Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации ФГБОУ ВО «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет»

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Рекомендовано учебно-методическим советом федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Красноярский государственный аграрный университет» для внутривузовского использования в качестве учебного пособия для студентов, обучающихся по всем направлениям подготовки ФГБОУ ВО Красноярский ГАУ

Электронное издание

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А 64 **Английский язык** [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / *Л. Ю. Айснер* [и др.]; Красноярский государственный аграрный университет. – Красноярск, 2023. – 144 с.

Цель пособия — формирование речевых умений (фонетических, лексикограмматических, чтения, аудирования, письма) и ознакомление со страноведческим материалом страны изучаемого языка (Великобритания) и России. Учебное пособие состоит из 5 уроков и грамматического комментария. Учебные задания включают тексты, лексические, грамматические упражнения и задания к текстам, а также контрольные тесты после изучения каждого урока.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по всем направлениям подготовки Красноярского ГАУ.

ББК 81.432.1я73

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#### **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов первого курса Красноярского ГАУ, обучающихся по всем направлениям подготовки.

Целью пособия является формирование речевых умений (фонетических, лексико-грамматических, чтения, письма) и ознакомление со страноведческим материалом страны изучаемого языка (Велико-британия) и России.

Учебное пособие состоит из 5 уроков по тематике, предусмотренной рабочей программой дисциплины и грамматического комментария. Учебные задания включают тексты, лексические, грамматические упражнения и задания к текстам, а также контрольные тесты после изучения каждого урока. Структура учебного пособия предусматривает комплексное построение каждого урока, направленное на работу над отдельными языковыми аспектами, а также на развитие навыков в различных видах речевой деятельности. Каждый урок состоит из разделов, предусматривающих работу над лексикой, грамматикой, и различных текстовых упражнений, включающих развитие навыков чтения, устной речи и письма. В конце каждой темы предполагается выполнение теста, обеспечивающего контроль как лексического, так и тематического пройденного материала.

Тексты, представленные в пособии, представляют интерес для студентов с познавательной точки зрения: они отражают не только темы, предусмотренные программой для неязыковых вузов («Моя семья», «Образование» и т. п.), но и цикл страноведческих тем по Великобритании, а также краеведческую тему «Красноярск», позволяющую узнать много нового о столице Красноярского края.

Учебное пособие снабжено специальным грамматическим комментарием, в котором представлены примеры и таблицы по всем грамматическим явлениям, встречающимся в уроках. Это позволяет обеспечить выполнение домашних заданий студентами без дополнительных затрат времени на поиск специальной справочной литературы по грамматике.

#### **Unit 1. PEOPLE AROUND US**

#### Vocabulary

aunt тетя

cousin двоюродный брат или сестра

fair светлый honest честный kind добрый nephew племянник parents родители polite вежливый pretty симпатичный relative родственник

thin худой to be born родиться

to be fond of увлекаться чем-либо to be good at быть хорошим в чем-то

to be in fashion следовать моде to be sure быть уверенным

to go for a walk гулять to notice замечать собирать to take care of заботиться о

to turn to somebody обращаться к кому-либо

troubles неприятности

turned-up курносый, вздернутый

uncle дядя

# Exercise 1.1. Match each adjective with a noun. Make up your own sentences with the word combinations.

Example: a pretty girl – My parents say that I am a pretty girl.

Adjective	Noun
1. large	a. man
2. free	b. girl
3. clever	c. stories
4. skilled	d. nose

5. pretty	e. time
6. funny	f. person
7. turned-up	g. pilot
8. serious	h. eyes

# Exercise 1.2. Read the words and try to translate them. Make up your own sentences with the words.

Example: I study at Krasnoyarsk state agrarian university.

agrarian university
to dress well
subjects
swimming-pool
twice a week
to consist of
drawing
weekend
member
to spend
berries
mushrooms
to be closer to

Exercise 1.3. Read the title of the text and try to predict the main idea. Then read the text. Don't forget to use the vocabulary.

#### MY FAMILY AND ME

Let me introduce myself. My name is Valentina. I am 18. I was born in Krasnoyarsk. I am neither tall nor short. My friends say that I am thin. My hair is fair and short. My face is oval; my nose is short and turned-up. My eyes are large and blue. My parents say that I am a pretty girl. I like to dress well. I try to buy shoes and dresses, which are in fashion. I am a polite girl. I try to be a kind, honest and serious person.

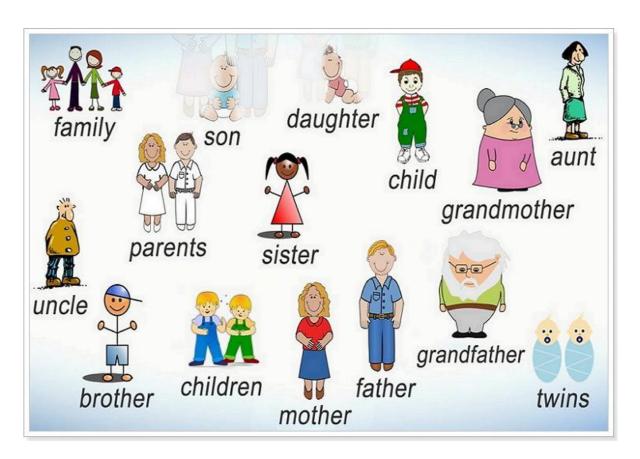
I study at Krasnoyarsk state agrarian university, the institute of land management and cadasters and environmental engineering. I would like to notice that I am good at many subjects. I like English and Geodesy best of

all. I like to read English books and learn poems and songs. My hobby is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week.

Our family consists of my parents, my sister and me. We live in Krasnoyarsk, in Lenina street. I can say that our family is small, and we love each other very much.

My mother's name is Marina Vladimirovna. She is 40. She is a teacher. She is a very nice woman. My father's name is Konstantin Ivanovich. He is a pilot. I am sure he is a skilled pilot. My father is a very clever and kind person. I can always turn to him with my troubles. I have a younger sister. Her name is Helen. I like to take care of her. Sometimes we read funny stories, sometimes I go for a walk with her. Helen is fond of drawing. She spends a lot of free time drawing trees, streets, flowers and animals. I have many close and distant relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews. We often get together at our parents' house.

All members of our family have their own hobbies. But we like to spend our weekends together. We go to the forest. In summer, we pick up berries and mushrooms, in winter we prefer to be closer to nature and spend some free time in the country. My family is the best family in the world.



Pic. 1.1. My family (изображение взято из открытых источников)

## Exercise 1.4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1. My family is the best ...
- 2. All members of our family have ...
- 3. She spends a lot of free time ...
- 4. I can say that our family ...
- 5. I would like to notice ...
- 6. I have many relatives: ...
- 7. I study at ...
- 8. My parents say that ...
- 10. Let me introduce ...
- 11. I like English and...

#### **Exercise 1.5. Match the parts of the sentences.**

1. Our family consists of	a. nor short.
2. I try to buy shoes and dresses	b. a skilled pilot.
3. I am neither tall	c. at our parents' house.
4. I study at Krasnoyarsk state	d. which are in fashion.
agrarian university,	
5. My father's name	e. sometimes I go for a walk with
	my sister.
6. We often get together	f. my parents, my sister and me.
7. I can say that our family is	g. and we love each other very
small,	much.
8. But we like to spend	h. our weekend together.
<ul><li>8. But we like to spend</li><li>9. Sometimes we read funny sto-</li></ul>	h. our weekend together. i. the institute of land use planning
	E

#### Exercise 1.6. Match the words and their definitions.

Word	Definition
1. parent	a. provided, created, or done by the state
	(= government of a country).
2. serious	b. a girl or woman who has the same parents as
	another person.
3. university	c. a son of your sister or brother, or a son of the
	sister or brother of your husband or wife.
4. state	d. a mother or father of a person or an animal, or
	someone who looks after a person in the same
	way that a parent does.

5. hobby	e. a place of higher education usually for people who have finished twelve years of schooling and where they can obtain more knowledge and skills, and get a degree to recognize this.
6. sister	f. a situation in which you experience problems,
	usually because of something you have done
	wrong or badly.
7. family	g. a child of a person's aunt or uncle, or, more
	generally, a distant (= not close)relation.
8. trouble	h. a group of people who are related to each oth-
	er, such as a mother, a father, and their children.
9. cousin	i. an activity that someone does for pleasure
	when they are not working.
10. nephew	j. is a quiet person, thinks carefully about things, and does not laugh a lot.

## Exercise 1.7. Agree or disagree with the information according to the text.

- 1. I am nineteen.
- 2. I am neither tall nor short.
- 3. My face is oval, my nose is long and turned-up.
- 4. I don't try to be a kind, honest and serious person.
- 5. I would like to notice that I am not good at many subjects.
- 6. I like to read English books and learn poems and songs.
- 7. We live in Krasnoyarsk.
- 8. My father is a very clever and kind man.
- 9. I don't like to take care of my sister.
- 10. In winter, we pick up berries and mushrooms, in summer we prefer to be closer to nature and spend some free time in the country.

### Exercise 1.8. Answer the questions about you and your family.

- 1. What is your name?
- 2. How old are you?
- 3. Where are you from?
- 4. What is your occupation?
- 5. Have you got any hobby?
- 6. Do you live with your family?
- 7. Is your family large?
- 8. How many people are there in your family? Who are they?

- 9. How do they look like?
- 10. What is your brother's (sister's) hobby?
- 11. What is your mother's (father's) occupation?
- 12. How do you spend your free time together?

### **Exercise 1.9. Find the English equivalents in the text.**

- 1. Мои друзья говорят, что я худая.
- 2. Я стараюсь быть добрым, честным и серьезным человеком.
- 3. Иногда мы читаем юмористические рассказы, иногда вместе гуляем.
- 4. У меня много близких и дальних родственников: дяди, тети, двоюродные братья, племянники.
- 5. Я хотела бы отметить, что я хорошо учусь по многим предметам.
  - 6. Я стараюсь покупать туфли и платья, которые в моде.
  - 7. Мне больше всего нравится английский и геодезия.
  - 8. Мое лицо овальное, нос короткий и вздернутый.
  - 9. Наша семья состоит из моих родителей, моей сестры и меня.
  - 10. Я всегда могу обратиться к нему со своими проблемами.

# Exercise 1.10. Discuss in pairs the following: "Advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a large (small) family".

#### Example:

Student A: Hello. May I ask you a question?

Student B: Hello. Yes, certainly.

Student A: Have you got a large or a small family?

Student B: I've got a large family.

Student A: Really?

Student B: Yes, I have. There are a lot of advantages of ....

### Exercise 1.11. Make a summary of the text according to the plan.

- 1. The title of the text is ...
- 2. The first paragraph is about ...
- 3. The next paragraph states ...
- 4. Family members...
- 5. In conclusion...
- 6. Give your opinion.

# Exercise 1.12. Translate the words and collocations and make a story (10 sentences) about an ideal family.

- 1. to keep a family
- 2. close
- 3. to follow family customs
- 4. to get married
- 5. to look like smb.
- 6. to keep house
- 7. to bring up children
- 8. to spend time
- 9. mutual respect
- 10. to have (give) a party
- 11. to enjoy
- 12. family tree
- 13. to get on with smb.
- 14. kind
- 15. sister
- 16. aunt
- 17. uncle
- 18. relative
- 19. grandparents
- 20. wife
- 21. husband

Exercise 1.13. Choose the correct variant, pay attention to grammar (глаголы to be, to have; конструкция there is/are; место-имения (личные, притяжательные, указательные)).

- 1. My mother ... a teacher.
- a) am;
- b) is;
- c) are;
- d) do.
- 2. Where ... you yesterday? I ... at the cinema.
- a) are, are;
- b) are, am;
- c) was, were;
- d) were, was.

3. My uncle ... in Moscow now. a) was; b) am; c) is; d) will be. 4. We ... a fine flat. a) has; b) had; c) have; d) haves. 5. He ... blue eyes and fair hair. a) is; b) have; c) has; d) are. 6. My nephew is in the house. Go to .... a) him; b) his; c) me; d) her. 7. I have two dogs. Let's look at .... a) their; b) its; c) it; d) them. 8. My sister is at school. Meet ..., please. a) her; b) she; c) c. his; d) d.him. 9. That is ... house. a) our; b) me; c) we; d) ours. 10. Your ... is the daughter of your sister or brother. a) niece; b) cousin; c) nephew; d) sister.

### **Exercise 1.14. Translate the following text.**

#### **FAMILY VALUES**

Family is a place where you can be yourself, where you are accepted for what you are. This is where you are completely tension free and everyone is there to provide comfort, emotional support, nurturing and the warmth of affection and tenderness. Relatives help us to survive through tough times and bring joy and happiness into life.

Families bond together, make each member feel important and instill trust in ourselves. They are ready to help us and to do everything for us.

Household has a great social importance and makes better society. A perfect family is a good example. It raises a citizen and gives us example of behavior in society. Values and traditions shape the culture of the family and ultimately the culture of the nation. All those create memories and leave a family legacy. It's a way of forming generations.

What are family values? There is no exact definition because every culture has its own traditions and customs. First of all, traditionally family is a unity of a man and a woman in other words a united body.

They say that a married couple complements each other. It means that they solve problems together, understand, support and talk to each other. Therefore, I think that marriage is like a partnership based on love and respect.

Relationship between different generations is based on mutual respect as well. Parents take care of their children and children are supposed to love their parents. Each member of the family should take care of their grandparents and make sure they have everything they need.



Pic. 1.2. My family (изображение взято из открытых источников)

The most important thing in my life is my family. We are very friendly and always together. We know how to support each other and do this all the time.

My parents are great people and they taught me many important things. I remember all good things they have done for me and I want to help them as well.

Family is the thing that can make us happy and upset few times per day. We can argue, but at the end of the day I understand they are the best people in my life.

Family values are very important nowadays. I think there is no family without family values. We learn these things at school and at the universities. But the best lessons we learn from our parents and grandparents. If mom and dad respect each other, then in future we will respect our husband or wife. I am happy that my family explained to me these simple but important things.

Unfortunately, today the world has changed. For some people family values are not important anymore. Families without children, misunderstanding between husband and wife and many other things become widespread today. But I hope that in future everything will change and family values will become popular and important for every person.

#### Exercise 1.15. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is family?
- 2. Who help us to survive through tough times and bring joy and happiness into life?
  - 3. What is of great social importance and does make better society?
  - 5. What is the way of forming generations?
  - 6. What is relationship between different generations based on?
  - 7. Who do we learn the best lessons from?
  - 8. What has changed in the world today?
  - 9. What are the values in your family?
- 10. Do you believe that that in future family values will become important for every person?

### Exercise 1.16. Retell the text, use the following phrases.

- 1. I'd like to tell you a few words ...
- 2. The title of the text I've read is ...
- 3. This text is about ... / This text tells about ...
- 4. At the beginning of the text ...
- 5. Then / Next ... / Further on ...
- 6. At the end of the text

- 7. As far as I know ...
- 8. In my opinion ...
- 9. My favourite part is where / about ... because ...
- 10. I agree / disagree with the author that ...
- 11. On the one hand ..., on the other hand ....
- 12. I was surprised to read that ...
- 13. There was some new information for me: ...
- 14. I find this text interesting / boring because ...
- 15. In conclusion I'd like to say that ...

### Exercise 1.17. Make a short report about family values.

# Exercise 1.18. Make a dialogue, discuss what new you have learnt about family and family values.

#### Example:

Student A: Hello. May I ask you a question?

Student B: Hello. Yes, certainly.

Student A: Have you got a family?

Student B: I've got a large family.

Student A: Really?

Student B: Yes, I have. There are a lot of advantages.

Student A: What is family for you?

Student B: Family for me is a place where you can be yourself, where you are accepted for what you are.

Student A: ....

#### **Exercise 1.19. Take a Quiz. FAMILY MEMBERS**

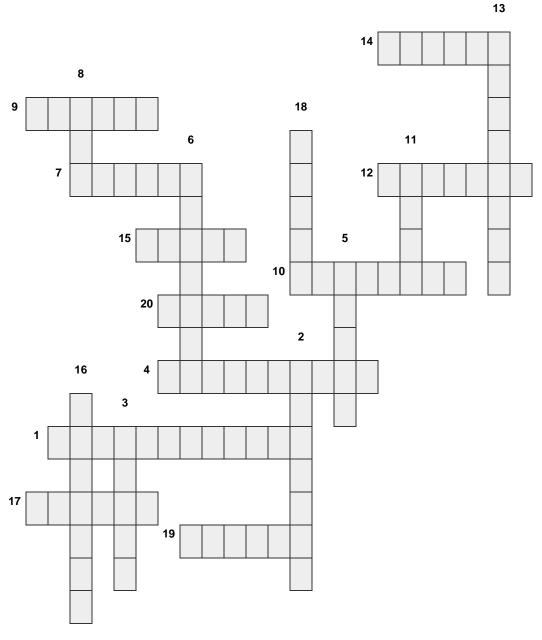
#### Across

- 1. The father or mother of a person's father or mother.
- 4. The child of a person's son or daughter.
- 7. A son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife.
  - 8. A male child in relation to his parents.
  - 9. A girl or woman who has the same parents as another person.
  - 10. A female child in relation to her parents.
  - 12. A mother and a father of a person.
  - 14. A male parent.
- 15. A woman whose husband has died and who has not married again.
  - 17. A female parent.
- 19. A child of a person's aunt or uncle, or, more generally, a distant (= not close) relation.

20. Either of two children born to the same mother on the same occasion.

#### Down

- 2. The man that you are married to.
- 3. A daughter of your brother or sister, or a daughter of your husband's or wife's brother or sister.
  - 5. The brother of someone's mother or father.
  - 6. A man whose wife has died and who has not married again.
  - 11. The sister of someone's father or mother.
  - 13. A member of your family.
  - 16. A man or boy with the same parents as another person.
- 18. A boy or a girl from the time of birth until he or she is an adult, or a son or daughter of any age.



Exercise 1.20. Make a story describing your family holidays or family traditions. You can use the following words and word combinations.

- 1) to put up decorations;
- 2) keep presents under the Christmas tree;
- 3) spend Christmas with the family;
- 4) have a special dinner;
- 5) finish with the traditional dinner;
- 6) to celebrate;
- 7) family holiday;
- 8) day off;
- 9) family traditions;
- 10) to spend time together.

#### **Unit 2. TOWN AND VILLAGE**

#### Vocabulary

city большой город

country сельская местность

to be born родиться village деревня

hamlet деревушка, маленькая деревня

to move переезжать

town dweller горожанин, городской житель

farm ферма рerson человек

to wonder задаваться вопросом

advantage преимущество disadvantage недостаток

clean air чистый воздух

cheap дешевый safe безопасный

peaceful мирный, безмятежный

boring скучный

to give a hand помочь, помогать

neighbour сосед

nosy излишне любопытный

taxi rank стоянка такси

take away food «еда с собой», готовое блюдо навынос

traffic jam уличная «пробка» touristic туристический

pollution загрязнение окружающей среды

реtrol бензин, горючее fume пар, дым с запахом

to be in the thick of events быть в гуще событий, в центре собы-

тий

to make up smb's mind принять решение a detached house отдельный дом

to commute ездить из пригорода в город на работу

или учебу

it's my cup of tea сильная сторона; то, что нравится

# Exercise 2.1. Match each adjective with a noun. Make up your own sentences with the word combinations.

Example: a small farm - She sold her big flat in the city, moved to the village and bought a small farm.

Adjective	Noun
1. small	a. neighbours
2. busy	b. house
3. fresh	c. jams
4. nosy	d. garden
5. traffic	e. farm
6. touristic	f. suburb
7. detached	g. towns
8. shadowy	h. life
9. dormitory	j. air

# Exercise 2.2. Read the international words and try to translate them. Make up your own sentences with the words.

Example: I am a sports fan and a football enthusiast.

football

market

museum

music hall

theatre

university

café

restaurant

touristic

atmosphere

person

comfort

fruit

Exercise 2.3. Read the title of the text and try to predict the main idea. Then read the text. Don't forget to use the vocabulary.

#### LIFE IN THE CITY AND LIFE IN THE VILLAGE

Hello, let me introduce myself. I am Mike. I am eighteen years old. I was born in a small village, hamlet. Some years ago, my family – my parents and siblings – moved to the town. Now I am a town dweller. But my grandparents live in the village. Every summer I visit them. I spend a lot of time outside. I swim in the river, go fishing, play football with my friends. Of course, I help my grandparents on a small farm. I like this time. I am still finding out what is better: life in the city or life in the country.

I think every person loves the place where he or she was born but people are always wondering whether the country or the city is the best place to live.

Let me consider what the advantages and disadvantages of life in the city and life in the country are.



Pic. 2.1. The Country and the City (изображение взято из открытых источников)

Obviously, that fishing, clean air, mushroom hunting, growing your own food, visiting a market, walks in the forest or just enjoying the sunrise can be a part of your daily life if you live in a village. Besides, living in the village is cheaper and safer than in a city. Life in the village is quiet, peaceful, and healthy. But some people may call this life boring. Your neighbours are always ready to give you a hand but few of them can be very nosy.

A lot of people prefer cities to villages especially young people. They love the busy city life. Different kinds of museums, music halls, theaters, exhibitions, universities, libraries, taxi ranks, take away, cafes, restaurants, a wide range of shops, night clubs are located in the city.

On the other hand among the disadvantages are high prices, crime, terrific traffic jams with noisy busy streets especially in touristic towns.

Pollution caused by smoke and petrol fumes is the greatest disadvantage of the city life of today.

In conclusion, I can say that you might like living in a city if you enjoy being in the thick of events.

On the other hand, you might miss the relaxed atmosphere of a countryside marked by peace and comfort.

You just need to decide if you are a city or a countryside person.

As for me, I haven't made up my mind whether I'd like to live in the city or in the country.

I think I will have a pretty detached house with a small shadowy garden with fruit trees in a bedroom suburb of a city and enjoy both living in the city and in the country but commuting is evidentially not my cup of tea.

## Exercise 2.4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1. Some years ago my family; my parents and siblings moved to ...
- 2. But some people may call this life...
- 3. Your neighbours are always ready to give you a hand but few of them can be very...
- 4. On the other hand among the disadvantages are high prices, crime, terrific traffic jams with noisy busy streets especially...
  - 5. Pollution caused by smoke and petrol fumes is the...
- 6. In conclusion, I can say that you might like living in a city if you enjoy being...
- 7. On the other hand, you might miss the relaxed atmosphere of a countryside...

- 8. You just need to decide if you are a...
- 9. As for me, I haven't made up my mind whether I'd...
- 10. I think I will have ... and enjoy both living in the city and in the country but commuting...

## Exercise 2.5. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. I am still finding out what is better:	a. a part of your daily life if you live in a village.
2. I think every person loves the	b. up my mind whether I'd like to
place where he or she was born	live in the city or in the country.
3. Let me consider	c. if you enjoy being in the thick of
	events.
4. Obviously, that fishing, fresh	d. if you are a city or a countryside
air, mushroom hunting, growing	person.
your own food, visiting a market,	
walks in the forest or just enjoying	
the sunrise can be	
5. Different kinds of museums,	e. life in the city or life in the coun-
music halls, theaters, exhibitions,	try.
universities, libraries, taxi ranks,	
take away, cafes, restaurants, a	
wide range of shops, night clubs	
6. Pollution caused by smoke and	f. are located in the city.
petrol fumes	
7. In conclusion, I can say that	g. what the advantages and disad-
you might like living in a city	vantages of life in the city and life
	in the country are.
8. You just need to decide	h. is the greatest disadvantage of
	the city life of today.
9. As for me, I haven't made	i. not my cup of tea.
10. I think I will have a pretty de-	j. but people are always wondering
tached house with a small shad-	whether the country or the city is
owy garden with fruit trees in a	the best place to live.
bedroom suburb of a city and en-	
joy both living in the city and in	
the country but commuting is evi-	
dentially	

Exercise 2.6. Match the words and their definitions.

Word	Definition
1. hamlet	a. a person with whom you have the same par-
	ents
2. sibling	b. a drawback, minus
3. farm	c. congestion of vehicles on the road
4. disadvantage	d. it can be air, light, noise, soil, plastic and etc.
5. market	e. a place with a lot of places to visit, often lo-
	cated on the seashore
6. traffic jam	f. a place where people can sell and buy prod-
	ucts, e.g. fruit, vegetables
7. touristic town	g. a place where people usually grow plants and
	raise livestock
8. pollution	h. travelling to work or study usually by public
	transport often from a suburb to the city or town
9. suburb	i. a small village
10. commuting	j. an area which is situated on the edge of a
	town

## Exercise 2.7. Agree or disagree with the information according to the text.

- 1. Fishing, clean air, mushroom hunting, growing your own food, visiting a market, walks in the forest or just enjoying the sunrise can be a part of your daily life if you live in a village.
  - 2. You spend less money living in the village.
  - 3. Some people may call the life in the village exciting.
- 4. Your neighbours are very helpful but few of them can be very nosy.
  - 5. Young people prefer rural life to urban one.
  - 6. Life in the country is very busy.
  - 7. You will hardly find a library in the city.
- 8. Pollution caused by smoke and petrol fumes is the greatest minus of the city life of today.
  - 9. You need to buy a farm to be a countryside person.
- 10. Commuting is a part of a daily routine for those who live in the suburb.

#### Exercise 2.8. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Where were you born in the city or in the village?
- 2. Where do you live?
- 3. Do you like living in our city? Why? Why not?
- 4. Do you know someone who has moved to the village from the city? If yes, do they have a farm and grow their food?
  - 5. What are the advantages of living in a big city?
  - 6. What are the disadvantages living in a big city?
  - 7. What are the advantages of living in a small village?
  - 8. What are the disadvantages living in a small village?
- 9. Do you want to live in a detached house in the suburb? Why? Why not?
  - 10. Is commuting your cup of tea?

#### Exercise 2.9. Find the English equivalents in the text.

- 1. Сейчас я городской житель.
- 2. Это часть повседневной жизни.
- 3. Жизнь в деревне дешевле.
- 4. Некоторые могут назвать такую жизнь скучной.
- 5. Ваши соседи всегда готовы вам помочь.
- 6. Загрязнение, вызванное дымом и выхлопами бензина, является самым большим недостатком современной городской жизни.
- 7. Возможно, вам понравится жить в городе, если вам нравится быть в гуще событий.
- 8. Вы можете соскучиться по непринужденной атмосфере сельской местности, отмеченной покоем и комфортом.
- 9. У меня будет красивый отдельно стоящий дом с небольшим тенистым садом.
  - 10. Поездки из пригорода на работу, очевидно, не в моем вкусе.

# Exercise 2.10. Discuss in pairs advantages and disadvantages of living in the city and in the village using the vocabulary (text).

Example:

Student A: Hello. Where were you born?

Student B: Hello. I was born in Krasnoyarsk.

Student A: Is it a big city?

Student B: Yes, it is.

Student A: Do you like living here?

Student B: Yes, I do. There are a lot of advantages.

#### Exercise 2.11. Make a summary of the text according to the plan.

- 1. The title of the text is ...
- 2. The first paragraph is about ...
- 3. The next paragraph states ...
- 4. Life in the city
- 5. Life in the village
- 6. Give your opinion

# Exercise 2.12. Translate the words and collocations and make a story (10 sentences) about a life in the village with them.

- 1) to wake up early;
- 2) to work in the field;
- 3) barn;
- 4) drinking bowl;
- 5) to feed poultry and cattle;
- 6) to make bread;
- 7) to water;
- 8) watering can;
- 9) to grow plants;
- 10) gloves;
- 11) to boat;
- 12) to go fishing;
- 13) fence;
- 14) tractor;
- 15) to force weeds;
- 16) hoe;
- 17) gardening fork;
- 18) wheelbarrow;
- 19) lawn;
- 20) lawn mower;
- 21) pond;

- 22) bridge;
- 23) to make hay;
- 24) cottage.

#### Exercise 2.13. Revision (text).

- 1. Mike is ...
- a) 19;
- b) 18;
- c) 16;
- d) 13.
- 2. A hamlet is a ...
- a) a small village;
- b) a suburb;
- c) a shadowy garden;
- d) a fruit tree.
- 3. Now he is a ... dweller.
- a) village;
- b) country;
- c) town;
- d) city.
- 4. Mike moved to the town with his....
- a) family;
- b) siblings;
- c) parents and siblings;
- d) dog.
- 5. ... hunting is a part of daily life in the village.
- a) berry;
- b) mushroom;
- c) fruit;
- d) vegetable.
- 6. Life in the village is ..., peaceful, and healthy.
- a) cosy;
- b) comfortable;
- c) quiet;
- d) busy.

7. But some people may call the life in the village.... a) lazy; b) uninteresting; c) safe; d) boring. 8. Young people love the ... city life. a) noisy; b) hectic; c) busy; d) bustling. 9. In conclusion, I can say that you might like living in a city if you enjoy being in the ... of events. a) middle; b) core; c) thick; d) shadow. 10. On the other hand, you might miss the ... atmosphere of a countryside marked by peace and comfort. a) idle; b) relaxed; c) peaceful; d) spacious. 11. I think I will have a pretty ... house with a small shadowy garden with fruit trees in a bedroom suburb of a city and enjoy both living in the city and in the country. a) apartment; b) terraced; c) detached; d) semidetached. 12. But commuting is evidentially not my ... of tea.

a) spoon;

b) cup;

c) glass;d) mug.

#### **Exercise 2.14. Translate the following text**

#### KRASNOYARSK

Krasnoyarsk is a big city. It is the second-largest city in Siberia after Novosibirsk, with a population of over 1.1 million. It is an industrial and commercial centre of a large region. There are some big plants and factories there. The industrial part of it is mainly situated in the suburbs.

The city is a centre of the students' life. There are several universities and colleges, where students get perfect knowledge. We are proud of our city because many well-known people, scientists, writers, musicians, politics, and others live and lived here. They are Dmitri Hvorostovsky, Victor Astafyev, Vasily Surikov, Gennadiy Yudin, Ivan Yarygin, Michael Godenko and many others.

The city is situated on the both sides of the river. Its banks are very picturesque. Four bridges join different parts of the city together. The traffic is very heavy and often it is rather difficult to get on the other bank of the river, because the bridges are packed with cars and buses. In the evening the traffic "jams" can be terrific.

The city is old enough. The Cossacks led by Andrey Dubenskiy in 1628 founded it. Fortunately, most of the historical buildings and places have been kept or reconstructed. The buildings of our university, some museums, the churches and some hospitals are called "historical places" because they are old enough. They are very beautiful and magnificent. The inhabitants are proud of them.

In the city, there is a large railway station, the port on the river Yenisey, so everyone can imagine how many visitors we get every day.

There are a lot of places of attractions in Krasnoyarsk. Some of them are very famous. On the top of the Karaulnaya Hill there is the Paraskeva Pyatnitsa Chapel. The chapel is on the 10-ruble note, is one of the iconic images of the city. The next well-known place of attraction is Stolby a national park located near the city of Krasnoyarsk.

The centre of the city is smart indeed. There are some fine hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres, a big marketplace, a range of shops, restaurants, cafes with summer terraces, take away, nightclubs. During the past few years, the new office buildings made of steel and glass have appeared in the city.

There are several lovely parks and public gardens in our city where the citizens like to spend their free time. Of course, they are very attractive in spring and summer. We have also a few comfortable beaches. Crowds of citizens go there almost every summer day when the weather is extremely hot and stuffy. Those who can't go to the beaches because of work for example enjoy strolling on the both embankments during the lunch break or in the evening.



Pic. 2.2. Krasnoyarsk (изображение взято из открытых источников)

In winter, the city is also beautiful. Perhaps there is no much snow but Krasnoyarsk is decorated with bright colourful lights especially on holidays. Adults and children prepare for the celebration of New Year decorating their houses and flats, balconies and windows, streets writing the list of the most desired presents. All these decorations create the atmosphere of magic and festivity in the streets.

#### Exercise 2.15. Answer the following questions

- 1. Is Krasnoyarsk the largest city in Siberia?
- 2. What is the population of Krasnoyarsk?
- 3. Is it an industrial city?
- 4. Could you name the famous people of our city?
- 5. How many bridges are there in Krasnoyarsk?
- 6. When was it founded?
- 7. Who founded Krasnoyarsk?

- 8. What are the most famous sights of our city?
- 9. Is the centre of the city smart indeed and why?
- 10. What recreation facilities of Krasnoyarsk can you list?

#### Exercise 2.16. Retell the text, use the following phrases.

- 1. I'd like to tell you a few words ...
- 2. The title of the text I've read is ...
- 3. This text is about ... / This text tells about ...
- 4. At the beginning of the text ...
- 5. Then / Next ... / Further on ...
- 6. At the end of the text
- 7. As far as I know ...
- 8. In my opinion ...
- 9. My favourite part is where / about ... because ...
- 10. I agree / disagree with the author that ...
- 11. On the one hand ..., on the other hand ....
- 12. I was surprised to read that ...
- 13. There was some new information for me: ...
- 14. I find this text interesting / boring because ...
- 15. In conclusion I'd like to say that ...

# Exercise 2.17. Make short reports about famous people of Krasnoyarsk and places of attractions, the list could be added.

- 1. Dmitri Hvorostovsky
- 2. Victor Astafyev
- 3. Vasily Surikov
- 4. Gennadiy Yudin
- 5. Ivan Yarygin
- 6. Michael Godenko
- 7. Andrey Dubenskiy
- 8. The Paraskeva Pyatnitsa Chapel
- 9. Stolby
- 10. The Yenisey.

# Exercise 2.18. Make a dialogue, discussing what new you have learnt about Krasnoyarsk

### Example:

Student A – Are you from Krasnoyarsk?

Student B – Yes, I am. I was born here. It's my native city.

Student A – Could you tell me about the most interesting places to visit.

Student B – There are a lot of them.

Student A - Tell me about your national park Stolby.

Student B - Ok...

Exercise 2.19. Make a story describing your way to the university or other place in the city from point A to point B. Use the following words.

- 1) to go along the street;
- 2) to turn right/left into...;
- 3) to take the first turning on your left/ right;
- 4) to get to...;
- 5) to keep going;
- 6) bank;
- 7) circus;
- 8) garden;
- 9) park;
- 10) swimming pool;
- 11) sport ground;
- 12) hospital;
- 13) petrol station;
- 14) delicatessen store;
- 15) grocery;
- 16) butcher's;
- 17) chemist's;
- 18) baker's;
- 19) ATM;
- 20) traffic lights;
- 21) cinema;
- 22) coffee shops;
- 23) car park;
- 24) bus stop.

Exercise 2.20. Make a story describing your native city/town/village. If your native town is Krasnoyarsk, then make a story describing the city/town/village you would like to visit most of all.

#### **Unit 3. EDUCATION IN RUSSIA**

#### Vocabulary

branch филиал

сертификат, аттестат certificate

Certificate of Complete Secondary аттестат о полном среднем

юриспруденция

Education образовании

Doctorate degree докторская степень

kind ВИД

level уровень research исследование schedule расписание

higher education высшее образование key differences ключевые отличия

law

mandatory

обязательный Postgraduate education аспирантура

primary начальный sciences науки secondary средний to accept принимать

to be divided быть разделенным

to be eligible иметь право to complete завершить

to defend a thesis защитить диссертацию

to enter поступить

to place an emphasis сделать акцент

#### Exercise 3.1. Match each adjective with a noun. Make up your own sentences with the word combinations.

Adjective	Noun
1. higher	a. differences
2. key	b. education
3. international	c. skills
4. additional	d. programs
5. practical	e. students
6. social sciences	f. branches
7. independent	g. completion
8. successful	h. years

# Exercise 3.2. Read the international words and try to translate them. Make up your own sentences with the words.

Example: I am a student of an architecture department.

student

structure

system

international

certificate

program

architecture

technology

business

minimum

practical

department

higher

Exercise 3.3. Read the title of the text and try to predict the main idea. Then read the text. Don't forget to use the vocabulary.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Higher education in Russia is similar in structure to the central European system, with a few key differences. The system is divided into four main sections – primary, secondary, higher and postgraduate education. 776 higher education institutions across 82 regions in Russia accept international students.

It takes 11 years to complete a secondary education in Russia before students can enter the higher education system. After successfully finishing their ninth year of schooling, students will receive a certificate of Basic General Education with the option of pursuing two more years of secondary education. After finishing the two additional years, a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education will then be awarded. This certificate serves as proof that the student is eligible to pursue their higher education.

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Russia:

- 1. Universities offer a broad range of programs on all levels.
- 2. Academies place a larger emphasis on research and practical skills, normally dedicated to specific subject areas such as art, architecture or science.
- 3. Institutes are independent branches of universities or academies which offer professional educational courses.

The higher education system in Russia is renowned for its achievements and emphasis in the field of science and technology. Many of the courses offered at state-funded institutions are focused around the sciences, but a large variety of humanities and social sciences programs are offered as well!

In recent years, private higher education institutions have emerged to complement these traditional Russian institutions, offering programs in other fields such as economics, business and law.

Let's look through degree structures in the Russian Higher Education System:

- Upon completion of secondary education, students can pursue either a Bachelor's or Specialist's degree, both qualifying students to later pursue a master's degree. Bachelor's degrees are given after four years of full-time study at a university. Specialist degrees are awarded after a minimum of five years of study and are more focused on practical education in a student's chosen field. Both qualifications require students to successfully defend a thesis and pass examinations.
- Master's degrees are awarded after two years of study with one year dedicated to research which includes practice and preparation for a thesis defense.
- Students who possess a master's degree are eligible to pursue their PhD studies. Postgraduate education is divided into two parts in Russia and can only be pursued at a university or a scientific institute. After successful completion of the first part of their postgraduate education, students are awarded a Candidate of Sciences degree.
- The final Doctoral degree is obtained after an additional 2–4 years of study in postgraduate education. This certification then leads to a Doctorate degree.

The academic year in Russia is split into two semesters. The first runs from September until January, and the second from February to June. This schedule is mandatory for all universities.

Our FSBEI HE Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University is one of the leading universities at the forefront of agrarian reforms. The university consists of 7 institutes, 45 departments; and it counts 9301 students.

The university has been implementing multi-level training of students since 2005 in 12 areas of the master's program; 25 undergraduate areas; 3 HE specialties; 6 specialties of secondary vocational education; 13 areas of postgraduate study.

Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University has state accreditation for higher (bachelor's, specialist's, master's, postgraduate) and secondary vocational education programs.

The university has 3 councils for the defense of doctoral and master's thesis.

The scientific and innovative infrastructure of the university includes: 17 scientific schools, 15 innovative laboratories; 3 research centers; one technology transfer center; one engineering center, 7 small innovative enterprises, etc.

Currently, the university has: thirteen educational and laboratory buildings; a separate library building; a big catering complex; a training and production center with a garage and workshops; the building of the educational and sports complex of horse breeding with a show jumping field; the building of the research and testing center.

The seven dormitories of the university provide the full need for outof-town students and graduate students.



Pic. 3.1. Education (изображение взято из открытых источников)

# Exercise 3.4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1. Higher education in Russia is similar in structure to the central European system, ...
  - 2. It takes 11 years to complete a secondary education in Russia ...
  - 3. After finishing the two additional years, ...
  - 4. Bachelor's degrees are given ...
  - 5. Master's degrees are awarded ...
  - 6. Students who possess a master's degree are eligible ...
  - 7. The academic year in Russia ...

- 8. Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University has state accreditation ...
- 9. Currently, the university has: ...
- 10. The seven dormitories of the university provide the full need ...

## Exercise 3.5. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. The system is divided into four	a. in the field of science and tech-
main sections	nology.
2.After successfully finishing their	b. on all levels.
ninth year of schooling,	
3. Universities offer a broad range	c. into two semesters.
of programs	
4. The higher education system in	d. primary, secondary, higher and
Russia is renowned for its	postgraduate education.
achievements and emphasis	
5. The academic year in Russia is	e. students will receive a certificate
split	of Basic General Education with the
	option of pursuing two more years
	of secondary education.
6. Our FSBEI HE Krasnoyarsk	f. 17 scientific schools, 15 innova-
State Agrarian University is one	tive laboratories; 3 research centers;
of the leading universities	one technology transfer center; one
	engineering center, 7 small innova-
	tive enterprises, etc.
7. The university has 3 councils	g. for higher (bachelor's, special-
	ist's, master's, postgraduate) and
	secondary vocational education pro-
	grams.
8. The scientific and innovative	h. for the defense of doctoral and
infrastructure of the university in-	master's thesis.
cludes:	
9. Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian	i. the full need for out-of-town stu-
University has state accreditation	dents and graduate students.
10. The seven dormitories of the	j.at the forefront of agrarian reforms.
university provide	

Exercise 3.6. Match the words and their definitions.

Word	Definition
1. Higher education	a. a room or building for scientific experiments,
	research or teaching
2. secondary educa-	b. tertiary education leading to award of an aca-
tion	demic degree
3. science	c. revealing any person's capabilities by putting them under strain
4. research	d. the second and final phase of basic education
5. accreditation	e. the use of scientific principles to design and build machines, structures and other items
6. infrastructure	f. such knowledge or such a system of knowledge concerned with the physical world and its phenomena
7. engineering	g. making changes in something, especially an institution or practice in order to improve it.
8. laboratory	h. the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise
9. testing	i. the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions
10. reform	j. the action or process of officially recognizing someone as having a particular status or being qualified to perform a particular activity

### Exercise 3.7. Agree or disagree with the information according to the text.

- 1. Higher education in Russia is complex in structure to the central European system, with many key differences.
- 2. 776 higher education institutions across 82 regions in Russia accept international students.
- 3. Academies place a larger emphasis on research and practical skills, normally dedicated to specific subject areas such as art, architecture or science.

- 4. In recent years, private higher education institutions have emerged to complement these traditional Russian institutions, offering programs in other fields such as economics, management and history.
  - 5. The academic year in Russia is split into three semesters.
  - 6. This schedule is not mandatory for all universities.
- 7. The university consists of 7 institutes, 45 departments; and counts 9301 students.
- 8. Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University has state accreditation for higher (bachelor's, specialist's, master's, postgraduate) and secondary vocational education programs.
- 9. The university has 4 councils for the defense of doctoral and master's thesis.
- 10. The nine dormitories of the university provide the full need for out-of-town students and graduate students.

#### Exercise 3.8. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is the Russian educational system divided into?
- 2. What kinds of higher education institutions in Russia can you name?
  - 3. What is the higher education system in Russia renowned for?
- 4. What degree structures in the Russian Higher Education System do you know?
  - 5. How many semesters is the academic year in Russia split into?
  - 6. What does Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University consist of?
- 7. What does the scientific and innovative infrastructure of the university include?
- 8. How many dormitories of the university provide the full need for out-of-town students and graduate students?
  - 9. Is this schedule mandatory for all universities?
  - 10. Do you like studying at the university?

#### Exercise 3.9. Find the English equivalents in the text.

- 1. Высшее образование в России похоже по структуре на центральную европейскую систему, с небольшими отличиями.
  - 2. Учебный год в России состоит из двух семестров.

- 3. Университеты предлагают обширный выбор программ на всех уровнях.
  - 4. В России существует три вида вузов.
  - 5. Это расписание обязательно для всех университетов.
- 6. Институты являются независимыми подразделениями университетов или академий, которые предлагают профессиональные образовательные программы.
- 7. Иностранных студентов принимают 776 вузов 82 регионов России.
- 8. Семь общежитий университета полностью покрывают потребность в проживании для иногородних студентов и аспирантов.
- 9. У университета есть три ученых совета для защиты докторских и магистерских диссертаций.
- 10. Прежде чем обучающиеся смогут поступить в вуз, им необходимо завершить 11-летнее среднее образование.

# Exercise 3.10. Discuss in pairs advantages and disadvantages of your study at the University using the vocabulary (text)...

#### Example:

Student A: Hello. Where do you study?

Student B: Hello. I study at the Agrarian university.

Student A: Is it a big university?

Student B: Yes, it is. It consists of 7 institutes.

Student A: Do you like studying here?

Student B: Yes, I do. There are a lot of advantages in getting good knowledge.

#### Exercise 3.11. Make a summary of the text according to the plan.

- 1. The title of the text is ...
- 2. The first paragraph is about ...
- 3. The next paragraph states ...
- 4. Education in Russia
- 5. Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University
- 6. Give your opinion

# Exercise 3.12. Translate the words and collocations and make a story (10 sentences) about your study at the university with them.

- 1) educational system;
- 2) higher education;
- 3) to enter the university;
- 4) schedule;
- 5) different institutes;
- 6) degree structures;
- 7) semester;
- 8) the academic year;
- 9) to include;
- 10) scientific;
- 11) infrastructure;
- 12) mandatory;
- 13) to divide;
- 14) kinds;
- 15) programs;
- 16) department;
- 17) to place a larger emphasis on;
- 18) innovative;
- 19) subject areas;
- 20) international students;
- 21) to consist of;
- 22) out-of-town students;
- 23) graduates;
- 24) to provide;
- 25) dormitories.

#### Exercise 3.13. Choose the correct variant according to the text.

- 1. Higher education in Russia is similar in structure to the central ... system, with a few key differences.
  - a) European;
  - b) Australian;
  - c) American;
  - d) German.

- 2. ... higher education institutions across 82 regions in Russia accept international students.
   a) 806;
   b) 776;
   c) 778;
   d) 816.
   3. Universities offer a broad range of programs on ... levels.
   a) some;
   b) any;
   c) all;
   d) not all.
   4. Master's degrees are awarded after two years of study with one year dedicated to research which includes practice and preparation for a ...
  - a) test:

defense.

- b) report;
- c) course work;
- d) thesis.
- 5. Institutes are independent branches of universities or academies which offer professional educational ....
  - a) courses;
  - b) skills;
  - c) reports;
  - d) levels.
- 6. The final Doctoral degree is obtained after an additional ... of study in postgraduate education.
  - a) 2–5 years;
  - b) 2–4 months;
  - c) 2–4 weeks;
  - d) 2–4 years.
- 7. Our FSBEI HE Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University is one of the leading universities at the forefront of agrarian....
  - a) fields;
  - b) reforms;
  - c) branches;
  - d) institutions.

- 8. The university has ... councils for the defense of doctoral and master's thesis.

  a) 3;
  b) 5;
  c) 2;
  d) 4.
- 9. The scientific and innovative ... of the university includes: 17 scientific schools, 15 innovative laboratories; 3 research centers; one technology transfer center; one engineering center, 7 small innovative enterprises, etc.
  - a) plan;
  - b) infrastructure;
  - c) objective;
  - d) goal.
- 10. Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University has state accreditation for higher (bachelor's, specialist's, master's, postgraduate) and secondary ... education programs.
  - a) main;
  - b) basic;
  - c) vocational;
  - d) additional.
- 11. The seven ... of the university provide the full need for out-of-town students and graduate students.
  - a) blocks;
  - b) dormitories;
  - c) buildings;
  - d) rooms.
- 12. The university consists of 7..., 45 departments; and counts 9301 students.
  - a) blocks;
  - b) buildings;
  - c) faculties;
  - d) institutes.

#### Exercise 3.14. Translate the following text.

#### MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

Moscow State University (Moskovskij Gosudarstvennyj Universitet or MGU in short) is the oldest educational institution of Russia. It was founded on 12th of January 1755 on Saint Tatyana's Day at the decree of empress Elizaveta Petrovna on the initiative of the great Russian scientist Mikhail Vassilievich Lomonosov after which it is named. The day its foundation is celebrated as the Student's Day in Russia.



Pic. 3.2. Moscow State University (изображение взято из открытых источников)

The year 2005 was marked with the festivities and more than 900 special events were dedicated to the 250th anniversary of MGU. A new university library, a new faculty of medicine and a modern university clinic marked this special event.

Moscow University has a long-standing tradition of academic excellence. At this oldest and most famous Russian university scientific and educational schools of international reputation have been formed. Among its graduates and professors there are Nobel Prize winners and world known scientists. Moscow State University includes a number of scientific research institutes specialized in the most significant areas of modern science such as Mechanics, Nuclear Physics, Astronomy, Lasers, Molecular

Biology, Bioorganic Chemistry, Anthropology, Materials Sciences, Ecology, Humanitarian Sciences, and others.

The total number of students enrolled (including post-graduates and part-time students) is about 40 000. The staff includes more than 8 500 professors, associate professors and research associates. Currently the number of foreign students and postgraduates is 5000 from 80 countries.

Moscow State University has agreements with the leading international organizations (e.g., UNESCO, The World Bank), is a member of many international associations, and signed over 300 agreements with universities of all continents. The Lomonosov University is the centre of cooperation between the universities on the territory of the former USSR.

Many outstanding scholars, public and state leaders of the world have been elected Honorary Professors and Doctors of the University. Among them are J. Goethe, the beloved German thinker and novelist, the first prime-minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru and others. Moscow State University reputation stays with its graduates – and their achievements in turn add to that reputation.

#### Exercise 3.15. Answer the following questions.

- 1. When was MSU founded?
- 2. What initiative was it?
- 3. What day is celebrated as the Student's Day in Russia?
- 4. Does Moscow University have a long-standing tradition of academic excellence?
  - 5. What is the total number of students there?
- 6. What scientific research institutes does Moscow State University include?
  - 7. How many professors and lecturers do work at the university?
- 8. Does Moscow State University have agreements with the leading international organizations?
  - 9. Whose achievements add to MGU's reputation?
  - 10. Would you like to study at Moscow State University?

#### Exercise 3.16. Retell the text, use the following phrases.

- 1. I'd like to tell you a few words ...
- 2. The title of the text I've read is ...

- 3. This text is about ... / This text tells about ...
- 4. At the beginning of the text ...
- 5. Then / Next ... / Further on ...
- 6. At the end of the text
- 7. As far as I know ...
- 8. In my opinion ...
- 9. My favourite part is where / about ... because ...
- 10. I agree / disagree with the author that ...
- 11. On the one hand ..., on the other hand ....
- 12. I was surprised to read that ...
- 13. There was some new information for me: ...
- 14. I find this text interesting / boring because ...
- 15. In conclusion I'd like to say that ...

# Exercise 3.17. Make short reports about famous people and events of Krasnoyarsk state agrarian university, the list could be added

- 1. Cheremisinov G.A.
- 2. Sirotenko P.P.
- 3. Ipatov P.P.
- 4. Zolotukhin V.A.
- 5. Tsuglenok N.V.
- 6. Pyzhikova N.I.
- 7. Young lecturer's school
- 8. Interschool educational center
- 9. "Vesti KrasGAU"
- 10. Cheese laboratory "LacCor"

# Exercise 3.18. Make a dialogue, discussing what new you have learnt about Agrarian university.

#### Example:

Student A – Do you study at the Agrarian university in Krasnoyarsk?

Student B – Yes, I do. I entered it some months ago.

Student A – Could you tell me about your university?

Student B – Sure, with pleasure.

Student A – Tell me about your department.

Student B - Ok...

# 3.19. Make a story describing your working day at the university. Use the following words:

- 1) to get up early;
- 2) to get dressed;
- 3) to have breakfast;
- 4) to go to the nearest bus stop;
- 5) to take a bus number;
- 6) to go to the university;
- 7) to have lessons;
- 8) lecturer;
- 9) schedule;
- 10) mandatory;
- 11) different subjects;
- 12) to study;
- 13) to have a break;
- 14) to have lunch;
- 15) canteen;
- 16) menu;
- 17) cheap/expensive;
- 18) to go back;
- 19) to continue;
- 20) to finish;
- 21) home task;
- 22) to get tired;
- 23) computer class;
- 24) library.

# 3.20. Prepare a report describing the system of education in Russia (10–12 statements).

### Unit 4. THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

#### Vocabulary

boarding пансион choice выбор

community сообщество distinction различие education образование

іпсоте доход

infants дети раннего возраста

juniors младшие классы

knowledge знания

loanкредит, заемmajorityбольшинствоnurseryДетский садprestigeпрестиж

prestigeпрестижrecognitionпризнаниеreputationрепутацияsubjectпредметtermсеместр

available доступный соmpulsory обязательный еminent выдающийся

privateчастныйpublicпубличныйsuccessfulуспешный

world-famous всемирно известный

worldwide общемировой, повсему миру

to accept принимать

to attend посещать, присутствовать

to award награждать to divide разделять to emanate исходить

to rank присваивать ранг

to stipulate	стимулировать
to take examination	сдавать экзамен
to withdraw	отзывать

Bachelor's Degree	степень бакалавра
Bacherer 5 Begree	CICITOTIB CURUSTUBPU

Degree of a Bachelor of Arts степень бакалавра искусств

Degree of a Bachelor of Engi- степень бакалавра neering инженерных наук

Degree of a Bachelor of Science степень бакалавра наук

Master's Degree степень магистра

Doctor's Degree (PhD) докторская степень (PhD) further education дальнейшее образование

(начальное профессиональное

образование)

General Certificate of secondary Общий сертификат

education (GCSE) о среднем образовании (GCSE)

grammar school тип средней школы рrimary education начальное образование secondary education среднее образование higher education высшее образование living expenses расходы на проживание

National Curriculum Национальная учебная

программа

religious education религиозное образование

# Exercise 4.1. Match each adjective with a noun. Make up your own sentences with the word combinations.

Example: a high standard – The education system in Spain means a high standard of education.

Adjective	Noun
1. education	a. schools
2. elementary	b. parts
3. main	c. authority
4. religious	d. examination
5. private	e. system
6. public	f. education

7. school	g. year
8. academic	h. things
9. local	i. schools

# Exercise 4.2. Read the international words and try to translate them. Make up your own sentences with the words.

Example: I am a sports fan and a football enthusiast.

system

private

standard

number

examination

certificate

result

university

college

institute

student

grant

contrast

Exercise 4.3. Read the title of the text and try to predict the main idea. Then read the text. Don't forget to use the vocabulary.

# THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The education system in the UK is divided into four main parts, primary education, secondary education, further education and higher education.

Education in Britain is compulsory and free for all children. Primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland, and 4 in Northern Ireland. It includes three age ranges: nursery for children under 5 years, infants from 5 to 7, and juniors from 7 to 11 years old. In nursery schools babies don't have real classes; they learn some elementary things

such as numbers, colours and letters. Besides, they play, have lunch and sleep there. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of 7.

Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for 5 years: one form to each year. Secondary schools are generally much larger than primary ones. Pupils in England and Wales begin studying a range of subjects stipulated under the National Curriculum. Religious education is available in all schools, although parents have the right to withdraw their children from such classes.

About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools. Most of these schools are boarding ones, where children live as well as study. The most famous British public schools are Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

The large majority of British schools teach both boys and girls together. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately.

The school year in England and Wales starts in September and ends in July. In Scotland it runs from August to June and in Northern Ireland from September to June and has three terms. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects (English, Mathematics and Science).

The main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination is taken at the age of 16. If pupils are successful, they can make their choice: they may either go to a Further Education College or a Polytechnic or they may continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for "A" (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to enter one of British universities. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their "A" level results, although they may interview them as well.

The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of education is divided into 3 terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

After three years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering. Many students then continue their studies for a Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree (PhD).

There are more than 150 universities in Britain and thirty former polytechnics (now also universities), plus 350 colleges and institutes of higher education (some of which train teachers).

At present, students who have been accepted by universities or other institutions of higher education receive a grant from their local authority, which covers the cost of the course, and may cover living expenses. Parents with higher incomes are expected to make a contribution. Until 1990 the grant did not have to be paid back, but now a system of loans has been introduced.

Some of the UK universities are world-famous and international establishments. The most well-known are Oxford and Cambridge universities which are also the oldest ones. The most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge, called "Oxbridge". They are famous for their academic excellence.

In particular, UK higher education is valued worldwide for its renowned standards and quality. Its higher education's prestige also emanates from its graduates' work afterward. Many eminent people in many different areas whose work reached global recognition came from British universities.

Some universities and other higher education providers are ranked top among universities worldwide. The UK capital city, London, not by accident, is considered to be the world's capital city of higher education. With its four universities ranked in the world's top ten, London has the highest number of worldwide-ranked universities per city.

In the UK education system, in contrast to the US higher education, there is a difference between college and university. While in the US, there is no distinction between college and university, with most people referring to a higher education provider as a college, in the UK, this is not the case.

In the UK, a college is a further education institution that prepares students to earn a degree. At the same time, a university is a licensed higher education institution that awards students with a degree at the end of their studies.

In general, the UK education system has gained a good reputation worldwide due to the highest educational standards and quality of knowledge it provides to students and the entire community.

### Exercise 4.4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1. The education system in the UK is divided into ....
- 2. Children usually start their school education in an infant school ....
- 3. Secondary schools are generally much larger than ....
- 4. About 5 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or....
- 5. The most famous British public schools are ....
- 6. The school year in England and Wales starts in September ....
- 7. The main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination is taken ....
- 8. After three years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of ....
  - 9. Some of the UK universities are world-famous and ....
- 10. In the UK education system, in contrast to the US higher education, ....

#### **Exercise 4.5. Match the parts of the sentences.**

1. Children usually start their school education in an infant school	a. although they may interview them as well.
2. Pupils in England and Wales	b. for a Master's Degree and then a
begin studying a range of subjects	Doctor's Degree (PhD).
3. Religious education is available	c. and move to a junior school at the
in all schools,	age of 7.
4. Universities accept students	d. ranked top among universities
mainly on the basis of their "A"	worldwide.
level results,	
5. At 7 and 11 years old, and then	e. stipulated under the National Cur-
at 14 and 16 at secondary school,	riculum.
6. Many students then continue	f. there is a difference between col-
their studies	lege and university.
7. The most famous universities	g. pupils take examinations in the
are Oxford and Cambridge,	core subjects.
8. Some universities and other	h. although parents have the right to
higher education providers are	withdraw their children from such
-	classes.
9. In the UK education system, in	i. that prepares students to earn a
contrast to the US higher educa-	degree.
tion,	
10. In the UK, a college is a fur-	j. called "Oxbridge".
ther education institution	

Exercise 4.6. Match the words and their definitions.

Word	Definition
1. school	a. someone who is studying at a university
2. university	b. the opinion that people have about someone or
•	something because of what has happened in the
	past
3. college	c. the money that you earn from your work or
	that you receive from investments, the govern-
	ment etc.
4. student	d. an amount of money that you borrow from a
	bank etc.
5. Master's Degree	e. an educational institution at the highest level,
	where you study for a degree
6. reputation	f. one of the periods of time that the school or
	university year is divided into.
7. income	g. a spoken or written test of knowledge, espe-
	cially an important one
8. loan	h. a school for advanced education, especially in
	a particular profession or skill
9. examination	i. a place where children are taught
10. term	j. a university degree such as an MA, M.Sc., or
	M.S., that you can get by studying for one or two
	years after your first degree

### Exercise 4.7. Agree or disagree with the information according to the text.

- 1. The education system in the UK is divided into three main parts.
- 2. Primary education begins at the age of 3 in England.
- 3. In nursery schools babies don't have real classes; they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours and letters.
- 4. Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 12 or 13 and lasts for 7 years.
- 5. About 15 per cent of schoolchildren attend fee-paying private or public schools.
- 6. But grammar schools, which give state secondary education of a very high standard, teach boys and girls separately.
- 7. At 7 and 11 years old, and then at 14 and 16 at secondary school, pupils take examinations in the core subjects.
- 8. The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of education is divided into 2 terms.

- 9. After five years of study a university graduate gets the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, Science or Engineering.
- 10. In the UK education system, in contrast to the US higher education, there is a difference between college and university.

#### Exercise 4.8. Answer the following questions.

- 1. How many parts are in the education system in the UK?
- 2. Is education in Britain compulsory or optional for all children?
- 3. At what age does primary education begin in Northern Ireland?
- 4. What are the most famous British public schools?
- 5. When does the school year in England and Wales start and end?
- 6. When do pupils take examinations in the core subjects?
- 7. When is the main school examination, the General Certificate of secondary education (GCSE) examination, taken?
- 8. What degree can a university graduate get after three years of study?
  - 9. What are Oxford and Cambridge famous for?
- 10. What is the difference between college and university in the UK education system?

#### Exercise 4.9. Find the English equivalents in the text.

- 1. Система образования в Великобритании делится на четыре основные части: начальное образование, среднее образование, дополнительное образование и высшее образование.
- 2. В детских садах у детей нет настоящих занятий; они изучают некоторые элементарные вещи, такие как цифры, цвета и буквы. Кроме того, они там играют, обедают и спят.
- 3. Обязательное среднее образование начинается, когда детям исполняется 11 или 12 лет, и длится в течение 5 лет.
  - 4. Религиозное образование доступно во всех школах.
- 5. В большей части британских школ мальчики и девочки обучаются вместе.
- 6. Учебный год в Англии и Уэльсе начинается в сентябре и заканчивается в июле.
- 7. Если ученики успешны, они могут сделать свой выбор: они могут либо поступить в колледж дополнительного образования или политехнический институт, либо продолжить свое образование в шестом классе.
- 8. Многие студенты продолжают свое обучение для получения степени магистра, а затем и доктора (PhD).

- 9. Наиболее известными являются Оксфордский и Кембриджский университеты, которые также являются старейшими.
- 10. В то же время университет это лицензированное высшее учебное заведение, которое присуждает студентам ученую степень по окончании учебы.

### Exercise 4.10. Discuss in pairs advantages and disadvantages of the system of education in the UK using the vocabulary (text).

#### Example:

Student A: Hello. Where do you study?

Student B: Hello. I am a student of London University.

Student A: Is it a famous university?

Student B: Yes, it is.

Student A: Do you like studying there?

Student B: Yes, I do. There are a lot of advantages.

#### Exercise 4.11. Make a summary of the text according to the plan.

- 1. The title of the text is ...
- 2. The first paragraph is about ...
- 3. The next paragraph states ...
- 4. Primary education.
- 5. Secondary education.
- 6. Higher education.
- 7. Give your opinion.

### Exercise 4.12. Translate the words and collocations and make a story (10 sentences) about the system of education in the UK.

- 1) Education system;
- 2) to be divided into;
- 3) compulsory and free;
- 4) primary education;
- 5) secondary education;
- 6) religious education;
- 7) National Curriculum;
- 8) grammar schools;
- 9) high standard;
- 10) school year;
- 11) to start and to end;
- 12) main school examination;
- 13) GCSE;

- 14) A' (Advanced) Level Exams;
- 15) academic year;
- 16) to get the Degree of a Bachelor;
- 17) to receive a grant;
- 18) to cover living expenses;
- 19) to be world-famous;
- 20) to be valued worldwide;
- 21) to be ranked top;
- 22) a difference;
- 23) a licensed higher education institution;
- 24) a good reputation.

#### Exercise 4.13. Revision (text).

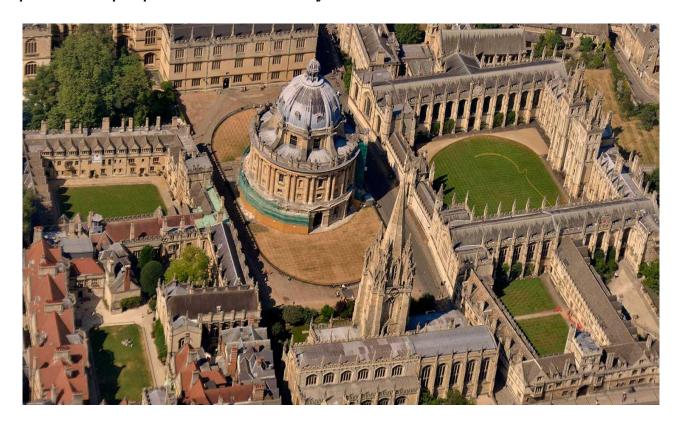
- 1. The education system in the UK is divided into ... main parts.
- a) four;
- b) five;
- c) three;
- d) two.
- 2. Primary education begins at the age of ... in England, Wales and Scotland.
  - a) four;
  - b) five;
  - c) three;
  - d) two.
- 3. Children usually start their school education in an infant school and move to a junior school at the age of ....
  - a) four;
  - b) five;
  - c) three;
  - d) seven.
- 4. Compulsory secondary education begins when children are 11 or 12 and lasts for ... years.
  - a) six;
  - b) five;
  - c) three;
  - d) seven.
  - 5. Religious education is available in all ....
  - a) colleges;
  - b) schools;
  - c) universities;
  - d) polytechnics.

- 6. The most famous British public schools are ....
- a) Eton, Harrow and London;
- b) Eton, Harrow and Winchester;
- c) Eton, Harrow and Manchester;
- d) Eton, Harrow and Liverpool.
- 7. The school year in England and Wales starts in ....
- a) September;
- b) October;
- c) August;
- d) July.
- 8. The main school examination, ... of secondary education examination is taken at the age of 16.
  - a) the General License;
  - b) the General Diploma;
  - c) the General Certificate;
  - d) the General Insurance.
  - 9. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their
  - a) "G" level results;
  - b) "B" level results;
  - c) "1" level results;
  - d) "A" level results.
- 10. The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of education is divided into ... terms.
  - a) four;
  - b) five;
  - c) three;
  - d) two.
- 11. Students who have been accepted by universities or other institutions of higher education receive a grant from ....
  - a) their local authority;
  - b) their charity;
  - c) their state fund;
  - d) their government.
  - 12. In the UK, a college is ... that prepares students to earn a degree.
  - a) university;
  - b) a further education institution;
  - c) school;
  - d) higher education institution.

#### Exercise 4.14. Translate the following text.

#### **OXFORD UNIVERSITY**

Oxford University is an English autonomous institution of higher learning. It's located in Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, the UK. Education here is solid, very prestigious and of high quality. Among the famous graduates of this alma mater are Margaret Thatcher, Indira Gandhi, Bill Clinton, Stephen Hawking, J.R.R. Tolkien, Hugh Grant and many others prominent people who made history.



Pic. 4.1. The University of Oxford (изображение взято из открытых источников)

The University of Oxford is a unique educational institution with a very impressive history and dynamic presence. It is one of the oldest universities in the world. More than 600 years it has given the best education in Europe. The history started in 1096 and since that time it's held the leading position in the ranking among best world educational institutions.

Today it's considered to be one of the most innovative universities in the world. It's at the forefront of a wide range of academic disciplines, including medical sciences; mathematical, physical and life sciences; humanities; and social sciences. The University indeed consists of one central University, 39 Colleges and 6 permanent Private halls which give education according to their individual educational programmes. They are related to the University in a federal system. More than 22,000 students study here and almost half of them are foreigners from 140 countries of the world. So it's truly international alma mater.

Christopher Francis Patten was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 2003.

The organization of studies is unusual in Oxford. Undergraduate studies are organized as a system of small-group tutorials at the Colleges. Main forms of studies here are classes, lectures, seminars and laboratory work. Postgraduate studies are held mostly at the central University.

Oxford University doesn't have one main campus, all its buildings and some facilities are scattered throughout the city. To visit University offices students should wear traditional academic dress. The oldest world's university museum is just here – in Oxford. What is more, it has the largest university press center in the world and the biggest library in the country.

Thousands of students in the world dream about studying in Oxford. But it's not so easy to get here. Only the most prospective students can apply through the UCAS application system.

#### Exercise 4.15. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Where is Oxford University located?
- 2. What is the quality of education in Oxford University?
- 3. What are the famous graduates of Oxford University?
- 4. When did the history of Oxford University start?
- 5. How is Oxford University considered to be?
- 6. What parts does the University consist of?
- 7. Who is Chancellor of the University of Oxford?
- 8. What are the main forms of studies in Oxford University?
- 9. How many students study in Oxford University?
- 10. What museum is in Oxford University?

#### Exercise 4.16. Retell the text, use the following phrases.

- 1. I'd like to tell you a few words ...
- 2. The title of the text I've read is ...
- 3. This text is about ... / This text tells about ...
- 4. At the beginning of the text ...
- 5. Then / Next ... / Further on ...
- 6. At the end of the text
- 7. As far as I know ...
- 8. In my opinion ...
- 9. My favourite part is where / about ... because ...
- 10. I agree / disagree with the author that ...
- 11. On the one hand ..., on the other hand ....
- 12. I was surprised to read that ...
- 13. There was some new information for me: ...
- 14. I find this text interesting / boring because ...
- 15. In conclusion I'd like to say that ...

### Exercise 4.17. Make short reports about universities and colleges in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- 1. Cambridge University.
- 2. The University of Nottingham.
- 3. University College London.
- 4. King's College London.
- 5. University of Bristol.
- 6. The University of Warwick.
- 7. The University of Glasgow.
- 8. University of Birmingham.
- 9. The University of Southampton.
- 10. London School of Economics and Political Science.

# Exercise 4.18. Make a dialogue, discussing what new you have learnt about Oxford University.

#### Example:

Student A – Are you a student of Oxford University?

Student B – Yes, I am. I am a second-year student.

Student A – Could you tell me about Oxford University?

Student B —With pleasure. The University of Oxford is a unique educational institution.

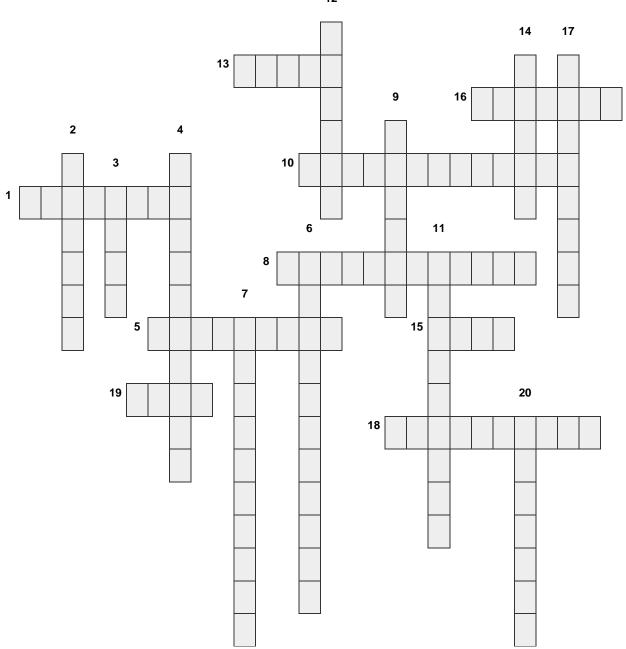
#### Exercise 4.19. Take a Quiz. EDUCATION IN THE UK

#### Across

- 1. one of the periods of time when universities are closed
- 5. someone who is in charge of a school
- 8. a female head teacher
- 10. a school in Britain for children above the age of eleven in which children of all abilities are taught
  - 13. a mark that a student is given for his work or for an examination
- 15. a judgment, expressed as a number of letter, about the quality of a piece of work done at school, college or university
  - 16. a person, who studies at a college or university
  - 18. a male head teacher
  - 19. a short informal test

#### Down

- 2. a place where children go to be educated
- 3. one of the periods into which a year is divided at school, college or university
- 4. an institution of higher education and research which awards academic degrees in several academic disciplines
  - 6. a spoken or written test of knowledge, especially an important one
  - 7. the group of subjects studied in school, college or university
  - 9. a successfully completed part of a course at a university or college
  - 11. a list of the times when classes in school or university happen
  - 12. in the US a final year student of high school or university
  - 14. a person, especially a child at school, who is being taught
- 17. one of the two periods of time that a year at high schools and universities is divided into, especially in the US
- 20. an area of knowledge which is studied in school, college or university



# Exercise 4.19. Make a story describing your university. Use the following words.

- 1) higher education высшее образование;
- 2) to make a career делать карьеру;
- 3) faculty факультет;
- 4) bachelor's degree степень бакалавра;
- 5) master's degree степень магистра;
- 6) dormitory (сокр. dorm) общежитие;
- 7) freshman первокурсник;
- 8) sophomore второкурсник;

- 9) semester семестр;
- 10) to enrol in the course учиться на курсе (изучать какой-то предмет);
  - 11) compulsory обязательный;
  - 12) optional необязательный, опциональный;
  - 13) elective course факультативный курс;
- 14) scholarship стипендия (частичное или полное финансирование учебы);
- 15) to graduate from заканчивать (учебное заведение), выпускаться;
  - 16) graduate (разг. grad) выпускник;
  - 17) internship стажировка;
  - 18) dream job работа мечты.

#### **Unit 5. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

#### Vocabulary

"green belt" «зелёный пояс»

agricultural land поля

decision-making process процесс принятия решений department store универсальный магазин

enjoyment развлечения

Irish ирландский язык official language официальный язык Scottish ирландский язык

shipping судоходство

Stock Exchange Лондонская фондовая биржа

to appoint назначать to be referred to называться to consist of состоять из

to cover an area занимать территорию to pass time проводить время tributary приток (реки)

urban area городская территория

Welsh валлийский язык

wooded land леса

woolen fabric шерстяная ткань

### Exercise 5.1. Match each adjective with a noun. Make up your own sentences with the word combinations.

Example: a beautiful lake – They spent their summer holidays on the shore of a beautiful lake.

Adjective	Noun
1. historic	a. territory
2. chief	b. country
3. major	c. sea
4. official	d. roles
5. woolen	e. river
6. big	f. part
7. small	g. name
8. official	h. isle
9. Irish	j. fabric
10.different	i. language

# Exercise 5.2. Read the international words and try to translate them. Make up your own sentences with the words.

Example: I am a sports fan and a football enthusiast.

Central

Constitutional

Diagonal

Monarchy

Official

**Parliament** 

Port

Symbolic

System

**Territory** 

Exercise 5.3. Read the title of the text and try to predict the main idea. Then read the text. Don't forget to use the vocabulary.

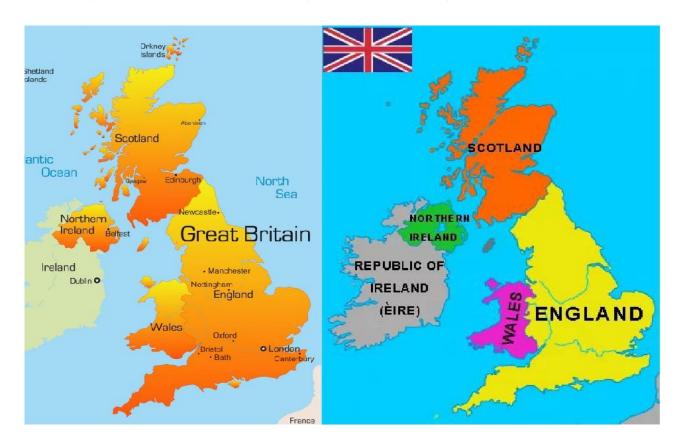
### THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historic part) or the British Isles. London is the capital of Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

The UK is an island state: it is composed of some 5,500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are: Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller then France or Spain), with an area of some 244,100 square kilometres. The UK is situated off the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and northwest and the North Sea on the east and is separated from the European continent by the English Channel (or La Manche) and the Strait of Dover (or Pas de Calais).



Pic. 5.1. The UK (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn (388 km), flowing along the border between England and Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon, famed by Shakespeare; the Thames (354 km), which flows eastward to the port of London and some others. The Severn is the longest river in England and the Thames is the most important. The swiftest flowing river in the British Isles is the Spey. Part of the border between Scotland and England is along the lower reaches of the Tweed, near which is made the woolen fabric that bears its name.

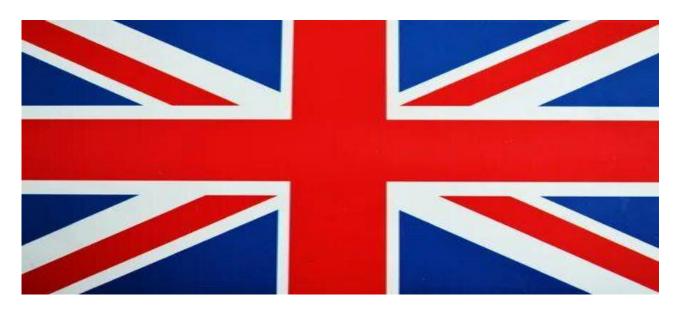
They are many lakes in Great Britain. On the northwest side of the Pennine system lies the Lake District, containing the beautiful lakes which give it its name.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, and Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. There are fourteen other countries in the world with more people.

English is not the only language which people use in the UK. English is the official language. But some people speak Scottish in western Scotland, Welsh – in parts of northern and central Wales, and Irish in Northern Ireland.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The up-right red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.



Pic. 5.2. The Union Jack (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch reigns with the support of Parliament. The powers of the monarch are not defined precisely. Everything today is done in the King's name. He appoints all the Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Everything is done however on the advice of the elected Government, and the monarch takes no part in the decision-making process. British Parliament consists of two chambers known as the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet together on symbolic occasions such as coronation of a new monarch or the opening of Parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one of the three which is true power.



Pic. 5.3. London (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

# Exercise 5.4. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- 1. The UK is an island state ...
- 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland occupies ...
  - 3. The United Kingdom is a constitutional ...
  - 4. The monarch takes ...
  - 5. The population of the United Kingdom is ...
  - 6. The chief rivers of Great Britain are ...
  - 7. British Parliament consists of ...
  - 8. The most important ports are ...
  - 9. Parliament and the monarch have ...
  - 10. The powers of the monarch ...

#### Exercise 5.5. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. The United Kingdom is	a. people use in the UK
2. British Parliament consists of	b. lakes in Great Britain
3. The flag of the United Kingdom	c. all the Ministers, including the
	Prime Minister
4. Parliament and the monarch	d. it is composed of some 5,500 is-
have different roles	lands
5. English is not the only language	e. the official language
which	
6. They are many	f. one of the world's smaller coun-
	tries
7. The King appoints	g. a constitutional monarchy
8. The UK is an island state:	h. two chambers
9. English is	i. in the government of the country
10. The UK is	j. is made up of three crosses

Exercise 5.6. Match the words and their definitions.

Word	Definition
1. country	a. a municipality of primary status
2. island	b. the group of people who officially control a
	country
3. capital	c. the number of people in a single area
4. population	d. the public persona who officially embodies a
	state
5. government	e. a distinct part of the world, such as a state, na-
	tion, or other political entity
6. Parliament	f. a system of communication used by people liv-
	ing in a particular country
7. monarch	g. a natural wide flow of fresh water across the
	land into the sea
8. language	h. a land surrounded by water
9. river	i. a piece of cloth representing country or organi-
	zation
10. flag	j. in some countries, the group of (usually) elected
	politicians or other people who make the laws for
	their country

### Exercise 5.7. Agree or disagree with the information according to the text.

- 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland occupies the territory of Europe.
  - 2. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary republic.
- 3. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of four crosses.
  - 4. British Parliament consists of two chambers.
  - 5. A queen is a Head of State in the UK.
  - 6. English is the only language which people use in the UK.
  - 7. The swiftest flowing river in the British Isles is the Thames.
  - 8. The population of the United Kingdom is over 75 million people.
  - 9. Edinburgh is the capital of Great Britain and the United Kingdom.
  - 10. The UK is an island state.

#### Exercise 5.8. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What are the main parts of the UK?
- 2. Why is the UK also called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
  - 3. Which parts of the UK occupy the two main islands?
  - 4. What is the area of the UK?
- 5. Is Great Britain a large or a small country in area and in population?
  - 6. Which river is associated with the name of Shakespeare?
  - 7. Which is the swiftest flowing river in the UK?
  - 8. What is the Lake District known for?
  - 9. How long is the longest river in the UK and which river is it?
  - 10. Who is the Head of State is the UK?

#### Exercise 5.9. Find the English equivalents in the text.

- 1. Великобритания одна из самых маленьких стран мира.
- 2. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии занимает территорию Британских островов.
  - 3. Великобритания островное государство.
- 4. Северн самая длинная река в Англии, а Темза самая важная.

- 5. Английский не единственный язык, на котором говорят в Великобритании.
- 6. Лондон столица Великобритании и Соединенного Королевства.
- 7. Флаг Соединенного Королевства, известный как Юнион Джек, состоит из трех крестов.
- 8. Соединенное Королевство является конституционной монархией.
  - 9. Монарх правит при поддержке парламента.
- 10. Британский парламент состоит из двух палат, известных как Палата общин и Палата лордов.

# Exercise 5.10. Discuss in pairs advantages and disadvantages of living in London and in Glasgow using the vocabulary (text).

#### Example:

Student A: Hello. Where were you born?

Student B: Hello. I was born in Glasgow.

Student A: Is it a big a city.

Student B: Yes, it is.

Student A: Do you like living here?

Student B: Yes, I do. There are a lot of advantages.

#### Exercise 5.11. Make a summary of the text according to the plan.

- 1. The title of the text is ...
- 2. The first paragraph is about ...
- 3. The next paragraph states ...
- 4. Give your opinion

# Exercise 5.12. Translate the words and collocations and make a story (10 sentences) about a life in the UK with them.

- 1) to occupy the territory of;
- 2) to consist of;
- 3) the official name of the state;
- 4) to be the capital of;
- 5) to be an island state;

- 6) to be situated off;
- 7) to be a constitutional monarchy;
- 8) to appoint;
- 9) to take part in the decision-making process;
- 10) to have roles in the government of.

#### Exercise 5.13. Revision (text).

- 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the territory of ...
  - 1) British Isles;
  - 2) Europe;
  - 3) Eurasia;
  - 4) America.
  - 2. It consists of ... main parts.
  - a) five;
  - b) four;
  - c) two;
  - d) three.
  - 3. ... is the official name of the state
  - a) the UK;
  - b) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
  - c) Great Britain;
  - d) Britain.
  - 4. The UK is a(an) ... state.
  - a) peninsular;
  - b) island;
  - c) inland;
  - d) archipelago.
  - 5. The UK is one of the world's ... countries.
  - a) big;
  - b) small;
  - c) bigger;
  - d) smaller.

- 6. The UK is an island state: it is composed of some ... islands, large and small.
  - a) 3,500;
  - b) 5,500;
  - c) 5,005;
  - d) 5,350.
  - 7. The UK occupies the area of some ... square kilometres.
  - a) 244,100;
  - b) 254,400;
  - c) 244,500;
  - d) 234,300.
- 8. The UK is situated off the northwest coast of Europe between ... on the north and northwest and ... on the east.
  - a) the Pacific Ocean / the North Sea;
  - b) the Atlantic Ocean / the Black Sea;
  - c) the Pacific Ocean / the North Sea;
  - d) the Atlantic Ocean / the North Sea.
  - 9. The Severn is the ... river in England.
  - a) longest;
  - b) swiftest;
  - c) deepest;
  - d) clearest.
  - 10. The United Kingdom is a(an)....
  - a) constitutional monarchy;
  - b) presidential republic;
  - c) absolute monarchy;
  - d) parliamentary republic.
  - 11. The powers of the ... are not defined precisely.
  - a) Parliament;
  - b) monarch;
  - c) House of Lords;
  - d) Government.
- 12.British ... consists of two chambers known as the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
  - a) Government;
  - b) Civil Service;
  - c) Cabinet;
  - d) Parliament.

# **Exercise 5.14. Translate the following text**

#### **LONDON**

When we think of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and other European capitals, we think of them as "cities". When we think of the whole of modern London, the capital city of England and the United Kingdom, that great area covering several hundred square kilometres, we don't think of it as a "city", not even as a city and its suburbs. Modern London is not only the city that has steadily become larger though the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns, and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one urban area.



Pic. 5.4. London (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

London is situated upon both banks of the river Thames, it is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Its population is about 7 million people.

London dominates the life of Britain. It is the chief port of the country and the most important commercial, manufacturing and cultural centre.

London consists of three parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End.

The City covers an area of about 2,6 square kilometres in the heart of London. About half a million people work in the City but only less than

6000 live here. It is financial centre of the UK with many banks, offices and Stock Exchange. But the City is also a marker for goods of almost every kind, from all parts of the world.

The West End can be called the centre of London. Here are the historical palaces as well as famous parks. Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner is also here. Among other parks are Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park. In the West End is Buckingham Palace which is the King's residence, and the Palace of Westminster which is the seat of Parliament.



Pic. 5.5. London (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

The best-known streets here are Whitehall with important Government offices, Downing Street, the London residence of Prime Minister and the place where the Cabinet meets, Fleet Street where most newspapers have their offices, Harley Street where the highest paid doctors live, and some others.



Pic. 5.6. London (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

The name "West End" came to be associated with wealth, luxury, and goods of high quality. It is the area of the largest department stores, cinemas and hotels. There are about 40 theatres, several concert halls, many museums including the British Museum, and the best art galleries.

It is the West End where the University of London is centred with Bloomsbury as London's student quarter.

Visitors with plenty of money to spend and who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to pass most of their time in the West End.

The Port of London is to the east of the City. Here, today there are kilomentres and kilomentres of docks, and the great industrial areas that depend upon shipping. This is the East End of London, unattractive in appearance, but very important to the country's commerce.

In recent times London has grown so large, that the Government has decided that it must spread no farther. It is now surrounded by a "green belt", a belt of agricultural and wooded land on which new buildings may be put up only with permission of the planning authorities.

# Exercise 5.15. Answer the following questions

- 1. What is the area of London?
- 2. What is the population of London?
- 3. What parts does London consist of?
- 4. Which part of London can be called its centre?
- 5. Which are the best-known streets in London?
- 6. What makes London important for the life of Great Britain?

- 7. What are the most famous sights of London?
- 8. What name has become associated with wealth, luxury and high quality goods?
  - 9. Where is the University of London centred?
  - 10. Where is the Port of London located?

## Exercise 5.16. Retell the text, use the following phrases.

- 1. I'd like to tell you a few words ...
- 2. The title of the text I've read is ...
- 3. This text is about ... / This text tells about ...
- 4. At the beginning of the text ...
- 5. Then / Next ... / Further on ...
- 6. At the end of the text
- 7. As far as I know ...
- 8. In my opinion ...
- 9. My favourite part is where / about ... because ...
- 10. I agree / disagree with the author that ...
- 11. On the one hand ..., on the other hand ....
- 12. I was surprised to read that ...
- 13. There was some new information for me: ...
- 14. I find this text interesting / boring because ...
- 15. In conclusion I'd like to say that ...

# Exercise 5.17. Make short reports about famous people of Great Britain and places of attractions in London, the list could be added

- 1. Famous writers, for example, William Shakespeare, Jane Austen, Agatha Christie, Charls Dickens.
- 2. Famous Poets, for example, Lord Byron, Robert Burns, and Thomas Hardy.
- 3. Famous Composers, for example, William Byrd, Thomas Tallis, John Taverner, Henry Purcell, Edward Elgar, Arthur Sullivan, Ralph Vaughan Williams, and Benjamin Britten.
  - 4. British naturalist Charles Darwin.
  - 5. Mathematician and scientist Sir Isaac Newton.
  - 6. Musician and composer John Lennon.
  - 7. The London Eye.
  - 8. Tower Bridge.
  - 9. Westminster Abbey.
  - 10. Buckingham Palace.
  - 11. Big Ben.
  - 12. The Shard.

# Exercise 5.18. Make a dialogue, discussing what new you have learnt about London

Example:

*Student A – Are you from London?* 

Student B - Yes, I am. I was born here. It's my native city.

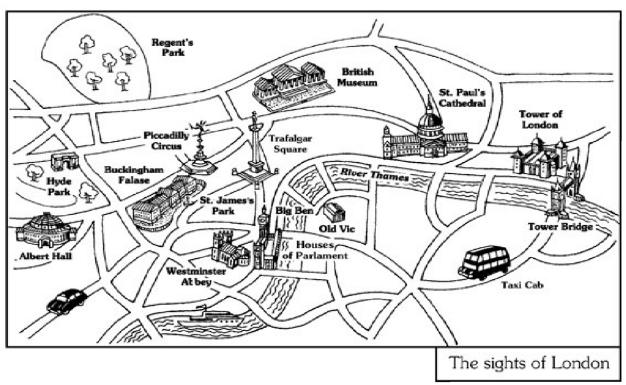
Student A – Could you tell me about the most interesting places to visit.

Student B – There are a lot of them.

Student A – Tell me about the West End.

Student B - Ok.

# Exercise 5.19. Write a story describing your journey (walking tour) around London. Use the following map, words or use your own.



Pic. 5.7. London (Изображение взято из свободных источников)

- 1. to go along Albert Hall
- 2. to turn right / left into...
- 3. to take the first turning on your left/ right
- 4. to get to...
- 5. to keep going
- 6. Big Ben
- 7. Trafalgar Square

- 8. Regent's Park
- 9. British Museum
- 10. St. Paul's Cathedral
- 11. Tower of London
- 12. Houses of Parliament
- 13. Westminster Abbey
- 14. St. Jame's Park
- 15. Buckingham Palace

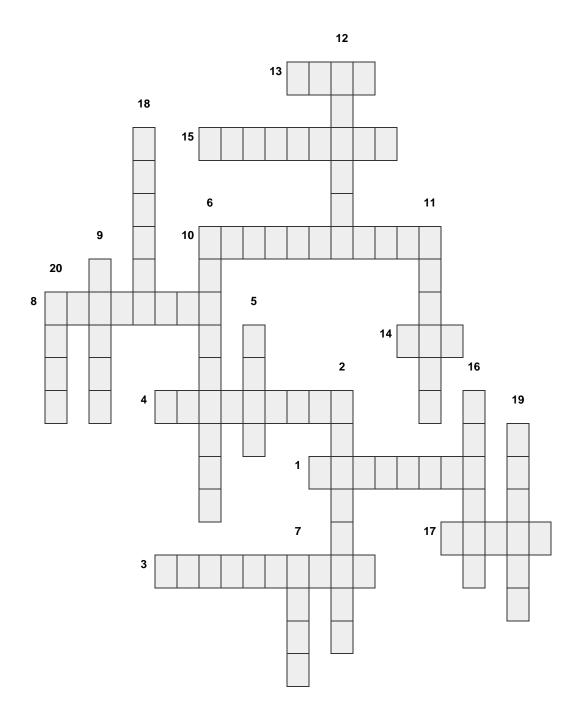
#### Exercise 5.20. Take a Quiz. London

#### Across

- 1. What gallery can you visit in Trafalgar Square?
- 3. Ceremonial guardians of the Tower of London.
- 4. An area of South East London which is notable for giving its name to the Meridian.
- 8. A theatre in St Martin's Lane, Westminster, built as one of London's largest and most luxurious "family" variety theatres.
  - 10. What Abbey plays the role of the Royal church?
  - 13. The nickname of London underground.
  - 14. What color are buses in London?
  - 15. What square is situated in geographical center of London?
- 17. Historic castle located on the north bank of the River Thames in central London founded in 1066.

#### Down

- 2. A major international airport in London.
- 5. Who is the Sovereign of Great Britain?
- 6. The oldest tennis tournament in the world, which was first held in London in 1877.
  - 7. Britain's national gallery of international modern art.
  - 9. A famous theatre in London.
  - 11. What birds are the national symbols of London?
  - 12. What is the most famous clock in Great Britain?
  - 16. In Trafalgar Square there is a monument to Admiral ...
  - 18. A river that flows through southern England including London.
  - 19. What is the Tower of London now?
- 20. The historic centre and the primary central business district of London.



#### ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Использование учебного пособия «Английский язык» для обучающихся по всем направлениям подготовки Красноярского ГАУ способствует успешному овладению дисциплиной «Иностранный язык», помогает формированию и совершенствованию межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции, развитию языковых навыков и речевых умений на основе межкультурного подхода, самостоятельному применению этих знаний в разнообразных ситуациях иноязычного общения, способствует более глубокому формированию универсальных компетенций благодаря расширению возможностей использования аутентичных источников на английском языке.

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#### **SUPPLEMENT**

# ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

#### ГЛАГОЛ ТО BE В ФОРМЕ PRESENT SIMPLE

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am	Am I?	I am not.
You are	Are you?	You are not.
He is	Is he?	He is not.
She is	Is she?	She is not.
It is	Is it?	It is not.
We are	Are we?	We are not.
You are	Are you?	You are not.
They are	Are they?	They are not.

Вопросительные предложения с глаголом *to be* (общие вопросы) образуются путем инверсии: личные формы этого глагола ставятся перед подлежащим:

Am I free? Is he a student? Are you a student?

Отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи отрицательной частицы *not*, которая ставится после глагола:

He is not in Moscow.

They are not sisters.

# ГЛАГОЛ ТО ВЕ В ФОРМЕ PAST AND FUTURE SIMPLE Прошедшее время (Past Simple)

Утвердительная форма: *I (he, she, it) was. You (we, they) were.* 

Вопросительная форма: Was I (he, she, it)?

Were you (we, they)?

Отрицательная форма: I(he, she, it) was not (wasn't).

You (we, they) were not weren't.

*I was busy yesterday.* – Я был занят вчера.

Were you at home at 5? – Вы были дома в 5 часов?

He was not ready. – Он не был готов.

# Будущее время (Future Simple)

Утвердительная форма: I (we) shall, will (I'll, we 'll) be busy tomorrow.

You (he, she, it, they) will (you'll) be at

home.

Вопросительная форма: Shall, will I (we) be free tomorrow? Will you (he, she, they) be present?

Отрицательная форма: She will not be ready.

# НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Настоящее неопределенное (*Present Simple/Indefinite*) употребляется для обозначения действия, относящегося к настоящему времени в широком смысле слова. Эта форма обозначает действия, относящиеся и к моменту речи, и к настоящему периоду, происходящие как бы вне времени. Она не указывает ни на длительность, ни на завершенность, ни на предшествование действия. *Present Simple / Indefinite* употребляется:

1. Для обозначения простых фактов и общих истин:

The coffee beans grow well in Brazil. Кофейные бобы хорошо растут в Бразилии.

Brazil produces good coffee. Бразилия производит хороший кофе. Water boils at 100 degrees C. Вода закипает при 100 °C.

2. Для выражения повседневных, повторяющихся действий, привычек, обычаев:

 $\it I have a cup of coffee every morning.$  Каждое утро я выпиваю чашку кофе.

We always see the New Year in at home. Новый год мы всегда встречаем дома.

- 3. Для выражения будущего действия:
- а) с глаголами, обозначающими движение: *to come* приходить, *to leave* уезжать, *to go* уходить и др. В этом случае указание на будущее действие выражено либо наречием времени *tomorrow* (завтра), *soon* (скоро) и т. д., либо контекстом:

John leaves for Moscow next week (soon). Джон уезжает в Москву на следующей неделе (скоро).

б) в условных и временных обстоятельственных предложениях после союзов: *if* если, *in case* в случае, *supposing* предположим, *unless* если не, *when* когда, *before* перед, *till* (*until*) до, *as soon as* как только,

provided если только, while пока и др. (В соответствующих русских предложениях глагол стоит в будущем времени.)

*If I answer well, I'll get a "five"*. Если я хорошо отвечу, я получу «пять».

4. Для обозначения действия, совершающегося в момент речи, с глаголами восприятия (to see видеть, to hear слышать), умственной деятельности (to understand понимать, to know знать и т. д.), чувства (to love любить, to hate ненавидеть, to like нравиться, to prefer предпочитать и т. д.), обладания (to belong принадлежать, to contain содержать, to possess обладать, владеть и т. д.):

*I see you*. Я тебя вижу.

I understand what you mean. Я понимаю, что ты имеешь в виду.

I like strong tea. Я люблю крепкий чай.

This book belongs to my father. Эта книга принадлежит моему отцу.

Present Simple / Indefinite часто употребляется с наречиями, выражающими частотность: always всегда, often часто, seldom редко, sometimes иногда, never никогда, hardly ever почти никогда, nearly always почти всегда, usually обычно, generally как правило и т. д. Наречия обычно ставятся перед глаголом.

Например:

I always get up early. Я всегда встаю рано.

We often go to the theatre. Мы часто ходим в театр.

They never quarrel. Они никогда не ссорятся.

В предложениях с глаголом to be наречия, выражающие частотность, стоят после форм этого глагола.

Например:

I am never late to the class. Я никогда не опаздываю на уроки.

She is sometimes afraid of darkness. Иногда она боится темноты.

# Образование Present Simple / Indefinite

*Present Simple (Indefinite)* по форме совпадает с инфинитивом глагола (без частицы *to*) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего суффикс *-s (-es)*. Таким образом, утвердительная форма Present Simple (Indefinite) – синтетическая.

Например:

to swim – плавать:

I (we, you, they) swim well.

He (she, it) swims well.

## Правила написания суффикса -s (-es)

Написание суффикса 3-го лица единственного числа зависит от конечной буквы основы инфинитива.

1. Если инфинитив оканчивается на -y с предшествующей гласной, на звонкую или глухую согласную или на немое e, то прибавляется суффикс -s.

# Например:

to play играть – plays

to spend тратить – spends

 $to \ ask \$ спрашивать  $- \ asks$ 

to take брать – takes

2. Если инфинитив оканчивается на гласную -o или согласные -sh, -ss, -x, -ch, -tch, то прибавляется -es.

## Например:

to go идти – goes

to wash мыть – washes

to pass проходить – passes

to catch хватать – catches

to teach учить – teaches

3. Если инфинитив оканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной, то -y меняется на -i- и прибавляется -es.

## Например:

to fly летать – flies

to carry нести – carries

to try пытаться – tries

to study заниматься — studies

# Образование вопросительной и отрицательной форм Present Simple / Indefinite

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола  $to\ do\ ($ в 3-м лице единственного числа -does) и инфинитива знаменательного глагола (без частицы to). Это значит, что вопросительные и отрицательные формы образуются аналитически. В отрицательной форме после вспомогательного глагола употребляется частица  $not\ ($ краткая форма  $n\ 't)$ .

Do you swim well?

We don't swim well.

#### ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Прошедшее простое Past Simple / Indefinite употребляется:

1. Для описания действий, происходивших в прошлом, как завершившихся, так и не завершившихся в прошлом, но не связанных с настоящим. Прошедшее действие может характеризоваться обстоятельством времени (yesterday вчера, last week на прошлой неделе, a month ago месяц назад, on Sunday в воскресенье, in 2020 в 2020 году и др.).

Например:

Dr Nixon taught at the Oxford University last year. Доктор Никсон преподавал в Оксфордском университете в прошлом году.

I met your brother the other day. На днях я встретил твоего брата.

2. Для описания ряда последовательных действий или событий в прошлом.

Например:

Mr West came up to the house, took the key out of his pocket and opened the door. Мистер Уэст подошел к дому, достал из кармана ключ и открыл дверь.

3. Для описания обычных, повторяющихся (или не повторяющихся) действий в прошлом.

Например:

When Mr Dance was a student, he never rode his bike to classes. Когда мистер Данс был студентом, он никогда не ездил на занятия на велосипеде.

When Mr Dance was a student, he rode his bike to classes. Когда мистер Данс был студентом, он ездил на занятия на велосипеде.

В аналогичных случаях вместо *Past Simple/Indefinite* зачастую употребляется также *used* (*to*) в сочетании с инфинитивом, что переводится на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида в прошедшем времени, часто с наречием обычно.

Например:

When Mr Dance was a student, he used to ride a bike to classes. Когда мистер Данс был студентом, он (обычно) ездил на занятия на велосипеде.

# Образование Past Simple / Indefinite

Форма *Past Simple/Indefinite* правильных глаголов образуется синтетически путем прибавления к основе инфинитива суффикса *-ed*:

to talk говорить — talked

to work работать – worked

to end заканчивать – ended

to open открывать – opened.

Если основа оканчивается на немое e, то  $Past\ Simple\ /\ Indefinite$  образуется при помощи -d.

Например:

to like нравиться – liked

to live жить -lived.

Суффикс -ed произносится как [d], [t] или [id]: lived, worked, decided. Форма Past Simple / Indefinite неправильных глаголов образуется различными другими способами: to speak говорить — spoke; to meet встречать — met; to know знать — knew.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы *Past Simple / Indefinite* образуются аналитически при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to do* в *Past Simple / Indefinite* и инфинитива знаменательного глагола (без *to*):

*Did you meet him yesterday?* Ты встретил его вчера? *I didn't meet him yesterday.* Я не встретил его вчера.

#### БУДУЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Будущее простое *Future Simple / Indefinite* употребляется для выражения однократного или повторяющегося обычного действия или ряда последовательных действий в будущем.

Например:

Next year I shall finish school. В будущем году я окончу школу.

In winter Nick will go to the country every Sunday. Зимой Коля будет ездить за город каждое воскресенье.

На будущее время в предложении могут указывать обстоятельства времени: *tomorrow* завтра, *next week* на следующей неделе, *next year* в будущем году, *in a week* через неделю, *in a few days* через несколько дней, *one of these days* на днях и т. д.

Например:

One of these days we shall go to the country. На днях мы поедем за город.

# Образование Future Simple / Indefinite

*Future Simple / Indefinite* образуется аналитически — при помощи вспомогательного глагола *shall* для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа и *will* для всех остальных лиц и инфинитива без частицы *to* знаменательного глагола (*shall/will* + ask):

They will ask.

They will not ask.

Will they ask?

## НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Настоящее продолженное *Present Progressive / Continuous* представляет собой длительный вид настоящего времени и употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, протекающего в момент речи или в настоящий период времени. В этом случае настоящее продолженное указывает на то, что действие, совершающееся в настоящий момент, началось до этого момента и будет продолжаться после него. На длительный характер действия могут указывать обстоятельства времени: now сейчас, right now, at this moment в данный момент, today сегодня, this week (month, year) на этой неделе (в этом месяце, году) и т. д.

#### Например:

It's raining hard today, and the children are playing inside all the time. Сегодня идет сильный дождь и дети играют дома целый день.

Helen is listening to the news right now. Как раз сейчас Елена слушает последние известия.

2. Для выражения будущего действия (как и настоящее время в русском языке), когда налицо намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении. В этом случае на будущее действие указывают наречия *tomorrow* завтра, *soon* скоро и другие или контекст:

Jim's plane is arriving in London at 7.00 tonight. Самолет Джима прилетает в Лондон сегодня в 7 часов вечера.

They are leaving Moscow next week. На следующей неделе они уезжают из Москвы.

They are going to the south. Они едут на юг.

# Примечание

Глаголы чувственного восприятия (to hear слышать, to see видеть), умственной деятельности (to know знать, to understand понимать, to remember помнить, to forget забывать), чувств (to like нравиться, to love любить, to hate ненавидеть), желания (to want хотеть, to wish желать), принадлежности (to belong принадлежать, to possess владеть) и глагол to be быть, как правило, не употребляются в Present Progressive / Continuous. Значение длительности процесса, происходящего в настоящий момент, эти глаголы передают формами Present Simple / Indefinite.

Do you hear what he is saying? Вы слышите, что он говорит?

Do you understand what he is saying? Вы понимаете, что он говорит?

3. Сочетание Present Progressive / Continuous глагола to go с инфинитивом очень часто употребляется для выражения намерения совершить действие или уверенности в его совершении.

Например:

I'm going to work in summer. Я собираюсь работать летом.

He is going to learn the poem by heart. Он собирается выучить это стихотворение наизусть.

# Образование Present Progressive / Continuous

Present Progressive / Continuous образуется при помощи Present Simple / Indefinite вспомогательного глагола to be и Participle I знаменательного глагола (am / is / are + sitting).

Утвердительная форма: I am sitting.

You, we, they are sitting.

She, he, it is sitting.

Отрицательная форма: I am not sitting.

You, we, they are not sitting.

She, he, it is not sitting.

Вопросительная форма: Am I sitting?

Are you, we, they sitting? Is she, he, it sitting?

# ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Прошедшее продолженное (длительное) Past Progressive / Continuous употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, протекавшего (длившегося) в определенный момент в прошлом, который обозначен либо обстоятельством времени, либо другим действием в прошлом. При этом ни начало, ни конец длительного действия неизвестны.

Например:

I was writing a letter at 5 o'clock. В 5 часов я писал письмо.

 $\it I$  was writing a letter when you came. Я писал письмо, когда вы пришли.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, протекавшего в определенный период времени в прошлом (from six to seven с шести до семи, all day long last Saturday весь день в прошлую субботу, the whole day yesterday весь вчерашний день и т. д.).

#### Например:

I was writing a composition the whole day yesterday. Вчера я целый день писал сочинение.

И в этом случае начало и конец длительного действия неизвестны, важно только, что оно длилось весь указанный период времени.

В обоих случаях *Past Progressive / Continuous* употребляется, когда нужно подчеркнуть сам процесс действия, его продолженность. Если же важен только факт совершения действия, то употребляется *Past Simple / Indefinite*.

# Например:

I wrote a composition the whole day yesterday. Я писал сочинение вчера целый день.

Кроме того, *Past Progressive / Continuous* может употребляться для выражения одновременных действий, протекавших в прошлом в один и тот же момент.

#### Например:

The children were playing while their mother was watching them. Дети играли, в то время как их мать наблюдала за ними.

As I was taking a shower, Mother was cooking breakfast. В то время, когда я принимала душ, мама готовила завтрак.

Past Progressive / Continuous может выражать намерение, относящееся к прошлому, в основном с глаголами движения: to come приходить, to go идти, to leave уезжать, to start отправляться и др.:

My friend was glad that I was leaving for the South. Мой друг порадовался, что я собираюсь ехать на юг.

# Примечание

Past Progressive / Continuous не употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия: to hear, to see и другими глаголами, не имеющими длительного вида (См. Present Progressive / Continuous)

# Образование Past Progressive / Continuous

 $Past\ Progressive\ /\ Continuous\ образуется\ аналитическим путем из сочетания вспомогательного глагола to be в <math>Past\ Simple\ /\ Indefinite\$ и  $Participle\ I$  знаменательного глагола (was / were + working).

Утвердительная форма: I, she, he, it was working.

Отрицательная форма: I, she, he, it was not working.

We, you, they were not working.

Вопросительная форма: Was I, she, he, it working?

Were we, you, they working?

### НАСТОЯЩЕЕ СОВЕРШЕННОЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Настоящее совершенное простое время *Present Perfect Simple* употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, завершившегося к моменту речи, поэтому его можно назвать преднастоящим. Время действия, как правило, не указывается, оно не имеет значения, так как важен сам факт совершения действия к настоящему моменту или его результат.

Например:

I have seen the film and I think it is dull. Я видел фильм и считаю его скучным.

(Форма *have seen* выражает действие, которое закончилось к моменту речи, до настоящего времени, т. е. преднастоящее. С настоящим его связывает результат – мнение о фильме или тот факт, что фильм уже просмотрен, и не важно, когда фильм был просмотрен.)

Ann has read this book. Аня (уже) прочитала эту книгу.

#### Примечание

Если время действия указано, то употребляется  $Past\ Sim-ple/Indefinite$ :

Ann read this book last month. Аня прочитала эту книгу в прошлом месяце.

В этом значении *Present Perfect Simple* часто употребляется с наречиями *just* только что и *already* уже, а в отрицательных предложениях — с *yet* еще. Эти наречия подчеркивают тот факт, что действие, которое началось в прошлом, завершилось очень близко к моменту речи (к настоящему моменту).

# Например:

The mail has just come. Почта только что пришла.

We have already come to a definite conclusion. Мы уже пришли к определенному заключению.

I haven't seen her yet. Я ее еще не видел.

2. Для выражения действия, которое завершилось, но тот период, в которое оно происходило, еще продолжается и может быть обозначен обстоятельством времени *today* сегодня, *this week* на этой неделе, *this month* в этом месяце, *this year* в этом году, *this century* в нашем веке и др.

## Например:

 $\it I$  have seen the film twice this week. Я дважды видел этот фильм на этой неделе.

#### Примечание

Если время действия истекло, глагол употребляется в Past Simple / Indefinite. Так, например, днем или вечером мы можем сказать:

I wrote a letter this morning. Сегодня утром я написал письмо.

Но если разговор происходит утром, то мы скажем: *I have written a letter this morning*. И в первом, и во втором предложении глагол переводится на русский язык в прошедшем времени.

3. Для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось до настоящего времени и протекает в настоящем, т. е. действия, которое охватывает целый период времени, включающий и настоящий момент (= преднастоящее + настоящее).

#### Например:

*I have known him all my life*. Я знаю его всю жизнь. (= Я знал его раньше и знаю сейчас.)

Глагол в *Present Perfect Simple* в этом значении переводится на русский язык глаголом в настоящем времени.

# Образование Present Perfect Simple

 $Present\ Perfect\ Simple\$ образуется аналитически при помощи вспомогательного глагола  $to\ have\$ в  $Present\ Simple/Indefinite\ +\ Participle\ II$  знаменательного глагола  $(have\ +\ done).$ 

# Утвердительная форма

I	have done	We	
		You	have done
She		They	
He	has done		
It			

## Отрицательная форма

I	haven't done	We	
		You	haven't
She		They	done
Не	hasn't done		
It			

# Вопросительная форма (Общий вопрос)

	Ι	
	we	
Have	you they	
	they	done?
	she	
Has	he	
	it	

Вопросительная форма (Специальный вопрос)

	I	
	we	
have	you	
	they	done?
	she	
has	he	
	it	
		have you they she has he

## ПРОШЕДШЕЕ СОВЕРШЕННОЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

Прошедшее совершенное простое *Past Perfect Simple* выражает прошедшее действие, предшествовавшее какому-то определенному моменту в прошлом или завершившееся до другого действия в прошлом, иначе говоря, предпрошедшее.

Past Perfect Simple употребляется:

1. Для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Этот момент может быть указан обстоятельством времени: by 5 o'clock к пяти часам, by Saturday к субботе, by that time к тому времени, by the end of the year к концу года и др.

# Например:

She had left by the 1st of June. Она уехала (еще) до первого июня.

(Форма *had left* выражает действие, которое завершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Это предпрошедшее действие.)

I had cleaned the apartment by 5 o'clock. К пяти часам я убрала квартиру.

I had never seen him before yesterday. Я его никогда не видела до вчерашнего дня.

2. Для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже завершилось до другого, более позднего прошедшего действия, выраженного глаголом в *Past Simple*. В таких случаях *Past Perfect Simple* употребляется главным образом в сложноподчиненных предложениях.

Past Perfect Simple часто употребляется в придаточном предложении после союза after после того как.

#### Например:

After she had cried, she felt better. После того как она поплакала, ей стало легче на душе.

(Здесь употребление Past Perfect подчеркивает, что действие придаточного предложения уже завершилось до наступления действия главного предложения.)

В сложноподчиненном предложении, в котором придаточное предложение начинается с союза *before* прежде чем, до того как, *Past Perfect Simple* употребляется в главном предложении.

#### Например:

I had already cleaned the apartment before Mother came home. Я (уже) убрала квартиру, до того как мама пришла домой.

Как видно из примеров, *Past Perfect Simple* может употребляться как в главном, так и в придаточном предложении.

# Образование Past Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple образуется аналитически путем сочетания вспомогательного глагола to have в Past Simple и Participle II знаменательного глагола (had + done).

## Утвердительная форма

I She He	
It	had done
We	
You	
they	

# Отрицательная форма

I	
She	
Не	
It	had not done
We	
You	
they	

# Вопросительная форма (Общий вопрос)

Had	I she he it we you they	done?
-----	-------------------------	-------

# Вопросительная форма (Специальный вопрос)

What	had	I she he it we	done?
		we	
		you	
		they	

# ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

1. Основным способом образования множественного числа имен существительных является прибавление суффикса -s (-es) к форме существительного в единственном числе.

A тар картатар картыа bag сумкаbags сумкиa chair стулchairs стульяa table столtables столыa glass стаканglasses стаканы

2. Произношение множественного числа зависит от того звука, на который оканчивается существительное.

-s [s]	-s [z]	-es [iz]
после глухих	после звонких	после шипящих
согласных	согласных и гласных	и свистящих звуков
	Например:	
a cat – cats	a bag – bags	a rose – roses
кошка – кошки	сумка – сумки	роза – розы
a cup – cups	a girl – girls	a bus – buses
чашка – чашки	девочка – девочки	автобус – автобусы
	a boy – boys	a dish – dishes
	мальчик – мальчики	тарелка – тарелки

3. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на -s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch (т. е. на шипящий или свистящий звук), образуют множественное число путем прибавления -es, которое произносится как [iz]:

class классclasses классыbox коробкаboxes коробкиbush кустbushes кустыwatch часыwatches часы

# Примечание

Как [iz] произносится также суффикс множественного числа существительных, оканчивающихся на непроизносимую букву e с предшествующими буквами s, c, z, g (т. е. передающими шипящий или свистящий звук):

horse лошадьhorses лошадиprize призprizes призыplace местоplaces местаbridge мостbridges мосты

4. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на -y с предшествующей согласной, образуют множественное число путем прибавления суффикса -es, причем -y меняется на -i-:

baby младенец babies младенцы army армия armies армии

dictionary словарь dictionaries словари

#### Примечание

Если же перед -y стоит гласная, то множественное число образуется путем прибавления суффикса -s и -y не меняется на -i:

toy игрушка toys игрушки

day день days дни

5. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на -*o*, образуют множественное число путем прибавления -*es*:

tomato помидор tomatoes помидоры

#### Примечание

В некоторых случаях имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на -o, образуют множественное число прибавлением только -s:

1) если -о предшествует гласный

radio – radios

kangaroo – kangaroos

2) если существительное, оканчивающееся на -o, является сокращением:

kilo – kilos

*photo* – photos

6. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на -f, образуют множественное число путем изменения -f на -v и прибавлением суффикса -s:

leaf лист – leaves листья

half половина – halves половины

wolf волк – wolves волки

Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся в единственном числе на -fe, образуют множественное число путем изменения -f на -v и прибавления -s:

knife нож — knives ножи wife жена — wives жены

# ОСОБЫЕ СЛУЧАИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Ряд существительных образуют форму множественного числа особым образом. Такие существительные необходимо запомнить.

1. Следующие существительные образуют множественное число при помощи изменения корневой гласной:

```
man – men
woman – women
foot – feet
tooth – teeth
goose – geese
mouse – mice
2. Следующие существительные принимают форму:
child – children
ox – oxen
```

3. Ряд существительных имеет одну форму в единственном и множественном числе:

Sheep, deer, fish.

4. Ряд существительных имеет только одну форму – форму множественного числа:

```
spectacles — очки
glasses — очки
trousers — брюки
pajamas — пижама
tights — колготки
shorts — шорты, трусы
scissors — ножницы
```

5. Некоторые существительные латинского и греческого происхождения сохранили свои исходные формы множественного числа:

```
crisis – crises
basis – bases
analyses – analyses
datum – data
phenomenon – phenomena
formula – formulae
```

# ПАДЕЖ

В современном английском языке существительное имеет два падежа – общий (the Common Case) и притяжательный (the Possessive Case).

Существительное в общем падеже не имеет особого окончания и совпадает с формой существительного, данного в словаре. Так как существительное в общем падеже не имеет специальных окончаний,

то его отношение к другим словам в предложении определяется местом и смыслом, например:

The teacher asked the pupil. Учитель спросил ученика. The pupil asked the teacher Ученик спросил учителя.

- 1. Существительное в притяжательном падеже, как правило, служит определением к другому существительному, обозначая принадлежность предмета. В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются существительные одушевленные, имена собственные и некоторые существительные неодушевленные.
- 2. Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления суффикса 's (знак апострофа и буква s) к форме общего падежа.

Например:

the boy's bag портфель мальчика

Kate's roomкомната Катиthe horse's legнога лошадиthe children's toysигрушки детей

Произношение притяжательного падежа - 's - зависит от того, на какой звук оканчивается существительное.

3. Существительные во множественном числе оканчивающиеся на -s (-es) в притяжательном падеже получают только апостроф ('), и на произношении это не отражается.

boys [boiz] мальчики boys' [boiz] books книги мальчиков

Существительные во множественном числе, не имеющие окончания -s (-es), в притяжательном падеже получают окончание -s, которое произносится согласно правилам.

Притяжательный падеж в основном передает различные отношения принадлежности:

John's coatпальто ДжонаMary's catкошка Марии

Кроме того, притяжательный падеж передает:

а) отношение части и целого:

horse's legs ноги лошади cat's tail хвост кошки

б) отношение производителя действия к действию:

Chekhov's observations наблюдения Чехова

в) авторство:

Shakespeare's sonnets сонеты Шекспира

4. Притяжательный падеж употребляется в основном с существительными, обозначающими живые существа — человека и животных:

John's booksкниги Джонаthe dog's eyesглаза собаки

Кроме этого, форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать:

1) существительные, выражающие время и расстояние: *minute* минута, *moment* момент, мгновение, *hour* час, *day* день, *week* неделя, *month* месяц, *year* год, *mile* миля, и субстантивированные наречия: *to-day* сегодня, *yesterday* вчера, *tomorrow* завтра,

#### например:

an hour's drive часовая езда

a week's rest недельный отдых

a year's absence годичное отсутствие today's newspaper сегодняшняя газета

a mile's distance расстояние в одну милю

2) названия стран и городов:

Canada's population население Канады.

London's museums музеи Лондона и т. д.

#### Примечание

Форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать также существительные: world, country, city, ship.

# Например:

chess world's championship чемпионат мира по шахматам

my country 's history история моей страны

the city's councilгородской советthe ship's crewкоманда корабля

5. Существительное в притяжательном падеже употребляется главным образом в функции определения к другому существительному.

## Примечания

1. В ряде случаев существительное в общем падеже, употребляемое в функции определения, может передавать значение принадлежности.

# Например:

cow 's  $milk = cow\ milk$  коровье молоко the city 's  $council = the\ city\ council$  городской совет

2. Значение принадлежности может также выражаться аналитическим путем — сочетанием предлога *of* с именем существительным, например:

the boy's father = the father of the boy отец мальчика

Jack London's novels = the novels of Jack London романы Джека

Лондона

#### ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

К личным местоимениям (Personal Pronouns) относятся следующие:

I я

he он,

she ona,

it он, она, оно,

*we* мы,

уои вы,

they они.

Местоимение I пишется всегда с прописной буквы. Когда местоимение употребляется в предложении с другими личным местоимениями (или существительными), то I ставится после них.

Например:

My brother and I will help you. Мы с братом поможем вам.

Личные местоимения имеют два падежа: именительный (the Nominative Case) и косвенный, или объектный (the Objective Case). Объектный падеж местоимений соответствует в русском языке различным косвенным падежам местоимений, например: меня, мне и т. д.

#### Склонение личных местоимений

Именительный падеж	Объектный (косвенный)
<i>I</i> я	те меня, мне
he он	<i>him</i> его, ему
she она	<i>her</i> ee, ей
<i>it</i> оно, она, он (для неодушевлен-	<i>it</i> его, ее, ему
ных предметов)	
we мы	иѕ нас, нам
уои вы	уои вас, вам
they они	them их, им

Местоимение в объектном падеже употребляется с любыми предлогами, являясь предложным косвенным дополнением и соответствуя в русском языке местоимениям в косвенных падежах с предлогами:

This letter is for you. Это письмо для вас.

I have read about it. Я читал об этом.

I quite agree with him. Я совершенно согласен с ним.

We have received a letter from her. Мы получили от нее письмо.

#### ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Личным местоимениям соответствуют следующие притяжательные местоимения (Possessive Pronouns): my — мой, моя, мое, мои; his — его; her — ее; its — его, ее; our — наш, наша, наше, наши; your — твой, твоя, твое, твои, ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши; their — их.

Притяжательные местоимения в предложении выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопрос *whose?* чей? Они имеют две формы: зависимую и независимую.

# Формы притяжательных местоимений

Число	Зависимая форма	Независимая форма
Един.	my – мой, моя, мое, мои	<i>mine</i> – мой, моя, мое, мои
	his – его	his – ero
	<i>her</i> – ee	<i>hers</i> – ee
	its – его, ее (неодушевленные	its – его, ее
	предметы)	
Мн.	our – наш, наша, наше, наши	ours – наш, наша, наше,
		наши
	<i>your</i> – твой, твоя, твое, твои,	yours – твой, твоя, твое, твои,
	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши	ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши
	their – их	theirs – их

# УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ

1. Притяжательное местоимение в зависимой форме является определением и всегда стоит перед существительным, к которому относится. Являясь определителем существительного, оно исключает

употребление артикля перед этим существительным. На русский язык оно либо переводится местоимением свой, либо опускается.

#### Например:

Take your books and let's go. Возьми свои книги и пошли.

She took her books and went away. Она взяла свои книги и ушла.

He has taken his things. Он собрал (свои) вещи.

Aunt Ann shook her head. Тетушка Энн покачала головой.

You have to wash your face. Тебе надо умыть лицо.

2. Независимая форма притяжательных местоимений используется самостоятельно. Она может быть в предложении подлежащим, именной частью составного сказуемого, дополнением.

#### ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Возвратные местоимения (*Reflexive Pronouns*) образуются путем прибавления к личным местоимениям в объектном падеже (*him, her, it, them*) и притяжательным местоимениям (*my, our, your*) суффиксов -*self* в единственном числе и -*selves* во множественном числе.

Единственное число		Множественное число	
myself	себя	ourselves	себя
yourself	себе	yourselves	себе
himself	собой	themselves	сами, собой
herself	сама		
itself	само		

# НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Неопределенные местоимения (*Indefinite Pronouns*) указывают на неизвестные, неопределенные предметы, признаки, количества. Это местоимения *some / any* какой-то, какой-нибудь, какой-либо, какая-то, какая-нибудь, какая-либо, какое-то, какое-нибудь, какое-либо, какие-то, какие-нибудь, какие-либо; местоимение *one* любой и их производные *somebody / someone* кто-то, *something* что-то, *anybody / anyone* кто-нибудь, кто-то, *anything* что-нибудь, что-либо, что-то.

#### Местоимения some, any, one

Местоимение *some* (какой-то, какой-нибудь, некоторый, несколько, немного) не имеет категорий рода, числа и падежа. Оно употребляется как определение перед существительным и самостоятельно в следующих случаях:

1. В утвердительных предложениях.

Например:

There is some bread on the table. На тарелке немного хлеба.

2. В побудительных предложениях типа:

Pass me some bread, please. Передай мне, пожалуйста, хлеб.

3. В специальных вопросительных предложениях.

Например:

Can I have some water?

На русский язык местоимение *some* в функции определения часто не переводится.

Местоимение *any* (какой-нибудь, несколько, немного, любой) не имеет категорий рода, числа и падежа. Употребляется оно и как определение перед существительным, и самостоятельно в следующих случаях:

1) в общих вопросах.

Например:

Have you any salt? У тебя есть соль?

2) в отрицательных предложениях.

Например:

No, I haven't any. Hет.

3) в утвердительных предложениях, реже в вопросительных, *апу* употребляется со значением любой.

Например:

Any task is easy for him. Любая задача для него легка.

Местоимение *one* (некто, некий, кто-то) имеет категории падежа (общий и притяжательный) и числа (единственное и множественное). Форма притяжательного падежа образуется как у существительного (one-one's) и употребляется в качестве определения. Форма множественного числа образуется так же, как у существительного, путем прибавления суффикса -s: ones любые, всякие.

Местоимение *one* употребляется в следующих случаях:

1) для обозначения неопределенного лица в предложениях, соответствующих неопределенно-личным предложениям в русском языке:

One must always do one's duty. Всегда нужно выполнять свой долг.

One never knows what to say to that. Никогда не знаешь, что на это сказать.

2) вместо упомянутого ранее существительного, чтобы избежать его повторения:

I don't like this apple. Give me a red one, please. Мне не нравится это яблоко. Дайте мне красное, пожалуйста.

Here are some books. Which ones would you like? Вот несколько книг. Какие вы хотите?

Неопределенное местоимение *one*, как правило, не переводится на русский язык.

#### **Местоимения**, производные от *some* и *any*

Производные неопределенные местоимения образуются посредством присоединения к местоимениям *some* и *any* компонентов *-thing*, *-body*, *-one*. Эти местоимения не имеют категорий рода и числа.

Подобно some и any, местоимения somebody, someone и something употребляются в утвердительных предложениях, anybody, anyone и anything — в отрицательных предложениях, общих вопросах и условных предложениях.

Например:

Somebody (someone) is knocking at the door. Кто-то стучится в дверь.

Give me something to read, please. Дайте мне что-нибудь почитать, пожалуйста.

There isn't anybody (anyone) in the room. В комнате никого нет.

There isn't anything in the box. В коробке ничего нет.

Did you see anybody (anyone) there? Видели ли вы там когонибудь?

If anything happens, ring me up at once. Если что-нибудь случится, сразу же мне позвони.

Когда эти местоимения служат подлежащим, то глагол ставится в единственном числе (как и глагол после местоимений кто-то, кто-нибудь, что-то, что-нибудь в русском языке).

#### Например:

Somebody has taken my book. Кто-то взял мою книгу.

Is there anybody in there? Там есть кто-нибудь?

Производные неопределенные местоимения с компонентами - body и -one имеют категорию падежа: общий и притяжательный. Форма притяжательного падежа образуется так же, как и аналогичная форма существительного.

Общий падеж Притяжательный падеж

somebody somebody's someone someone's anybody anybody's anyone anyone's

Местоимения в форме притяжательного падежа в предложении могут выступать только в функции определения.

#### Например:

I hear somebody's voice. Я слышу чей-то голос.

Did you hear anybody's voice? Ты слышала чей-нибудь голос?

# ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С КОНСТРУКЦИЕЙ THERE IS / ARE

В английском языке широко употребляются предложения, начинающиеся с конструкции (оборота) there is / are со значением имеется, находится, есть, существует. Оборот there is / are начинает предложение и вводит подлежащее, выраженное существительным (реже неопределенным местоимением), которое непосредственно следует за ним. В таких предложениях говорится о существовании, наличии предмета, лица (явления), выраженного подлежащим и еще неизвестного собеседнику или читателю. Этот предмет (лицо) называется в данной ситуации впервые:

There are two sides to every question. У каждого вопроса есть (имеется) две стороны.

There is no place like home. Нет (Не существует) места лучше дома. (Ср.: В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.)

Когда в предложениях с оборотом *there is / are* употребляется обстоятельство места или времени, то оно следует за подлежащим: *There is / are -/-* подлежащее + обстоятельство.

Соответствующие русские предложения начинаются с обстоятельства места или времени:

There is a telephone in the hall. В прихожей есть телефон.

There have been many apples in the garden this year. В этом году в саду много яблок.

There will be a concert tonight. Сегодня вечером будет концерт.

Глагол *to be* употребляется в конструкции *there is / are* в любой возможной для него форме.

В этой конструкции *there* не имеет самостоятельного значения и на русский язык не переводится. Если по смыслу требуется обстоятельство места *there* там, то оно ставится в конце предложения:

There was nobody there. Там никого не было.

Вопросительное предложение:

*Is there a lamp on the table?* На столе есть лампа?

Have there been many apples this year? В этом году было много яблок?

Will there be a concert tonight? Сегодня вечером будет концерт? Is there an apple on the plate? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

Так как существительное-подлежащее в этих предложениях обозначает нечто еще неизвестное читателю или собеседнику, то исчисляемые существительные в единственном числе в этих предложениях употребляются с неопределенным артиклем, а во множественном — без артикля или с неопределенными местоимениями some, any или другими словами со значением количества: many, a lot of, few, a few, little, a little и т. д.:

There is an apple on the plate. На тарелке яблоко.

There are apples on the plate.

There are some (a few) apples on the plate.

There are a lot of apples on the plate.

Сказуемое таких предложений согласуется в числе с подлежащим, которое следует непосредственно за ним. Если оно выражено существительным в единственном числе, то и глагол-сказуемое *to be* стоит в единственном числе, а, соответственно, множественное число существительного-подлежащего согласуется с множественным числом глагола-сказуемого:

There is a lamp on the table. На столе лампа.

There are lamps on the table. На столе лампы.

Когда в предложении имеются однородные подлежащие, глаголсказуемое согласуется с первым из них, т. е. если первое из однородных подлежащих стоит в единственном числе, то и глагол-сказуемое

употребляется в единственном числе независимо от числа следующих за ним однородных существительных-подлежащих.

There is a table and some chairs in the room. В комнате стол и несколько стульев.

There was a teacher and a lot of pupils in the hall. В зале был учитель и много учеников.

И наоборот, если ближайшее к глаголу-сказуемому существительное-подлежащее употребляется во множественном числе, то и глагол-сказуемое стоит во множественном числе:

There are some chairs and a table in the room. В комнате несколько стульев и стол.

There were a lot of pupils and a teacher in the hall. В зале было много учеников и учитель.

#### СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения (Degrees of Comparison): положительную (Positive Degree), которая является основной формой прилагательного, сравнительную (Comparative Degree) и превосходную (Superlative Degree).

Существуют три способа образования степеней сравнения английских прилагательных: 1) при помощи прибавления суффиксов -er и -est к основной форме (синтетический); 2) за счет употребления слов more и most перед основной формой (аналитический); 3) путем образования степеней сравнения от разных корней.

1. Односложные прилагательные образуют форму сравнительной степени при помощи суффикса -er, а форму превосходной степени при помощи суффикса -est, которые прибавляются к основной форме.

 $green-greener-the\ greenest$ 

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на -y, -ow, -er, -le, образуют степени сравнения этим же способом.

При образовании степеней сравнения посредством суффиксов -er и -est соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

- если прилагательное оканчивается на -e, то при прибавлении -er и -est немая -e опускается:

 $large-larger-(the)\ largest$ 

– если прилагательное оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени конечная согласная буква удваивается:

```
big – bigger – (the) biggest
hot – hotter – (the) hottest
wet – wetter – (the) wettest
thin – thinner – (the) thinnest
```

- если прилагательное оканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени -y переходит в -i:

```
dirty – dirtier – (the) dirtiest
busy – busier – (the) busiest
easy – easier – (the) easiest
– если перед -у стоит гласная, то -у остается без изменения:
gay – gayer – (the) gayest
```

2. Большинство двусложных прилагательных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех или более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова *more* (более), а превосходную – *most* (наиболее). Эти слова ставятся перед прилагательным в форме положительной степени:

Beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful

3. Прилагательные good, bad, much, many, little образуют степени сравнения от разных корней:

```
good – better – the best
bad – worse – the worst
much, many – more – the most
little – less – the least
```

## Примечания

1. Прилагательное old (старый) имеет две формы в сравнительной и превосходной степенях:

```
older – (the) oldest
elder – (the) eldest
```

Формы *older* (старший) и *oldest* (старейший) обозначают возраст.

Например:

I'm older than my friend. Я старше своего друга.

Формы *elder* (старший) и *(the) eldest* (самый старший) означают старшинство между членами семьи.

Например:

My elder brother is in Moscow, but our eldest brother lives in the Far East. Мой старший брат в Москве, а наш самый старший брат живет на Дальнем Востоке.

Форма *elder* никогда не употребляется в сравнительных конструкциях, в которых говорится не о старшинстве, а о возрасте членов семьи. В таких случаях употребляются формы *older*, (the) oldest.

Например:

I'm older than my sister. Я старше своей сестры.

2. Прилагательное *far* далекий имеет две формы в сравнительной и превосходной степени в значении дальности, расстояния:

Farther – further

Кроме того, форма *further* может иметь значения: 1) дальнейший, позднейший; 2) дополнительный.

3. Прилагательное *near* (близкий) имеет две формы превосходной степени: *(the) nearest* (ближайший, самый близкий) и *(the) next* (следующий (по порядку), соседний).

Например:

Where 's the nearest post office? Где здесь ближайшая почта?

I'll get your letter by the next mail. Я получу твое письмо со следующей почтой.

See you next week! До следующей недели!

4. Прилагательное *late* (поздний) имеет по две формы сравнительной и превосходной степени:

later (позже) - (the) latest (самый поздний)

latter (последний) – (the) last (самый последний)

Формы *later* и *(the) latest* обозначают время *(the latest* – самый последний в значении самый новый, самый свежий).

Например:

Have you heard the latest news? Вы слышали последние (самые новые) известия?

Форма *latter* означает последний из двух названных, второй из упомянутых.

Например:

John and Henry came together. The latter had a coat on. Джон и Генри пришли вместе. Последний был в пальто.

Форма (the) last означает:

1) последний по порядку.

Например:

The last page in a book последняя страница книги The last carriage of a train последний вагон поезда 2) прошлый по времени.

Например:

last year в прошлом году last month в прошлом месяце last week на прошлой неделе last summer прошлым летом

## СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ С ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫМИ

1. Если при сравнении предметов (явлений) один предмет уподобляется другому, то в таком предложении используется союз *as..as* такой... как, а прилагательное стоит в положительной степени.

Например:

He is as brave as a lion. Он храбр, как лев.

She is as fresh as a daisy. Она свежа, как маргаритка.

2. Если сравниваемые предметы обладают одним и тем же признаком в разной степени, то в предложении употребляются либо союз *than* (чем) и прилагательное в сравнительной степени, либо союз *not so...as* (не такой..., как...) и прилагательное в положительной степени.

Например:

She is prettier than her sister. Она более хорошенькая, чем ее сестра.

Her sister is not so pretty as she is. Ее сестра не такая хорошень-кая, как она.

## АРТИКЛЬ (THE ARTICLE)

Артикль служит определителем существительного, он передает значение определенности и неопределенности в существительном и при этом собственного, отдельного вещественного значения не имеет.

В английском языке используются два артикля: определенный *the (the Definite Article)* и неопределенный *a (an) (the Indefinite Article)*. Определенный артикль the перед словом, начинающимся с согласной, произносится как [ðə], а перед словом, начинающимся с гласной бук-

вы, как [ð1]. Например: *the book* [ðə'buk] (книга), *the author* [ð'o:өə] (автор).

Неопределенный артикль a перед словами, начинающимися с согласной буквы, произносится как звук [ə] — a man [ə 'mæn] (человек). Перед словами, начинающимися с гласной буквы, неопределенный артикль приобретает форму an и произносится как [ən]: an answer [ən 'a:nsə] (ответ). Неопределенный артикль может сочетаться только с существительными в единственном числе.

## УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ С ИМЕНАМИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ НАРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫМИ

Определенный артикль употребляется с нарицательными существительными, стоящими как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, в следующих случаях:

1. Когда из ситуации или контекста ясно, какое именно лицо или предмет имеется в виду:

If you happen to be in the centre, drop in at one of the big stores. Если будешь в центре, зайди один из больших магазинов.

(Существительное *centre* употреблено с определенным артиклем, так как в городе может быть только один центр.)

"We went to the cinema yesterday". Мы вчера были в кино.

"Was the film good?"

Фильм был хороший?

(Существительное *film* употреблено с определенным артиклем, так как подразумевается тот конкретный фильм, который накануне смотрел один из собеседников.)

2. Когда существительное, называющее лицо или предмет, имеет при себе определение, выделяющее это лицо или предмет из ряда им подобных.

This is the house that Jack built. Вот дом, который построил Джек.

Обычно такое выделяющее определение стоит после существительного.

3. Когда ситуация показывает, какое лицо или какой предмет выделяется.

Например:

Учитель прочитал ученикам рассказ и задал вопрос:

Have you understood the story? Вы поняли рассказ?

4. Когда существительное обозначает предмет, единственный в своем роде или в определенной ситуации.

The Moon moves round the Earth.

The sun shines by day and the

He lives in the Far East.

5. Когда существительное, обозначающее лицо или предмет, обобщает весь класс подобных лиц (предметов). В этом значении существительное употребляется в единственном числе.

The elephant is found in Asia and in Africa. Слоны обитают в Азии и Африке.

The horse is a useful domestic animal. Лошадь – полезное домашнее животное.

### Примечания

1. Имена существительные *man* (человек, мужчина) и *woman* (женщина) в обобщающем значении употребляются без артикля.

Man is not made for defeat. Человек создан не для поражения.

Woman is physically weaker than man. Женщина физически слабее мужчины.

Определенный артикль употребляется с существительными, обозначающими социальные классы в целом: the proletariat пролетариат, the bourgeoisie буржуазия, the aristocracy аристократия, the workers рабочие, the peasants крестьяне, the intelligentsia интеллигенция, the common people простой народ и т. д.

2. Определенный артикль входит в ряд устойчивых сочетаний.

Например:

the other day

the day after tomorrow

the day before yesterday

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

in the plural

in the singular

in the past

in the present

on the whole

on the one hand... on the other hand

out of the question

just the same
by the way
to play the piano (guitar, etc)
What is the time?
to tell the time
to tell the truth
to go to the cinema (theatre)

## УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ С ИМЕНАМИ СОБСТВЕННЫМИ

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

1. Географические названия и названия стран света:

the North Pole - Северный полюс

the South Pole - Южный полюс

the Arctic – Арктика

2. Названия рек и названия озер, если они употребляются без слов *river* и *lake*:

the Thames Темза

the Nile Нил

the Amazon Амазонка

the Ontario Онтарио

Ho: Lake Ontario озеро Онтарио.

3. Названия морей и океанов:

the Black Sea Черное море

the North Sea Северное море

the Indian Ocean Индийский океан

4. Названия горных цепей:

the Urals Урал

the Caucasus Кавказ

the Alps Альпы

Но: названия горных вершин не имеют артикля:

Elbrus Эльбрус.

5. Названия пустынь:

the Sahara Caxapa

#### 6. Названия каналов:

the Panama Canal Панамский канал

the English Channel пролив Ла-Манш

7. Названия некоторых государств и республик:

the USA (the United States of America) CIIIA

the United Kingdom (the UK) Объединенное Королевство

8. Названия большинства газет:

the Times

the Washington Post

the Canadian Tribune

9. Фамилии (в форме множественного числа), называющие всю семью в целом:

the Browns Брауны

the Smirnovs Смирновы

## УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ

Неопределенный артикль ставится перед нарицательными существительными (преимущественно исчисляемыми) в единственном числе. С существительными во множественном числе неопределенный артикль не употребляется. В предложении перед существительными во множественном числе неопределенный артикль либо отсутствует («нулевой» артикль), либо его заменяют неопределенные местоимения *some* и *any*.

Например:

This is a lamp. Это лампа.

These are lamps. Это лампы.

There is a lamp on the table. На столе лампа.

There are some lamps on the table. На столе лампы.

Is there a lamp on the table? Лампа на столе?

Are there any lamps on the table? Лампы на столе?

Неопределенный артикль употребляется в следующих значениях: классифицирующем, обобщающем и числовом.

1. Классифицирующее значение. Наличие неопределенного артикля перед нарицательными существительными показывает, что данный предмет (лицо, животное) является представителем класса ему подобных, аналогичных предметов (лиц, животных).

Например:

Have you a sister or a brother? У тебя есть брат или сестра?

Byron is a poet and Scott is a writer. Байрон – поэт, а Скотт – писатель.

2. Обобщающее значение. Существительное с неопределенным артиклем в этом значении обозначает любой, всякий предмет (лицо, животное) этого класса предметов (лиц, животных).

A cow gives milk. Корова (всякая) дает молоко.

 $An \ apple \ is \ a \ fruit.$  Яблоко (любое) — фрукт.

A ball is round. Мяч (любой) – круглый.

Существительное во множественном числе в обобщающем значении употребляется без артикля.

Cows give milk. Коровы дают молоко.

3. *Числовое значение*. Неопределенный артикль может употребляться в значении один. В этом случае неопределенный артикль сохраняет свое историческое значение, так как он произошел от древнеанглийского числительного *an (one)* один.

Wait a minute!

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Неисчисляемые существительные (абстрактные и вещественные), употребленные с неопределенным артиклем в числовом значении, становятся исчисляемыми, конкретными.

ісе-стеат мороженое

an ice-cream порция мороженого

4. Неопределенный артикль входит в ряд устойчивых сочетаний. Например:

a few

a little

a lot of

a great deal of

as a rule

as a result

for a while

in a low (loud) voice

to be at a loss

(to be) in a hurry

to go for a walk

to have a good time

to tell a lie

It is a pity.

It is a pleasure.

It is a shame!

What a shame!

#### УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ «НУЛЕВОГО» АРТИКЛЯ

В современном английском языке артикль отсутствует в следующих случаях:

1. Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, когда то же существительное, стоящее в единственном числе, было бы употреблено с неопределенным артиклем:

We are students. Mы-студенты.

Horses are domestic animals. Лошади – домашние животные.

Те исчисляемые существительные, которые в единственном числе употребляются с определенным артиклем (обобщающее значение) или неопределенным артиклем (классифицирующее значение), во множественном числе артикля не имеют.

Например:

Dogs bark. Собаки лают.

The monkey lives in warm climate. Обезьяна живет в теплом климате.

Monkeys live in warm climate. Обезьяны живут в теплом климате. A dog barks. Собака лает.

3. Перед именами собственными, как правило, артикль не употребляется.

Washington is the capital of the USA. Вашингтон – столица США. Mary is my best friend. Мэри – моя лучшая подруга.

4. Перед существительными, употребляемыми в предложении в значении обращения.

Good morning, sweet child! Доброе утро, малышка!

5. Перед существительными, обозначающими названия времен года и приемов пищи.

Summer is my favourite season. Мое любимое время года – лето.

We have breakfast and supper at home, but we do not have dinner at home. Дома мы завтракаем и ужинаем, но не обедаем.

6. Перед существительными, обозначающими общественные учреждения, такие, как:

school школа, hospital больница, prison тюрьма и др.

*I started school when I was seven.* Я пошел в школу, когда мне было семь лет.

When do you come from school? Когда ты приходишь из школы?

### Примечание

Если существительное обозначает здание, в котором находится соответствующее учреждение, артикль употребляется по общим правилам.

A new school will be built next year. Новая школа будет построена в следующем году.

7. Перед существительными, называющими звания и титулы конкретного лица, артикль не употребляется.

Mr West мистер Уэст

Mrs West миссис Уэст

Dr Brown доктор Браун

Professor Fox профессор Фокс

8. В ряде устойчивых словосочетаний артикль отсутствует:

at breakfast (dinner, lunch, supper)

at first

at first sight

at home

at peace

at war

at school

at table

by chance

by heart

by name

by mistake

by means of

in time

to ask permission

to be in bed

to go by tram (bus, train)

to go by water (air, sea, land)

to go to school

to go to town

to tell lies

## СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Значение действительного и страдательного залогов в английском языке совпадает со значением соответствующих залогов в русском языке. Глагол в действительном залоге (Active Voice) показывает, что действие совершает лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим:

Ann often asks questions. Аня часто задает вопросы.

Глагол и страдательном залоге (*Passive Voice*) означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим:

Ann is often asked questions. Ане часто задают вопросы.

Weak pupils must be helped. Слабым ученикам надо помогать.

В отличие от русского языка все формы страдательного залога в английском языке образуются аналитически, при помощи вспомогательного глагола  $to\ be$  в соответствующей форме и  $Participle\ II$  знаменательного глагола:  $be\ (am\ /\ is\ /\ are,\ was\ /\ were) +\ done.$ 

Количество видовременных форм в страдательном залоге меньше, чем в действительном. В страдательном залоге имеются только два времени группы *Progressive/Continuous*: *Present* и *Past*. Форма *Future Progressive / Continuous*, а также все времена группы *Perfect Progressive / Continuous* в страдательном залоге отсутствуют.

# Сводная таблица видовременных форм английского глагола в страдательном залоге (для 3-го лица единственного числа)

Время	Вид	Неперфектные формы	Перфектные формы
Настоящее	Общий	It is translated	It has been trans- lated
	Длительный	It is being trans- lated	_
Прошедшее	Общий	It was translated	It had been trans- lated
	Длительный	It was being translated	_
Будущее	Общий	It will be trans- lated	It will have been translated
	Длительный	_	_

Будущее	Общий	It would be	It would have
в прошедшем		translated	been translated
	Длительный	_	_

Лицо (или предмет), производящее действие, выраженное глаголом в страдательном залоге, передается существительным в общем падеже или личным местоимением в объектном падеже с предлогом *by* (предложное дополнение):

*The next morning I was awakened by the telephone*. На следующее утро меня разбудил телефон.

This letter was written by me, not by my sister. Это письмо написала я, а не моя сестра.

За глаголом в страдательном залоге может стоять дополнение с предлогом *with*, выражающее орудие, при помощи которого производилось действие:

The door was bolted with a heavy bolt. Дверь была задвинута тяжелым засовом.

В английском языке, как и в русском, страдательный залог употребляется в тех случаях, когда либо неизвестно, либо в данной ситуации не имеет значения, кто совершил действие, и поэтому чаще всего это лицо не упоминается.

Например:

St. Petersburg was founded in 1703. Санкт-Петербург был основан в 1703 г.

## СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ С ГЛАГОЛОМ В СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Есть несколько способов перевода английских глаголов в страдательном залоге на русский язык. Выбор того или иного способа перевода зависит от значения глагола и всего предложения в целом (контекста).

1. Предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге переводится полностью аналогичным предложением:

The book was written in 1992. Книга была написана в 1992 году.

2. Глагол в страдательном залоге переводится глаголом на -ся:

Chattering is not allowed at the lesson. На уроке не разрешается болтать.

3. Глагол в страдательном залоге переводится глаголом в действительном залоге в неопределенно-личном предложении:

I have been told that you're ill. Мне сказали, что ты болен.

4. Предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге переводится предложением с глаголом в действительном залоге. При этом подлежащее в русском предложении соответствует в английском предложному дополнению с предлогом by:

A liar is believed by nobody. Лжецу никто не верит.

Употребление страдательного залога и в русском, и в английском языках характерно для переходных глаголов (т. е. для тех глаголов, за которыми в действительном залоге следует прямое дополнение): to build строить, to see видеть, to open открывать и т. п. Однако в английском и русском языках нет полного соответствия переходных глаголов.

1. Некоторые переходные глаголы английского языка соответствуют в русском языке непереходным глаголам.

#### Например:

to believe smb.	верить кому-л.	
(прямое дополнение)	(косвенное дополнение)	
to enter smth.	входить в, куда-л.	
to follow smb., smth.	следовать за кем-л, чем-л.	
to help smb.	помогать кому-л.	
to join smth.	присоединяться к чему-л.	
to watch smb., smth.	следить за кем-л., чем-л.	

Такие английские глаголы в страдательном залоге переводятся на русский язык глаголами в действительном залоге:

Winter is followed by spring. За зимой следует лето.

2. В английском языке есть глаголы, которые могут иметь два прямых дополнения.

## Например:

to answer smb., smth. отвечать кому-л., что-л.

to ask smb., smth. спрашивать, просить кого-л., о чем-л.

to teach smb., smth. учить кого-л., чему-л.,

to strike smb., smth. ударять кого-л., чем-л.,

to award smb., smth. награждать кого-л., чем-л.,

to envy smb., smth. завидовать кому-л., в чем-л.,

Эти глаголы могут употребляться в двух страдательных оборотах, которые на русский язык переводятся неопределенно-личными предложениями с глаголом в действительном залоге:

He was forgiven his absence. Ему простили его отсутствие.

His absence was forgiven. Его отсутствие ему простили.

3. В английском языке есть группа глаголов, за которыми следует прямое и косвенное (предложное) дополнение. Они также могут употребляться в двух страдательных оборотах:

to give smth. to smb. давать что-л. кому-л.

to allow smth. to smb. разрешать что-л. кому-л.

to offer smth. to smb. предлагать что-л. кому-л.

to show smth. to smb. показывать что-л. кому-л.

to tell smth. to smb. рассказывать что-л. кому-л.

Предложения, если действующее лицо не указано, переводятся неопределенно-личными предложениями с глаголом в действительном залоге:

The student was given some interesting work. Студенту дали интересную работу.

Some interesting work was given to the student. Интересную работу дали студенту.

Если же производитель действия указан, то в русском языке это будет предложение с глаголом в действительном залоге:

I was shown the way by an old man. Мне показал дорогу старичок.

The way was shown to me by an old man. Дорогу мне показал старичок.

4. Помимо того, в английском языке есть ряд непереходных глаголов и глагольных сочетаний, которые употребляются в страдательном залоге и требуют после себя предложного дополнения.

## Непереходные глаголы:

to approve of одобрять

to depend on полагаться на

to insist on настаивать на

to laugh at смеяться над

to listen to слушать

to look for искать

to speak of/about to speak to говорить о, говорить с

#### Глагольные сочетания:

to put an end to положить конец to pay attention to обратить внимание на to take care of заботиться о и т. д.

Например:

The liar was laughed at. Над лжецом смеялись.

Children are usually taken great care of. О детях обычно очень заботятся.

This book was much spoken of. Об этой книге много говорили.

Your mistakes must be paid attention to. На твои ошибки надо обратить внимание.

### Примечание

Глаголы *to say* и *to tell* говорить, сказать в страдательном залоге имеют разное значение. Обратите внимание на перевод:

to be told

He is told to read English books. Ему велят (сказали) читать английские книги. (Это способ передачи косвенного приказа, просьбы.) to be said

He is said to read English books. Говорят, что он читает английские книги. (Это предложение соответствует сложноподчиненному предложению: They say that he reads English books.)

## ОБЩАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Количественные	Порядковые
(Cardinal Numerals)	(Ordinal Numerals)
1. one	the first
2. two	the second
3. three	the third
4. four	the fourth
5. five	the fifth
6. six	the sixth
7. seven	the seventh
8. eight	the eighth
9. nine	the ninth
10. ten	the tenth
11. eleven	the eleventh
12. twelve	the twelfth

13. thirtheen	the thirteenth
14. fourteen	the fourteenth
15. fifteen	the fifteenth
16. sixteen	the sixteenth
17. seventeen	the seventeenth
18. eighteen	the eighteenth
19. nineteen	the nineteenth
20. twenty	the twentieth
21. twenty-one	the twenty-first
30. thirty	the thirtieth
40. forty	the fortieth
50. fifty	the fiftieth
60. sixty	the sixtieth
70. seventy	the seventieth
80. eighty	the eightieth
90. ninety	the ninetieth
100. one hundred	the hundredth
101. one hundred and one	the one hundred and first
1.000. one thousand	the thousandth
1.000.000. one million	the millionth

## ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Infinitive	Past Simple / Indefinite	Past Participle (Participle II)	Перевод
be	was	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ЛОВИТЬ
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
do	did	done	делать

draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	ПИТЬ
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hid, hidden	прятать
keep	kept	kept	держать
know	knew	known	знать
leave	left	left	покидать
let	let	let	позволять
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ring	rang	rung	ЗВОНИТЬ
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	send	send	посылать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть

sleep	slept	slept	спать
sow	sowen	sown	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
sweep	swept	swept	мести
swim	swam	swum	ПЛЫТЬ
take	tooke	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wear	wore	worn	носить
win	won	won	выигрывать
write	wrote	written	писать

#### **TONGUE TWISTERS**

Tongue twisters is a good and funny way to train and improve your pronunciation, your English speaking skills. For getting better results you should follow these steps:

- 1. Start with shorter tongue twisters;
- 2. Read first slowly then start reading faster.

# SHORT TONGUE TWISTERS FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL LEARNERS

- 1. Toy boat, toy boat, toy boat.
- 2. Thin sticks, thick bricks.
- 3. Real rear wheel.
- 4. Irish wristwatch.
- 5. Round brown bread.
- 6. Click, clap, pluck.
- 7. Darla's dollars.
- 8. Broken blue crayon.
- 9. Labradoodle.
- 10. Ann and Andy's anniversary is in April.

- 11. Sarah skis super slow.
- 12. Bobby brings bright bells.
- 13. Blue lorry, yellow lorry.
- 14. Rolling red wagons.
- 15. She sees cheese.
- 16. Red blood, green blood,

red blood, green blood.

- 17. He threw three balls.
- 18. Santa's short suit shrunk.
- 19. Sheela needs, Sheena leads.
- 20. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

How many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?

21. Denise sees the fleece,

Denise sees the fleas.

At least Denise could

sneeze and feed and freeze the fleas.

- 22. There those thousand thinkers were thinking how did the other three thieves go through.
  - 23. One-one was a racehorse.

Two-two was one too.

One-one won one race.

Two-two won one too.

- 24. She sells seashells by the seashore.
- 25. A big black bear sat on a big black rug.
- 26. Which wristwatches are Swiss wristwatches?
- 27. Wayne went to Wales to watch walruses.
- 28. Lesser leather never weathered wetter weather better.
- 29. Stupid superstition.
- 30. She saw Sherif's shoes on the sofa.

But was she so sure she saw

Sherif's shoes on the sofa?

31. Betty Botter bought a bit of butter.

But she said this bit of butter's bitter.

But a bit of better butter mixed

with this butter might just make

my bit of bitter butter better.

So Betty bought a bit of better butter to make her bitter butter better.

- 32. Can you can a can as a canner can can a can?
- 33. I saw a kitten eating chicken in the kitchen.
- 34. I wish to wash my Irish wristwatch.
- 35. Pirates' private property.
- 36. The batter with the butter is the batter that is better!
- 37. The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.
  - 38. World wide web.
  - 39. Give papa a cup of proper coffee in a copper coffee cup.
- 40. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck, if the woodchuck could chuck wood?

He would chuck, he would, as much as he could, And chuck as much wood as a woodchuck would, If a woodchuck could chuck wood.

41. Supposed to be pistachio, supposed to be pistachio, supposed to be pistachio.



#### TONGUE TWISTERS FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS

- 42. Picky people pick Peter Pan Peanut-Butter.
- 43. It's the peanut-butter picky people pick.
- 44. Swan swam over the sea. Swim, swan, swim! Swan swam back again. Well swum, swan!
  - 45. Blake's black bike's back brake bracket block broke.
- 46. One black beetle bled only black blood, the other black beetle bled blue.
- 47. If one doctor doctors another doctor, then which doctor is doctoring the doctored doctor?

Does the doctor who doctors the doctor doctor the doctor the way the doctor he is doctoring doctors?

Or does he doctor the doctor the way the doctor who doctors?

- 48. A big black bug bit a big black bear made the big black bear bleed blood.
  - 49. While we were walking,

we were watching window washers

wash Washington's windows

with warm washing water.

- 50. I thought a thought, but the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought, I thought.
  - 51. We surely shall see the sunshine soon.
  - 52. There was a fisherman

named Fisher who fished

for some fish in a fissure.

Till a fish with a grin,

pulled the fisherman in.

Now they're fishing the fissure for Fisher.

- 53. Seth at Sainsbury's sells thick socks.
- 54. Six sick hicks nick six slick bricks with picks and sticks.
- 55. She sells seashells on the seashore.

The shells she sells are seashells, I'm sure.

And if she sells seashells on the seashore,

Then I'm sure she sells seashore shells.

56. Three thin thieves thought a thousand thoughts.

Now if three thin thieves thought a thousand thoughts, how many thoughts did each thief think?

- 57. Eleven benevolent elephants.
- 58. Gobbling gargoyles gobbled gobbling goblins.
- 59. How much pot, could a pot roast roast, if a pot roast could roast pot?
  - 60. Why do you cry, Willy?

Why do you cry?

Why, Willy?

Why, Willy?

Why, Willy? Why?

- 61. Four furious friends fought for the phone.
- 62. Tie twine to three tree twigs.
- 63. Green glass globes glow greenly.
- 64. Snap Crackel pop, Snap Crackel pop, Snap Crackel pop.

- 65. The great Greek grape growers grow great Greek grapes.
- 66. Through three cheese trees three free fleas flew.

While these fleas flew, freezy breeze blew.

Freezy breeze made these three trees freeze.

Freezy trees made these trees' cheese freeze.

That's what made these three free fleas sneeze.

- 67. How much caramel can a canny canonball cram in a camel if a canny canonball can cram caramel in a camel?
- 68. The ruddy widow really wants ripe watermelon and red roses when winter arrives.
  - 69. Mary Mac's mother's making Mary Mac marry me.

My mother's making me marry Mary Mac.

Will I always be so merry when Mary's taking care of me?

Will I always be so merry when I marry Mary Mac?

- 70. Tommy Tucker tried to tie Tammy's Turtles tie.
- 71. Suzie Seaword's fish-sauce shop sells unsifted thistles for thistle-sifters to sift.
- 72. She stood on the balcony, inexplicably mimicking him hiccuping, and amicably welcoming him in.
  - 73. Aluminum, linoleum, molybdenum, aluminum, linoleum, molybdenum, aluminum, linoleum, molybdenum.
- 74. Love's a feeling you feel when you feel you're going to feel the feeling you've never felt before.
- 75. If colored caterpillars could change their colors constantly, could they keep their colored coat colored properly?
- 76. As he gobbled the cakes on his plate, the greedy ape said as he ate, the greener green grapes are, the keener keen apes are to gobble green grape cakes, they're great!
- 77. Rory the warrior and Roger the worrier were reared wrongly in a rural brewery.
- 78. A skunk sat on a stump and thunk the stump stunk, but the stump thunk the skunk stunk.
  - 79. Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.

Spread it thick, say it quick!

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.

Spread it thicker, say it quicker!

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.

Don't eat with your mouth full!

80. How much dew does a dewdrop drop,

if dewdrops do drop dew?

They do drop, they do as do dewdrops drop,

if dewdrops do drop dew.

- 81. There was a minimum of cinnamon in the aluminum pan.
- 82. But she as far surpassethSycorax, as greatest does least.
- 83. Ed had edited it.
- 84. If practice makes perfect and perfect needs practice, I'm perfectly practiced and practically perfect.
  - 85. No need to light a night-light on a light night like tonight.
  - 86. Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.
- 87. Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear. Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair. Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't fuzzy, was he?
- 88. If Kantie can tie a tie and untie a tie, why can't I tie a tie and untie a tie likeKantie can.
  - 89. How can a clam cram in a clean cream can?
- 90. I am not a pheasant plucker, I'm a pheasant plucker's son, but I'll be plucking pheasants when the pheasant plucker's gone.
  - 91. Craig Quinn's quick trip to Crabtree Creek.
  - 92. How much oil boil can a gum boilboil if a gum boil can boil oil?
- 93. James, while John had had "had", had had "had had"; "had had" had a better effect on the teacher.
- 94. Can you imagine an imaginary menagerie manager imagining managing an imaginary menagerie?
  - 95. If a dog chews shoes, whose shoes does he choose?
  - 96. Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.

#### **Sources:**

- 1. URL: https://parenting.firstcry.com/articles/easy-and-popular-tongue-tw isters-for-kids.
- 2. URL:https://www.momjunction.com/articles/tongue-twisters-for-kids\_00469575.
  - 3. URL: http://leonsplanet.com/tongue\_twisters.htm.
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## **QUIZ (THE UK)**

- 1. In Cambridge everything centres on the University and its colleges. The oldest college is ...
  - a) Robinson College;
  - b) Peterhouse;
  - c) King's College;
  - d) Clare College.
  - 2. The most densely populated region of England is ...
  - a) the Southeast;
  - b) East Anglia;
  - c) the Heart of England;
  - d) Northumbria.
  - 3. The Patron Saint of Scotland is ...
  - a) St. George;
  - b) St. David;
  - c) St. Patrick;
  - d) St. Andrew.
- 4. One of the greatest comic creators in film Charley Chaplain was born in ...
  - a) London;
  - b) New York;
  - c) Philadelphia;
  - d) Mexico.
  - 5. If you want English beer (not light beer), in the pub you ask for ...
  - a) lager;
  - b) bitter;
  - c) ale;
  - d) Holstein.
- 6. In English-speaking countries a man who walks about the streets, carrying advertisements on two boards, one hanging over his chest and the other on his back, is called ...
  - a) sandwich-man;
  - b) hamburger;
  - c) advertiser;
  - d) hot-dog.
- 7. The home of the Scottish National Orchestra, the Scottish Opera and Scottish Ballet is...

- a) Aberdeen;
- b) Edinburgh;
- c) Glasgow;
- d) Dundee.
- 8. In Scotland the word 'hogmanay' means ...
- a) Christmas Eve;
- b) Easter's Eve;
- c) New Year's Eve;
- d) Halloween.
- 9. A plaid design of Scottish families colored check, common in the Highlands before the defeat by the English in 1745, was called ...
  - a) kilt;
  - b) tartan;
  - c) skirt;
  - d) tweed.
- 10. When British first-year University students first arrive at college, they are called ...
  - a) 'greenies';
  - b) 'newcomers';
  - c) 'freshers';
  - d) 'kids'.
- 11. There is a saying in Wales that if you always feed your cat and take good care of it, you will...
  - a) have a long life;
  - b) have beautiful children;
  - c) have a happy marriage;
  - d) become cat in your future life.
- 12. In the centre of England is a range of hills called the Pennines, which are also known as the ...
  - a) 'backboard of England';
  - b) 'backbound of England';
  - c) 'backbone of England';
  - d) 'blackboard of England'.
  - 13. The highest mountain in the UK is ...
  - a) Snowdon;
  - b) Ben Nevis;
  - c) St. Michael's Mount;
  - d) LlynPeris.

- 14. The Great Fire destroyed practically the whole of the City of London in ...
  - a) 1666;
  - b) 1665;
  - c) 1667;
  - d) 1668.
- 15. Which of the women was NOT a wife of the King of England Henry VIII?
  - a) Catherine of Aragon;
  - b) Anne Bolein;
  - c) Mary Arden;
  - d) Catherine Parr.
  - 16. The Queen of England Elizabeth I was a daughter of...
  - a) Charles I;
  - b) Henry VIII;
  - c) James VI;
  - d) Henry VII.
  - 17. In the UK people may be employed part-time at the age of...
  - a) twelve
  - b) thirteen
  - c) fourteen
  - d) sixteen
  - 18. From which group of invaders did Britain get its name?
  - a) Celts;
  - b) Romans;
  - c) Normans;
  - d) Saxons.
- 19. In the UK the Monarch opens the new session of the Parliament each ...
  - a) spring;
  - b) summer;
  - c) autumn;
  - d) winter.
- 20. The principal industries in the Southwest of England are farming and ...
  - a) tourism;
  - b) fishing;
  - c) mining;
  - d) engineering.

- 21. Stonehenge is the best known and probably the most remarkable of prehistoric remains in the UK. One of many different theories about its original use is that it was a ... temple.
  - a) Pilgrim;
  - b) Druid;
  - c) Gremlin;
  - d) Gaelic.
- 22. The scoring of this game is a mystery even to many British people. Each team takes it in turns to bat. The bat is held with both hands, the bottom of the bat resting on the ground. The other team bowls and gets the ball back. Players usually wear white clothes. What's the name of this game?
  - a) golf;
  - b) baseball;
  - c) cricket;
  - d) hockey.
- 23. Several islands off the British coast are also part of the United Kingdom, although the Channel Islands and ... are NOT.
  - a) the Isle of Wight;
  - b) the Isles of Scilly;
  - c) the Isle of Man;
  - d) the Shetlands.
  - 24. The most northern part of mainland Britain is ...
  - a) John O'Groats;
  - b) Land's End;
  - c) Giant's Causeway;
  - d) Cape Verde.
- 25. The games which are now celebrated in the Scottish Highlands first started in Celtic times and were held to find the strongest men to be body-guards and messengers. The event not essential to the modern games is ...
  - a) putting the stone;
  - b) throwing the hammer;
  - c) archery;
  - d) tossing the caber.
  - 26. Who of these writers and poets was NOT an Irishman?
  - a) Jonathan Swift;
  - b) Oscar Wilde;
  - c) George Bernard Shaw;
  - d) Archibald Cronin.

- 27. The name of a famous Scottish microbiologist, who is known as the "father of antibiotics" because he discovered penicillin in 1929, is ...
  - a) Paul Fleming;
  - b) Alexander Fleming;
  - c) Ian Fleming;
  - d) Ambrose Fleming.
  - 28. The largest city of Scotland is ...
  - a) Edinburgh;
  - b) Aberdeen;
  - c) Glasgow;
  - d) Perth.
  - 29. The centre of the UK's national newspapers in London is called ...
  - a) Mall Street;
  - b) Wall Street;
  - c) Fleet Street;
  - d) High Street.
- 30. In London the famous ceremony of the Changing the Guard takes place near Buckingham Palace daily at... o'clock in the morning.
  - a) 9;
  - b) 10;
  - c) 11;
  - d) 12.
- 31.The London buses double-deckers have seats for 65 people and only ... people are allowed to stand when the seats are busy.
  - a) 4;
  - b) 5;
  - c) 7;
  - d) 10.
- 32. Who of the greatest England's people was born on the Patron Saint's Day (23<sup>rd</sup> of April) and also died on the same day 52 years later?
  - a) Charles Dickens;
  - b) Charles Darwin;
  - c) William Shakespeare;
  - d) George Gordon Byron.
- 33. Trafalgar Square in London was named in commemoration of Nelson's great naval victory at the Battle of Trafalgar of...
  - a) 1800;
  - b) 1805;
  - c) 1810;
  - d) 1815.

- 34. The name of the Beatles singer and composer who wrote the song "Give the World a Chance" which became the anthem of the antiwar movement in the West, was ...
  - a) John Lennon;
  - b) Paul McCartney;
  - c) George Harrison;
  - d) Ringo Starr.
- 35. In England in the evening some people have a cool meal which they usually call...
  - a) night lunch;
  - b) high tea;
  - c) late dinner;
  - d) late tea.
- 36. The official residence of the present Monarch of the UK in Scotland is situated in Edinburgh and is called ...
  - a) Hollywood Palace;
  - b) Hollymoon Castle;
  - c) Hollyrood House;
  - d) Hollywall Palace.
- 37. In the UK the Prime Minister chooses about 20 Members of Parliament of... to become Cabinet Ministers.
  - a) ahis or her party;
  - b) all parties;
  - c) opposite party;
  - d) two main parties.
  - 38. The Parliaments of England, Wales and Scotland were united in...
  - a) 1603;
  - b) 1666;
  - c) 1707;
  - d) 1834.
- 39. The police in Britain is known as 'bobbies', but there are also other nicknames. Which of these nicknames doesn't refer to the British police?
  - a) 'fuzz';
  - b) 'cops';
  - c) 'pigs';
  - d) 'dogs'.

- 40. In Britain the first step towards getting any kind of medical treatment is to go to the doctor who arranges for whatever tests, surgery, specialist consultation or medicine are considered necessary. This doctor as called ...
  - a) Family doctor;
  - b) Therapist;
  - c) General Practitioner;
  - d) Wide-field Practitioner.

#### **KEYS**

### Exercise 1.19. Take a Quiz. FAMILY MEMBERS

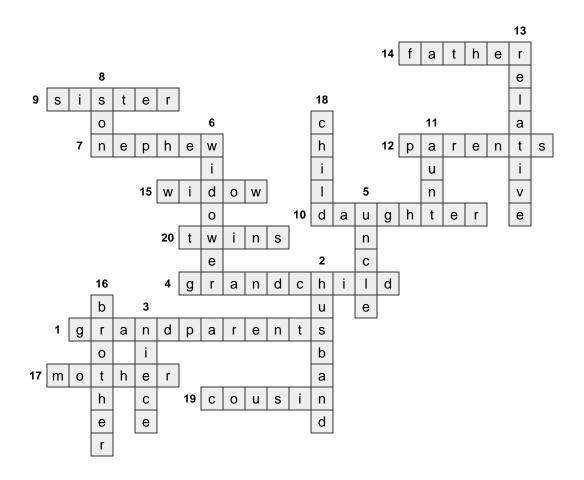
#### Across

- 1. The father or mother of a person's father or mother (grandparents)
- 4. The child of a person's son or daughter (grandchild)
- 7. A son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife (nephew)
  - 8. A male child in relation to his parents (son)
  - 9. A girl or woman who has the same parents as another person (sister)
  - 10. A female child in relation to her parents (daughter)
  - 12. A mother and a father of a person (parents)
  - 14. A male parent (father)
- 15. A woman whose husband has died and who has not married again (widow)
  - 17. A female parent (mother)
- 19. A child of a person's aunt or uncle, or, more generally, a distant (= not close) relation (cousin)
- 20. Either of two children born to the same mother on the same occasion (twins)

#### Down

- 2. The man that you are married to (husband)
- 3. A daughter of your brother or sister, or a daughter of your husband's or wife's brother or sister (niece)
  - 5. The brother of someone's mother or father (uncle)
- 6. A man whose wife has died and who has not married again (widower)
  - 11. The sister of someone's father or mother (aunt)

- 13. A member of your family (relative)
- 16. A man or boy with the same parents as another person (brother)
- 18. A boy or a girl from the time of birth until he or she is an adult, or a son or daughter of any age (child)



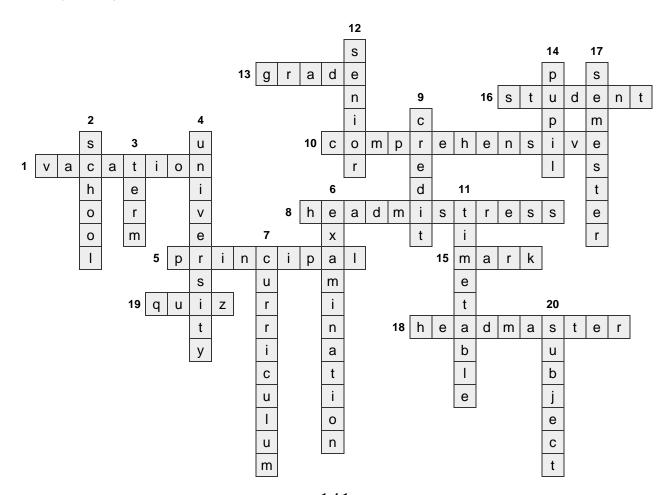
**Exercise 4.19. Take a Quiz. EDUCATION** 

#### Across

- 1. one of the periods of time when universities are closed (vacation)
- 5. someone who is in charge of a school (principal)
- 8. a female head teacher (headmistress)
- 10. a school in Britain for children above the age of eleven in which children of all abilities are taught (comprehensive)
- 13. a mark that a student is given for his work or for an examination (grade)
- 15. a judgment, expressed as a number of letter, about the quality of a piece of work done at school, college or university (mark)
  - 16. a person, who studies at a college or university (student)
  - 18. a male head teacher (headmaster)
  - 19. a short informal test (quiz)

#### Down

- 2. a place where children go to be educated (school)
- 3. one of the periods into which a year is divided at school, college or university (term)
- 4. an institution of higher education and research which awards academic degrees in several academic disciplines (university)
- 6. a spoken or written test of knowledge, especially an important one (examination)
- 7. the group of subjects studied in school, college or university (curriculum)
- 9. a successfully completed part of a course at a university or a college (credit)
- 11. a list of the times when classes in school or university happen (timetable)
  - 12. in the US a final year student of high school or university (senior)
  - 14. a person, especially a child at school, who is being taught (pupil)
- 17. one of the two periods of time that a year at high schools and universities is divided into, especially in the US (semester)
- 20. an area of knowledge which is studied in school, college or university (subject)



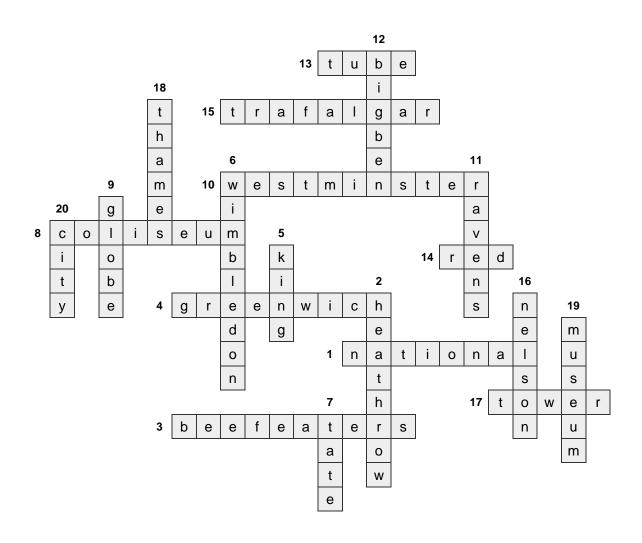
### Exercise 5.20. Take a Quiz. London

#### Across

- 1. What gallery can you visit in Trafalgar Square? (National)
- 3. Ceremonial guardians of the Tower of London (beefeaters)
- 4. An area of South East London which is notable for giving its name to the Meridian (Greenwich)
- 8. A theatre in St Martin's Lane, Westminster, built as one of London's largest and most luxurious "family" variety theatres (Coliseum)
  - 10. What Abbey plays the role of the Royal church? (Westminster)
  - 13. The nickname of London underground (Tube)
  - 14. What color are buses in London? (red)
- 15. What square is situated in geographical center of London? (Trafalgar)
- 17. Historic castle located on the north bank of the River Thames in central London founded in 1066 (Tower)

#### Down

- 2. A major international airport in London (Heathrow)
- 5. Who is the Sovereign of Great Britain? (King)
- 6. The oldest tennis tournament in the world, which was first held in London in 1877 (Wimbledon)
  - 7. Britain's national gallery of international modern art (Tate)
  - 9. A famous theatre in London (Globe)
  - 11. What birds are the national symbols of London? (Ravens)
  - 12. What is the most famous clock in Great Britain? (Big Ben)
  - 16. In Trafalgar Square there is a monument to Admiral...(Nelson)
- 18. A river that flows through southern England including London (Thames)
  - 19. What is the Tower of London now? (Museum)
- 20. The historic centre and the primary central business district of London (City)



## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Редактор О.Ю. Кухарева

Электронное издание