

**Министерство образования и науки РФ
ФГАОУ ВПО «Казанский (Приволжский) федеральный университет»**

Институт филологии и межкультурной коммуникации

Кафедра иностранных языков и межкультурной коммуникации

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Иностранный язык

Конспект лекций

Казань – 2014

Направление подготовки:

050100.62 «Педагогическое образование»

Учебный план: Литература и иностранный (английский) язык» (очное, 2013), Русский язык и иностранный (английский) язык» (очное, 2013),

Дисциплина: Б1.Б1 «Иностранный (английский) язык», (бакалавриат, 1 курс 1 и 2 семестры, 2 курс 1 семестр, очное обучение)

Количество часов: 1 курс 1 семестр - 90 ч. (в том числе: практические занятия – 68, самостоятельная работа – 22), форма контроля: экзамен; 2 семестр – 72 ч. (в том числе: практические занятия – 36, самостоятельная работа – 36), форма контроля: отсутствует; 2 курс 1 семестр - 54 ч. (в том числе: практические занятия – 36, самостоятельная работа – 18), форма контроля: экзамен.

Аннотация: *Основное внимание в курсе уделяется развитию языковой коммуникативной компетенции студентов, в которую входят владение знанием о системе языка, о правилах функционирования единиц языка в речи и способность с помощью этой системы понимать чужие мысли и выражать собственные суждения в устной и письменной форме, знание учащимися национально-культурных особенностей социального и речевого поведения носителей языка: их обычаев, этикета, социальных стереотипов, истории и культур, а также способов пользоваться этими знаниями в процессе общения, развитие навыков и умения организовывать речь, логически, последовательно и убедительно ее выстраивать, ставить задачи и добиваться поставленной цели, а также владение различными приемами получения и передачи информации как в устном, так и в письменном общении.*

The main attention in the course is paid to development of linguistic communicative competence of students, which includes possession of knowledge of the language system, rules of functioning of the language units in speech and the

ability to use this system to understand other people's thoughts and express their own opinions orally and in a written form; knowledge of national social and cultural characteristics of verbal behavior of native speakers: their customs, etiquette, social stereotypes, history and culture, as well as ways to use this knowledge in the communication process; the development of skills and the ability to organize the speech logically, to assign tasks and achieve goals; as well as the knowledge of the various methods of obtaining and transmitting information, both orally and in written communication.

Темы:

1. Знакомства. Meeting people.
2. Я и мои интересы. About myself and my hobbies.
3. Новости. News.
4. Еда. Food.
5. Будущее. Future.
6. Люди и города. People and cities.

Ключевые слова: Простое настоящее время, настоящее длительное время, простое прошедшее время, прошедшее длительное время, формы будущего времени, артикли, предлоги, сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future forms, Articles, Prepositions, Comparative and Superlative forms of adjectives.

Дата начала эксплуатации: 1 сентября 2014 года

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URL электронного курса в MOODLE :

<http://tulpar.kpfu.ru/course/view.php?id=1987>

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Тема 1. Знакомства.

Практическое занятие 1.

Повторение времен английского языка. «О себе».

Аннотация. В данной теме акцент делается на повторение основных временных конструкций английского языка и изучение базовых конструкций описания себя.

Ключевые слова. Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

Рекомендуемые информационные ресурсы:

1. <http://tulpar.kfu.ru/course/view.php?id=1987>
2. <http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru>
3. <http://www.multitran.ru/c/m.exe?a=1&SHL=2>
4. <http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topicsmenu/pre-intermediate.html>
5. <https://elt.oup.com/student/result/engpreint/?cc=ru&selLanguage=ru>
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Глоссарий

Tense revision – повторение времен

My name is... Меня зовут

I am from ... – Я из ...

I live with ... - Я живу с...

I'm American – Я американец

I study at ... - Я учусь в...

I enjoy ... - Мне нравится...

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее времена в английском языке.

Повторение времен английского языка. «О себе». Данное практическое занятие направлено на повторение использования настоящего, будущего и прошедшего времен английского языка посредством выполнения упражнений, в которых также затрагивается тема описания людей.

Tense revision.

Present, past and future.

Exercise 1. Complete the texts with the verb forms in the box.

Live don't like were born love moved 'm going to study go 'm talking
--

Lisbet, from the US

Hi! My name's Lisbet, and I'm from Santa Barbara, California. I live with my parents and my sisters in a house near the sea. We _____ to the beach every day. We all _____ surfing!

I'm American, but my parents _____ in Norway. They _____ to the US 20 years ago. They _____ the cold winters in Norway!

I'm in my final year at school. I _____ exams at the moment. Next year Marine Biology at the university.

's going to work	comes	didn't start	likes	's studying	has	gave
'm enjoying						

Miguel, from Spain

This is Miguel. He _____ from Spain. He's a student at the EAE Business School in Madrid, where he _____ International Law. "I _____ the course a lot," he says. "It's really interesting." After the course he _____ for his father's IT company.

He _____ a motorbike, and he _____ racing it at the weekend. He riding until he was 16. His father _____ him a bike for his birthday. "Going fast is my passion", he says.

Acts	live	don't work	went	made	's doing	didn't win	prefer
------	------	------------	------	------	----------	------------	--------

Tom and Fay, from England

Tom and Fay Dickens _____ in Bristol with their two children. They're both actors, but

they _____ together. Fay _____ in films, and Tom works in the theatre. "I _____ the excitement of the theatre", says Tom.

Last year Fay _____ to Hollywood. “I_____ a film with Steven Spielberg”, she says. “It was good, but it _____any awards!”

Next year Tom _____a tour of Britain in a production of *Hamlet*. Tom is playing the title role. “I’m very excited about it”, he says.

Forming the tense

Exercise 2. **Put the verbs into the correct tense.**

1 Lisbet's parents *weren't born* (not born) in the US.

2 Lisbet and her family_ (go) to the beach every day.

3 Miguel's father _____ (work) in IT.

4 'I _____ (work) for my father after the course,' says Miguel.

5 Fay _____ (not work) with Tom.

6 'I _____ (act) in a production of *Hamlet* next year' says Tom.

Практическое занятие 2.

«Друзья».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Друзья» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Oldest friend, best friend.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

To talk to - разговаривать

To see each other – видеть друг друга

To travel- путешествовать

To meet - встречать

To have a lot in common – иметь много общего

To miss - скучать

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Описание лучшего друга.

«Друзья». Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения свободно рассказывать о своих друзьях на английском языке. В качестве домашнего задания предлагается написать эссе на тему «Мой лучший друг».

Exercise 1. Write down the names of some of your friends.

- Why do you like them?
- When did you first meet them?
- Who is your oldest friend?

Discuss your list with a partner.

Exercise 2. Listen to the conversations of three people. When and where did they meet their oldest friend? What did they like about them?

Make notes after each conversation. Аудио №2.

Exercise 3. Listen again. Answer the questions about the people.

- 1 Who has a lot of friends on Facebook? How many?
- 2 Whose mums met before they were born?
- 3 Who's going to travel the world with a friend?
- 4 Whose oldest friend lives in Canada?
- 5 Who's talking to their oldest friend?
- 6 Who doesn't have many friends?
- 7 Which friends don't see each other very often?
- 8 Who named his son after the friend?
- 9 Whose friend is like a sister?
- 10 Whose brother is boring?

Check your answers with a partner.

Практическое занятие 3.

Как задавать вопросы на английском языке.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению основных способов построения вопросительных предложений на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. What, where, which, how, whose, when, who, why.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

What - что, какой

When - когда

Where - где

How many - сколько

How - как

Who - кто

Why- почему

Whose - чей

Which - который

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Вопросительные предложения на английском языке.

Как задавать вопросы на английском языке. Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения свободно задавать вопросы на английском языке, особенно при знакомстве. Студентам предлагается изучить следующий теоретический материал:

Questions.

1. Yes/No questions have no question word.

Are you hot? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

Does he speak English? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

2. Questions can begin with a question word.

what where which how who when why whose

Where's the station?

Why are you laughing?

Whose is this coat?

How does she go to work?

3. *What, which* and *whose* can be followed by a noun.

What size do you take?

Which coat is yours?

Whose book is this?

4. *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.

Which is your pen? *The black one or the blue one?*

This rule is not always true.

What
|
newspaper do you read?

Which

5. *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

How big is his new car?

How fast does it go?

How can be also followed by *much* or *many*.

How much is this sandwich?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Следующий этап занятия заключается в выполнении упражнений на закрепление пройденного теоретического материала.

Exercise 1.

Match the questions and answers:

Where were you born?	Two years ago.
What do you do?	Twice a week.

Are you married?	In Scotland.
Why are you learning English?	I'm a teacher.
When did you start learning English?	No, I'm not.
How often do you have English classes?	Because I need it for my job.

Exercise 2.

Read the interview with Serkan, a Turkish student in England. Complete the questions with question words from the box.

What where who why which how often how much how many

I Hi, Serkan.. Nice to meet you. Can I ask you one or two questions?

S Yes, of course.

I First of all,¹ _____ where do you come from?

S I'm from Istanbul in Turkey.

I And ² _____ are you here in England?

S Well, I'm here mainly because I want to improve my English.

I ³ _____ English did you know before you came?

S Not a lot. I studied English at school, but I didn't learn much.

Now I'm studying in a language school here.

I ⁴ _____ school?

S The Shakespeare School of English.

I A good name! Your English is very good now.⁵ _____ 's your teacher?

S Thank you very much. My teacher's called David. He's great.

I ⁶ _____ did you do back in Turkey?

S Well, actually, I was a teacher, a history teacher. I taught children from 14 to

18.

I ⁷ _____ children were in your classes?

S Sometimes as many as 40.

I Goodness! That's a lot. ⁸ _____ do you go back home?

S Usually I go every two months, but this month my brother is coming here. I'm very excited. I'm going to show him round.

I Well, I hope your brother has a great visit.

Exercise 3. Listen and check. Role play the interview with a partner. Аудио № 1. Задание выполняется под руководством учителя.

Exercise 4. Each of these questions has one word missing. Write it in.

1 What you like doing in your free time?

2 Do you like listening music?

3 What kind music do you like?

4 What did you last weekend?

5 What you doing tonight?

6 What are you going do after this lesson?

7 How many languages your teacher speak?

8 What your teacher wearing today?

Практическое занятие 4.

Повторение предлогов и глаголов синонимов.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена повторению некоторых предлогов и глаголов английского языка.

Ключевые слова. do, make, pay for, buy, say, tell, speak, talk, to, from, at, on, in, with, for.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
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- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

Рекомендуемые информационные ресурсы:

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6. <http://www.autoenglish.org/preintermediate.htm>
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8. <http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/>
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10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

Pay for – платить за что –либо

Buy – покупать

Say – сказать

Tell – говорить

To – означает направление «куда»

From – направление «откуда»

On – на

In – в

With – с

For - для.

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Предлоги и глаголы английского языка.

Повторение предлогов и глаголов синонимов. Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения правильно использовать предлоги в английском языке, а также различать, какой из глаголов, близких по смыслу, нужно использовать в отдельной ситуации.

Vocabulary.

Verbs of similar meaning

Exercise 1. **Choose the correct verb for each line.**

play / go

Can you ___ the piano?

Do you ___ running every morning?

do make

I ___ too many mistakes in English.

I ___ my homework in the evening.

speak/ talk

She can ___ three languages.

He can ___ forever! He never shuts up!

say/ tell

Pardon! What did you ___ ?

Can you ___ me the time, please?

pay for / buy

How much did you ____that meal?

Where can I _____some sun cream?

Adjectives and nouns that go together

Exercise 2. **Underline two nouns which go with adjective.**

1 important person / meeting / price

2 delicious holiday / cake / meal

3 high price / mountain / man

4 long tree / journey / time

5 heavy bag / sunshine / rain

6 busy street / day / traffic

Prepositions

Exercise 3. **Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

To from at about of on in with for

1 He comes *from* Istanbul *in* Turkey.

2 He's crazy _ football, but I'm not interested _it at all.

3 I am married _ John. I met him _ university__2007.

4 I live _ my parents _ a flat _ the first floor.

5 He's very good _ playing the piano.

6 I like going _ a walk _ the park.

7 This is a photo _ *me* _ holiday _ Spain.

8 I got this jumper _ my sister _ my birthday.

Exercise 4. **Look at these sentences. What are the two meanings of *date*?**

I met my husband on a blind **date**.

Dates and raisins are good for you.

В конце первой темы студенты выполняют проверочный тест.

Тема 2. Мои интересы.

Практическое занятие 5.

Present Simple, Present Continious.

Аннотация. В данной теме изучаются основные правила использования настоящего времени в английском языке Present Simple and Present Continious.

Ключевые слова. Present Simple, Present Continious.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

Habbit - привычка

Fact - факт

Future arrangement – договоренность на будущее

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование времен Present Simple и Present Continuous в английском языке.

Present Simple, Present Continuous. Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению двух основных форм настоящего времени в английском языке – Present Simple и Present Continuous. Студентам предлагается изучить следующий теоретический материал:

Present Simple

Form

Positive and Negative

I	live	near here.
You	don't live	
We		
They		
He	lives	
She	doesn't live	

It		
----	--	--

Questions

Where	do	I you we they	live?
	does	he she it	

Short answer.

Do you like Peter? Yes, I do.

Does he speak French? No, he doesn't.

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

1. a habit

I get up at 7.30.

Jo smokes too much.

2. a fact which is always true

Vegetarians don't eat meat.

We come from Spain.

3. a fact which is true for a long time

I live in Oxford.

She works in a bank.

Present Continuous.

Form

am/is/are + ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She	's (is) isn't	
You We They	're (are) aren't	

Question

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	you	

		we they	
--	--	------------	--

Short answer.

Are you going? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~

Is Anna working? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. NOT ~~Yes, she's.~~

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

1. an activity happening now.

They're playing football in the garden.

She can't talk now because she's washing her hair.

2. an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.

He's studying maths at university.

I'm reading a good book at the moment.

3. a planned future arrangement.

I'm seeing the doctor at 10.00 tomorrow.

What are you doing this evening?

Present Simple and Present Continuous

1. Read the right the wrong sentences.

Fraser comes from Scotland.

NOT ~~Fraser is coming from Scotland.~~

I'm reading a good book at the moment.

NOT ~~I read a good book at the moment.~~

2. Some verbs express a state, not an activity, and are usually used in the Present Simple only.

She likes the Rolling Stones.

NOT ~~She's liking the Rolling Stones.~~

I know what you mean.

NOT ~~I'm knowing what you mean.~~

Similar verbs are *think, understand, love*.

Следующий этап занятия заключается в выполнении упражнений на закрепление пройденного теоретического материала.

Exercise 1. Complete the text with the verb forms in the box.

works	don't feel	live	has	doesn't earn	prefer
don't have	need	work	have	doesn't matter	goes

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY

Dave Clarke is a sheep farmer in New Zealand. He and his wife live in a farmhouse in the hills with their two children. Dave _____ 600 sheep.

He _____ seven days a week and at least ten hours a day.

'We _____ any days off,' says Dave. 'The animals _____ feeding every day. In lambing season

we _____ all night, too!'

Once a month he _____ to the market in the nearby town to buy or sell sheep. 'I _____ comfortable in towns.

I _____ being in the countryside. I feel free here.'

Dave _____ a lot – about \$40,000 a year, but, as he says, 'Money is important, but it _____ that much to me. I'm very lucky. I _____ the best job in the world!'

Exercise 2. Complete the questions about Dave.

1. What does Dave do?

'He's a sheep farmer.'

2. Where _____ Dave and his wife _____ ?

In a farmhouse in the hills.

3. How many sheep _____ he _____?

600 sheep.

4. How many hours a week _____ he _____?

At least 70.

5. Why _____ he _____ to the market?

To buy or sell sheep.

6. How much _____ he _____ ?

About \$40,000 a year.

Exercise 3. Complete the negative sentences.

1. Dave doesn't have (not have) any days off.

2. They _____ (not go) to bed in lambing season.

3. He _____ (not like) being in towns.

4. 'I _____ (not earn) a lot, but it _____ (not matter).'

Exercise 4. Write short answers.

1. Do Dave and his wife have any children? Yes, they do.

2. Does he have any days off?

3. Does he like being in the countryside?
4. Do you earn a lot, Dave?
5. Do you like your job, Dave?

Практическое занятие 6.

«Интересные люди».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Интересные люди» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. ordinary, extraordinary, interview, famous, family.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

silver hair – седые волосы

cool – классный, крутой

enthusiasm - энтузиазм

single – музыкальный сингл

recipe - рецепт

flavor - вкус

market - рынок

charity - благотворительность

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование настоящего времени в английском языке.
2. Описание людей.

«Интересные люди». Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения свободно рассказывать об интересных личностях на английском языке, используя формы настоящего времени Present Simple и Present Continuous.

Exercise 1. Read and listen to the article about Ruth. How old is she? What does she look like? What does her family think of her? Аудио №1.

RUTH FLOWERS is not an ordinary grandmother. She's in her 70s, and has silver hair and bright-red lipstick. She's DJ and works in clubs in Europe and tours festivals.

She lives alone in Bristol. She says, 'I've got a son and a grandson. They think what I'm doing is very cool!'

She likes rock bands such as Queen and the Rolling Stones, but she also plays electro and dance music. 'I love being with young people', she says. 'They've got so much energy and enthusiasm!'

She's planning another European tour, and is currently making a new single.

'I'm having a lot of fun', she says. 'I don't want it to stop.'

Exercise 2. Read and listen to the article about Fraser. What is his company? How old was he when he started it? What does his charity do?

Аудио №2.

FRASER DOHERTY is an extraordinary young man. He has his own company, SuperJam, which he

started when he was just 16. 'I earn more money than my parents,' he says. His company makes jam -

500,000 jars every year - using a secret recipe from his grandmother.

All the major supermarkets sell his products. The business is growing fast - four flavours at the moment, but more on the way. And he has a charity that organizes huge tea parties for old people with live music and dancing.

'At the moment I'm very busy. I'm writing a cookbook. I've got an idea for a TV programme. And we're trying to get into the American market. '

Exercise 3. Listen to an interview with Ruth. Does she like being famous? What do her friends think of her job? Complete the sentences. Аудио №3.

1 I'm just an old lady _____

2 I _____ an old woman in an old people's home ...

3 Because it _____ me happy !

4 It _____ how old you are.

Exercise 4. Listen to Fraser. What does he like about his work? What does he say about friends and family? Complete the interviewer's lines. Аудио №4.

1 It _____ to me you really love what _____!

2 _____ any free time?

3 _____ you _____ a girlfriend?

4 _____ you _____ much of your parents?

Exercise 5. Ruth and Fraser both use the expression 'It's none of your/their business!' What does this mean? What are they talking about?

Практическое занятие 7.

«Have – have got», «О себе».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению употребления глаголов have и have got, а также темы «О себе» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Have, have got, has, has got

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

Laptop – ноутбук

Agree - соглашаться

Credit card- кредитная карточка

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Have/ have got.
2. “About myself”.

«Have – have got», «О себе». Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения рассказывать о себе, употребляя конструкции с глаголами have и have got. Теоретический материал:

Have got/ have

Form

Positive

I / you / we / they	have 've got	two sisters.
He / she	has 's got	

Negative

I / you / we / they	don't have haven't got	any money.
He / she	doesn't have hasn't got	

Questions

Do	I/ you / we/ they	have	a new car?
Does	he /she		
Have	I/ you / we / they	got	
Has	he/she		

Short answer

Do you have an iPhone? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Have you got an iPhone? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Note

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.

I have a sister. NOT ~~I've a sister.~~

Use

1. *Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is more informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not so much when we write.

Have you got the time?

The UK has a population of 60 million.

In American English *have + do/ does* is much more common.

2. *Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have I've got	a new car.
She has She's got	three children.
He has He's got	blond hair.

3. When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* (not *have got*) is used. Look at these sentences.

I have a shower every day.

NOT ~~I've got a shower every day.~~

What time do you have lunch?

NOT ~~What time have you got lunch?~~

4. In the past tense, we use *had* with *did* and *didn't*.

I had a bicycle when I was young.

Did you have a nice weekend?

I didn't have any money when I was a student.

Следующий этап занятия заключается в выполнении упражнений на закрепление пройденного теоретического материала, а также повторении использования глаголов в простом настоящем времени.

Exercise 1. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about these things.

- any pets
- a bike
- a laptop
- a camera
- an iPod
- a credit card
- any brothers and sisters
- the teacher /a big bag
- your parents /a holiday home

Example:

Have you got any pets? – Yes, I have.

What... ?

Exercise 2. Some verbs don't usually take the Present Continuous. Complete the sentences with a verb in the Present Simple in the correct form.

think	not know	not believe	look	not agree	love	mean	not
matter	need	own	not understand				

1. 'What time is it?' 'I don't know. Sorry.'
2. I'm thirsty! I _____ a drink.
3. I _____ your bag! Where did you get it?
4. 'I _____ Thomas is stupid.'
- 'I _____. I think he's very clever.'
5. Her English isn't very good. I _____ her.
6. He's very rich. He _____ a house in Mayfair.
7. You _____ sad! What's the matter?
8. 'Sorry I forgot your birthday!' 'Don't worry. It _____.'
9. 'I'm 74 years old.'
- 'I _____ you! You don't look a day over 60!'
10. I don't understand learn by heart. What _____ it _____ ?

Exercise 3. Choose the correct sentence.

1. Angela live with her parents.
Angela lives with her parents.
2. Where do you go on holiday?
Where you go on holiday?
3. She doesn't work here anymore.
She no works here anymore.
4. He's at the bus stop. He waits for a bus.
He's at the bus stop. He's waiting for a bus.
5. I'm liking black coffee.
I like black coffee.
6. I don't have got a phone.
I haven't got a phone.

«Счастье».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Счастье» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Happiness, quiz, close friends, interests, satisfaction, grateful, enthusiastic.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
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Глоссарий

introduction - введение

quiz - тест

behave – вести себя

opportunity - возможность

enthusiastic - воодушевленный

grateful - благодарный

envious - завистливый

satisfaction - удовлетворение

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Что для Вас является показателем счастья.

«Счастье». Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение темы «Счастье», в ходе занятия студенты проходят тест на английском языке на определение уровня того, насколько они счастливы.

Exercise 1. Read the introduction to the quiz and answer the questions.

1 What does happiness depend on?

2 What do you need to know about yourself?

3 How can you learn to be happier?

HOW HAPPY ARE YOU?

Your happiness depends on how you see yourself, what you want from life, and how well you get on with other people. But you need to know yourself. What sort of person are you? What makes you happy? Do you know how to make yourself happier? If you can answer these questions, you can learn to change the way you think and behave. And you can actually be happier. It just needs practice.

Exercise 2. Do the quiz and add up your score to see how happy you are. Do you agree?

Write 1-5 for each statement.

- 1 – very true
- 2 – mainly true
- 3 – about 50/50
- 4 – not very true
- 5 – not true at all

Section 1.

1. I take every opportunity to play, laugh, and have a good time.
2. I usually have a holiday at least once a year.
3. I get pleasure from lots of different things – art, nature, sport, friends...
4. Sometimes I get really enthusiastic about things.

Section 2.

5. I have the things in life that I think are important.
6. I have a positive image of myself.
7. I am grateful for what I have, and appreciate it.
8. I don't often feel jealous or envious of other people.

Section 3.

9. I sleep well and wake up feeling ready for a new day.

10. I keep fit and I take care of myself.
11. I never feel stressed when I have a lot of things to do.
12. I don't feel afraid or depressed.

Section 4.

13. I have close friends and people I share interests with.
14. I get a lot of satisfaction from my work/study.
15. My life makes a difference to other people.
16. I try to help other people.

YOUR SCORE:

- 16 – 28 Extremely happy
29 – 40 Happy enough
41 – 52 About average
53 – 64 Not very happy
65 – 80 Cheer up! Life can't be that bad!

Exercise 3. The quiz is in four sections. Write one of these headings above each section.

1. Your enjoyment of life.
2. Your health.
3. Your relationships.
4. Happiness with yourself.

Exercise 4. In which sections of the quiz did you score a high number? What do you need to do if you want to be happier?

Практическое занятие 9.

«Соседи».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Счастье» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Neighbor, make noise, live, flat.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

□ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

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Глоссарий

Make noise - шуметь

They're called... - их зовут

They've got ... - у них есть

Feel at home – чувствовать себя как дома

Come round for coffee – заходить на чашечку кофе

Mind his/her own business – не лезть в чужие дела

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Описание соседей.

«Соседи». Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения описывать своих соседей на английском языке .

Exercise 1. What do you know about your neighbours?

They're called... He's ... They've got ... She 's a ...

How well do you know them?

Really well/ not at all / just to say hello to ...

Exercise 2. What makes a good neighbor? Read the ideas. Do you agree or disagree?

A good neighbor is someone who ...

- always says hello.
- doesn't make too much noise.
- I never see.
- minds his/her own business.
- invites me to parties.
- feels at home in my house.
- sometimes comes round for coffee.

Discuss your ideas in small groups.

Exercise 3. You are going to listen to two neighbours, Mrs Crumble and Alfie, talking about each other. Read the questions.

First, listen to Mrs Crumble. Answer the questions.

1. Where is Alfie's flat?
2. Do Alfie and Mrs Crumble speak to each other?
3. What does he wear? What doesn't he wear?
4. Has he got a job?
5. What time does he go to bed? What time does he get up?
6. How many people are staying in Alfie's flat?
7. Has he got a girlfriend? Where does she live?
8. Why does he make such a noise? What's he doing now?
9. What does Alfie think of Mrs Crumble?

Check your answers in small groups.

Exercise 4. Now listen to Alfie. How does he answer questions 1 – 9. What differences are there?

Exercise 5. In your groups, discuss who you think is telling the truth.

В конце второй темы студенты выполняют проверочный тест.

Тема 3. Новости.

Практическое занятие 10.

Past Simple, Past Continious.

Аннотация. В данной теме изучаются основные правила использования прошедшего времени в английском языке Past Simple and Past Continious.

Ключевые слова. языке Past Simple. Past Continious.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

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Глоссарий

Syllable - слог

interrupt - прерывать

duration – длительность

consonant – согласный звук

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование времен Past Simple и Past Continuous в английском языке.

Past Simple, Past Continuous. Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению двух основных форм прошедшего времени в английском языке — Past Simple и Past Continuous. Теоретический материал:

Past Simple.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I		
He/She/It	finished	
You	arrived	yesterday.
We	went	
They		

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

I		
He/She/It		
You	didn't (did not) arrive	yesterday.
We		
They		

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

When	did	she/you/they/etc	arrive?
------	-----	------------------	---------

Short answer.

Did you go to work yesterday? Yes, I did.

Did it rain last night? No, it didn't.

Spelling of regular verbs.

1. The normal rule is to add *-ed* or *-d*.

Work/ worked start/ started live/ lived love/ loved

2. Some short verbs with only one syllable double the consonant.

Stop/ stopped plan/ planned

3. Verbs ending in a consonant + y change the *-y* to *-ied*.

Study/ studied carry/ carried

But...

Play/ played enjoy/ enjoyed

There are many common irregular verbs.

Use.

The Past Simple expresses a completed past action. Notice some of the time expressions.

We played tennis last Sunday.

I worked in London in 2007.

John left two minutes ago.

Past Continious.

Form

Was/were +verb+ing (present participle)

Positive and negative

I/He/She/It	Was Wasn't (was not)	working.
You/We/They	Were Weren't (were not)	

Question.

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	you we they	

Short answer.

Were you working yesterday. Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

Use

1. The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.

I had a good time while I was living in Paris.

You were making a lot of noise last night. Were you having a party?

2. The activity was in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.

'What were you doing at 8.00 last night?' 'I was watching TV.'

When I woke up this morning, the sun was shining.

Past Simple and Past Continuous.

1. The Past Simple expresses completed past actions. The Past Continuous expresses activities in progress. Compare these sentences.

I washed my hair last night.

I was washing my hair when you phoned.

'What did you do at the weekend?' 'I played tennis.'

We were playing tennis when it started to rain.

2. A Past Simple action can interrupt a Past Continuous activity in progress.

When I phoned Simon he was having a shower.

I was doing my homework when Jane arrived.

3. In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.

It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining and the birds were singing, so we decided to go for a picnic. We put everything in the car...

Для закрепления теоретического материала студентам предлагается выполнить упражнения на правильное использование времен Past Simple and Past Continuous.

A. Complete the sentences, put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative. (simple past tense)

1. It was warm, so I _____ off my coat. (take)
2. The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her. (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I _____ to bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ very well. (sleep)
6. Sue wasn't hungry, so she _____ anything. (eat)
7. We went to Kate's house but she _____ at home. (be)
8. It was a funny situation but nobody _____ (laugh)
9. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (fly)
10. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It _____ very much. (cost)
11. I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. (have)
12. It was hard work carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy. (be)

B. Complete the exercise with the verbs inside the box. (simple past tense)

buy	catch	cost	drink	fall	hurt	sell	spend	teach	throw
win	write								

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
2. 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father _____ me.'

3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
4. I was very thirsty. I _____ the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he easily.
6. Don _____ down the stairs this morning and his leg.
7. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who it.
8. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress. It 100.

Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. I _____ (see) Sue in town yesterday but she _____ (look) the other way.
2. I _____ (meet) Tom and Ann at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (go) to Berlin and I _____ (go) to Madrid. We _____ (have) a chat while we _____ (wait) for our flights.
3. I _____ (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man _____ (step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (go) quite fast but luckily I _____ (manage) to stop in time and _____ (not/hit) him.
4. Jane _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
5. What _____ (you/do) this time yesterday?
I was asleep.
6. Did _____ (you / go) out last night?
No, I was too tired.
7. Was Carol at the party last night?
Yes, she _____ (wear) a really nice dress.
8. How fast _____ (you / drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?

Практическое занятие 11.

«Интересные истории в прошлом».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Интересные истории в прошлом» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Journey, the Amazon River, the Pacific coast of Peru, the Atlantic coast of Brazil, the adventure, jungle .

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
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Глоссарий

Fangs – ядовитые зубы

bite - укус

canoë - каноэ

permission - разрешение

hammock - гамак

a sleeping pill - снотворное

buzz - жужжать

mosquito - комар

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование прошедшего времени в английском языке.
2. Описание событий.

«Интересные истории в прошлом». Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения свободно рассказывать об интересных событиях на английском языке, используя формы прошедшего времени Past Simple и Past Continuous.

Exercise 1. **Read and complete the text with verbs from the box in the Past Simple.**

Leave go walk want take do arrive decide become think explain
begin meet end

Walking the Amazon.

Amazing journey ends after 6,000 miles

Ed Stafford _____ the first man in history to walk the length of the Amazon River from the source to the sea. He _____ for 860 days.

The journey _____ in April 2008 when Ed _____ the town of Camana on the Pacific coast of Peru. It _____ in August, 2010 when he _____ in Maruda, on the Atlantic coast of Brazil.

He _____ through three countries, Peru, Colombia, and Brazil. The journey _____ nearly two and a half years. 'I _____ it for the adventure,' says Ed.

Exercise 2. Work with a partner. Write the questions and practise the answers.

1. How far/Ed walk?
2. When/journey begin?
3. Where / journey end?
4. Which countries/ go through?
5. How long/ journey take?
6. Why / do it?

Exercise 3. Read Ed's blog. Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

12 July

The day I nearly died

Today I _____ walk next to the river when I nearly _____ stand on snake.

I _____ stop immediately. The snake's fangs _____ (go) in and out. I was terrified.

I _____(not move). One bite and you're dead in 3 hours.

10 September

Knives and guns

Early this morning we _____ (cross) the river by boat when we (see) five canoes. The tribemen _____(carry) knives and guns. They were angry because we _____ (not have) permission to be on their land. We (leave) as fast as we could.

24 November

The jungle at night

I _____ (lie) my hammock last night trying to sleep, but it was impossible because the noise of the jungle was so loud. Monkeys (scream) in the trees, and millions of mosquitos _____ (buzz) around my head. I _____ (take) a sleeping pill and finally _____ (fall) asleep at 3.00 a.m.

Exercise 4. **Listen and check your answers.**

Exercise 5. **Go online and find out more about Ed.**

Практическое занятие 12.

Новости на радио.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Новости радио» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. News headline, strike, explosion, football match.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

□ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

□ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

Headline - заголовок

Strike - забастовка

explosion - взрыв

crime - преступление

cancer – рак (заболевание)

theft - кража

score – счет (в игре)

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Новости.

Новости на радио. Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения рассказывать о различных новостях на английском языке.

The news.

Exercise 1. Listen to five radio news headlines. What is the first story about? The second?

Choose from the box.

A strike	an explosion	a crime	a football match	a death
----------	--------------	---------	------------------	---------

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Exercise 2. Which words do you think are from each story?

Terrorists thieves guard ex-wife

Picasso cancer goals theft

Half-time higher pay beat protesting

Injured closed

Exercise 3. Write the question words.

1. _____ planted the bomb?
2. _____ paintings did the steal?
3. _____ are they on strike?
4. _____ times was he married?
5. _____ was the score?

What else do you want to know? Think of more questions. Write down your questions.

Exercise 4. Listen to the news stories. Which questions were answered.

Практическое занятие 13.

Скандалная история стюарда.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Скандалная история стюарда» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. . Emergency exit, flight attendant, folk hero, support, prison, fan, to star in a program.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

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Глоссарий

Emergency exit – аварийный выход

flight attendant - стюард

lose cool – выходить из себя

incident - инцидент

luggage - багаж

refuse - отказываться

cabin crew – летный персонал

support - поддержка

plead unguilty – признать себя невиновным

worldwide fame – мировая известность

folk hero – народный герой

to star in a program – сниматься в главной роли в программе

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Реальная история, произошедшая в США.

Скандалная история стюарда. Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение темы Новости, в ходе занятия студенты знакомятся с реальной историей, произошедшей со стюардом в США. Отрабатывается лексика по теме «Новости». В ходе упражнений студенты читают отрывки из газетных новостей и отвечают на вопросы.

Exercise 1. Read the articles and answer the questions.

Emergency exit for flight attendant who lost his cool.

Flight attendant Steven Slater made an emergency exit from an Airbus after he had an argument with a passenger.

The incident happened at New York's JFK Airport soon after the JetBlue flight from Pittsburgh landed. As the Airbus A320 was taxiing slowly on the runway, a passenger stood up to get her luggage. Mr Slater told her to sit down, but she refused. The businesswoman was taking her case out of the overhead locker when it hit Mr Slater on the head.

He started bleeding, and it was then that the flight attendant lost his temper. He marched to the front of the cabin and spoke furiously over the plane's PA system, saying, 'That's enough! After 28 years in this business, I quit!'

He then took two beers from a fridge, opened the door and activated the plane's emergency chute and jumped onto it. Mr Slater then ran to his car and drove home. Police arrested Mr Slater at his home a short time later.

1. When and where did the incident happen?
2. What did the female passenger do?
3. What did the flight attendant say to her?
4. What did she do to him? How did he react?
5. How did Steven Slater leave the plane?

Angry flight attendant becomes Facebook hero.

The flight attendant, Steven Slater, who left his plane via the emergency exit, is becoming a folk hero in the US. Last night a 'Free Steven Slater' page on Facebook had 170,000 fans. People wrote how much they admired him. 'I would dearly love to quit my job like you did' is the message from many.

Tens of thousands of people, including other cabin crew, left messages of support.

'You only did what everyone else feels like doing,' wrote one.

Slater appeared in court in New York yesterday and pleaded not guilty to charges of criminal damage and endangering life. He could face up to seven years in prison.

1. What did people think of Steven the next day?
2. How did they show their support?
3. Why did the public admire him?
4. What did other cabin crew say?

Steven Slater thanks public.

Flight attendant Steven Slater, 39, who left his job after an attack by a passenger, said he was amazed by the public sympathy he received. Slater has messages from millions of people all over the world.

He said, 'I really appreciate this enormous support.'

As he was leaving a Bronx police station, people were shouting 'You're a hero!' T-shirts that read FREE STEVEN SLATER are on sale. JetBlue confirmed that Slater was still an employee, but suspended from duty.

1. How did Steven feel?
2. How did people show their support?
3. Where was he?

Folk hero Slater relaxes on the beach.

Ex – flight attendant Steven Slater spent the weekend relaxing on the beach. He was having a couple of beers and enjoying his new worldwide fame as the latest American folk hero.

The 39-year-old was wearing a grey T-shirt, white shorts, and a baseball cap as he talked to excited fans on the beach near his home in New York.

Yesterday supporters shouted, ‘Good for you, Steve!’ and ‘We love you!’ as he sat down on a chair, took off his shirt, and put on his sunglasses.

1. What is Steven called in the headline?
2. What actually happened on the beach?

Ex-flight attendant to get TV Show

Steven Slater is in talks to get his own reality show. TV production company Stone Entertainment wants to give the flight attendant the chance to star in a program that shows unhappy workers how to leave their job.

1. How is Steven going to become more famous?
2. What will the program be about?

Практическое занятие 14.

Предлоги времени.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Предлоги времени» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. At, in, on, no preposition.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

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Глоссарий

date of birth – дата рождения

midnight - полночь

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Предлоги времени.

«Предлоги времени». Данное практическое занятие направлено на развитие умения использовать предлоги времени на английском языке.

Теоретический материал:

Prepositions in time expressions.

AT

At six o'clock

At midnight

At Christmas

At the weekend

IN

In 2007

In the morning/afternoon/evening

In summer

In two weeks' time

ON

On Saturday

On Monday morning

On Christmas Day

On January 18th

No preposition

Two weeks ago

Yesterday evening

This afternoon

Next month

Tomorrow morning

Tonight

Упражнения на закрепление:

Saying when

Exercise 1. **Answer the questions. Tell a partner.**

1. What's the date today/tomorrow/the day after tomorrow?
2. When's your birthday?
3. What's your date of birth?
4. What year were you born?

Exercise 2. **Look at the two ways of saying the date.**

What's the date today? It's the twenty-second of June.

What's the date today? It's June the twenty – second.

Practise saying these dates in two ways.

1. 03 February
2. 6 April
3. July 12
4. 25 December
5. 1 May

6. 16 August
7. 13 January
8. 31 October

Exercise 3. **Write the dates you hear.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Exercise 4. **Complete the time expressions with in/at/on, or no preposition.**

1. six o'clock
2. 2004
3. last night
4. the weekend
5. the evening
6. January 18
7. the 1960s
8. the other day
9. Saturday
10. Monday morning
11. April
12. yesterday evening
13. summer
14. two weeks ago
15. this morning

16. Midnight

Exercise 5. **Work in small groups. When did you last...?**

Go to the cinema

I went to the cinema last Friday/ on Monday evening/ two weeks ago.

1. Play a sport
2. Go to a party
3. Do an exam
4. Have a holiday
5. Get a present
6. Buy some clothes
7. Go online
8. Cook a meal

В качестве доклада студентам предлагается рассказать о какой – либо актуальной интересной новости.

В конце третьей темы студенты выполняют проверочный тест.

Тема 4. Еда.

Практическое занятие 15.

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. «Здоровая еда».

Аннотация. В данной теме изучаются основные правила использования исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных в английском языке, а также тема «Здоровая еда».

Ключевые слова. Countable nouns, uncountable nouns, much, many, some, any, a little, a few, a lot, lots of, “Calorie restriction diet”.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

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6. <http://www.autoenglish.org/preintermediate.htm>
7. <http://www.real-english.com/reo/index-int1.asp>
8. <http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/>
9. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar>
10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

extraordinary ambition – необычное стремление

successful - успешный

couple - пара

raw food – сырая еда

roast - жарить

grill – приготавливать на гриле

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных в английском языке.
2. «Здоровая еда».

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. «Здоровая еда».

Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных в английском языке, а также выполнение упражнений на закрепление, в которых освещается также тема «Здоровая еда».

Теоретический материал:

Expressions of quantity

Countable and uncountable nouns

1. It is important to understand the difference between countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
A cup	Water
A girl	Sugar
An apple	Milk
An egg	Music
A pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say ~~*two waters, three musics, one money*~~. We cannot count them.

2. Countable nouns can be singular and plural.

This cup is full

These cups are empty.

Uncountable nouns can only be singular.

The water is cold

The weather was terrible.

Much and many

1. We use *much* with uncountable nouns in questions and negatives.

How much money have you got?

There isn't much milk left.

2. We use *many* with countable nouns in questions and negatives.

How many people were at the party?

I didn't take many photos on holiday.

Some and any

1. *Some* is used in positive sentences.

I'd like some sugar.

2. *Any* is used in questions and negatives.

Is there any sugar in this tea?

Have you got any brothers and sisters?

We don't have any washing-up liquid.

I didn't buy any apples.

3. We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.

Can I have some cake?

Would you like some tea?

4. The rules are the same for *someone, anything, anybody*.

I've got something for you.

Hello? Is anybody here?

There isn't anywhere to go in my town.

A few and a little

1. We use *a few* with countable nouns.

There are a few biscuits left, but not many.

2. We use *a little* with uncountable nouns.

I only have a little time.

A lot/ lots of

1. We use *a lot/lots of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

There's a lot of butter.

I've got lots of friends.

2. *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.

Are there lots of tourists in your country?

There isn't a lot of butter, but there's enough.

Exercise 1. Read about Claus and Elvira Bonrich.

1. What is their extraordinary ambition?

2. What are their jobs?

3. What kind of food do they eat? Do they cook any of their food?

An extraordinary ambition!

Claus Bonrich (33) and his wife Elvira (28) are a successful young couple. Claus is a software programmer and Elvira works in a health food shop. In many ways

their life is quite ordinary, but they have an extraordinary ambition. They want to live until they are 120. And they believe they can do this by following an American health plan called the ‘Calorie Restriction Diet’. Claus and Elvira eat a lot of raw food. They steam some food but they don’t fry, grill, or roast anything, and there are many things they don’t eat at all.

Exercise 2. Look at the nouns in the boxes. Which group can you count? Which can’t you count? Label the nouns Countable and Uncountable.

Apples	Meat
Carrots	Orange juice
Vegetables	Tea
Grapes	Broccoli
Prawns	Fish
Calories	Coffee
	Fruit
	Alcohol

Exercise 3. Read and complete the questions and answers about the diet with the nouns from exercise 2.

1. Do you eat any _____ ?

No, we don’t eat any _____ at all, but we eat some _____ .

2. How much _____ do you eat?

We eat a little white _____ , but we love shellfish so we eat a lot of _____ .

3. Do you eat much _____ ?

Oh, yes, we eat a lot of fresh _____ - _____ and _____ , everything.

4. And do you eat many _____ ?

Yes, of course, we eat lots of raw _____ ?

5. Don't you cook any vegetables at all?

We cook some. Sometimes we steam a few _____ and

a little _____ .

6. And what do you drink?

Well, we don't drink any _____ or _____ ,and naturally there's

no _____ in our diet, but we do drink a lot of _____ .

7. How many _____ do you have every day?

About 1,500.

That's about 1,000 fewer than most people.

Exercise 4. **Listen and check.**

Практическое занятие 16.

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

Аннотация. В данной теме изучаются основные правила использования исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных в английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Countable nouns, uncountable nouns, much, many, some, any, a little, a few, a lot, lots of.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

□ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

□ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

Half a spoonful – пол ложки

half a dozen- пол дюжины

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных в английском языке.

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Данное практическое занятие посвящено выполнению дополнительных грамматических упражнений на использование исчисляемых и неисчисляемых существительных в английском языке.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.

1. Some/any

1. Have they got children?
2. We don't need olive oil.
3. Can you lend me money.
4. Is there petrol in the car?
5. Can I have cake?

2. Much/many

1. Have you got homework?
2. We don't need eggs. Just half a dozen.
3. Is there traffic in your town?
4. I don't know students in this class.
5. How time have you got?

3. A little/ a few/ a lot of

1. I have very close friends. Two or three.
2. He has money. He's a millionaire.
3. 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just . Half a spoonful.'
4. I'll be ready in minutes.
5. She speaks good Spanish, but only Russian.

Exercise 2. Complete the lines with the correct word.

Some	+	Thing
Any		One/body

Every No		Where
-------------	--	-------

1. Did you meet nice at the party?

Yes, I met who knows you!

2. Ouch! There's in my eye!

Let me look. No, I can't see .

3. Let's go hot for our holidays.

But we can't go that's too expensive.

4. Where are my glasses? I can't find them .

What are they on the top of your head?

5. It was a great party. loved it.\

They did. wanted to go home.

6. Did you get nice in the sales?

No, . I couldn't find I liked.

Exercise 3. **Listen and check.**

Практическое занятие 17.

Артикли.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению основных правил использования артиклей в английском языке.

Ключевые слова. The definite article, the indefinite article, expressions of quantity, expressions of frequency, exclamations, superlative adjectives, in general.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

Рекомендуемые информационные ресурсы:

1. <http://tulpar.kfu.ru/course/view.php?id=1987>
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4. <http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topicsmenu/pre-intermediate.html>
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10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

the definite article – определенный артикль

the indefinite article - неопределенный артикль

expressions of quantity – выражения количества

expressions of frequency – выражения частотности

exclamation - восклицание

superlative - превосходная степень

in general – в общем

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Артикли.

Артикли. Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение использования артиклей в английском языке.

Теоретический материал:

Articles – a, an and the

1. The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.

We have a cat and a dog.

There's a supermarket in Adam Street.

2. The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.

We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is just a puppy.

I'm going to the supermarket. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket).

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

1. With professions.

I'm a teacher.

She's an architect.

2. With some expressions of quantity.

A pair of a little a couple of a few

3. With some expressions of frequency.

Once a week three times a day

4. In exclamations with what+ a countable noun.

What a lovely day!

What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

1. Before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.

the Atlantic

The Times

the British Museum

the Ritz

2. If there is only one of something

the sun

the Queen

the Government

3. With superlative adjectives.

He's the richest man in the world.

Jane's the oldest in the class.

No article

There is no article:

1. Before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.

I like potatoes.

Milk is good for you.

2. Before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.

I had lunch with John.

I bought Cosmopolitan at Victoria Station.

3. Before some places and with some forms of transport.

At home	In/to bed	At/to work
At/to	By bus	By plane
school/university	By train	On foot
By car		

She goes to work by bus.

I was at home yesterday evening.

4. In exclamations with *What+ an uncountable noun.*

What beautiful weather! What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no prepositions.

I went home early. NOT ~~I went to home~~.

Упражнения:

Exercise 1. Read and listen to the text. Answer the questions.

1 How long did the grandfather live?

2 Where did he live?

3 What kind of shop did he have?

4 How many children did he have?

5 Why did everybody love him?

6 When *did* he stop work?

7 What was his secret to a long life?

My Grandfather's secret

My grandfather lived until he was 101 years old. He was a shopkeeper. He had a fish and chip shop in an old village near a big, industrial town in the north of England. He had a son and a daughter.

The daughter is my mother. The family lived above the shop. In those days, fish and chips was the most popular dish in the whole country. My grandfather made the best fish and chips in the area. People came to the village by bus especially to get them. Everybody loved my grandfather because he was such a happy and contented man. He worked hard, but once a week he closed the shop and went to have lunch (not fish and chips!) with friends in the local pub. He didn't retire until he was 78 years old.

He said that the secret to a long life was a glass of whisky before going to bed and lots of fish and chips.

Exercise 2. Join the lines about the grandfather with *the, a, an* or no article.

My grandfather was	the a an no article	shopkeeper.
He lived in		north of England.
He had a fish and chip shop in		old village.
His family lived above		shop.
He made		best fish and chips in the area.
Some people came by		bus to the shop.
He closed the shop once		week.
He went to have		lunch with friends.
He liked to have		little whisky before bed.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with a/an, the or no article.

1. He has ___ boy and ___ girl. _ __ boy is 22 and _ __ girl is 17.
2. His son is ___ engineer and his daughter is ___ student.
3. He always has ___ cheese sandwiches for ___ lunch.
4. All ___ family stayed at ___ Grand Hotel.
5. ___ few people came by ___ taxi to ___ party.
6. It was such ___ wonderful party. We had ___ best time ever.
7. I don't go out to ___ work. I work at ___ home on my computer.
8. I do all my shopping on ___ Internet. What ___ great way to shop!

Exercise 4. Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4.00 a.m.

2. The love is more important than money.
3. I come to school by the bike.
4. I'm reading one good book at the moment.
5. 'Where are the children?' 'In a kitchen.'
6. I live in centre of town, near the hospital.
7. My parents bought the lovely house in the country.
8. I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.

Практическое занятие 18.

«В супермаркете».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «В супермаркете» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. a piece of, a loaf of, a bottle of, a can of, a kilo of, a litre of, a packet of, a pair of, a slice of, a bunch of.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

Рекомендуемые информационные ресурсы:

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9. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar>
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Глоссарий

a loaf of – буханка чего - либо

a can of – железная банка чего - либо

a litre of – литр чего - либо

a packet of – пакет чего - либо

a slice of - кусок чего - либо

a bunch of – связка чего - либо

an off – licence – бар, где разрешена продажа спиртных напитков на вынос

aisle - ряд

change - сдача

Вопросы для изучения:

1. «В супермаркете».

«В супермаркете». Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение темы «В супермаркете», студенты учатся называть количество различных продуктов, используя выражения a piece of, a loaf of, a bottle of, a can of, a kilo of, a litre of, a packet of, a pair of, a slice of, a bunch of.

A piece of...

Exercise 1. **Match the amounts in A with nouns in B. How many can you make?**

A		B
a piece a loaf a bottle a can a kilo a litre a packet a pair a slice a bunch	of	apples bananas beer bread cake chewing gum Coke flowers ham tissues jeans milk paper petrol sunglasses socks wine

Exercise 2. **Listen to six conversations.**

1. Where is the conversation taking place? Choose from these places.

a newsagent's

an off – licence

a clothes shop

a café

a chemist's

a supermarket

2. What does the customer want to buy?
3. What numbers and/or prices do you hear? Write them down.

Exercise 3. Who says these lines? What is each line about?

1. 'No problem. I've got change'.
2. 'Have you got any in blue?'
3. 'I'm afraid there are only two slices left.'
4. 'Take these three times a day.'
5. 'Have you got any ID?'
6. 'They're on the first aisle, over there.'

Практическое занятие 19.

«За столом».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «За столом» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Would you like ..., . Could you pass ..., Do you want ..., Would you mind giving ..., Can I have ..., How would you like ..., Would anybody like

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

□ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

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Глоссарий

Decaf – кофе без кофеина

Still – негазированная вода

Sparkling – газированная вода

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Выражения, используемые за столом.

«За столом». Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение лексики, используемой за столом.

Exercise 1. **What is happening in the picture? What are the people eating and drinking?**



Exercise 2. **Match a question in A with a response in B. Then listen and check.**

A

B

1. Would you like some more rice?	a. Black, no sugar. Have you got any decaf?
2. Could you pass the salt, please?	b. No, not at all. I got it online. I'll give you the website.
3. Can I have some water, please?	c. Do you want still or sparkling?
4. Please, jus help yourself to the dessert.	d. No, thanks. But could I have another piece of bread?
5. Would anybody like some more ice cream?	e. Yes, of course. Do you want the pepper, too?
6. How would you like your coffee?	f. No, but I'd love some more fruit. Is there any left?
7. This is delicious! Would you mind giving me the recipe?	g. No, of course not. You're our
8. Do you want some help with the washing-up?	

	guests! h. We will. It looks fantastic. Did you make it yourself?
--	--

Exercise 3. Complete the requests with Can/Could I...? or Can/ Could you...? Practice the requests with a partner. Give answer for each request.

1. have some apple juice, please?
2. tell me where Market Street is, please?
3. see the menu, please?
4. use your iPad for a few minutes, please?
5. lend me \$20, please?
6. take me to school, please?
7. help me with my homework, please?
8. give me a lift to the station, please?

В качестве проектного задания, студентам необходимо рассказать рецепт любого блюда.

В конце четвертой темы студенты выполняют проверочный тест.

Тема 5. Будущее.

Практическое занятие 20.

Модели управления глаголов.

Аннотация. В данной теме изучаются различные модели управления глаголов.

Ключевые слова. Verb + to + infinitive, Verb + ing, Verb + ing or + to+ infinitive, Verb + preposition+ ing.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

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10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

Impolite - невежливый

preference - предпочтение

accountant - бухгалтер

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Использование различных моделей управления глаголов.

Модели управления глаголов. Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению различных моделей управления глаголов.

Теоретическая база:

Verb patterns.

1. *Verb + to + infinitive*

They *want to buy* a new car.

I'd *like to go* abroad.

2. *Verb + ing*

We *love going* to parties.

I *enjoy travelling* abroad.

3. *Verb + ing or + to+ infinitive* with no change in meaning.

It *started to rain/raining*.

I *continued to work/working* in the library.

4. *Verb + preposition+ ing.*

We're *thinking of moving* house.

I'm *looking forward to having* more free time.

Like doing and would like to do

1. *Like doing and love doing* express a general enjoyment.

I *like working* as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.

I *love dancing*. = This is one of my hobbies.

2. *Would like to do and would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.

I'd like to be a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.

Thanks. *I'd love to dance.* = At a party, I'm pleased you asked me.

Question – Short answer

Would you like to dance? Yes, I would./ Yes, I'd love to.

Would you like to come for a walk? Yes, I would. / No, thank you.

Note

No, I wouldn't is not common because it is impolite.

Упражнения:

Exercise 1. In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three.

Work with a partner. Tick the correct verbs.

1. I _____ to work in paris.

A want B enjoy C 'd like

2. We _____ going to Italy for our holidays.

A are hoping B like C 're thinking of

3. She _____ leave work early tonight.

A wants B'd like C can't

4. I _____ to see you again soon.

A hope B'd like C 'm looking forward

5. He _____ playing sports games on the Wii.

A wants B 's good at C enjoys

6. Are you _____ learning foreign languages?

A want B like C good at

7. We _____ having a few days off soon.

A 're going B 'd love C 're looking forward to

8. I _____ doing housework.

A 'm fed up with B hate C don't want

Listen and check.

Exercise 2. Make sentences with the verbs which weren't correct in exercise 1.

Listen and check.

Exercise 3. Write the questions.

1. I hope to go to university. (what / want / study?)
2. One of my favourite hobbies is cooking. (What / like / make?)
3. I'm bored. (what would/ like / do?)
4. I'm looking forward to the party. (who/ hoping/ see/ there?)
5. We're planning our summer holidays. (where/ think/ go?)

Listen and check.

Exercise 4. Write sentences about each of these people's ambitions.

1. Jane/ hope/ be / vet/ because/ love / work / with animals.

Jane hopes to be a vet because she loves working with animals.

2. Sheila/ want/ be/ teacher/ because/ enjoy/ work / with children.
3. Mike/ would like/ be / farmer/ because / like / work / outside.
4. James/ going to/ work/ in IT/ because / want/ earn/ a lot of money.
5. Jerry/ want/ be/ accountant / because / like/ work / with numbers.
6. We/ think of/ buy / a cottage by the sea/ because / love/ sail.

Exercise 5. Infinitive or – ing?

Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the – ing form. Sometimes both are possible.

1. I need to get (get) a job.

2. I hope _____(earn) a lot of money.
3. I started _____(learn) English two years ago.
4. We decided _____(buy) a VW Golf.
5. I stopped _____(learn) the piano when I was six.
6. She enjoys _____(visit) new countries.
7. I'm thinking of _____(go) travelling for a year.
8. I'm fed up with _____(do) the same thing every day.
9. I'm looking forward to _____(stop) work.
10. We're trying _____(save) money for a new house.

Практическое занятие 21.

«Планы на будущее».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «Планы на будущее».

Ключевые слова. definite future plans, I'm going to ..., What are you doing ...?, Are you going to...?

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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Глоссарий

Celebrate - праздновать

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Изучение темы «Планы на будущее» на английском языке.

«Планы на будущее». Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению темы «Планы на будущее» на английском языке.

Exercise 1. Match questions 1 – 4 with an answer from Pete and an answer from Debbie. Who has got definite future plans? Who hasn't?

1. What are you doing this evening?
2. Are you doing anything interesting this weekend?
3. Are you going to have a party for your birthday?
4. Where are you going on holiday?

PETE

A Of course! I'm going to invite all my friends.

B I'm going surfing for two weeks in Costa Rica.

C Yes, I am. I'm going to stay with an old school friend.

D I'm meeting my brother for a drink.

DEBBIE

A I haven't thought about it. Maybe I'll just celebrate at home with a few friends.

B I can't decide. Perhaps I'll go cycling in France.

C No, I'm not. I'll give a ring and maybe we can do something together.

D Nothing much. I think I'll just watch a DVD or order a pizza.

Listen and check.

Exercise 2. Pete is talking to his friend, Ben. Debbie is talking to Ella. Answer the questions.

1. Why can't Ben go out with Pete and his brother?
2. Why is Pete going to visit his old school friend?
3. Where's Ben going on holiday?
4. Where's Ella going on holiday?
5. When's Debbie's birthday?
6. Why won't Ella stay late?

Exercise 3. With a partner ask and answer the four questions in exercise 1 about you.

Формы будущего времени.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению основных форм выражения будущего времени на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Will, going to, the Present Continuous.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
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Глоссарий

modal auxiliary verb – модальный вспомогательный глагол

loan - заем

mend - чинить

appointment - встреча

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Формы будущего времени.

Формы будущего времени. Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение использования форм будущего времени на английском языке.

Future forms.

Will

Form

Will + infinitive without to

Will is a modal auxiliary verb. The forms of will are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I/ He/ She/ It/ You/ We/ They	'll (will) won't	come help you. invite Tom.
----------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------

Question

What time will he/you/they be back?

Short answer

Will you help me? Yes, I will.

Note

No, I won't is impolite. It means '*I don't want to help you*'. A polite way of saying 'no' here is '*I'm afraid I can't*'.

'Will you give me a lift?' 'Sorry, I'm afraid I can't'.

Use

Will is used:

1. to express a future intention made at the moment of speaking.

'It's Jane's birthday.' 'Is it? I'll buy her some flowers'.

I'll give you my phone number.

'Do you want the blue or the red pen?' 'I'll take the red one'.

2. to express an offer.

I'll carry your suitcase.

We'll do the washing – up.

3. to express a future fact. The speaker thinks it is sure to happen in the future.

I'll be 30 next week.

It will be a nice day tomorrow.

This use is called the pure future. The speaker is talking about the future without expressing an intention, plan, or personal opinion.

Going to

Form

Am/ is / are + going + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	going to leave.
He / she / it	's (is) isn't	
You/ we/ they	're (are) aren't	

Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he/ she/ it	
	are	you/ we/ they	

Short answer

Are they going to get married? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Use

Going to is used:

1. To express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.

How long are they going to stay in Rome?

She isn't going to have a birthday party.

2. When we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.

Look at these clouds! It's going to rain.

Watch out! You're going to drop that vase.

Will or going to?

Look at the use of will and going to in these sentences.

I'm going to make a chicken casserole or dinner.

(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)

What can I cook for dinner? Er... I know! I'll make a chicken casserole! (I decided at the moment of speaking.)

The Present Continuous

The Present Continuous for the future is used:

1. To express a planned future arrangement.

I'm meeting my cousin for lunch.

'What are you doing this weekend?'

'We are having a party. Can you come?'

2. With the verbs go and come.

She's coming on Friday.

I'm going home early tonight.

Sometimes there is little or no difference between **going to** and the **Present Continuous** to express a future arrangement.

We're seeing a film this evening.

We're going to see a film this evening.

Упражнения:

Exercise 1. Choose the correct verb form.

1. A Have you decided which university to apply for?

B Oh yes, *I'll / I'm going to* apply for Oxford.

2. A I haven't got your mobile number.

B Really? *I'll / I'm going to* text it to you right now.

3. A We don't have any fruit in the house.

B *I'll go / I'm going* shopping this afternoon. *I'll / I'm going to* get some apples.

4. A My bag is really heavy.

B Give it to me. *I'll / I'm going to* carry it for you.

5. A Tony's back from holiday.

B Is he? *I'll / I'm going to* give him a ring.

6. A What will we *have / are we having* for supper?

B *I'm going to / I'll make* spaghetti Bolognese.

Listen and check.

Exercise 2. *Will* for future facts.

Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

'll see 'll be won't take won't be won't recognize 'll soon feel
--

1. I'm going to have my hair cut short. You _____ me next time you see me.

2. On my next birthday I _____ 30. That's so old!

3. Could you help me carry this box upstairs? It _____ long.
4. Take two of these pills a day and you _____ better.
5. 'The film starts at 7.30. I'll see you outside at 7.00.'
'Don't worry! I _____ late!'
6. Bye! Have a nice evening. I _____ you tomorrow!

Exercise 3. Will, going to or Present Continuous.

Complete the conversation. Choose the correct answer.

1. 'Dad! Can you mend my phone for me?'
'Don't ask me! Ask your brother! _____ it for you'.
A He'll do B He's going to do
2. 'Why are you buying so much food?'
'Because some friends _____ for dinner'.
A will come B are coming
3. 'Where _____ on holiday next summer?'
'Turkey. I can't wait!'
A will you go B are you going
4. 'What _____ Jill for her birthday?'
'A big box of chocolates'.
A are you going to buy B will you buy
5. 'Oh no, I haven't got enough money to get home'.
'Don't worry. _____ you some – here's \$2,50'.
A I'm lending B I'll lend
6. 'Why do you have an appointment with your bank manager?'
'Because _____ my own business, and I need a loan'.
A I'm going to start B I'll start

«За 20».

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы «За 20» на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. 20 – something, grown – up, boomerang kid.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
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Глоссарий

junior reporter – младший корреспондент

grown – up - повзрослевший

fed up – сытый по горло

boomerang kid – великовозрастный ребёнок, вернувшийся в родительский дом

20 – something – те, кому за 20

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Изучение темы «За 20» с использованием форм будущего времени.

«За 20». Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение темы «За 20», студенты учатся использовать формы будущего времени.

Exercise 1. Think of someone you know in their twenties. Tell a partner about them.

Name – age – relationship to you – job – interests – ambitions

Exercise 2. Listen to three 20 – somethings, Leo (28), Elsa (26), and Dan (24). Who is happy? Who feels grown – up? Who knows what they want to do in the future?

Exercise 3. Complete the questions with the correct name.

1. How old is Leo's nephew?
2. How much did _____ owe when he left university?
3. Why did _____ give up studying law?
4. How much does _____ earn as a junior reporter?
5. How long did _____ go travelling?
6. What question did _____'s nephew ask?

Exercise 4. Listen again. After each 20 – something, answer the questions.

Leo.

1. Why was he shocked by his nephew's question?
2. Why is he happy?
3. What's he going to do next year?
4. When does he think he'll marry?

Elsa.

1. Where did she go travelling?
2. What is she doing at the moment?
3. What question does her father ask?
4. How is her life different from her mother's at the same age?

Dan.

1. Why is he a boomerang kid?
2. Does he think that his situation is unusual?
3. When does he think he'll marry his girlfriend?
4. Why is he fed up?

Практическое занятие 24.

Фразовые глаголы.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению некоторых фразовых глаголов на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. verb + adverb/preposition, literal, idiomatic.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

□ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

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Глоссарий

Literal - дословный

Idiomatic - идиоматический

Look after – приглядывать за кем – то, чем - то

Look up - искать что – либо (в справочнике)

Get on well with - иметь хорошие отношения с кем - либо

Run out of - истощить запас чего - либо

miserable - несчастный

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Фразовые глаголы на английском языке.

Фразовые глаголы. Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение фразовых глаголов на английском языке и их закрепление посредством грамматических упражнений.

Phrasal verbs – literal

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb + adverb/preposition. Some phrasal verbs are literal. Look at these examples.

I wanted to move back home. (move + back)

It took away all hope for the future. (take + away)

She grew up in a small village. (grow + up)

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

Out at down on back off

1. Come in and take _____ your coat!
2. Put _____ something warm. It's cold today.
3. There's some ice-cream in the freezer. Can you get it _____?
4. If you don't feel well, go and lie _____.
5. Look _____ the countryside. Isn't it beautiful?
6. I'll lend you \$20. Pay me _____ when you can.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs.

Throw something away

Try something on

Look for something

Turn something off

Turn round

Pick something up

1. I'm _____ my glasses. I can't find them anywhere.
2. I like these jeans. Can I _____ them _____?
3. Those jeans look great. _____ so I can see the back!
4. Don't drop litter on the floor! _____ it _____!
5. Don't _____ that newspaper. I want to read it.
6. Why are all these lights on? _____ them _____.

Phrasal verbs – idiomatic.

Some phrasal verbs are idiomatic.

I gave up my job because I was bored. (= stopped)

She picked up English from the children. (= learnt bit by bit)

The plane took off late. (= left the ground)

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs.

Look up a word

Fall out with someone

Look after a baby

Get on well with somebody

Run out of milk

1. 'What does this word mean?' 'I don't know. I'll _____ it _____.'
2. My boss is a great guy. I _____ very well _____ him.
3. Leave little Emma with me. I'll _____ her while you're out.

4. It was a terrible journey – traffic jams all the way, and we nearly petrol.

5. I feel miserable because I _____ my best friend at the weekend.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with one of the phrasal verbs from the previous exercises in the correct form.

1. Where did you _____? Do you still live in the same house?

2. How do you _____ your parents?

3. Do you ever _____ your friends and stop speaking to them?

4. Would you like to be a doctor or nurse and _____ people?

5. Are you good at _____ foreign language?

6. Do you _____ lots of words in your dictionary?

В конце пятой темы студенты выполняют проверочный тест.

Тема 6. Люди и города.

Практическое занятие 25.

Описание людей.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена описанию людей на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. What ... like? , 'How's ... ?

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

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Глоссарий

physical description – описание физических свойств

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Описание людей.

Описание людей. Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению описания людей на английском языке.

What... like?

Form

What + to be + subject + like?

What's your teacher like? She's very patient.

What are his parents like? They're very kind.

What was your holiday like? Wonderful. We swam a lot.

What were the beaches like? Ok, but some were dirty.

Note

1. We don't use *like* in the answer.

She's patient. NOT ~~*She's like patient.*~~

2. *Like* in this question is a preposition, not a verb:

'What's Jim like?' 'He is intelligent and kind, and very good-looking'.

3. In these sentences *like* is a verb:

'What does Jim like? He likes motorbikes and playing tennis.'

Use

1. *What ... like?* means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about it. I don't know anything about it.'

2. *How's your mother?* asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.

'How's your mother?' 'She's very well, thank you.'

Упражнения:

Exercise 1. Look at the picture of Mia. Describe her.

She's about 25. She's got... She's quite...



Exercise 2. Read four conversations about Mia. Which question ...?

- asks about her health
- asks for a physical description
- uses *like* as a verb
- means *Tell me about her in general.*

1. 'Do you like Mia?'

'Yes, I do. I like her a lot.'

2. 'How's Mia?'

'She is fine, thanks. Very well'.

3. 'What's Mia like?'

'She is really nice. Very friendly.'

4. 'What does Mia look like?'

'She's tall, and she's got brown eyes and black hair'.

Exercise 3. Match a question in A with an answer in B.

A	B
1. What's your teacher like?	A Lovely! Warm and sunny.
2. What sports do you like?	B She's great! She helps us a lot.
3. What does your brother look like?	C They're OK. Busy as usual.
4. Do you like pizza?	D He's got blond hair and blue eyes.
5. What's the weather like today?	E Mmm, I love it!
6. How are your parents?	F Cycling and skiing.

Exercise 4. In pairs ask and answer these questions about yourself.

Практическое занятие 26.

Сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных. Описание городов.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению темы сравнительной и превосходной степеней прилагательных, а также описанию городов на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Short adjectives, adjectives that end in –y, adjectives with two syllables or more, irregular adjectives, than, as...as, not as ... as.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

Рекомендуемые информационные ресурсы:

1. <http://tulpar.kfu.ru/course/view.php?id=1987>
2. <http://www.lingvo-online.ru/ru>
3. <http://www.multitran.ru/c/m.exe?a=1&SHL=2>
4. <http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topicsmenu/pre-intermediate.html>
5. <https://elt.oup.com/student/result/engpreint/?cc=ru&sellLanguage=ru>
6. <http://www.autoenglish.org/preintermediate.htm>
7. <http://www.real-english.com/reo/index-int1.asp>
8. <http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/>
9. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar>
10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

Humid – влажный

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Изучение сравнительной и превосходной степеней прилагательных.
2. Описание городов.

Сравнительная и превосходная степень прилагательных. Описание городов. Данное практическое занятие посвящено изучению сравнительной и превосходной степеней прилагательных на английском языке, а также закреплению теоретического материала посредством сравнения городов.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Form

1. Look at the chart.

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest
	Small	Smaller	Smallest
	Big	Bigger	Biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	Funny	Funnier	Funniest
	Early	Earlier	Earliest
	Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	Careful	More careful	Most careful
	Boring	More boring	Most boring
	Expensive	More expensive	Most expensive
	Interesting	More interesting	Most interesting
Irregular adjectives	Far	Further	Furthest
	Good	Better	Best
	bad	worse	worst

For short adjectives with one *vowel* + *one consonant*, double the consonant: *hot/ hotter/ hottest; fat/ fatter/ fattest*

2. *Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

I'm younger than Barbara.

Barbara's more intelligent than Sarah.

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She's much nicer than her sister.

Is Tokyo much more modern than London?

3. *The* is used before superlative adjectives.

He's the funniest boy in the class.

Which is the tallest building in the world?

Use

1. Comparatives compare one thing, person, or action with another.

She's taller than me.

London's more expensive than Rome.

2. We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.

She's the tallest in the class.

It's the most expensive hotel in the world.

3. *As... as* shows that something is the same or equal.

Jim's as tall as Peter.

I'm as worried as you are.

4. *Not as... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.

She isn't as tall as her mother.

He isn't nearly as clever as me!

Упражнения:

Exercise 1. Mia often travels in her job. She's talking to her friend, Tom, about Shanghai. Complete Tom's questions.

T What 's Shanghai like?

M It's very big and noisy, but it's very exciting.

T What _____ like?

M It's the best in the world! I just love Chinese food!

T What _____ like?

M They're very friendly, and they really want to do business.

T What _____ like?

M When I was there, it was hot and humid.

T What _____ like?

M There are new buildings everywhere, but if you look hard, you can still find out some older ones, too.

Listen and check.

Exercise 2. Mia also went to Singapore and Dubai. Listen and complete some of the things she says.

THE CITY Singapore is older than Shanghai ,but it's _____ smaller.
Shanghai is _____ bigger than Singapore and _____ noisier too.

BUSINESS They're both financial centres, but Singapore is important. It's better for investment.

BUILDINGS AND PEOPLE Shanghai is more _____ than Singapore, but it isn't as cosmopolitan. Dubai is _____ newest and _____ city, and it's the most _____.

CLIMATE Singapore is _____ than Shanghai. But it isn't hot _____ Dubai. Dubai is the _____ place. Singapore is very humid, so it's _____ than Shanghai. But Dubai is the _____. It only rains for a few days a year.

WHICH IS BEST? For me Shanghai is the _____ because it's the and
the _____ exciting.

Exercise 3. What questions was Mia asked about each topic in exercise 2. Practice them with a partner.

Практическое занятие 27.

Синонимы и антонимы прилагательных.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению синонимов и антонимов прилагательных на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Synonym, antonym, opposite.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

□ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;

□ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;

□ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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4. <http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topicsmenu/pre-intermediate.html>
5. <https://elt.oup.com/student/result/engpreint/?cc=ru&sellLanguage=ru>
6. <http://www.autoenglish.org/preintermediate.htm>
7. <http://www.real-english.com/reo/index-int1.asp>
8. <http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/>
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10. <http://www.englishpage.com/grammar/>

Глоссарий

Tiny - крошечный

Naughty - непослушный

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Синонимы и антонимы прилагательных на английском языке.

Синонимы и антонимы прилагательных.. Данное практическое занятие направлено на изучение синонимов и антонимов прилагательных английского языка.

We use synonyms and antonyms because we don't want to repeat words.

Synonyms.

Exercise 1. Complete the conversations with a synonym in the box.

Tiny clever annoyed wealthy fed up pleased
--

1. 'Jane comes from a very rich family'.

'Really? I knew her uncle was very _____.'

2. 'Was Sophie angry when you were late?'

'Yeah. She was pretty _____, it's true.'

3. 'Jack's such an intelligent boy!'

'Mm. He's very _____ for a ten-year old.'

4. 'I've had enough of winter now.'

'I know. I'm _____ with all these dark nights.'

5. 'Dave and Sarah's flat is small, isn't it?'

'Mm. It's _____. I don't know how they live there.'

6. 'Are you happy with your new car?'

'Yes. I'm very _____ with it. It goes really well.'

Exercise 2. Think of another word for these adjectives.

Good – looking new amazing old crazy awful big cold

Antonyms

Exercise 3. Think of a word that means the opposite of these adjectives.

Easy difficult

Noisy

Miserable

Polite

Naughty

Exciting

Clever

Clean

Exercise 4. Agree with the sentences using antonyms.

1. That man was so rude to me!

Yes, he wasn't very polite, was he?

2. Some people are so stupid!

3. Dave's flat is always so dirty!

4. His wife always looks so miserable!

5. Their children are so naughty!

6. This lesson is boring!

Практическое занятие 28.

Сравнение людей.

Аннотация. Данная тема посвящена изучению сравнения людей на английском языке.

Ключевые слова. Profile, life data, salary, personality, family, job, age, happy, ambitious, intelligent.

Методические рекомендации по изучению темы

- ☐ Тема содержит практическую часть, где даются общие представления по теме и выполняются упражнения на усвоение нового и повторение изученного ранее материала;
- ☐ В качестве самостоятельной работы предлагается выполнение домашнего задания, написание эссе и подготовка к устному опросу;
- ☐ Для проверки усвоения темы имеются вопросы к каждому практическому занятию и тесты.

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4. <http://www.esolcourses.com/content/topicsmenu/pre-intermediate.html>
5. <https://elt.oup.com/student/result/engpreint/?cc=ru&sellLanguage=ru>
6. <http://www.autoenglish.org/preintermediate.htm>
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Глоссарий

Profile – краткий очерк

Salary – заработная плата

Personality - индивидуальность

Вопросы для изучения:

1. Сравнение людей по различным аспектам на английском языке.

Сравнение людей. Данное практическое занятие направлено на закрепление навыков использования сравнительной и превосходной степеней прилагательных английского языка через сравнение людей по различным аспектам.

Exercise 1. Read the profiles of the four people. Complete the sentences comparing them.

from Sweden	KEVIN from Chicago
LIFE DATA	LIFE DATA
Age: 34	Age: 32
Family: Married, 3 children	Family: Married, two sons
Job: Interior designer	Job: Financial advisor
Works hours/week: 50	Works hours/week: 60
Salary: \$75,000 a year	Salary: \$100,000 a year
House: 4 bedrooms	House: 6 bedrooms
PERSONALITY	PERSONALITY
Intelligent: ★★★★★	Intelligent: ★★
Ambitious: ★★★	Ambitious: ★★★★★
Happy: 😊😊😊😊😊	Happy: 😊😊😊



MARCEL from France		MARILOU from the Philippines	
LIFE DATA		LIFE DATA	
Age: 25		Age: 41	
Family: Single		Family: Married, 1 daughter	
Job: Cheese maker		Job: Nurse	
Works hours/week: 35		Works hours/week: 55	
Salary: \$40,000 a year		Salary: \$25,000 a year	
House: 2 bedrooms		House: 3 bedrooms	
PERSONALITY		PERSONALITY	
Intelligent: ★★★		Intelligent: ★★★★★	
Ambitious: ★★		Ambitious: ★	
Happy: 😊😊😊😊😊		Happy: 😊😊	

- Agnes has the **largest** family. She has _____ children. Kevin doesn't have _____ children Agnes. He has just two.
- Marilou is _____. She's 42. Marcel is _____. He's only 25. Agnes is a little bit _____ Kevin. She's 34 and he's 32.
- Kevin works the _____ hours – 60 hours a week. Agnes doesn't work as _____ hours as Kevin, but she still works hard. She works _____ than Marcel, who only works 35 hours a week.
- Kevin earns the _____. He has the _____ salary. Marilou has the _____ salary. Marcel doesn't earn anything like _____ Agnes. She earns nearly twice _____ as him.
- Agnes has _____ house than Marilou, but it isn't Kevin's. He has a huge house – six bedrooms! Marcel has _____ house.

Exercise 2. Compare the two women. Then compare the two men.

Agnes is younger than Marilou.

В конце шестой темы студенты выполняют проверочный тест.

Вопросы к экзамену:

Темы диалогов для экзаменационных билетов по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык»

1. Speaker 1 and Speaker 2 are going to go shopping for food. Speaker 1 prefers eating only healthy products, while Speaker 2 loves snacks.
2. Your family are thinking of going to another country for a holiday. You need to decide which country you would like to visit .
3. You and your friend want to watch a movie in the cinema. There are only two films at the moment. One of them is an action movie, another - a romantic melodrama. You need to make a decision and give arguments.
4. Speaker 1 and Speaker 2 want to organize a party at Speaker 1's house, they have to decide on the decoration of the room, music and snacks and drinks for this party.
5. Speaker 1 is sure that the Internet is nothing more than waste of time, Speaker 2 has another point of view and tries to convince Speaker 1 that he/she is wrong.
6. Speaker 1 has just logged in a dating website. Speaker 2 doubts that dating websites can really help to find a couple.

Тексты для пересказа для экзаменационных билетов по дисциплине

«Иностранный язык»:

Текст № 1.

Oscar Wilde "Happy Prince" p. 7

The eyes of the Happy Prince were filled with tears, and the tears were running down his golden cheeks. His face was so beautiful in the moonlight that the little Swallow was filled with pity. "Who are you?" he said. "I am the Happy Prince."

"Why are you weeping then?" asked the Swallow. "You have made me thoroughly wet." "When I was alive and had a human heart," answered the statue, "I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans-Souci,⁴ where sorrow is not allowed to enter. In the daytime I played with my companions in the garden, and in the evening I led the dance in the Great Hall. Round the garden ran a very high wall, but I never cared to ask what lay beyond it. Everything about me was so beautiful. My courtiers called me the Happy Prince, and happy, indeed, I was, if pleasure be happiness. So I lived, and so I died. And now that I am dead, they have put me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness and all the misery of my city. Though my heart is made of lead yet I cannot choose but weep."

"What! Is he not solid gold?" said the Swallow to himself. He was too polite to make any personal remarks out loud.

"Far away," continued the statue in a low musical voice, "far away in a little street there is a poor house. One of the windows is open, and through it I can see a woman seated at a table. Her face is thin and worn. She has coarse, red hands, all pricked by the needle, for she is a seamstress. She is embroidering passionflowers on a satin gown for the loveliest of the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball. In a bed in the corner of the room her little boy is lying ill. He has a fever, and is asking for oranges. His mother has nothing to give him but river water, so he is crying. Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, will you not bring her the ruby out of my sword-hilt? My feet are fixed to this pedestal and I cannot move."

Текст №2.

Oscar Wilde "The selfish Giant", p. 33 -34

Every afternoon, as they were coming home from school, the children used to go and play in the Giant's garden. It was a large lovely garden, with soft green

grass. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers which were like stars. There were twelve peach-trees that in the springtime broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl; and in the autumn they gave rich fruit. The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to stop their games in order to listen to them. "How happy we are here!" they cried to each other.

One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend, and had stayed with him for seven years. After the seven years were over, he made up his mind to return to his own castle. When he arrived, he saw the children playing in the garden. "What are you doing here?" he cried angrily, and the children ran away.

"My own garden is my own garden," said the Giant, "any one can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself."

So he built a high wall all round it, and put up a notice-board:

TRESPASSERS

WILL BE

PROSECUTED

He was a very selfish Giant.

The poor children had now nowhere to play. They tried to play on the road, but the road was very dusty and full of hard stones, and they did not like it. They used to wander round the high walls, when their lessons were over, and talk about the beautiful garden inside. "How happy we were there!" they said to each other.

Текст №3.

Oscar Wilde "The remarkable rocket", p. 60 - 61

The King's son was going to be married, so the whole court was happy to hear the news. He waited a whole year for his bride, and at last she arrived. She was a Russian Princess, and drove all the way from Finland in a sledge. The sledge was shaped like a great golden swan, and between the swan's wings lay the little Princess herself. Her long cloak reached down to her feet, on her head was a tiny

cap of silver tissue. And she was as pale as the Snow Palace, in which she had always lived. So pale was she that as she drove through the streets, all the people wondered. "She is like a white rose!" they cried, and they threw down flowers on her from the balconies.

At the gate of the Castle the Prince was waiting to receive her. He had dreamy violet eyes, and his hair was like fine gold. When he saw her, he sank upon one knee, and kissed her hand.

"Your picture was beautiful," he said, "but you are more beautiful than your picture," and the little Princess blushed.

"She was like a white rose before," said a young page to his neighbour, "but she is like a red rose now," and the whole Court was delighted.

For the next three days everybody went about saying, "White rose, Red rose, Red rose, White rose," and the King gave orders that the Page's salary was to be doubled. As he received no salary at all, this was not of much use to him. But it was considered a great honour, and was duly published in the Court Gazette.

When the three days were over, the marriage was celebrated. It was a magnificent ceremony. The bride and the bridegroom walked hand in hand under a canopy of purple velvet embroidered with little pearls. Then there was a banquet which lasted for five hours.

The Prince and the Princess sat at the top of the Great Hall and drank out of a cup of clear crystal. Only true lovers could drink out of this cup. If false lips touched it, it grew grey, dull and cloudy.

"It is quite clear that they love each other," said the Little Page, "as clear as crystal!" and the King doubled his salary a second time.

Текст № 4.

Oscar Wilde, "The Star – Child", p. 79 - 80

At last the two woodcutters reached the edge of the forest, and saw the lights of their village far down in the valley beneath them. So happy were they, when they

came out of the forest that they laughed out loud. The Earth seemed to them like a flower of silver. And the Moon like a flower of gold. Yet, after that they had laughed they became sad, as they remembered their poverty, and one of them said to the other, "Why did we make merry, seeing that life is for the rich, and not for such as we are? Better that we had died of cold in the forest, or that some wild beast had fallen upon us and eaten us." "Truly," answered his companion, "much is given to some, and little is given to others."

But as they were complaining about their misery to each other, this strange thing happened. There fell from heaven a very bright and beautiful star. It slipped down the side of the sky, passing by the other stars in its course. And, as they watched it wondering, it seemed to them to sink behind the willow trees that stood near a little sheepfold, not far from them. "There is a piece of gold for whoever finds it," they cried, and they ran, so eager were they for the gold.

And one of them ran faster than his mate, and outran him, and forced his way through the willows, and came out on the other side. And, indeed, there was a thing of gold lying on the white snow. So he hurried to it, and leaning over it placed his hands upon it. It was a cloak of golden tissue, curiously wrought with stars, and wrapped in many folds. And then he shouted to his comrade that he had found the treasure that had fallen from the sky. When his comrade had come up, they sat down in the snow, and loosened the folds of the cloak so that they might divide the pieces of gold. But no gold was in it, nor silver, nor indeed, treasure of any kind, but only a little child who was asleep.

Текст № 5.

Oscar Wilde, "The Star – Child", p. 81 - 82

So the Star-Child was brought up with the children of the Woodcutter. He sat at the same board with them, and was their playmate. And every year he became more beautiful to look at. All the villagers were filled with wonder, while the

Woodcutter's children were dark and black-haired, he was white and delicate as sawn ivory. His curls were like the rings of the daffodil.⁹ His lips, also, were like the petals of a red flower. His eyes were like violets by a river of pure water. And his body was like the narcissus of a field, where the mower comes not.

Yet, his beauty did work evil, because he grew proud, cruel and selfish. He despised the children of the Woodcutter and the other children of the village. He said that they were common, while he was of noble birth, being sprang from a Star. He made himself master over them, and called them his servants. No pity had he for the poor. He would throw stones at them and drive them away, and say to them to beg their bread elsewhere. So none of them dared come twice to that village to ask for help. Indeed, he was so charmed by his beauty, and would mock at the weakly and illfavoured, and make fun of them. Himself he loved, and in summer, when the winds were still, he would lie by the well in the priest's orchard and look down at the marvel of his own face, and laugh for the pleasure, he had in his fairness.

Often the Woodcutter and his wife said to him, "We did not treat you as you do those who are left alone, and have none to help them. Why are you so cruel to all who need pity?"

Often the old priest sent for him, and taught him the love of living things, saying to him, "The fly is your brother. Do it no harm. The wild birds that live in the forest have their freedom. Catch them not for your pleasure. God made the blind-worm and the mole, and each has its place. Who are you to bring pain into God's world?"

Текст № 6.

Oscar Wilde, "The Star – Child", p. 82 - 83

One day there passed a poor beggar-woman through the village. She was in rags, and her feet were bleeding from the rough road, on which she had travelled,

and she was very poor, indeed. And being very tired, she sat down under a chestnut tree to rest.

But when the Star-Child saw her, he said to his companions, "Look! There sits an evil beggar-woman under that fair and greenleaved tree. Let us drive her away, because she is ugly and illfavoured." So he came near, threw stones at her and mocked at her. She looked at him with terror in her eyes, and she could not move her gaze from him. And when the Woodcutter saw what the Star-Child was doing, he ran up and said to him, "Surely you are hard of heart and know no mercy. What evil has this poor woman done to you that you should treat her this way?" And the Star-Child grew red with anger, and stamped his foot upon the ground, and said, "Who are you to question me what I do? I am no son of yours to obey you."

"That is true," answered the Woodcutter. "Yet, I did show you pity, when I found you in the forest." And when the woman heard these words, she gave a loud cry and fell down in a faint. And the Woodcutter carried her to his own house, and his wife took care of her. When she came to herself, they set meat and drink before her. But she would neither eat nor drink, but said to the Woodcutter, "Did not you say that the child was found in the forest? And it is ten years from this day, is it not?"

And the Woodcutter answered, "Yes, it was in the forest that I found him, and it is ten years from this day." "And what else did you find with him?" she cried. "Had not he upon his neck a chain of amber? Was not round him a cloak of gold tissue brodered with stars?"

"Truly," answered the Woodcutter, "it was even, as you say." And he took the cloak and the amber from the box, where they lay, and showed them to her.

Текст № 7.

Oscar Wilde, "The Star – Child", p. 87 - 88

And the Star-Child went out of the gate of the city, and came to the wood, of which the Magician had spoken to him. Now this wood was very fair to look at

from outside, and seemed full of singing birds and sweet-scented flowers. The Star-Child entered it gladly. Yet its beauty did him little good, because wherever he went harsh briars and thorns shot up from the ground and encompassed him, and evil nettles stung him, and the thistle pierced him with her daggers. So he was in distress. Nor could he anywhere find the piece of white gold of which the Magician had spoken, though he sought for it from morning to noon, and from noon to sunset. And at sunset he set his face towards home, weeping bitterly, because he knew what evil fate awaited him.

But when he reached the edge of the wood, he heard a cry as of someone in pain from a thicket. And forgetting his sorrow, he ran back to the place, and saw there a little Hare caught in a trap that some hunter had set for it.

And the Star-Child had pity on it, and released it, and said to it, "I am myself but a slave, yet I may give you your freedom." And the Hare answered him, and said, "Surely you have given me freedom, and what shall I give you in return?"

And the Star-Child said to it, "I am looking for a piece of white gold, but I can not find it anywhere and if I don't bring it to my master, he will beat me."

"Come with me," said the Hare, "and I will lead you to it, because I know where it is hidden, and for what purpose."

So the Star-Child went with the Hare. In a hole in the side of a great oak-tree he saw the piece of white gold that he was seeking. And he was filled with joy, and took it, and said to the Hare, "The service that I did to you, you have rendered back again many times over, and the kindness that I showed you, you have repaid a hundredfold."

"No," answered the Hare, "but as you dealt with me, so I did deal with you," and it ran away swiftly, and the Star-Child went towards the city.

Текст № 8.

Oscar Wilde "The birthday of the Infanta", p. 100 - 101

It was the birthday of the Infanta. She was just twelve years old. The sun was shining brightly in the gardens of the palace. Although she was a real Princess and the Infanta of Spain, she had only one birthday every year, just like the children of quite poor people. So it was naturally a matter of great importance to the whole country that she should have a really fine day for the occasion. And a really fine day it certainly was. The tall striped tulips stood straight, like long rows of soldiers. They looked across the grass at the roses, and said, "We are quite as splendid as you are now." The purple butterflies fluttered about with gold dust on their wings, visiting each flower in turn. The little lizards lay in the hot sun. The pomegranates split and cracked with the heat. Even the pale yellow lemons seemed to have caught a richer colour from the wonderful sunlight. And the magnolia trees filled the air with a sweet perfume.

The little Princess walked up and down the terrace with her companions, and played hide-and-seek. On ordinary days she was only allowed to play with the children of her own rank. So she had always to play alone, but her birthday was an exception. The King allowed her to invite any of her young friends, whom she liked to come and amuse themselves with her. There was a stately grace about these slim Spanish children, but the Infanta was the most graceful of all, and the most tastefully dressed. Her robe was of grey satin, the skirt and the wide sleeves heavily embroidered with silver. Two tiny slippers with big pink roses peeped out beneath her dress, as she walked. Pink and pearl was her great fan, and in her hair, which like faded gold stood out round her pale little face, she had a beautiful white rose.

Текст №9.

Oscar Wilde "The young King", p. 121 -122

It was the night before his coronation, and the young King was sitting alone in his beautiful chamber. His courtiers left him, bowing their heads to the ground. They went to the Great Hall of the Palace to receive a few last lessons from the

Professor of Etiquette. Some of them had still quite natural manners,¹ which was a very serious offence for a courtier.

The boy — for he was only sixteen years of age — was not sorry that they had left him, and threw himself back with a deep sigh of relief on the soft couch. He lay there like some young animal of the forest newly caught by the hunters. And, indeed, it was the hunters who had found him almost by chance. Barefoot and pipe in hand he was following the flock of the poor goatherd who had brought him up, and whose son he always thought himself to be. He was the child of the old King's daughter by a secret marriage with someone much lower in rank. Some people said he was a stranger who made the young Princess love him by the wonderful magic of his lute-playing. Others spoke of an artist from Rimini² to whom the Princess had shown much honour, and who disappeared suddenly from the city, leaving his work in the Cathedral unfinished. When the Prince was a week old, he was stolen from his mother's side, as she slept. The child was given to a common peasant and his wife. They had no children of their own and lived in a remote part of the forest, far from the town. Sorrow, or the plague, as the court doctor said, or, as some people suggested, a swift Italian poison put into a cup of wine killed his mother within an hour of her wakening. And when the messenger who carried the child across the saddle of his tired horse knocked at the door of the goatherd's house, the body of the Princess was being lowered into a grave beyond the city. It was said that another body was also lying there, that of a young man of marvellous and foreign beauty, whose hands were tied behind him with a cord, and whose breast was covered with many red wounds.

Текст № 10

Oscar Wilde "The young King", p. 124

The young King went over to one of the weavers, and stood by him and watched him. And the weaver looked at him angrily and said, "Why are you watching me? Are you a spy sent to us by our master?"

"Who is your master?" asked the young King. "Our master!" cried the weaver, bitterly. "He is a man like myself. Indeed, there is but this difference between us — that he wears fine clothes while I go in rags, and that while I am weak from hunger, he suffers not a little from overfeeding."

"The land is free," said the young King, "and you are no man's slave."

"In war," answered the weaver, "the strong make slaves of the weak and in peace the rich make slaves of the poor. We must work to live, and they give us such low wages that we die. We work for them all day long, and they keep gold in their trunks, and our children die before their time, and the faces of those we love become hard and evil. We tread out the grapes, and another drinks the wine. We sow the corn, and we have no bread. We have chains, though no eye can see them; and we are slaves, though men call us free."

"Is it so with all?" asked the young King.

"It is so with all," answered the weaver, "with the young as well as with the old, with the women as well as with the men, with little children as well as with those, who are stricken in years. The merchants oppress us, and we must obey them. The priest rides by and tells his beads, and no man cares for us. Through our sunless homes creeps Poverty with her hungry eyes, and Sin follows close behind her. Misery wakes us in the morning, and Shame sits with us at night. But what are these things to you? You are not one of us. Your face is too happy." And he turned away frowning, and started the loom, and the young King saw that it was threaded with a thread of gold.

Текст № 11.

Oscar Wilde "The Fisherman and the Soul", p. 141 - 142

Every evening the young Fisherman went to the sea and threw his nets into the water. When the wind blew from the land he caught nothing. But when the wind

blew to the shore, the fish came in from the deep, and swam into his nets, and he took them to the marketplace and sold them.

Every evening he went out upon the sea, and one evening the net was so heavy that he could hardly draw it into the boat. And he laughed, and said to himself, "Surely I have caught all the fish that swim, or some dull monster that will be a surprise to men, or something of horror that the great Queen will desire," and with all his strength he pulled the coarse ropes till the net rose to the top of the water. But no fish at all was in it, nor any monster or thing of horror, but only a little Mermaid lying fast asleep.

Her wet hair was like gold. Her body was as white as ivory, and her tail was of silver and pearl. Like seashells were her ears, and her lips were like sea-coral. So beautiful was she, that when the young Fisherman saw her, he was filled with wonder. He put out his hand and drew the net close to him, and leaning over it, he held her in his arms. And when he touched her, she gave a cry like a seagull, and woke, and looked at him in terror, and struggled that she might escape. But he held her tightly to him, and would not let her go.

And when she saw that she could in no way escape from him, she began to weep, and said, "I pray you let me go, for I am the only daughter of a King, and my father is old and alone."

But the young Fisherman answered, "I will not let you go till you make me a promise that whenever I call you, you will come and sing to me, for the fish delight to listen to the song of the Sea-folk, and so shall my nets be full.

Текст № 12.

Oscar Wilde "The Fisherman and the Soul", p. 143 - 144

Early on the next morning the young Fisherman went to the house of the Priest and knocked three times at the door. The novice looked out, and when he saw who it was, he opened the door and said to him, "Enter." And the young Fisherman

entered, and knelt down on the floor, and cried to the Priest, who was reading out of the Holy Book and said to him, "Father, I am in love with one of the Sea-folk, and my soul hinders me from having my desire. Tell me how I can send my soul away from me, for in truth I do not need it. Of what use is my soul to me? I cannot see it. I may not touch it. I do not know it."

And the Priest beat his breast, and answered, "Oh, you are mad, or have eaten some poisonous herb, for the soul is the noblest part of a man, and was given to us by God that we should nobly use it. There is nothing more precious than a human soul. It is worth all the gold that is in the world, and is more precious than the rubies of the kings. Therefore, my son, think not any more of this matter, for it is a sin that may not be forgiven. And as for the Sea-folk they are lost,¹ and those, who would deal with them, are lost also. They are the beasts of the field that do not understand the difference between good and evil, and for them the Lord has not died."

The young Fisherman's eyes filled with tears, when he heard the bitter words of the Priest, and he rose up from his knees and said to him, "Father, the Fauns live in the forest and are glad, and on the rocks sit the Mermen with their harps of red gold. Let me be as they are, for their days are as the days of flowers. And as for my soul, what good does my soul do me, if it stands between me and the thing I love?"