS HAPPY IN HIS FAMILY

Task 1. Read about Olga Klimova's family. Is it different from yours? Do you feel happy in your family?

I am Olga Klimova. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I am not the only child. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother.

First of all, let me say a few 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 blue eyes and brown hair. She is forty-nine but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer by profession. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is fifty. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father is handy with many things.

My parents have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father is fond of tennis but my mother doesn't play 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 our family. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. Besides, my mother is fond of gardening. All our family is proud of the wonderful roses she grows in the garden in our dacha. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash the dishes, go shopping and clean our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps my mother to run the house. She is good at knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a bank. Her husband

is a scientist. They have got twins: a son and a daughter. They go to nursery school.

My brother Dmitry is eleven. He is a schoolboy. I think he takes after our father. He also wants to become a specialist in computing but he is not sure yet. He is fond of music and windsurfing.

I want to become a journalist. Now I study at the University and I like to learn foreign languages. I look like my father – I've got his long nose and big mouth – but I've got my mother's personality. I am even-tempered and always try to be in good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well with all members of our extended family. Unfortunately, we are very scattered and don't see each other very often.

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

An extended family; a nuclear family; good-looking; to be experienced; to be handy with smth; to have similar/different views on smth; education; upbringing; to keep the house = to run the house; to take care of smb/smth; to be good at smth; to be clever with one's hands; a pensioner; twins; to take after smb; to look like smb; personality; a relative = a relation; to be deeply attached to smb; to get on well.

Task 3. Transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the words.

College, biology, profession, programmer, experienced, opinion, education, upbringing, gardening, pensioner, knitting, accountant, scientist, nursery, journalist, personality, relative, even-tempered, attached, extended, unfortunately, scattered

Task 4. Write questions to the facts about Olga Klimova's family.

1. A teacher of biology. 2. Forty-nine. 3. Tennis. 4. About my education and upbringing. 5. Cooking. 6. Wash up, go shopping and clean our flat. 7. Pensioner. 8. In a bank. 9. Two. A daughter and a son. 10. My father. 11. I've got his long nose and big mouth.

Task 5. Answer the questionnaire.

1. Where are you from? 2. Where are your parents from? 3. What are the members of your family? 4. Is your family the most important thing in your life? 5. How important to you is your extended family? 6. How many of your relations live within 30 miles of your home? 7. Is your family very scattered, or do they mostly live close together? 8. How many of your relations do you know personally? 9. Do you think big families or small families are better? 10. Do you think it's a good thing for parents to live with their married children? 11. Who do you get on best with? 12. Do you consider yourself a) rootless; b) well-rooted; c) something between the two?

Task 6. Study the idioms and use them in the sentences below.

baby of the family; blood is thicker than water; fight like cat and dog; two peas in a pod; the black sheep of the family; own flesh and blood; like father, like son; tie the knot

1. Jamie's only five but he's mad about football, just like his dad. You know what they say – _____. 2. I've got two sisters who are older than me and then my younger brother Mark who's twenty-two. He's the _____. 3. They've got two daughters and they look just the same. They are like _____. 4. Sam isn't the best person for the job but his father made him head of Marketing in the family business. As you know, _____. 5. My brother and his girlfriend have finally decided to _____. They are getting married in spring. 6. I get on very well with my brother now but we used to _____ when we were younger. 7. Everyone expected Susan to go to university like the rest of

us, but she got a job in a casino on a ship. She's _____. 8. My son's in trouble with the police. I normally have no sympathy with people who break the law but it's different when it's your own _____.

Task 7. Put the following words in the sentences below: *cheese; relative; footsteps; family; homes; side; tree; image.*

1. Look at Marie. She's the spitting _____ of her mother, isn't she? 2. Pippa's going to medical school. She's following in her father's _____. 3. A recent survey shows that two out of three convicted criminals come from broken _____. 4. I've got Scottish blood. My grandparents on my mother's _____ originally came from Glasgow. 5. George is very interested in his family's history. He can trace his family _____ back to 1550. 6. Everyone in my family plays a musical instrument. Music runs in the _____. 7. I got a letter today from a long-lost _____ in Australia. I didn't even know he existed. He's coming to visit in the summer. 8. My sister and I look alike but when it comes to personality, we're like chalk and _____.

Task 8. Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.

1. In what ways are you similar to or different from other people in your family? 2. Do you think parents should be strict or easy-going?

Task 9. Read the interviews and answer the questions.

1. What kind of relationship do the children have with their parents? 2. Are the parents strict? 3. According to the mother, what is it like being a parent and what is a good parent?

Interview with 16-year-old daughter Helen

Interviewer: How do you get on with your parents?

Helen: I think I get on with them very well, really. We don't always see eye to eye on some things, like boyfriends – they don't always approve of them – but on the whole they're very understanding. If I had a

personal problem, I think I could confide in them, and if I was ever in trouble I know I could rely on them to help me.

Interviewer: How strict are your parents?

Helen: Well, my Dad's quite strict about staying out late at night, but I can usually get round him. If I'm nice to him, he lets me come home a bit later. My Mum's always telling me to tidy up my bedroom and put things away after I use them, and I have to do some of the housework. But if compare them with other parents I know, they aren't very strict.

Interviewer: And who are you most like in your family?

Helen: Oh, I think I take after my mother. Everybody says we're both very independent and strong-willed. I like to have my own way a lot of the time, but I'm not spoilt. I don't always get my own way. And my parents always tell me off if I do anything, wrong,

Interview with 17-year-old son David

Interviewer: How do you get on with your parents?

David: I look up to them because I know they've worked hard to bring us up properly.

Interviewer: How strict are your parents?

David: They can be very strict at times. I told my Dad I wanted a motorbike, but he said it was out of the question – it was too dangerous. My mother is strict about keeping things tidy. I can't get out of doing the washing up and things like that, unless I'm very busy.

Interviewer: How do you get on with your sister?

David: I never agree with what she says, so we are always arguing. We've never been very close, but I get on all right with her. I think I'm much closer to my mother.

Interview with mother

Interviewer: What's it like being a parent?

Mother: Bringing up children is very difficult. You always worry about them. You have to be very patient and put up with a lot – like noise and even criticism. You can't always get through to them – sometimes they

just won't listen. But the advantages of being a parent outweigh the disadvantages. The main thing is to enjoy your children while they are young because they grow up so quickly nowadays.

Interviewer: How strict are you with your children?

Mother: I suppose I'm reasonably strict. They can't do what they like and get away with it, and I tell them off when they do something wrong.

Interviewer: And what is the secret of being a good parent?

Mother: I think you have to give them confidence and let them know you love them. And you have to set a good example through your own behaviour, otherwise they won't look up to you.

Interviewer: And what do you want for your children in the future?

Mother: I want them to be happy, and I want them to look back on their childhood as a very happy time in their lives.

Task 10. Ask and answer the questions using the verbs.

Example: A How do you get on with the other people in your family?

B I don't get on with my sisters very well, but I'm very close to my mother. I feel I can confide in her.

bring up	look back on	tell off
get on with	look up to	take after
get away with	grow up	get round
have one's own way	see eye to eye	be close to

1. What kind of relationship do you have with the people in your family? 2. Are you similar to anyone in your family? 3. Do you have the same opinions as other members of your family? 4. Where did you spend your childhood? 5. Who took care of you when you were very young? 6. Did you have a strict upbringing? 7. When were you reprimanded as a child/teenager? 8. Were you able to do what you wanted all the time? 9. Who did you admire and respect when you were

a child/teenager? 10. When you think about the past, what do you remember?

Task 11. Describe your relationship with one of the people: grandparent; teacher; uncle/aunt; parent; brother/sister; neighbour; boss; cousin.

Task 12. Read the text Courtship and Marriage in North America

If a couple wants to get married in North America they can do it at just about any time and just about any place. The only three requirements for a marriage to take place are as follows: 1) the man and woman must agree that they both want to get married and that they want to marry each other; 2) the ceremony must take place before an official (a judge or a religious leader); 3) a marriage ceremony must have witnesses. There is no particular age to get married but the majority of people in North America marry when they are between 20 and 30 years old. In Canada women normally get married for the first time at 25 and men – at 27. Couples often get to know each other through dating. Typical dates include going out to a picture, to dinner, dancing club or a sports activity. Traditionally, the male asks the female for a date.

Picture a wedding in North America. There is a bride in a white dress and veil accompanied by her bridesmaids and a groom dressed in a suit accompanied by his best man. During the ceremony, the groom puts a ring on the bride's finger, or perhaps they exchange rings as a judge or a religious leader pronounces them husband and wife. The rings are made of gold and symbolize eternity – the endless love of a couple and a perfect, lifelong union.

There are many traditions and customs connected with weddings. For example, a bride wears “something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue”. A wedding ceremony often concludes with

the guests throwing rice at the newlyweds and the bride tossing her bouquet to the bridesmaids. They say the bridesmaid who catches the flowers will marry next. Before the wedding there are usually bachelor parties and showers.

Task 13. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What are the three requirements for a marriage to take place?
2. What is the average age for a woman and a man to get married for the first time in Canada? 3. How do couples get to know each other?
4. What are the typical dates? 5. What does the bride usually wear? Does the groom wear a suit? 6. Who accompanies the bride and the groom? 7. What do the bride and the groom do during the ceremony?
8. What is the ring made of? What does it symbolize? 9. What are the wedding customs and traditions? Do Russian wedding traditions and customs vary from the North American ones?

Task 14. Translate into English.

А. 1. Позвольте мне сказать пару слов о моей семье. Я единственный ребенок, и моя семья невелика. 2. Моя мать – очень привлекательная женщина. Она работает врачом. Кроме того, она ведет хозяйство и прекрасно готовит. 3. У моего отца золотые руки. Он увлекается садоводством. Вся наша семья гордится его чудесным садом. 4. Мой старший брат женат и живет отдельно. У него двое детей: сын и дочь. Я обожаю племянника и племянницу и часто навещаю их. Мы ходим в парк и в кино вместе. 5. Моя бабушка – пенсионерка. Она живет с нами и заботится обо всей семье. 6. Внешне я похож на отца – у меня серые глаза и темные волосы, а по характеру я похож на мать. 7. У меня большая семья (в широком смысле слова): две бабушки и два дедушки, четыре тети, три дяди, пятеро двоюродных братьев

и сестер и один племянник. К сожалению, мы живем далеко друг от друга и редко видимся.

В. 1. Мужчины обычно женятся в 27 лет, а женщины выходят замуж в 25. 2. Самый распространенный способ узнать друг друга – ходить на свидания. 3. На невесте обычно белое платье и фата, а жених надевает костюм. 4. Во время церемонии жених надевает кольцо на палец невесте, или они обмениваются кольцами. 5. Судья или религиозный представитель провозглашает жениха и невесту мужем и женой. 6. В конце свадебной церемонии гости осыпают молодоженов рисом, а невеста бросает букет подружкам. 7. Обычно перед свадьбами бывают мальчишники и девичники.

Task 15. Complete the text with the right word from the box.

***Prepare a short talk about wedding traditions in your native country or any other country of the world.**

church; men; present; bride; honeymoon; groom; reception; newly-married; bridesmaids; best man; couples; wedding; matrimony

Traditional Scottish Wedding

The _____ (the man who is getting married) arrives after the guests but before the _____. She sometimes arrives late. She usually has three or four _____. They walk behind her into the _____, where friends of the groom sit on the right side and friends of the bride on the left. They are joined in _____ by the clergyman. After the _____ ceremony, the guests are usually invited to a wedding party. If you are invited to a Scottish wedding, never give money as a _____. To be sure, check the wedding list that most _____ have. At an ideal Scottish wedding all the _____ wear kilts. Everyone eats, drinks and dances. The _____ reads cards and makes a speech. At the _____, the bride and groom begin the dancing. The _____ couple dance all night and then go on their _____.

1.4. A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED

Task 1. Read the text “Life Is Nothing Without True Friends”.

Friendship plays a very important role in our life. It is difficult to live without true friends. I have a lot of friends. Last year I was on holiday in Germany. There I got acquainted with Nora, an American student. We made good friends with her. Now we are penpals. I always look forward to receiving a letter from her.

But I have many good friends at home too. My best friend's name is Oleg. He is my former classmate. We are of the same age. Oleg lives in Samara. He is a student. He is a hard-working student. He is going to become a good specialist. He is about 185 cm, well-built and strong. He has an oval face, straight nose, thick hair, blue eyes and an attractive smile. Oleg is particularly known for his warm and friendly character. He is always open-minded and interested in other people.

Oleg is a many-sided person. He is fond of reading. Besides, he is a good sportsman. He enjoys swimming and playing tennis. He is keen on music. He likes to listen to rock-n-roll and jazz. His favourite group is “The Pink Floyd”. Besides, he plays the guitar very well.

We visit one another very often. We go to the cinema or to the theatre, go to the library and read books together. He gives me a helping hand any time I need it. I can always rely on him. Besides, he has got a great sense of humour and it's impossible to be depressed with him around. I am happy to have such a good friend.

(Now I live in a hostel. I share my room with Oleg. He is my friend. He entered the University two years ago, so he is in his second year now. He always helps me with my studies. Oleg and I have got much in common: we are both fond of sport. We usually spend our free time together. In the evening we like to go to a disco and have some fun.)

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

True; to play an important role in; to get acquainted with; to be on holiday; to make friends; a penpal (a penfriend); to look forward to; former; a classmate; to be of the same age; character; to be open-minded; many-sided; to be fond of; to enjoy smth./ doing smth.; to be keen on; to play the guitar; to give smb. a helping hand; to have got a great sense of humour; a hostel; to share (a room) with; to enter; to be in the 1st(2nd, 3rd) year; to have much in common.

Task 3. Transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the words.

Important, without, acquainted, forward, classmate, specialist, well-built, straight, attractive, particularly, character, open-minded, jazz, favourite, guitar, library, rely, humour, impossible, depressed.

Task 4. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. My sister is keen ____ music. She plays ____ the piano very well.
2. Are you fond ____ reading? 3. Where are you going ____ holiday? – I don't know exactly. 4. I entered ____ the university two years ago, so I'm ____ my 3rd year now. 5. Our family is very large, so I share my room ____ my brother. He is a nice boy. We have much ____ common.
6. My friend and I are ____ the same age and we have much ____ common. We are fond ____ sports and we play ____ football. 7. Last year I was in England and got acquainted ____ Nick. Now we are penpals and I always look ____ his letters.

Task 5. Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct.

1. My sister enjoys to play volley-ball. 2. Do you like to play the football? 3. Mary plays on the piano very well. 4. I always look forward the letters from my friend. 5. I got acquainted to my friend ten years ago. 6. In my free time I listen the music. 7. My former classmates and I are the same age.

Task 6. Translate into English.

1. У меня много верных друзей, но мы видимся редко, и я всегда с нетерпением ожидаю встречи с ними. 2. У моей сестры много друзей по переписке. 3. Мои бывшие одноклассники – мои хорошие друзья. Они очень разносторонние люди. Мы часто проводим время вместе. 4. Я и моя подруга – ровесницы. 5. Моя сестра – хороший специалист. Она очень трудолюбивый работник. 6. Я всегда рад протянуть руку помощи своему другу. 7. В прошлом году я поступила в университет и сейчас я на втором курсе. 8. Я подружилась с моими однокурсниками. 9. Мой друг живет в общежитии. Он живет в комнате с двумя студентами. 10. Мой друг помогает мне с уроками. У нас много общего. Мы увлекаемся музыкой и играем на гитаре.

Task 7. Listen to the Chant “Well, He Eats Like a Pig”.

Well, he eats like a pig, He can't get enough. He works like a dog, He looks real tough. He smokes like a chimney, Four packs a day. He sleeps like a log. What more can I say?	He drinks like a fish, Scotch on the rocks. When he gets real mad, He hardly talks. He cries like a baby, When he's feeling sad. He is the dearest friend I've ever had.
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Task 8. Read the dialogues.

- Where is your son? - He's in the garden with his new girl-friend. - Is she pretty? - Oh, yes, she is. - What does she look like? - She's tall and slim. She has fair hair and green eyes. - Do you like her? - I don't know her very well.	- Nick, please, meet my brother Peter at the station tomorrow. - I don't know him. What does he look like? - He's tall like me and well-built. - What colour is his hair? - It's dark, and he is handsome unlike me. - And what colour are his eyes? - They are big and grey.
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Task 9. Describe a person you know using the words.

face	oval, round, attractive, plain, common
hair	dark/ fair/ blonde/ grey/ red/ chestnut curly/ straight/ wavy; long/ short
eyes	blue/ brown/ green/ grey/ hazel
nose	small/ big/ prominent; straight/ turned-up/ bulbous/ hooked (Roman)
chin	round/ protruding/ double
cheeks	rosy/ pale/ plump/ hollow
eyebrows	straight/ penciled/ arched/ bushy
complexion	rosy/ pale/ dark/ fresh
figure	tall/ short/ middle-sized; slim/ fat; well-built graceful/ stout/ stooping; broad-shouldered;
woman	pretty/ good-looking/ pleasant
man	handsome
to wear	moustache/ beard/ glasses/ one's hair cut
to have	a mole/ freckles/ dimple/ wrinkles (lines)

Task 10. Translate the following sentences.

1. Мой отец высокий и крепкий мужчина. Он носит усы.
2. Моя мама среднего роста. У нее серые глаза и курносый нос. Когда она была молодая, у нее были длинные, волнистые светлые волосы. Сейчас она носит короткую стрижку. У мамы привлекательное лицо и изящная фигура.
3. Моя сестра симпатичная девочка. У нее на лице много веснушек. Но у нее большие карие глаза, прямой нос и она часто улыбается.
4. Джейн была некрасива, но у нее были чудесные глаза и стройная фигура.
5. Мисс Бетси была высокая худая женщина с прямыми темными волосами, бледным лицом и карими глазами.

1.5. HOME, SWEET HOME

Task 1. Read the text “The House and the Flat I Live in”.

I live in a 9-storeyed block of flats in one of the newest districts of Samara (right in the centre of Samara) in Pushkin Street. It looks quite modern. It stands a little back from the busy road.

On the ground floor in the centre of the front there is a café. The two gates lead into a spacious yard. Our yard is a large open space with trees and shrubs. It has a number of playgrounds. There are also sand pits for young children. Comfortable benches give rest to grannies and mothers, taking their babies out in their prams.

Our block contains 216 flats varying in size. The smallest type is the one-room flat or the bedsit, the largest is the four-room flat. We occupy a three-room flat on the fifth floor. We usually go up in a lift. There are three more flats on our landing. There is a number plate on our door. It says Flat 22.

As you come in through the front door you find yourself in a large hall with a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas. There are two built-in closets in the hall too. We use them as utility rooms. One of them is just for a washing machine and a freezer. The other, big enough to walk in, is for household things and garden tools. My mother is a fantastic gardener, you know. We have a wonderful garden in the country, full of fruit trees, beautiful roses and other flowers.

One of the doors on the right of the hall leads into the living room. This room faces south, so it is very sunny. The dominant feature in the room is a large table with chairs around it. The other essentials are two big sofas with soft cushions and plants – lots of large, healthy green plants. Of course, there is a TV set and a music centre there. It is the room where we can entertain and relax.

To the left is my bedroom which I also use as a study. It has a large window, a wardrobe, a sofa and a desk with a chair. There are

posters with my favourite music groups on the walls. My parents' bedroom adjoins my room. At the end of the hall there is a bathroom and next to it is a lavatory. A door on the right leads into the kitchen. We also use it as a dining-room. In the kitchen the floor is covered with linoleum. The flooring is parquet in all the room. In the bathroom and lavatory both the floor and the walls are tiled.

Our flat is modern and spacious. We keep it clean. The living room has a high ceiling. The bedrooms in the flat are papered. There are all modern conveniences in the house such as electricity, gas, central heating, cold and hot running water. There is also a chute in the house.

There is another thing that I like about the house – its location. Buses and trolleybuses run every ten minutes and it never takes me more than 20 minutes to get to the University.

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

A storey; the ground floor; the first floor, the second floor, etc.; spacious; to vary; bedsit; a number plate; a hall; a utility room; a kitchen; a living-room; a bedroom; a study; a dining-room; a bathroom; a lavatory; a door; a window; a wall; the floor; the ceiling; to face south (north, east, west); conveniences; a location

Task 3. Transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the words.

District, quite, spacious, yard, comfortable, to contain, varying, to occupy, closet, utility, machine, freezer, fantastic, dominant, feature, essential, cushion, to entertain, wardrobe, to adjoin, lavatory, linoleum, flooring, parquet, convenience, electricity, heating, chute, location

Task 4. Supply the missing prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

1. The block ____ flats I live ____ is in Lenin Street. 2. ____ the ground floor ____ the centre ____ the front there is a photographer's. 3. ____ one ____ the walls ____ the hall there is a small table ____ a telephone and ____ it a large oval mirror. 4. ____ left is my bedroom which I also use as a study. 5. ____ the kitchen the floor is covered ____ linoleum. 6. As you come ____ you can see a large hall ____ a stand ____ hats, coats and umbrellas. 7. This room faces ____ south. 8. One ____ the doors ____ the right ____ the hall leads ____ the living-room.

Task 5. Listen to the description of the kitchen and fill in the gaps.

It's a modern kitchen, nice and clean with a lot of cupboards. ____'s a washing machine, a fridge and a cooker, but there isn't a dishwasher. There are some lovely ____ on the walls, but there aren't any photographs. There's a radio ____ the cooker. There are some flowers, but there aren't ____ plants. On the table there are some apples and oranges. Ah! And there are cups and plates next to the sink.

Task 6. Are these statements true or false? Use the phrases below.

True	False
I fully agree with you.	I disagree with you.
That's all right.	Far from it.
That's it! Just it! Exactly so!	Nothing of the kind.
Looks like that.	Just the reverse.
I think so.	By no means.

1. You live in a 12-storeyed block of flats. On the ground floor there is a shop. 2. Your yard is spacious. 3. Your block contains flats of the same size. 4. There are two lifts in your block. 5. There is no number plate on your door. 6. Your hall is small and there are no built-in closets in it. 7. Your living-room faces south, so it is so sunny.

8. You use your bedroom as a study. 9. Your parents have their own bedroom. 10. The flooring is parquet in all the rooms. 11. Your rooms are modern and spacious. 12. There are only some modern conveniences in your flat: central heating, cold running water and electricity. 13. It takes you an hour to get to the University.

Task 7. Look at the picture of the living room (ask your teacher for it). Put a preposition from the box into each gap.

near	on	next to	in front of	behind	under
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1. The telephone is _____ the table. 2. The table is _____ the sofa.
3. The chair is _____ the stereo. 4. The lamp is _____ the chair. 5. The dog is _____ the fire. 6. The telephone is _____ one of the lamps.

Task 8. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Наш дом находится на улице Садовая. Мы переехали туда пять лет назад. 2. У него двухкомнатная квартира на втором этаже. 3. На первом этаже все квартиры без балконов. 4. Все комнаты: гостиная, спальня и кабинет небольшие, но уютные и чистые. 5. В гостиной находится большой цветной телевизор, два мягких дивана, кресло и журнальный столик. На полу лежит толстый ковер. 6. На столе стоит ваза с цветами. 7. Наша кухня – довольно большая. Там есть плита, холодильник, шкафчики для посуды, стол и несколько стульев. 8. На стене в коридоре находятся вешалка и зеркало. 9. Мы поддерживаем порядок в комнате. 10. У нас в квартире есть все современные удобства: газ, электричество, водопровод с горячей и холодной водой, лифт и мусоропровод. 11. У нас есть маленький дом в деревне с большим фруктовым садом и клумбами с прекрасными цветами. 12. Наш дом очень удобно расположен: автобусы ходят каждые пять минут, поэтому я добираюсь до центра за пятнадцать минут.

Task 9. Study the types of English houses. Then listen to five people talking about where they live and fill in the chart.

- a row of terraced houses/terrace
- a semi-detached house
- a detached house
- a bungalow

	Anne-Marie	Harry	Dave and Maggie	Thanos
House or flat?				
Old or new?				
Where?				
Number of bedrooms?				
Garden?				
Live(s) with?				

Task 10. Read the text “Buckingham Palace”.

There are two addresses in London that the whole world knows. One is 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives. The other is Buckingham Palace. This famous palace, first built in 1703, is in the very centre of London.

It is two palaces, not one. It is a family house, where children play and grow up. It is also the place where presidents, kings, and politicians go to meet the King.

Buckingham Palace is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema and a swimming pool. There are 600 rooms and three miles of red carpet. Two men work full-time to look after the 300 clocks. About 700 people work in the Palace.

When the King gets up in the morning, seven people look after him. One starts his bath, one prepares his clothes, and one feeds the Royal dogs. He has eight or nine dogs, and they sleep in their own

bedroom near the King's bedroom. Two people bring him breakfast. He has coffee from Harrods, toast, and eggs. Every day for fifteen minutes, a piper plays Scottish music outside his room and the King reads "The Times".

Every Tuesday evening, he meets the Prime Minister. They talk about world news and have a drink, perhaps a gin and tonic or a whisky.

When the King invites a lot of people for dinner, it takes three days to prepare the table and three days to do the washing-up. Everybody has five glasses: one for red wine, one for white wine, one for water, one for port, and one for liqueur. During the first and second courses, the King speaks to the person on the left and then he speaks to the person on his right for the rest of the meal. When the King finishes his food, everybody finishes and it is time for the next course!

Task 11. Say if the statements are true or false.

1. The Palace is more than two hundred years old. 2. It is famous because it is in the centre of London. 3. The same person starts the King's bath, prepares her clothes, and feeds the dogs. 4. The dogs sleep in the King's bedroom. 5. The King and the Prime Minister go out for a drink on Tuesday night.

Task 12. Answer the questions.

1. "Buckingham Palace is two palaces, not one." What does this saying mean? 2. Why is it like a small town? 3. Are there a lot of clocks? 4. How many dogs does the King have? 5. What newspaper does he read? 6. What sort of music does the piper play? 7. Why do people have five glasses on the table? 8. Who does the King speak to during a meal? 9. What happens when the King finishes his meal?

1.6. ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY

Task 1. Read the text “Where There’s a Will, There’s a Way”.

Many people in Britain work five days a week, from Monday till Friday. So, from Friday evening till Monday morning people are usually free. When Friday comes English people usually know where and how they are going to spend the weekend. Before they leave work they say to each other, “Have a nice weekend! Have fun!”

Some people prefer to stay at home and watch TV or video, read books, play computer games or do crosswords. Others enjoy cooking for their family or friends. Film fans go to the cinema and see new films. Those who are interested in arts visit museums, art galleries or concert halls. Theatre-goers never miss a chance to go to the first night.

Some people who have a special hobby usually devote their weekends to drawing, taking photographs, growing flowers or kite-flying. Kite-flying is an old hobby in England. Young men and old men, women and children take their kites to the parks and throw them up into the sky. The kites are of many colours. Some of them are square and others have three corners. Some kites are like boxes, some look like balls or flowers.

Very many people plan to go out of town for the weekend. Some people go to the seaside and stay at a hotel there. A weekend at the seaside is a wonderful chance to relax. People bathe in the sea, lie in the sun, go fishing, boating and windsurfing. They also play beach volleyball and badminton.

In winter English people do not have many possibilities of spending their weekends in the open air. There is not much snow in winter and people do not have a chance to enjoy skiing, skating or tobogganing. Children never miss a chance to make a snow-man or

play snowballs in winter. British people say, “Where there’s a will, there’s a way”.

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

Where there’s a will, there’s a way; to do crosswords; to be interested in smth; art; an art gallery; a museum; a concert hall; a theatre-goer; drawing; to take photographs; kite-flying; to go out of town = to go to the country; a seaside; to stay at a hotel; to relax; to bathe; to lie in the sun = to sunbathe; to go fishing; to go boating; to go windsurfing; to toboggan; to make a snow-man; to play snowballs.

Task 3. Transcribe and practise the pronunciation of the words.

To prefer, computer, crossword, others, museum, gallery, concert, hall, special, to devote, drawing, photograph, kite-flying, seaside, wonderful, chance, to bathe, windsurfing, beach, possibility, tobogganing, opportunity, snowball

Task 4. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. How many days a week do British people usually work?
2. What do they say to each other when they leave work on Friday?
3. What do usually people do when they stay at home?
4. What special hobbies do English people have?
5. What is kite-flying?
6. What kind of kites do you now?
7. Why do people like to spend their weekends at the seaside?
8. What do they do on the beach?
9. How do people enjoy winter?
10. Compare the ways people spend their weekends in Russia and in Britain.

Task 5. Ann McGregor lives in London. She is thirty-four and she works for the BBC. She interviews people on an early morning news programme called The World Today. Every weekday she gets up at 3.00 in the morning because the programme starts at 6.30 a.m. She

loves her work because she meets a lot of interesting people, but she loves her weekends too. **Read what Ann says about her weekends. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the box.**

love	relax	cook	have	like	stay	chat	eat	live	arrive
come	go	visit	bring	go out	get up	leave	listen		

On Fridays I ____ home from BBC at about 2.00 in the afternoon and I just _____. On Friday evenings I don't ____, but sometimes a friend ____ for dinner. He or she ____ the wine and I ____ the meal. I ____ cooking! We ____ to music or we just _____.

On Saturday mornings I ____ at 9.00 and I ____ shopping. Then in the evenings I sometimes ____ to the theatre or the opera with a friend. I ____ opera! Then we ____ in my favourite Chinese restaurant.

On Sunday... Oh, on Sunday morning I ____ in bed late, I don't ____ until 11.00! Sometimes in the afternoon I ____ my sister. She ____ in the country and ____ two children. I ____ playing with my niece and nephew, but I ____ early because I ____ to bed at 8.00 p.m. on Sunday evenings!

Listen and check. Retell the text in the Past Simple Tense.

Task 6. *Weekend* magazine interviewed Ronnie and Paolo about last Sunday. Open the brackets and read the text.

Ronnie: I (stay) in last Saturday night. I (cook) supper for my wife, Anna, and my children. When the kids (go) to bed, we (play) cards. After that we (watch) TV. Later I (read) a little and we (drink) a cup of herbal tea. We (go) to bed early because we (be) both tired.

Paolo: On Saturday I (study) biology all afternoon for an exam on Monday. In the evening I (meet) some friends and we (go) to the beach. Then we (have) a pizza and (see) a film. It (be) awful! My friends (go) to a disco, but I (go) on study. I hate exams!

Task 7. Translate the following sentences.

1. Где вы провели выходные? – Мы ездили за город. Мы плавали, загорали, катались на лодке и рыбачили. 2. Я люблю фотографировать своих друзей. Мы часто ходим в музеи, посещаем картинные галереи и концертные залы. 3. В свободное время мой отец занимается рисованием, а мама выращивает цветы. 4. В прошлую субботу я был в Москве. Я остановился в гостинице. Вечером я ходил в театр. 5. Мой брат интересуется спортом. Он занимается плаванием и смотрит спортивные программы по телевизору. 6. Я собираюсь остаться сегодня дома. Я читаю книгу или разгадаю кроссворд. 7. Я провел свой выходной очень интересно. Мы с друзьями ездили за город. Мы загорали, купались, играли в волейбол. После обеда мы вернулись домой. Вечером мы ходили в кино и смотрели новый фильм. А затем мы поужинали в нашем любимом ресторане.

Task 8. Read the dialogues. Act them out.

I.: Harry, tell me about your weekend.

H.: You know, I like to have a good time. Having a good time and enjoying yourself is very important to American people. I'm very busy during the week and I don't have much free time, so when the weekend comes we try very hard to have a good time.

I.: What sort of things do you do?

H.: It begins on Friday night. We usually go to the bar or to the theatre. And we go to bed early because we want to get up early on Saturday morning. Saturday morning is the time for cleaning the house, washing the car and then it is time to go out for lunch.

I.: And what do you do after lunch?

H.: We go for a walk on the beach, or play tennis, or go for a run. Saturday afternoon is a time to play, really. And in the evening we sometimes go to the movie.

I.: What about Sunday?

H.: Well, on Sunday we get a lot of newspapers and we just sit in the garden with a cup of coffee and read the newspapers.

I.: So, you relax. Oh yes, I see. What about Sunday evening?

H.: Well, Sunday evening is the time to get ready for Monday. So we usually have an early night and maybe watch a little TV.

I.: Oh, that's very interesting. Harry, thank you.

I.: Svetlana, tell me about your weekends.

S.: Well, I often have a lot of university work to do, but if I'm free what I do depends on the time of the year. In winter we often go skiing. My family has a house, a dacha near Moscow, and we leave on Friday and come back on Monday morning. And we play hockey or go skating, or go fishing.

I.: What about other times of the year?

S.: In summer we go to the Black Sea and in autumn it is popular to pick mushrooms.

I.: Really? And where do you do this?

S.: In the fields, in the woods, around the town.

I.: Are weekends a special time for you?

S.: It is not as in the west. On Saturday a lot of people work. Children are at school, at least until 1 o'clock.

I.: Really?

S.: Yes, and most shops are open on Sunday and we do our shopping on Sunday.

I.: Oh, I see.

S.: People often have a nice meal with all their family.

I.: Do you like going to the theatre or to the cinema?

S.: Well, we watch TV, read books, have parties and visit each other.

I.: That's interesting. Thank you very much, Svetlana.

1.7. THERE IS NO FRIGATE LIKE A BOOK TO TAKE US LANDS AWAY

Task 1. Helen is an English student. She studies French at a college in London. Read her letter to Mary, her penfriend.

25 Station Road

Los Angeles, California, 90023

June 23, 2002

Dear Mary,

I'm sorry haven't written so long. I was very busy last month but now my studies are over and I can write a letter to you. Things are going well for me. I'm learning a lot in my French class and feel better about speaking French now.

In your last letter you asked me to write a few words about my hobbies. Well, I'm fond of reading. I've got a very good collection of books at home and I'm really proud of it. I can't say my collection is thematic. I've got different books: science fiction, poems, plays, love stories, psychological prose, books on sports, history and the arts. I've got many books about animals and birds. I also have books which can tell you about different countries and lands. I think many people can say that their hobby is reading, and I'm sure it's easy to explain why. We learn when we read books.

Whatever you do, whenever you go, you'll always need a true friend and a good teacher. This friend and the teacher for you is the book. I've already read many books. Some of them are interesting indeed, some are boring. Some of them are easy to read, and some are difficult to understand. But I usually read all of them up to the end. As I have already said my collection of books at home is good, but I often borrow books from the library. We have a very good library at our college. There are plenty of books there on various subjects and in different languages. Not long ago I began reading French books in the

original. I think, that is much more interesting than reading books in translation, and very useful. But best of all I like historical novels, detective stories and adventure books. That's why I prefer books by Agatha Christie, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, James Hadley Chase and others.

Now I really think I'm finishing. Sorry for such a long letter.

Remember me to your parents.

All the best,

Helen

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

Prose; poetry; an author; a novel; a short story; a poem; a play; psychological prose; detective stories; adventure books; science fiction; in the original; in translation; to borrow books; thematic; boring; useful.

Task 3. Find the English equivalents in the text.

Собрание книг; книги по истории; книги о животных; книги по искусству; книги, легкие для чтения; книги, трудные для понимания; прочитать книгу до конца; книги на разных языках; передай от меня привет своим родителям.

Task 4. Imagine that you are Mary and write an answer to Helen telling about books you like.

Task 5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Кто принес тебе этот детектив? – Джон. Он принес мне еще два психологических романа три дня назад, но я их еще не прочитал. 2. Ты читал какие-нибудь пьесы Шекспира? – Да, я читал «Гамлет» три месяца тому назад. 3. Сожалению, но у нас нет книг Уилки Коллинза в данный момент. – Тогда не могли бы вы мне дать какой-нибудь роман Агаты Кристи на английском языке?

4. Я не советую вам читать эту книгу в оригинале. Она очень трудна для понимания. Вы когда-нибудь читали психологический роман на французском языке? 5. Несколько лет назад я любила читать приключенческие книги и детективные рассказы, но два года назад я поступила в Самарский университет и сейчас предпочитаю читать классическую прозу и поэзию. 6. У меня не очень большая библиотека дома, поэтому я часто беру книги в библиотеке.

Task 6. Look through the list of books. Are there any books in the list that you have read or heard about?

Conan Doyle. The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. The Hound of Baskervilles.

Robert Louise Stevenson. Treasure Island.

Charles Dickens. Hard Times. Oliver Twist. Great Expectations. David Coperfield.

Charlotte Bronte. Jane Eyre.

William Golding. Lord of the Flies.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Fall of the House of Usher. The Murders in the Rue Morgue.

Task 7. Interview your group mates.

1. Why do you read?

a. for fun b. for information c. to while away the time

2. What kind of books do you like to read?

a. fiction b. serious books c. science fiction d. biographies

3. Where do you get books?

a. in the university library b. in the local library c. in a bookshop

4. Do you think you can do without any library at all?

a. I can. I've got a lot of books at home. b. I can't. My home library is not very rich in books.

Task 8. How do you choose books? Answer the following questions.

1. When you go to the library, do you always know which book you want to look for and borrow? 2. When you see a lot of new books at the library, do you find it easy or difficult to make a choice? 3. What helps you to make a choice – the pictures in the book, its cover, the table of contents, the advice of the librarian or of your fellow students? 4. Do you make a list of books you would like to borrow before you go to the library? Why?

Task 9. Read the text. Give Russian equivalents of the underlined words.

Books and Libraries

The Lenin State Library in Moscow is one of the greatest in the world. It has many *reading halls* and hundreds of kilometres of shelves full of books in more than 170 languages. Here we find millions of books, newspapers, *manuscripts* and a great number of *rare priceless volumes*. The library is not only for the use of Muscovites. If a reader from any place of Russia or from abroad needs a rare book he can't find elsewhere, he can *send his order* to Moscow *through his local library*. There are *excellent catalogues* and *qualified librarians* here.

There is *a public library* in every town in Russia. Anyone may *join a library* and borrow books. At *the lending department* you may borrow three books *at a time* and *keep them for a fortnight*. If at the end of the period you haven't finished reading a book, you may *renew* it. The *librarians* know a lot about literature. They can *give you advice* about literature and recommend you what books to take.

Most public libraries also have a *reading room* and a *reference library*. In the reading room you can read the *daily papers* and all the other important *periodicals*. In the reference library there are *encyclopedias*, *dictionaries*, *atlases* and other books of reference on every possible subject.

Task 10. Translate into Russian.

A card; a library card; a reader's card; a catalogue; a library catalogue; a card catalogue; to make catalogue of books; to arrange; to arrange books on shelves; to arrange books in alphabetical order; reference; reference books; a reference library; an encyclopedia; a dictionary; to use a dictionary; to look up a word in a dictionary; English-Russian dictionary; a pocket dictionary; to consult; to consult smb.; to consult a dictionary; a novel; a novel by Dickens; a chapter; Chapter 5; a cover; the cover of a book; to read a book from cover to cover; contents; the contents of a book; table of contents; a volume; to publish; to publish a book (information, news, novel, review); a choice; a good (poor) choice; to make one's choice; a plot; an original plot.

Task 11. Translate into English.

1. Я не дошла до этой главы. 2. Роман был такой интересный, что я прочитала его от корки до корки. 3. Вы уже обсудили содержание этой поэмы? 4. Этот роман слишком сложный, чтобы рассказать его содержание в нескольких словах. 5. Оглавление книги дает название каждой главы и страницу, на которой она начинается. 6. Сколько томов в университетской библиотеке? 7. В нашей библиотеке хороший выбор книг. 8. Каждая карточка в каталоге дает полезную информацию для читателя: название книги и автора, время и место публикации и некоторую информацию о ее содержании. 9. Ты разложила книги по полкам тематически или в алфавитном порядке? 10. Сколько томов в Детской энциклопедии.

Task 12. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a reader's card tell about the reader and his reading interests? 2. Have you seen your reader's card? What do you think it can tell about you? 3. What do you usually do if you wish to find a

book you need – do you go to the university library or to the public library or do you borrow it from a friend of yours? 4. Why is it useful to consult a library catalogue? 5. How are books usually arranged in a library catalogue? 6. What kinds of books are extremely useful in your study? 7. Where can the learner of a foreign language find the meaning of a word he doesn't know? 8. What kind of dictionary is necessary for learners of a foreign language? 9. What information about a word does a dictionary give?

Task 13. Read the text “The British Library”.

The British Library is the greatest public library in Britain. It consists of the Reference Division, the Bibliographic Service Division and the Lending Division in Yorkshire.

The Reference Division has its origins in the library department of the British Museum founded in 1753. There are more than 9 million books including original texts by Shakespeare, Dickens, da Vinci and many others. The collections of early printed books, of old English books and of books in all European languages make the British Library one of the finest libraries in the world. It is not only a collection of old books, it is also a rapidly growing modern research library.

The British Library receives one copy of every book and every issue of every periodical or newspaper published in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Now the collections are not only in many languages, but also cover all fields of human knowledge.

The Reading Room of the British Library is a centre of serious study in all fields. University professors, lecturers and students use it.

The richness of the collection in different subjects makes the Library useful for journalists and writers. In summer the readers are the visitors from abroad. Well-known library and historical personages worked here, Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Marx, Lenin, Thomas Hardy and George Bernard Shaw among them.

2. GRAMMAR REFERENCE

2.1. THE VERB “TO BE”

Глагол “to be” (быть, являться, находиться) – наиболее старый глагол в английском языке, у него сохраняются особые формы в настоящем времени.

Утвердительная форма Present Simple

	Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
1 л.	I am he; she; it is	we are
2 л.		you are
3 л.		they are

Вопросительная форма Present Simple

	Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
1 л.	Am I ... ?	Are we ... ?
2 л.		Are you ... ?
3 л.	Is he; she; it ... ?	Are they ... ?

Отрицательная форма Present Simple

	Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
1 л.	I'm not he; she; it isn't	we aren't
2 л.		you aren't
3 л.		they aren't

Task 1. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I'm cold. Can you close the window, please? 2. I'm 32 years old. 3. My sister is 29. 4. My brother is very tall. He's a policeman. 5. John is afraid of dogs. 6. It's ten o'clock. You're late again. 7. Ann and I are good friends. 8. Your keys are on the table. 9. I'm tired but I'm not hungry. 10. Tom isn't interested in politics. 11. He is interested in music. 12. Jane isn't at home at the moment. She's at work.

13. Those people aren't English. They are Australian. 14. It's sunny today but it isn't warm. 15. Thank you. That's very kind of you. 16. Look! There's Chris. 17. "Here's your key". "Thank you". 18. "Am I late?" "No, you aren't. You're on time". 19. Is he a first-year student?

Task 2. Put in *am, is, 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 teacher. My husband _____ a doctor. 9. John and Mary _____ at home. 10. _____ your son a doctor?

Task 3. Make up sentences using the forms of *to be*.

1. your shoes very dirty 2. I not a teacher 3. she a student 4. Jane 18 years old 5. the book on the table 6. our flat not very big 7. she here

Task 4. Ask questions. Then give negative answers.

1. Jane is at home. 2. My job is interesting. 3. I am interested in sports. 4. The banks are open today. 5. My children are at school. 6. The shop is round the corner. 7. I am late. 8. The photo is nice.

Структура *There is... / There are....*

Позволяет сказать о наличии предмета (*There is ...*) / предметов (*There are ...*) в определенном месте. В русском языке такие предложения начинаются с обозначения места. Например:

There is a book on the table. There are books on the table.

На столе – книга. На столе – книги.

Is there is a book on the table? Are there books on the table?

На столе есть книга? На столе есть книги?

There is no book on the table. There are no books on the table.

На столе нет книги. На столе нет книг.

Обратите внимание:

The book is on the table. Книга – на столе.

Task 5. Fill in *is* or *are*.

1. There ____ not any old buildings in this town. 2. There ____ a picture on the wall. 3. ____ there a bank near here? 4. There ____ not any chairs in the room. 5. ____ there any problems? 6. There ____ four of us in the family. 7. How many students ____ there in your group?

Task 6. Put in *there is* / *is there* or *it is* / *is it*.

1. ____ a train at 10.30. ____ a fast train. 2. I'm not going to buy this dress. ____ very expensive. 3. ____ a car at the house. ____ yours? 4. ____ a cafe near here? 5. Ouch! ____ something in my eye. 6. ____ anything on TV tonight? 7. What's that building? – ____ a university. 7. Where is the picture? ____ on the wall. 8. ____ a photo on the wall.

Глагол “to be” сохраняет две формы в прошедшем времени.

Утвердительная форма Past Simple

Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
I; he; she; it was	we, you, they were

Вопросительная форма Past Simple

Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
Was I; he; she; it ... ?	Are we; you; they ... ?

Отрицательная форма Past Simple

Ед.ч.	Мн.ч.
I; he; she; it wasn't	we; you, they weren't

Task 7. Put in *was* / *were* or *wasn't* / *weren't*.

1. We ____ happy with the hotel. Our room ____ very small and it ____ very clean. 2. George ____ at work last week because he ____ ill. He's better now. 3. Yesterday ____ a public holiday so the shops ____ closed. They're open today. 4. ____ Sue and Bill at the party? –

Sue ____ there but Bill ____ . 5. Where are my keys? – I don't know. They ____ on the table but they're not there now. 6. You ____ at home last night. Where ____ you? 7. ____ at the theatre yesterday?

Структура There was... / There were....

Соответствует структуре There is ... / There are ..., но относится к прошедшему времени.

Task 8. Put in *there was / there wasn't / was there / there were / there weren't / were there*.

1. I was hungry but ____ anything to eat. 2. ____ any letters for me yesterday? 3. ____ a football match on TV last night. Did you see it? 4. We stayed at a very nice hotel. – Did you? ____ a swimming pool? 5. Did you buy any eggs? – No, ____ any in the shop. 6. The wallet was empty. ____ any money in it. 7. ____ many people at the meeting? – No, very few. 8. We didn't visit the museum. ____ enough time. 9. I'm sorry I'm late. ____ a lot of traffic. 10. Twenty years ago ____ many tourists here. Now there are a lot. 10. ____ a good film on TV yesterday evening. 11. ____ a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go. 12. When we arrived at the cinema, ____ a long queue to see the film. 13. Ten years ago ____ 500 children at the school.

Task 9. Put in *am / is / are (present) or was / were (past)*.

1. Last year she ____ 22, so she ____ 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. 10. Tom and Sarah ____ at the cinema yesterday.

2.2. PRESENT SIMPLE

is used for

permanent situations, habits, daily routine (постоянные ситуации, привычки, распорядок дня)	• She works in an office. • She wakes up at 6 a.m.
likes and dislikes (наши предпочтения)	• I adore cats but I hate dogs.
repeated actions in the present especially with adverbs of frequency (действия, которые регулярно (часто/редко) происходят в настоящем)	• He often buys her flowers. • She always goes jogging in the morning.
facts which are permanently true such as general truth and laws of nature (всемирная правда и законы природы)	• The sun sets in the west. • Water boils at 100°C.
scheduled actions: timetables or programmes (действия, связанные с расписанием. Даже в будущем!)	• My train leaves at 7 a.m. tomorrow.
“+”	“ – “
I/You/We/They play chess.	... don't play chess.
He/She/It plays chess.	... doesn't play chess.
“Yes/No ?”	“Wh ?”
Do I/you/we/they play chess? Does he/she/it play chess?	Where do you play chess? Why does he play chess?

Spelling: Особенности добавления окончания – s в 3 л., ед.ч.

ss, ch, tch, sh, x, o + es (kisses, washes, does)

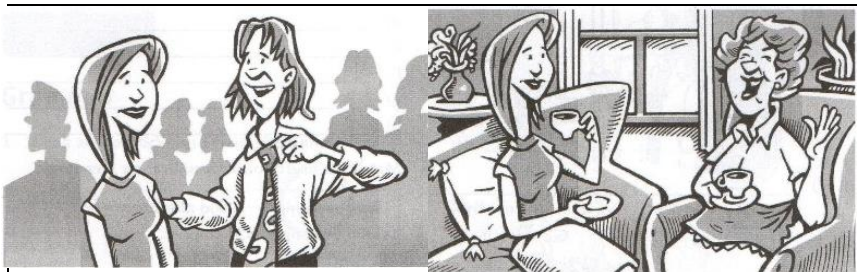
согласный+y → ~~y~~ + ies (study → studies)

Task 1. Write the verbs in the third person singular: miss; buy; carry; fix; watch; call; go; dry; play; pay; teach; fly; run; guess; worry; dance; have; finish; push; stop.

Task 2. Put the verbs into the third person singular: match, try, bake, dance, ring, keep, hit, work, teach, rise, hate, leave, smoke, arrive, smile, kiss, begin, cry, lose, dress, choose, rob, like.

[s] после глухого согласного	[iz] после шипящих и свистящих	[z] после звонкого согласного, гласного
bakes	matches	tries

Task 3. Listen and complete the description of Sam's day.



Sam's version

Sam gets up at _____.
He has a _____ and some fruit. He goes to work at _____. He works hard. He doesn't have time for _____. He finishes work at _____. He gets home at _____ and has _____. He reads his _____ and then goes to bed at _____.

Sam's mother's version

Sam gets up at _____.
He has a coffee and some _____. He goes to work at _____. He _____ hard. He takes _____ for lunch. He finishes work at _____. He gets home at _____ and has _____. He watches _____ and then goes to bed at _____.

2.3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

is used for

actions happening at or around the moment of speaking (действия, происходящие в момент речи или около него)	● He is looking for a new job at the moment.
temporary actions (действия, которые носят временный характер)	● This week I'm working from 9 to 7.
irritating habits with <i>always</i> and <i>constantly</i> (раздражающие привычки)	● You are always losing your glasses!
fixed arrangements in the nearest future (запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем)	● I'm visiting my in-laws at the weekend.
“+”	“ – “
I am reading now.	... am not reading now.
You/We/They are reading now.	... aren't reading now.
He/She/It is reading now.	... isn't reading now.
“Yes/No ?”	“Wh ?”
Am I reading now?	What am I reading now?
Are you/we/they reading now?	Why are you reading now?
Is he/she/it reading now?	What is he reading now?

Spelling: Особенности написания формы V+ing

-e → -ing (take – **taking**)

-ie → y+ing (lie – **lying**)

double consonant+ing удвоение согл., если перед ней стоит краткий ударный гласный (swim – swim**mm**ing)

Task 1. Put the verbs in –ing form and distribute into the columns.

run, swim, drive, play, lie, die, read, travel, cycle, put, ride, drink, write, fly, take, cut, sleep, ski, tidy, read, hit, dye, get, forget, begin			
+ing	ie →y+ing	e→ing	double consonant+ing
playing			

Task 2. Choose the correct tense in these sentences.

1. Jack's not here. He **plays / is playing** golf. 2. That actor's face **appears / is appearing** regularly in Sunday magazines. 3. Jack **gets / is getting** requests to do adverts all time now. 4. She can't come to the phone. She **has / is having** a bath. 5. Generally, nurses **do not earn / are not earning** a lot of money. 6. Water **boils / is boiling** at 100°C.

Task 3. Open the brackets using Present Simple or Continuous.

1. She studies ____ (study) every evening. 2. He ____ (dance) with Mary now. 3. They ____ (get) married next week. 4. She usually ____ (take) the bus to school. 5. Her husband never ____ (remember) her birthday. 6. We ____ (watch) television at the moment.

Глаголы, не употребляемые в Continuous

- 1) глаголы чувственного восприятия: see, hear, feel, notice;
- 2) глаголы, обозначающие мыслительные процессы: know, understand, remember, forget, want, wish, desire;
- 3) глаголы, выражающие наши предпочтения: like, dislike, enjoy, hate, detest, love, can't stand, mind, can't bear, prefer;
- 4) глаголы, выражающие мнение: suppose, believe, suggest, propose, think;
- 5) другие глаголы, обозначающие состояния: belong, possess, owe, own, have, fit, suit, match, smell (to have the smell of), taste (to have the taste of).

Один и тот же глагол может иметь разные значения:

I'm seeing (meeting) her tonight.

I'm thinking of (considering) selling my car.

Sorry, he can't answer the phone. He's having a shower (He's bathing).

We are having a class now (We are learning).

I'm busy. I'm having breakfast (I'm eating).

He is tasting the dessert. It tastes delicious.

She is smelling the perfume. It smells marvellous.

Task 4. Open the brackets using Present Simple or Continuous.

1. I ____ (see). The situation is clear.
2. Why ____ (you/smell) my coat? What do you want to find?
3. – What about pizza? – I ____ (think) it's a great idea!
4. – James, please, hurry up! – Yes, just a minute. I ____ (look) for my keys.
5. – Don't worry about the dinner. At least the cake ____ (taste) delicious!
6. I ____ (have) a great time here, in Spain.
7. The chicken ____ (taste) too salty.
8. The jeans ____ (fit) perfectly.
9. Look at Ann! She ____ (appear) to be having a great time!
10. I ____ (see) Pam tonight, I'll tell her.
11. You ____ always ____ (lose) your glasses!
12. I usually ____ (work) from 9 to 5.
13. I ____ (look for) somewhere to live.
14. Listen! Somebody ____ (sing).
15. James ____ (think) about selling his car. – I ____ (think) it's a bad idea.
16. I ____ (read) an interesting book.
17. What ____ you ____ (do) there? – I ____ (taste) the soup. It ____ (taste) delicious.
18. I ____ (see) Tom tonight. We've reserved a table.
19. Can you ____ (speak) louder? I ____ (not understand) you right now.
20. Jane ____ (like) cats but she ____ (not love) dogs.
21. I ____ (not mind) staying here today.
22. I ____ (look for) a present for my wife. It's her birthday tomorrow.
23. She ____ (prefer) classical music to jazz.
24. What size shoes ____ (she wear)?
25. We ____ (visit) my in-laws at the weekend.
26. Jane and John ____ (get married) next month.
27. I ____ (leave) for Moscow tomorrow. My train ____ (leave) at 6.30 in the morning.

2.4. PAST SIMPLE

is used for

actions which happened at a stated time in the past (действие, произошедшее в определенный момент времени в прошлом, факт из прошлого)	• He worked as a doctor in 1995. • He sold his car two weeks ago.
to express a past state or habit (выражение состояния или привычки в прошлом)	• When she was young she lived in a small flat.
for past actions which happened one after the other (чередa последовательных действий в прошлом)	• He washed his face, cooked his breakfast, dressed himself and started for work.
“+”	“ – ”
I/You/We/They played chess. He/She/It played chess.	... didn't play chess. ... didn't play chess.
“Yes/No ?”	“Wh ?”
Did ... play chess?	Why did ... play chess?

Regular Verbs (Правильные глаголы)

V+ed

Spelling: Особенности написания

Если перед согласным стоит краткий гласный под ударением, то согласный удваиваем: stop – **stopped**.

Если слог заканчивается на –er под ударением, тоже происходит удвоение: refer – **referred**; occur – **occurred**. Но: offer – offered.

Если слог заканчивается на согласный + y – заменяем на –ied: cry – cried. Но: play – played.

Task 1. Distribute the verbs into columns according to spelling.

cry, stay, stop, hate, taste, prefer, fry, dance, like, type, plan, annoy, destroy, pray, phone, beg, try, tip, play, study, travel, enjoy, empty, tidy.

e+d	double consonant+ed	consonant+y → ied	vowel+y + ed
hated	stopped	cried	stayed

Task 2. Distribute the verbs into columns according to sounds.

add, wash, rain, need, help, want, count, open, rob, work, marry, close, love, end, invite, laugh, hope, kiss, regret, travel, admire, like, ski.

[d] после гласных и звонких согласных	[t] после глухих согласных	[ɪd] После звуков [t], [d]
opened	worked	added wanted

Task 3. Complete the sentences using one of the verbs: *clean, walk, change, die, enjoy, finish, happen, open, rain, start, stay, want, wash.*

1. I ____ my teeth three times yesterday. 2. It was hot in the room, so I ____ the window. 3. The concert ____ at 7.30 and ____ at 10 o'clock. 4. When I was a child, I ____ to be a doctor. 5. The accident ____ last Sunday afternoon. 6. It's a nice day today but yesterday it ____ all day. 7. We ____ our holiday last year. We ____ at a very nice place. 8. Ann's grandfather ____ when he was 90 years old. 9. I ____ my hands, ____ my clothes and ____ away.

Task 4. Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

1. They worked on Monday but they ____ on Tuesday. 2. She washed her hands but she ____ her face. 3. She finished work early but I ____ work early. 4. My colleague stayed in Moscow but she ____ in St. Petersburg. 5. She opened the window but she ____ the door.

Task 5. Write questions with Did...?

1. I watched TV last night. 2. I enjoyed the party yesterday. 3. I finished work an hour ago. 4. I started work late on Monday. 5. I closed the window at night. 6. The bank opened at 9 a.m/ yesterday.

Irregular Verbs (Неправильные глаголы)

V ₂

Task 6. Give Past Simple of the following verbs.

get; see; pay; buy; go; think; copy; know; put; cut, speak; say; tell.

Task 7. Open the brackets using Past Simple.

Last Tuesday Lisa ____ (fly) from London to Madrid. She ____ (get up) at six o'clock in the morning and ____ (drink) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she ____ (leave) home and ____ (drive) to the airport. When she ____ (arrive), she ____ (park) the car and then ____ (go) to the airport cafe where she ____ (have) breakfast. Then she ____ (go) through passport control and ____ (wait) for her flight. The plane ____ (depart) on time and ____ (arrive) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she ____ (take) a taxi from the airport to her hotel.

Task 8. Put questions and give negative answers.

1. I watched TV yesterday. 2. Sam woke up early. 3. Jane had a shower in the morning. 4. My father bought that magazine last week. 5. Sally ate a substantial lunch last Monday. 6. Susan went there.

2.5. PAST CONTINUOUS

is used for

an action happening at a definite moment in the past (действие, которое длилось в определенный момент времени в прошлом)	● At 9.15 yesterday I was having my breakfast.
an action which was going on in the past and was interrupted by a shorter action (действие, которое длилось в прошлом и было прервано более коротким действием)	● The children were doing the homework when their mother came.
“+”	“_”
I/He/She/It was reading at 5 p.m. You/We/They were reading at 5 p.m.	... wasn't reading at 5 p.m. ... weren't reading at 5 p.m.
“Yes/No ?”	“Wh ?”
Was I/he/she/it reading at 5 p.m? Were you/we/they reading at 5 p.m.?	What was I reading then? Why were you reading?

Task 1. What were you doing at this time yesterday?

at 10.15 yesterday morning; at 4.30 this morning; at 2 p.m. yesterday; at 7.45 yesterday evening; three hours ago; half an hour ago.

Task 2. Use your own ideas to complete the sentences.

1. Matt phoned while we _____. 2. The doorbell rang while I _____.
3. The car began to make a strange noise when we _____. 4. Jessica fell asleep while she _____. 5. The television was on, but nobody _____.

Task 3. Put the verb into Past Simple or Continuous.

1. Jenny ____ (wait) for me when I ____ (arrive). 2. “What ____ (you I do) at this time yesterday?” “I was asleep.” 3. “____ (you I go)

out last night?” “No, I was too tired.” 4. How fast ____ (you I drive) when the accident ____ (happen)? 5. Sam ____ (take) a picture of me while I ____ (not I look). 6. ____ We were in a very difficult position. We ____ (not I know) what to do. 7. I haven’t seen Alan for ages. When I last ____ (see) him, he ____ (try) to find a job. 8. I ____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I ____ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody ____ (follow) me. I was scared and I ____ (start) to run. 9. When I was young, I ____ (want) to be a pilot. 10. Last night I ____ (drop) a plate when I ____ (do) the washing-up. Fortunately, it ____ (not break).

Task 4. Put the verb into Past Simple or Continuous.

1. What ____ (you/do) when the phone ____ (ring)? – I was watching ____ (watch) television.
2. Was Jane busy when you went to see her? – Yes, she ____ (study).
3. What time ____ (the post/arrive) this morning? – It ____ (come) while I ____ (have) breakfast.
4. Was Margaret at work today? – No, she ____ (not/go) to work. She was ill.
5. How fast ____ (you/drive) when the police ____ (stop) you? – I don’t know exactly but I ____ (not/drive) very fast.
6. ____ (your team / win) the football, match yesterday? – No, the weather was very bad, so we ____ (not/play).
7. How ____ (you/break) the window? – We ____ (play) football. I ____ (kick) the ball and it ____ (hit) the window.
8. ____ (you/see) Jenny last night? – Yes, she ____ (wear) a very nice jacket.
9. What ____ (you/do) at 2 o’clock this morning? – I was asleep.
10. I ____ (lose) my key last night. – How ____ (you/get) into your room? – I ____ (climb) in through a window.

2.6. FORMS EXPRESSING FUTURE

Future Simple (will + V ₁)	be going to
spontaneous action (спонтанное действие) -Tom is ill.-Really? I'll visit him.	intentions (намерения) -Tom is ill. - I know. I'm going to visit him tonight.
used after <i>I think, I believe, I'm sure, I'm not sure</i> (после фраз, выражающих нашу уверенность/неуверенность) • I think I'll see him tonight.	actions which we foresee from visual evidence (выводы на основе увиденного) • There are dark clouds in the sky. It's going to rain.

Task 1. Put in will ('ll) or won't.

1. Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You ____ sleep.
 2. Are you ready yet? – Not yet. I ____ be ready in five minutes. 3. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I ____ be at home tomorrow. 4. It ____ rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella. 5. "I don't feel very well this evening". "Well, go to bed early and you ____ feel better in the morning". 6. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He ____ be 25. 7. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It ____ happen again.

Task 2. Complete the sentences. Use going to + one of these verbs: eat, do, give, lie down, stay, walk, wash, watch, wear.

1. My hands are dirty. I ____ them. 2. What ____ to the party tonight? 3. I don't want to go home by bus. I _____. 4. John is going to London next week. He ____ with some friends. 5. I'm hungry. I ____ this sandwich. 6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We ____ her a present. 7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She ____ for an hour. 8. There's a good film on TV this evening. ____ you ____ it? 9. What ____ Rachel ____ when she leaves school?

Task 3. Complete the dialogues with *going to*.

1. You have decided to clean your room this morning.

Friend: Are you going out this morning? You: No, I _____.

2. You bought a sweater, but it doesn't fit you very well. You have decided to take it back to the shop.

Friend: That sweater is too big for you. You: I know. I _____.

3. You have been offered a job, but you have decided not to accept it.

Friend: I hear you've been offered a job. You: That's right, but _____.

4. You have to phone Sarah. It's morning now, and you have decided to phone her tonight.

Friend: Have you phoned Sarah yet? You: No, I _____.

5. You are in a cafe. The food is awful, you've decided to complain.

Friend: This food is awful, isn't it? You: Yes, it's disgusting. I _____.

Task 4. What is going to happen in these situations?

1. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. 2. It is 8.30. Tom is leaving his house. He has to be at work at 8.45, the journey takes 30 minutes. 3. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. A lot of water is coming in through it. 4. Lucy and Chris are driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way away.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with *I'll* + a suitable verb.

1. I'm too tired to walk home. I think _____ a taxi. 2. "It's cold in this room". "Is it? _____ on the heating then". 3. "Bye! Have a nice holiday!" "Thanks. _____ you a postcard". 4. "Shall I do the washing-up?" "No, it's all right. _____ it later". 5. "I don't know how to shut down this computer". "OK, _____ for you." 6. "Would you like tea or coffee?" "_____ coffee, please." 7. "Are you coming with us?" "No, I think _____ here." 8. Thanks for lending me the money. _____ it back as soon as possible, OK? 9. "I know you're busy, but can you finish this report this afternoon?" "Well, _____ but I can't promise".

Task 6. Which is correct?

1. "Did you phone Lucy?" "Oh no, I forgot. **I'm going to phone / I'll phone** her now." 2. I can't meet you tomorrow. **I'm playing / I'll play** tennis. 3. "**I meet / I'll meet** you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?" "Yes, that's fine." 4. "I need some money." "OK, **I'm lending / I'll lend** you some". 5. **I'm having / I'll have** a party next Saturday. I hope you can come. 6. "Remember to get a newspaper when you go out." "OK, **I don't forget / I won't forget**." 7. What time **does your train leave / will your train leave** tomorrow? 8. I asked Sue what happened, but she **doesn't tell / won't tell** me. 9. "**Are you doing / Will you do** anything tomorrow evening?" "No, I'm free. Why?" 10. I don't want to go out alone. **Are you coming / Will you come** with me?

Task 7. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. What are your plans for the evening? I ____ (go) to the cinema this evening. 2. ____ (the film start) at 3.30 or 4.30? 3. ____ (we have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come? 4. The exhibition ____ (finish) on 3 May. 5. I ____ (not go) out this evening. I ____ (stay) at home. 6. "____ (you do) anything tomorrow morning?" "No, I'm free. Why?" 7. We ____ (go) to a concert tonight. It ____ (start) at 7.30. 8. I ____ (leave) now. I've come to say good bye. 9. "Have you seen Liz recently?" "No, but we ____ (meet) for lunch next week". 10. On a train: "Excuse me. What time ____ (this train get) to London?" 11. Helen, I ____ (go) to the supermarket. ____ (you come) with me? 12. I'm bored with this programme. What time ____ (it end)? 13. I ____ (not use) the car this evening, so you can have it. 14. Sue ____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She ____ (travel) by train and her train ____ (arrive) at 10.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Результатом работы с практикумом «Английский язык для обучающихся по профилю «Отечественная филология» должно стать полноценное развитие фонетических, интонационных, лексических и грамматических навыков. Позволит студентам первого года обучения осуществлять коммуникацию на английском языке в рамках изученных тематических блоков. По мере работы с лексическими и грамматическими упражнениями, обучающиеся нарабатывают автоматизм использования определенных лексических единиц и грамматических конструкций, учатся правильно выбирать видовременные формы глагола.

Практикум предполагает поэтапное расширение сфер общения, обучающиеся постепенно учатся продуцировать устную и письменную речь на английском языке по таким базовым темам, как «Семья», «Друзья», «Дом, в котором я живу», «Учеба», «Хобби», «Книги». Предусматривает последовательное усложнение изучаемого материала и закрепление предыдущих тем, что гарантирует получение прочных знаний в результате работы с данным изданием.

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