

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ  
ФГАОУ ВПО «КАЗАНСКИЙ (ПРИВОЛЖСКИЙ) ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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## Иностранный язык

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**Количество часов:** 252 ч. (в том числе: практические занятия – 134, самостоятельная работа – 118), форма контроля: экзамен.

**Темы:** 1. Great Britain. 2. London. 3. English-speaking countries. 4. The USA. 5. Washington D. C. 6. Russia. 7. Moscow. 8. Tatarstan. 9. Kazan. 10. Customs and traditions in the UK. 11. Customs and traditions in Russia. 12. My future profession. 13. Art and culture.

**Аннотация:** Курс рассчитан для студентов, изучающих английский язык не первый год, что обуславливает наличие текстов различного уровня по лингвострановедческим и профессиональным темам. По каждой теме представлены не только тексты для чтения и перевода, но и лексико-грамматические упражнения, правила по грамматике, задания для самостоятельной работы, задания для проверки усвоения материала и задания к экзамену.

**Ключевые слова:** English, counties, art, culture, customs and traditions.

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## **Тема 1. Выявления остаточных знаний по грамматике английского языка**

### **Практическое занятие № 1**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии студенты пишут тестовую работу для выявления остаточных знаний по грамматике английского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** предлоги места и времени, страдательный залог.

**Методические рекомендации.**

Прежде чем приступить к выполнению теста, необходимо повторить материал прошлого года по грамматике английского языка.

Скопировать себе текст теста.

Выполнив работу, оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 1.1.

**Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.
2. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.

### **Глоссарий**

предлоги места и времени – prepositions of place and time

страдательный залог - Passive Voice

**Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Какие предлоги места и времени существуют в английской грамматике?
2. Какие времена в страдательном залоге вы знаете?

### **Test**

#### **1) Fill in the blanks with the prepositions:**

1. There is a book ... the shelf. 2. There are some flowers ... the vase. 3. There is a ball ... the table. 4. There were some chairs ... the blackboard. 5. The armchair is ... the TV set. 6 There is a fridge ... the stove and the sink. 7. The letters

are often written ... him ... a pencil. 8. The holidays will begin ... a week. 9. Sometimes lectures are not attended ... him. 10. I am walking ... the street. 11. I go ... the college every day. 12. The people are walking ... the smog. 13. The girl is walking ... the road. 14. We are coming ... the room. 15. ... that moment he saw her. 16. The text was being translated ... the lesson. 17. He was born ... the 5th of March. 18. There are many flowers ... the window I sill. 19. There is a shop ... the college. 20. There is a lamp ... the table.

**2) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs *be* or *have*:**

1. Their son ... a businessman. 2. He ... a cassette. 3. These boys ... students. 4. Much time ... often spent by my relatives together. 5. My friends will ... introduced to my parents by me tomorrow. 6. The museum ... visited by them last Sunday. 7. The examinations ... seldom passed by him well. 8. The library ... rarely visited by the students last year. 9. The cake was... cooked by my mother all evening yesterday. 10. The man ... waiting for her at the moment. 11. She ... finished her work when we came in. 12. I... never been to the USA. 13. He ... already read this book. 14. The letters ... already been written by her. 15. By 9 o'clock yesterday I ... already sent all the letters. 16. She ... just met her husband. 17. They ... not translated this text yet. 18. The sentences ... already ... written by them. 19. We ... students of the college. 20. There ... no magazines on the table.

**3) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb *to eat*:**

1. I often ... soup for dinner. 2. Yesterday they ... vegetables for breakfast. 3. What ... you ... now? 4. What ... you ... for dinner yesterday? 5. What ... you ... for breakfast tomorrow? 6. He ... not ... now, he ... in some minutes. 7. ... you already... that watermelon? 8. She always ... sandwiches for breakfast. 9. I ... just ... an apple. 10. What ... she ... in the evening yesterday? 11. As a rule, we ... some fruit in the evening. 12. At that moment, she ... some ice-cream. 13. She ... vegetables every day. 14. We seldom ... cakes. 15. My sister usually ... porridge in the

morning. 16. He ... never ... a pineapple. 17. ... you ever ... a pineapple? 18. She ... already ... the soup when we came. 19. We ... the soup in an hour. 20. When ... you ... porridge with milk?

#### **4) Translate into Russian:**

1. Hobbyists usually get information about their hobby from books. 2. As a rule, the most popular of all hobbies is collecting things. 3. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life. 4. Sometimes some collections have no real value. 5. We always choose a hobby according to our character and taste. 6. Our hobby often helps us to choose our future profession. 7. He was interested in music some years ago. 8. He collected stamps in his childhood. 9. He spent much free time in the country. 10. Children are fond of playing computer games. 11. It has become one of his numerous hobbies. 12. When he had chosen a hobby his life became more interesting. 13. Records are being collected by them. 14. Different computer games are often played by them. 15. Sometimes stamps demonstrate different kinds of sports and portraits of famous sportsmen. 16. Stamps are usually like small pictures. 17. People can learn much from stamps about different countries of the world. 18. My friends like travelling. 19. My parents are travelling very much. 20. Computer games are becoming popular.

#### **5) Transform the sentences according to the models:**

a) *Model: As a rule, my mother knits during her leisure time*

*All the evening yesterday my mother was knitting.*

1. My friend usually listens to music. 2. My sister dances at the disco on weekends. 3. He seldom listens to operas. 4. Every day she plays the piano. 5. He often plays football.

b) *Model: Yesterday my sister read an English book.*

*My sister has just read a book.*

1. A year ago he played football every week. 2. An hour ago they sang songs. 3. Last month he bought this rare book. 4. Last Sunday they visited the

museum. 5.1 bought this beautiful book with unique illustrations in the bookshop two days ago.

## **Тема 2. Great Britain**

### **Практическое занятие № 2**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Great Britain и изучается грамматическое явление the Gerund.

**Ключевые слова:** герундий, Great Britain.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 2.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 2.2.

После пройти тесты 1 и 2. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению тестов, необходимо вспомнить материалы по грамматике.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.

2. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.

3. Восковская А.С. Английский язык для вузов: Учеб. Пособие.- Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2007.

4. Дроздова Т. Ю., Маилова В. Г., Берестова А. И. English Grammar: Reference and Practice. Version 2.0. – СПб.: Антология, 2012.

5. Михайлов Н.Н. Лингвострановедение Англии: Учеб. пособие для студ. филол. фак-тов высш. учеб. завед. - М.: Изд. Центр "Академия", 2003.

## **Глоссарий**

Gerund - герундий

Great Britain— Великобритания

## **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности Великобритании?
2. Что за грамматическое явление герундий?

## **Тексты**

### **Great Britain. An Outline of Geography and Nature**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of the Island of Great Britain and the northern part of the Island of Ireland (the southern part of which is the Republic of Eire) and a number of small islands especially to the west of Scotland. The country is usually called simply Great Britain. The Island of Great Britain is divided into three parts - England, Wales and Scotland. England and Wales form the southern part of the island and Scotland occupies its northern part.

From the west Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from the east by the stormy North Sea and southern coast is washed by the English Channel (which separates Great Britain from the continent), the narrower part of which being called the Strait of Dover. It is quite close to the continent, being only 22 miles wide.

Being comparatively small Britain is known for a variety of scenery found on such a small area. One can find here both a low lying land and hilly areas, flat fields as well as lofty mountains. The surface of Eastern England is flat. Scotland and Wales are hilly and mountainous. The mountains are not very high as compared with those of the world, the loftiest one—Ben Nevis (Scotland) being only 4400 feet (1343 m) in height.

In the west we can see the Cambrian Mountains occupying the greater part of Wales; in the north — the Cheviot Hills separating England from Scotland; the Pennines—to the south of the Cheviot Hills and the Cumbrian Mountains famous for the number and beauty of their lakes. There are sixteen lakes here, the largest being Windermere. This part of the country, called the Lake District, is the most beautiful and the wettest part of Great Britain.

There are many rivers in Britain, but none of them being very long as compared with the greatest rivers of the world. Many of the rivers have been



connected with each other by means of canals. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Thames and the Trent. The Severn is the longest river in Britain but the Thames is the most important one. The Severn is 210 miles in length, the Thames is a little over 200 miles. The Thames is rather wide and deep. Its current being slow, it is quite suitable for navigation. Large vessels can get as far as London Bridge— 50 miles from the sea.

The seas surrounding the British Isles are shallow—usually less than 300 feet deep. The shallowness is in some way an advantage. Shallow water is warmer than deep water and helps to keep the shores from extreme cold. It is too the home of plenty of fish, a million tons of which are caught every year.

Perhaps you have also noticed on the map that the coastline being irregular contains numerous harbours serving as convenient ports, among which are London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Portsmouth and others. It is also an interesting fact that no part of the country is more than seventy miles from the sea.

## **Great Britain**

### **Economic Outline**

#### **I**

The climate of the British Isles being mild and rainy, the fields and meadows there are always kept green and fresh. But it appears to be more favourable to cattle and sheep raising than to agriculture, because the temperature and rainfall favour the growing of grass rather than that of grain. Therefore for centuries Great Britain has been famous for its cattle and sheep and still remains a leading country in wool production.

A small per cent of the population is engaged in farming nowadays. Farms are rather small in size and the island depends mainly on other countries for its food supplies. The chief crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, hay, flax, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Among other important farming products are cattle, meat and dairy products.

The shallow waters surrounding the island are also important for the country's economy—they provide excellent fishing grounds and large quantities of fish are caught every year.

#### **II**

Great Britain is an old naval and highly developed industrial power. It is rich in mineral resources, the most important of them being coal and iron. The British coal fields are much greater in area than those of the rest of western Europe.

Next to coal and iron the chief minerals found on the British Isles are the building stone, marble, granite, slate, lead, tin, copper, zinc, salt and china\_clay (i. e. clay suitable for manufacturing china).

Coal was necessary to the life and development of the British industry and it is practically the main and the only power basis of it. Of course it was a matter of great advantage for the British industry at the beginning of its development that rich deposits of coal lay near those of iron ore. The nearness of the mines to the sea coast was also an advantage that caused the development.

### **III**

The presence of large quantities of coal in some regions caused the growth of different branches of industry in these regions.

In the Midland (to the north west of London) we find the largest coal and iron fields in Britain. The centre of this district is Birmingham called the “Black Country”.

The presence of large quantities of coal in the Midland was also one of the reasons for the growth of the cotton and woollen industries here and the iron and steel works in Sheffield. In the same way the coal fields in Wales caused the manufacture of pottery, and the coal fields of Scotland gave rise to the shipbuilding which is largely concentrated in Newcastle and Glasgow, the latter being the largest city in Scotland, a great port with numerous docks and a trading centre.

Britain is famous for its steel manufacture, tool industry, heavy and light engineering. It supplies many countries with certain classes of machinery, iron and steel goods. But the textile industry proved to be one of the most extensive industries in England; large quantities of cotton and woollen goods and artificial silk are produced and exported.

### **IV**

The spinning and weaving of wool is known to be one of the oldest industries in Great Britain. Leeds is the centre of the chief woollen manufacturing district situated on the eastern side of the Pennines and it is also the first in manufacture of clothing.

Manchester is the centre of cotton industry situated on the western side of the Pennines. It is connected with Liverpool, the second largest port in Britain, by means of a canal through which ocean going ships carry raw cotton to the cotton mills of Manchester and finished products to every part of the world.

## THE UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies a territory of the British Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244,100 sq. km. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The UK is also washed by the Irish Sea, the St George's Channel and the North Channel. Surrounding the British Isles by the water has been an important protection against the invaders throughout the English history. And certainly, it influences the climate of the country. The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England — the red rose, Scotland — the thistle, Wales p the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland — the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Severn with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames, etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue: Scottish in Western Scotland, Welsh in northern and central Wales, and Irish in Northern Ireland.

The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background — St George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background — St Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background - St Patrick of Northern Ireland. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag "the Union Jack".

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament.

For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centres of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

## Правила по грамматике

**Герундий (the Gerund)** — это неличная форма глагола, выражающая процесс действия и совмещающая в себе свойства глагола и существительного.

Герундий образуется от инфинитива *без* частицы **to** с помощью окончания **-ing**:

building—строительство

drawing—рисование

reading—чтение

Обратите внимание, что:

**Indefinite Gerund** выражает действие, одновременное с действием глагола сказуемого; **Perfect Gerund** выражает действие, предшествующее действию глагола сказуемого, и переводится на русский язык глаголом в прошедшем времени.

Герундий имеет видовые и залоговые формы, т. е. обладает признаками, характерными для глагола:

She likes **asking** questions. Она любит задавать вопросы.

He does not like **being asked**. Он не любит, когда ему задают вопросы.

I remember **having been asked** about it. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом.

**Примечание.** Формы, аналогичной герундию, в русском языке нет, поэтому герунди и в зависимости от функции, которую он выполняет в предложении, может переводиться на русский язык: 1) существительным, 2) инфинитивом, 3) деепричастием, 4) полным придаточным предложением.

Сочетание герундия с предшествующим ему притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже называется сложным герундиальным оборотом. Такой оборот обычно переводится придаточным предложением со словами *то, что; что;отом, что*. Существительное или притяжательное местоимение, стоящее перед герундием и являющееся определением, при переводе на русский язык становится подлежащим придаточного предложения, а герундий—сказуемым:

I heard of **your friend's going abroad**. Я слышал (*о том*), что ваш друг едет за границу.

**His having taken part** in this discussion surprised us greatly. *То, что он принял участие* в этой дискуссии, нас очень удивило.

Герундий с предлогом в большинстве случаев переводится на русский язык существительным с соответствующим предлогом и в соответствующем падеже или деепричастием:

He offered a new method **of improving** technology. Он предложил новый способ *улучшения* технологии.

Ring me up **before leaving** home. Позвоните мне *прежде чем уйти* из дома.

We cannot speak about the author **without reading** his books. Мы не можем говорить об авторе, **не читая (без прочтения)** его книг.

**By improving technology we achieve better results.** Улучшая технологию, мы добиваемся лучших результатов.

После одних глаголов в качестве дополнения употребляется только инфинитив, после других—как инфинитив, так и герундий, после третьих — только герундий. Так, например, после глаголов *to want, to decide* может стоять только инфинитив; после глаголов *to begin, to start, to continue, to intend* — как инфинитив, так и герундий, а после таких глаголов, как *to go on, to give up*, — только герундий; *Go on reading*. Продолжайте читать. He must *give up smoking*. Он должен бросить курить.

### Упражнения

**EXERCISE 1. Read and translate the sentences; memorize the use of the Gerund:**

1. Spending your free time is better in one of the parks of the West End.
2. The UK continues succeeding in commerce.
3. All well-known streets in London, such as Whitehall, Downing Street, Fleet Street, are worth seeing.
4. We can't speak about Northern Ireland without mentioning Southern Ireland, an independent republic.
5. I liked the idea of visiting the capital of Wales, Cardiff.
6. Designing St Paul's Cathedral was done by the famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren.
7. Christopher Wren started rebuilding the churches of London after the Great Fire of 1666.
8. Many rich people like spending their free time in the West End.
9. After reading the legend I can explain why the shamrock is the national emblem of Northern Ireland.
10. They have the wish of spending their time in highlands.

**EXERCISE 2. Transform the sentences according to the models to practise the use of the Gerund:**

a) Model: To spend your free time is better in one of the parks of the West End.  
Spending your free time is better in one of the parks of the West End.

1. Christopher Wren finished to build St Paul's Cathedral in 1701.
2. A Scottish person should listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner.
3. The UK continues to succeed in commerce.

4. The English people have the habit to name the East End — the hands of London.

5. The City succeeds to remain the financial centre of the UK.

b) Model: Мы не можем описывать страну, не упоминая о ее рельефе (без упоминания о рельефе).

We can't describe the country without mentioning, its surface.

1. Трудно понять традиции и обычаи народа, не изучая его историю.
2. Трудно изучать английский язык, не посещая англоязычную страну.
3. После церемонии закрытия ворот Тауэра на ночь никто не может подойти к Тауэру, не показав пропуск.
4. Невозможно рассказать о Лондоне, не упомянув о трех самых знаменитых зданиях.
5. Невозможно представить Англию без дождя.

**EXERCISE 3. Fill in the gaps with the proper forms of the Gerund (the verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence) to practise the use of the Gerund:**

1. Many houses in Glasgow need ..., because they are not suitable for.... (rebuild, live).
2. After ... Wars of the Roses between two houses: House of York and House of Lancaster in 15th century, a red rose became the national emblem of England (wage).
3. On ... the daffodil and the leek as national emblems of Wales, many Welshmen began ... either a daffodil or a leek on their jackets (choose, wear).
4. Ch. Wren invented new ways of.... traditional English materials of building (use).
5. Every night at 10 p.m. at the Tower of London the ceremony of the Tower for the night takes place (close).

### **Проверочное задание**

### **TEST**

#### **1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks:**

1. The UK... a territory of the British Isles.  
A comprises  
B separates  
C surrounds  
D flows

2. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe on the ... .

- A ocean
- B islands
- C tributaries
- D cross

3. St Partick chose the... to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.

- A shamrock
- B thistle
- C daffodil
- D leek

4.... comprise southern and eastern England

- A Highlands
- B Coast
- C Strait
- D Lowlands

5. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern ... of Britain.

- A island
- B coast
- C Lowlands
- D peninsula

6. Many swift rivers in Scotland have their....

- A islands
- B tributaries
- C strait
- D peninsula

7. The... red cross against a white background is of the patron St George.

- A diagonal
- B upright
- C English
- D total

8. The Welsh people have the ... of speaking their mother tongue.

- A background
- B habit
- C protection
- D patron

9. The UK doesn't... upon other countries.

- A succeed

B remain

C depend

D manufacture

10. The industrial... is more developed in South Wales.

A manufacturing

B habit

C coast

D surface

**2) Choose the proper form: gerund, gerund + preposition, preposition + gerund and fill in the blanks:**

1. ... the surface of the country is of great importance.

A By mentioning B Mentioning C On mentioning D After mentioning

2. Highland Britain is worth ...

A of seeing B seeing C in seeing D on seeing commerce.

3. The UK continues ... commerce.

A with succeeding B succeeding with C in succeeding D succeeding in

4. The UK succeeds ... one of the important commercial centres of the world.

A remaining B in remaining C on remaining D remaining in

5. The English people started ... their national flag "the Union Jack" long ago.

A naming B with naming C on naming D in naming

6. The country people went ... their mother tongue.

A on speaking B with speaking C of speaking D by speaking

7. The Welsh people have the habit... their mother tongue.

A in speaking B on speaking C speaking D of speaking

8. ... the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland, Scotsmen began to wear it on their jackets.

A Without choosing B Choosing C In choosing D On choosing

9. One can't describe the surface of the country ... lakes and rivers.

A with mentioning B without mentioning C on mentioning D in mentioning

10. Many people like the idea ... Scotland.

A of visiting B in visiting C on visiting D by visiting

**3) The text contains different mistakes: 4 — spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.**



One cannot describe the UK without mention Wales, a highland country. Some people like visit Snowdonia, a park in the region of high mountains. The population of Wales is about 3 milion people. Cardiff, the kapital and the largest city of Wiles, is situate near the river Taff. Since ancient times the Welsh have been fond of singing. Nowdays the standart of singing is very high.

**4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about London:**

1. Where is London situated?  
A On the right bank of the Thames  
B On the left-high bank of the Thames  
C On the both banks of the river Thames
  
2. How many people does London comprise?  
A 8 million people  
B 7 million people  
C 6 million people
  
3. How many parts can London be divided into?  
A 4 parts  
B 2 parts  
C 3 parts
  
4. Where is Westminster Abbey situated?  
A in the City  
B in the East End  
C in the workers' region
  
5. How is the City often called?  
A the goods of London  
B the hands of London  
C the money of London
  
6. Where do Londoners like to spend their free time?  
A in numerous banks  
B in the shops  
C in the green parks
  
7. What is the heart of London?  
A Westminster Abbey  
B the Tower  
C the City

### **Тема 3. London**

#### **Практическое занятие № 3**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема London и изучается грамматическое явление the Passive Voice.

**Ключевые слова:** London, Passive Voice.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 3.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 3.2.

После пройти тесты 3 и 4. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению тестов, необходимо вспомнить материалы по грамматике.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.
2. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.
3. Восковская А.С. Английский язык для вузов: Учеб. Пособие.- Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2007.
4. Дроздова Т. Ю., Маилова В. Г., Берестова А. И. English Grammar: Reference and Practice. Version 2.0. – СПб.: Антология, 2012.
5. Михайлов Н.Н. Лингвострановедение Англии: Учеб. пособие для студ. филол. фак-тов высш. учеб. завед. - М.: Изд. Центр "Академия", 2003.

#### **Глоссарий**

London - Лондон

the Passive Voice – страдательный залог

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности Лондона?
2. Что за грамматическое явление страдательный залог?

### **Тексты**

#### **London**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. London is an ancient city. It is more than twenty centuries old. The population of London, including its suburbs is more than ten million people.

London is one of the biggest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, not far from its mouth. Due to its geographical situation London has developed into an important sea port.

London stretches for nearly 30 miles from north to south and for about 30 miles from east to west. The river Thames divides the city into two large parts—the West End and the East End.

London consists of four important sections: the West End, the East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is a small part of London — only one square mile in area — but it is the financial and the business centre of the country. There are a lot of banks and various offices here. It is the ancient part of London. Most of the streets are narrow here and the traffic is slow.

One of the greatest English churches — St. Paul's Cathedral — is here. It was designed and built by an outstanding English architect Christopher Wren in 1710. Inside the Cathedral we find monuments erected to many generals and admirals. Nelson is also buried here.

Not far away is Westminster—the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament are situated here. It is the seat of the British Government. The building is very beautiful with its two towers and a big clock called Big Ben.

Westminster Abbey where kings and queens are crowned is opposite the Houses of Parliament. This ancient building was founded in the eleventh century, though it was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Many famous people are buried here, among them Newton, Darwin, Dickens and Kipling.

The West End is the part of London where the rich people live. Fine houses, wide streets, numerous parks are to be found in this part of the capital. The best cinemas, theatres, concert halls, famous shops, comfortable hotels, restaurants, large museums are situated here. The most beautiful London park —Hyde Park—is in this district too.

The East End is the poorest part of London. It includes the Port, the docks stretching for miles and the great industrial areas, which depend on shipping. The workers and the unemployed live here. There are no beautiful houses and parks here, the streets are narrow. The East End is unattractive in appearance but it is very important in the country's commerce.

London is famous for its outstanding places of interest. There are many architectural, art and historic monuments in London such as the British Museum, the Tower of London, the National Gallery, Buckingham Palace, the Nelson Column and many others. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world come to London to admire its art treasures.

## LONDON

One can't describe the country without mentioning its capital. London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, occupies a great area with the population over seven million people. It is situated upon both banks of the Thames. It is the main port and the most important city. London can be divided into three parts: the City of London, the West End, and the East End.

The City, the heart of London, comprises the area of 2.6 sq. km. Less than 6,000 people live there. After finishing their working day more than 500,000 people leave the City. This part of London with numerous banks and offices has succeeded in remaining the financial centre of the UK for a long time.

The West End, the centre of London, is worth seeing. It includes historical palaces, famous parks, large hotels and shops. Rich people enjoy spending their free time and money there.

The East End, the workers' region, is made up of great industrial areas that depend on shipping.

So, the English people have a habit of naming the City — the money of London, the West End — the goods of London, and the East End — the hands of London.

## Правила по грамматике

В английском языке страдательный залог - **the Passive Voice** - образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и **причастия II** смыслового глагола.

Глагол в страдательном залоге в английском языке может переводиться на русский язык:

- 1) формой глагола в страдательном залоге:

The letter **was written**.—Письмо написано (было написано).

2) неопределенно-личным предложением:

I **was asked**. Меня спросили.

He **is invited**. Его приглашают.

2) формой возвратных глаголов на -ся, -сь:

The house **is built**.—Дом строится.

Таким образом, трем русским предложениям, выражающим смысл страдательного залога, в английском языке соответствует форма Passive Voice:

Дома были построены. = Дома построили. = Дома строились. = The houses **were built**.

В предложениях с Passive Voice орудие или лицо, производящее действие, может не указываться. Если же надо указать, кем (или чем) именно было совершено действие, то соответствующее имя существительное или местоимение вводится предлогами **by** (для обозначения субъекта действия или действующей силы) и **with** (для обозначения орудия действия). В этом случае предлоги **by**, **with** самостоятельного значения не имеют, а существительные или местоимения, следующие за ними, переводятся на русский язык существительными или местоимениями в творительном падеже:

My exercises are written **with a pen**. - Мои упражнения написаны ручкой.

The letter was signed **by our teacher**. - Письмо было подписано нашей учительницей.

Времена страдательного залога употребляются по тем же правилам, что и времена действительного залога.

Страдательный залог употребляется во всех временных формах Indefinite и Perfect (Present, Past, Future), но он имеет только две формы Continuous (Present и Past) (см. таблицу ниже).

Времена группы Continuous Passive образуются при помощи глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени Continuous и **причастия II** смыслового глагола.

**Примечание.** Сказуемое в Continuous Tenses (Active и Passive Voice) всегда переводится на русский язык глаголом *несовершенного вида*. Времена группы Perfect Passive образуются при помощи глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени Perfect и **причастия II** смыслового глагола.

### Grammar Tenses (Passive Voice)

|         | Indefinite       | Continuous        | Perfect                 |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Present | I am asked       | I am being asked  | I have been asked       |
| Past    | I was asked      | I was being asked | I had been asked        |
| Future  | I shall be asked | —                 | I shall have been asked |

### Упражнения

#### 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

а) 1. This translation was done by the students yesterday. 2. Her articles are often published in the magazine. 3. The article was translated by me. 4. She was given a few articles to translate. 5. The words were reviewed by her twice. 6. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter I. 7. London is situated on the river Thames. 8. The house was surrounded by a high wall. 9. The room is cleaned every day.

б) 1. I often invite my friend to the theatre. I am often invited to the theatre. 2. I often see him in the library. He is often seen there. 3. I told her to come here. She was told to come here. 4. He helps me with my work. I am often helped with my work. 5. If you read little, you will forget the new words. This story was forgotten. 6. Is this expression often used in the language? Did you use a dictionary when you

were translating the article? 7. I introduced my friend to my parents. The young man was introduced by me to my parents.

**в)** 1. She is liked by everybody. 2. You are asked on the telephone. 3. You were looked at. 4. He was understood by us. 5. The book is much spoken about. 6. We were told to take part in the conference. 7. He was listened to attentively. 8. She will be followed. 9. The doctor was sent for. 10. She will be met at the station. 11. The man was taken to the hospital at once. 12. Tom was offered an interesting job. 13. I was given two hours to make my decision. 14. They were paid \$100 to do the work.

## **2. Напишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге:**

1. I took him for a walk. 2. She will forget your telephone number. 3. We shall book tickets tomorrow. 4. We met her at the corner of the street. 5. We discuss such problems at our meetings. 6. They will build a new cinema in this street. 7. A young architect designed that beautiful building. 8. Someone wants you on the phone.

## **3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**

1. Его просят прийти пораньше. 2. Много новых домов будет построено на этой улице. 3. Об этой картине много говорят. 4. Эти лекции посещаются нами регулярно. 5. Эта работа будет закончена скоро. 6. Это задание было выполнено мною вчера. 7. Ее будут слушать с интересом. 8. Его приглашение было принято нами. 9. Нас представили главному инженеру. 10. Делегацию встретят на вокзале. 11. Ей зададут еще несколько (some more) вопросов. 12. Их поблагодарят за подарок (present).

## **4. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. When were you asked by your teacher last? 2. What problems were discussed at the last meeting? 3. Is your classroom aired during the break? 4. Are you often invited to the theatre? 5. Will you be given a dictionary to write the test? 6. Is the latest film much spoken about? 7. Was the latest art exhibition attended by many people? 8. Were you given the opportunity to carry out the experiment? 9. Are art treasures of St. Petersburg admired by the foreigners? 10. Who was Moscow founded by? 11. When was the book returned to the library by you?

## **5. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Выставка может открыться завтра. 2. Аудиторию надо проветрить во время перерыва. 3. Им надо дать возможность закончить работу. 4. Вам могут задать несколько вопросов по-английски. 5. Работу надо переделать. 6. Его могут пригласить принять участие в конференции. 7. Докладчика было хорошо слышно.

## Проверочные задания

### Задание 1. Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*.

1. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 2. You can find the book you need in any library. 3. We must send these letters at once. 4. You must take the box to the station. 5. You can cross the river on a raft. 6. The workers can finish the building of the house very soon. 7. You must return the books the day after tomorrow. 8. I can easily forgive this mistake. 9. You can find such berries everywhere. 10. You must do this work very carefully. 11. The doctor says they must take her to hospital. 12. You can do the work in three days. 13. The students must return all the library books before each summer vacation. 14. Monkeys can climb even the tallest trees.

### Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice*.

1. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 2. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 3. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 4. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium. 5. The book (to discuss) at the next conference. 6. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 7. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 8. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 9. The lectures (to attend) by all of us. 10. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment. 11. The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I've known him for years. 12. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us. 13. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody. 14. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody. 15. The letter (to post) in half an hour. 16. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room.

### Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Active* или *Passive Voice*.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in



this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

**Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice.**

1. Собор Святого Павла строил архитектор Рен. 2. Когда написали письмо? 3. Куда положили книги? 4. За доктором пошлют завтра. 5. В Санкт Петербурге строят много домов. 6. Произведения английских и американских писателей издают во всем мире. 7. Стихи Роберта Бернса знают во многих странах мира. 8. Когда Чарльз Диккенс был маленьким мальчиком, его отца посадили в долговую тюрьму. 9. Эта опера была написана сто лет назад. 10. Этот роман уже переведен на пять языков. 11. Обед варили, когда я пришел домой. 12. К тому времени, как он приехал, письмо было уже получено. 13. Наш дом сейчас ремонтируют. 14. Колю как раз спрашивают. 15. Книги уже принесли из библиотеки? 16. Этот кинотеатр был построен до того, как мы приехали сюда. 17. Где сейчас ваш брат?— Его послали во Францию. 18. О вас только что говорили. 19. Дома над ней посмеялись. 20. «Мне только что приказали ввести пленных», - сказал солдат. 21. Кто написал это письмо? 22. Эти цветы только что сорвали. 23. Тебя вчера просили прийти пораньше? 24. В будущем году его пьеса будет поставлена в этом театре. 25. За этим профессором всегда посылают в трудных ситуациях.

## **Тема 4. English-speaking countries**

### **Практическое занятие № 4**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема English-speaking countries, изучается грамматическое явление the Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense.

**Ключевые слова:** English-speaking countries, the Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 4.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 4.2.

После выполнения проверочных заданий, оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 4.3.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.

2. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.

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#### **Глоссарий**

English-speaking countries - англоговорящие страны

the Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense – будущее простое время

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности англоговорящих стран?
2. Что за грамматическое явление будущее простое время?

### **Тексты**

#### **Canada**

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. Canada is slightly larger than the United States, but has only about a tenth as many people. About 28 million people live in Canada. About 80% of the population live within 320 km of the southern border. Much of the rest of Canada is uninhabited or thinly populated because of severe natural conditions.

Canada is a federation of 10 provinces and 2 territories. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. This symbolizes the country's strong ties to Britain. Canada was ruled by Britain completely until 1867, when Canada gained control of its domestic affairs. Britain governed Canada's foreign affairs until 1931, when Canada gained full independence.

Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry and about 32% have some French ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country.

French Canadians, most of whom live in the provinces of Quebec, have kept the language and customs of their ancestors. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people. Native people — American Indians and Eskimos — make up about 2% of the country's population. 77% of Canada's people live in cities or towns. Toronto and Montreal are the largest urban areas. Ottawa is the capital of the country.

Today, maintaining a sense of community is one of the major problems in Canada because of differences among the provinces and territories. Many Canadians in western and eastern parts of the country feel that the federal government does not pay enough attention to their problems. 80% of Quebec's population are French Canadians. Many of them believe that their province should receive a special recognition in the Canadian constitution.

## **Australia**

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. Australia lies between the South Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. It is situated about 11 000 km southwest of North America and about 8 200 km southeast of mainland Asia. The name of the country comes from Latin word “australis” which mean southern. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states — New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Each state has its government. Australia has two territories — the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The capital of the country is Canberra.

Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The nation is administered underwritten constitution. The British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government. She serves mainly as a symbol of long historical tie between Great Britain and Australia. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which is an association formed by Britain and some of its former colonies.

Australia is one of the world's developed countries. Australia has modern factories, highly productive mines and farms, and busy cities. It is the world's leading producer of wool and bauxite (the ore from which aluminum is made). It also produces and exports large amounts of other minerals and farm goods. Income from the export enables Australians to have high standard of living. The most important trading partners of Australia are Japan and the United States.

## **New Zealand**

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. It lies about 1 600 km southeast of Australia and about 10 500 km southwest of California. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island — and several dozen smaller islands. Most of the smaller islands are hundreds of kilometers from the main ones.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language, Maori, in addition to English.

The country once belonged to the British Empire. Today it is an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, an association of Britain and a number of its former colonies.

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints

a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852, when it was a British colony. But through the years the New Zealand legislature has changed almost all its provisions. Today, the nation has no written constitution.

The first people who settled in New Zealand were a brown skinned people called Maoris. They came from Polynesian islands located northeast of New Zealand. The country was discovered by Europeans in 1642, but they did not start to settle in the islands until the late 1700's. Today, most New Zealanders are descendants of the early European settlers. Maoris make up about 12% of the country's population.

New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. For many years, the economy of the country depended largely on agriculture. Today agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries are all important to the economy. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries - Australia, Britain, Japan and the United States.

## Правила по грамматике

Будущее неопределенное время — the Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense — служит для выражения действия, которое произойдет в будущем, т. е. после момента речи. Оно образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** (для 1го лица единственного и множественного числа), **will** (для всех остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**:

**I shall go** to the theatre tomorrow. Завтра я пойду в театр.

They **will come** to see you next week. Они навестят вас на следующей неделе.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательные глаголы **shall** и **will** стоят *перед* подлежащим:

**Shall I** help you?

**Will they** come to see us?

В отрицательной форме отрицание **not** стоит *после* вспомогательных глаголов **shall, will**:

**I shall not go** to the theatre tomorrow.

They **will not come** to see us.

**Примечание.** В русском языке будущее время может передаваться двояко:

**I shall read** the book tomorrow. Я буду читать книгу. Я прочитаю книгу.

В первом предложении глагол *быть* соответствует английскому **shall (will)** и является вспомогательным глаголом для образования будущего времени. Однако в таком предложении, как *Я буду дома в 5 часов*, глагол *быть* является смысловым глаголом, стоящим в форме будущего времени, а в английском языке он соответствует форме будущего времени глагола **to be (shall be, will be)**: **I shall be** at home at 5.

Будущее продолженное время — the Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense — употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в будущем, после момента речи. Оно образуется с помощью глагола **to be** в Future Indefinite и **причастия I** смыслового глагола.

**I shall be working** at my report at this time tomorrow.

Завтра в это время я буду работать над докладом.

Будущее совершенное время — the Future Perfect Tense—образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в Future Indefinite (**shall have, will have**) и **причастия II** смыслового глагола: **I shall have come** home by 3 o'clock.

Время Future Perfect обозначает действие, которое совершится ранее другого действия или какого-нибудь момента в будущем:

**I shall have read** the book before I see the film.

Я прочитаю книгу до того, как я посмотрю фильм.

## Упражнения

**Задание 1.** Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous*, *Present Simple* или в *Future Simple*.

1. He (to go) to the theatre tomorrow. 2. We (to go) to school in the morning. 3. Look! Kate (to go) to school. 4. You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 5. I (not to play) the guitar now. 6. My brother (to play) the guitar every evening. 7. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer. 8. You (to like) apples? 9. You (to eat) apples tomorrow? 10. Nick (to read) many books. 11. Mother (to work) every day. 12. He (not to sleep) now. 13. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday? 14. We (not to go) to the zoo tomorrow. 15. I (not to learn) the poem now. 16. She (to live) in San Francisco. 17. My father (to shoot) very well. 18. He is very strong. Look! He (to carry) a very heavy box. 19. My sister (not to like) coffee. 20. When you (to go) to bed every day? 21. What he (to read) now? 22. What he (to read) every day? 23. What he (to read) tomorrow? 24. Where she (to go) tomorrow? 25. You (to give) me this book tomorrow?

**Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: *Future Simple*, *Future Continuous* или *Future Perfect*.**

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 6. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 7. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 8. What you (to do) tomorrow? 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 10. You (to play) volley-ball tomorrow? 11. You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 12. When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 13. How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow? 14. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from three till six. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together.

**Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Present Continuous* или в *Present Perfect Continuous*.**

1. а) Они все еще спорят. б) Они спорят уже два часа. 2. а) Она еще спит. б) Она спит уже два часа. 3. а) Он еще делает уроки. б) Он делает уроки уже три часа. 4. а) Мальчики все еще играют в футбол. б) Они играют в футбол уже сорок минут. 5. а) Девочки еще переодеваются. б) Они переодеваются уже полчаса. 6. а) Она все еще изучает испанский язык. б) Она уже два года изучает испанский язык. 7. а) Они все еще живут на даче. б) Они уже четыре месяца живут на даче. 8. а) Она все еще разговаривает по телефону. б) Она разговаривает по телефону уже двадцать минут. 9. а) Мой брат все еще

решает эту трудную задачу. б) Он решает эту задачу уже полчаса. 10. а) Она все еще пишет письмо бабушке. б) Она уже целый час пишет это письмо. И. а) Они все еще ловят рыбу. б) Они ловят рыбу уже пять часов. 12. а) Дедушка и бабушка все еще играют в лото. б) Они играют в лото уже два часа. 13. а) Артисты все еще репетируют эту сцену. б) Они репетируют эту сцену уже три часа. 14. а) Дети все еще бегают во дворе. б) Они уже три часа бегают во дворе. 15. а) Он все еще пишет свою новую книгу. б) Он пишет свою новую книгу уже два года. 16. а) Он все еще учит монолог Гамлета. б) Он учит монолог Гамлета уже два дня. 17. а) Мы все еще ремонтируем нашу квартиру. б) Мы ремонтируем нашу квартиру уже полмесяца.

### Проверочные задания

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous*.

1. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest.
2. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading-room. They (to work) there for already three hours.
3. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volley-ball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time.
4. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990.
5. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it.
6. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock.
7. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for already two hours. I already (to read) sixty pages.
8. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books.
9. What you (to do) here since morning?
10. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together.



11. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years.

12. You (to find) your note-book? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it.

13. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework.

14. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already.

15. I (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it.

16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it.

17. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents.

18. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up.

19. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening.

20. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time.

## **Тема 5. The USA**

### **Практическое занятие № 5**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема The USA и изучается грамматическое явление the Participle.

**Ключевые слова:** The USA, the Participle.

**Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 5.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 5.2.

После пройти тесты 5 и 6. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению тестов, необходимо вспомнить материалы по грамматике.

### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

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### **Глоссарий**

The USA – США (Соединенные Штаты Америки)

the Participle – причастие

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности США?
2. Что за грамматическое явление причастие?

### **Тексты**

#### **THE USA**

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world in area. It covers a large territory of about 9,400,000 square kilometres in the central and southern part of North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It also includes Alaska in the north-western part of North America and Hawaii far out in the Pacific Ocean. The United States of America borders Canada in the north, and Mexico in the south. The United States is often called the US, the USA, or America.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The USA can be divided into three main regions: the Appalachians in the east, the plain in the central part, the Cordilleras including the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, and the dry Californian Valley between them in the west. Many rivers are flowing through the country, such as the swiftest Columbia and Colorado, the longest Mississippi with its main tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio. The northeastern part of the USA comprises the region of the five Great Lakes (Superior, Huron,

Michigan, Erie, and Ontario) connected by natural channels which are cut by rapids (the greatest one — the Niagara Falls). The USA is rich in natural resources. It has vast areas of fertile soil, an abundant water supply, and large areas of forests. There are also large deposits of minerals, such as coal, iron ore, natural gas, etc.

The United States is the third largest country in the world in population (about 250 million people). About 94 per cent of the people were born in the United States. The largest foreign-born groups are Mexicans, Germans, Canadians, Italians, British, and Cubans. The US has never had an official language, but English has always been the main language spoken in the country. Emigrants from the British Isles, including the nation's founders, spoke English. Spanish is the second most common language in the USA.

The US consists of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is a piece of land set aside by the federal government for the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. The United States has a federal system of government with the President at the head.

## Правила по грамматике

**Причастие** (the Participle)—это неличная форма глагола, совмещающая в себе свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия.

Обратите внимание, что;

**Participle I** выражает действие, одновременное с действием сказуемого;

**Participle II** выражает действие, одновременное с действием сказуемого или предшествующее ему;

**Perfect Participle** выражает действие, предшествующее действию сказуемого.

Причастия могут выполнять в предложении функции:

1) определения, 2) обстоятельства, 3) предикативного члена (часть сказуемого).

*Причастие I (Participle I Active)* переводится на русский язык:

1) причастием, 2) деепричастием, 3) обстоятельственным придаточным предложением:

The Severn **flowing** south-west into the Irish Sea is the longest British river.

Река Северн, **текущая** на юго-запад и впадающая в Ирландское море, — самая длинная река в Великобритании.

**Reading** English articles we use a dictionary.

1. **Читая** английские статьи, мы пользуемся словарем.

2. **Когда мы читаем** английские статьи, мы пользуемся словарем.

*Причастие II (Participle II Passive)* переводится на русский язык:

1) причастием, 2) обстоятельственным придаточным предложением:

The letter **received** yesterday brought us good news.

Письмо, **полученное** вчера, принесло нам добрые известия.

As **seen** from the article the exhibition was a great success.

**Как видно** из статьи, выставка имела большой успех.

*Перфектное причастие (Perfect Participle)* переводится на русский язык:

1) причастием, 2) обстоятельственным придаточным предложением:

**Having lost** the key, the boy could not get into the house.

**Потеряв** ключ, мальчик не мог войти домой.

**Having been given** all necessary instructions, we began our work.

**После того как мы получили** (нам дали) необходимые инструкции, мы приступили к работе.

## Упражнения

### **EXERCISE 1. Read and translate the sentences; memorize the use of the Participle I and Participle II:**

1. They were *spending their* holidays in Moscow. 2. The money was *spent* on computer games. 3. They were *choosing* the books in the library the whole morning yesterday. 4. The books were *chosen* by them. 5. I like the *singing* birds. 6. I like the birds *singing* in the trees. 7. The *spoken* language was difficult to understand. 8. The article *written* by this journalist was unusual. 9. While *writing* a composition, he made some mistakes. 10. *Having written* a composition, he went

out. 11. *Being* well *prepared*, he passed his exams successfully. 12. If *studied*, the English language will display many words of Latin origin. 13. *Having opened* the door, he went into the room. 14. *Having introduced* my new friends to my parents, I began to play computer games. 15. The *written* article was *published* in this journal. 16. *Being cooked* by my mother, the dinner was very nice. 17. *Visiting* the museum, he met her there. 18. The *enlarged* park became more beautiful. 19. Our city *destroyed* by the fascists was rapidly *restored*. 20. The newly *built* theatre attracted a lot of people.

**EXERCISE 2. Transform the sentences according to the models to practise the use of the Participle I and Participle II:**

a) Model: When he was walking in the park, he met his friends.

(When) Walking in the park, he met his friends.

After they had visited the museum, they went home.

Having visited the museum, they went home.

1. When he was in Washington, D.C., he visited the Lincoln Memorial. 2. While you are walking along the streets of Washington, you can find the "Eye Street". 3. When you are finding your way around Washington, you can use your logic. 4. After he had chosen the place for the capital, he began to plan it carefully. 5. After she had written a letter, she went to the post-office.

b) Model: Though he was not prepared well, he could answer that question.

Though not prepared well, he could answer that question.

1. When the letter was written, it was sent to Moscow. 2. If you are invited to the party, you should come in time. 3. As he was asked, he brought his article. 4. Though he was invited, he did not come to the party. 5. When the book was translated into the Russian language, it was read with great interest.

c) Model: Ветер, дующий с севера, был очень холодный.

The wind, blowing from the north, was very cold.

1. Парламент, состоящий из двух палат, имеет реальную власть. 2. Кордильеры, включающие Скалистые горы, находятся на западе. 3. Реки, протекающие в горах, очень быстрые. 4. Естественные каналы, соединяющие озера, пересечены порогами. 5. На флаге США тринадцать полос, представляющих тринадцать первоначальных штатов.

d) Model: Столица США Вашингтон, которая была названа (названная) в честь первого президента, была тщательно спланирована.

Washington, D.C., named in the first president's honour, was carefully planned.

1. Английский язык всегда был главным языком, на котором говорили в США.
2. Озера, которые соединены естественными каналами, очень красивые.
3. Естественные каналы, пересекаемые порогами, соединяют озера.
4. Место, выбранное Дж. Вашингтоном для столицы США, было между штатами Виргиния и Мэриленд.
5. Испанское слово «Невада» обозначает «место, которое покрыто снегом».

**EXERCISE 3. Fill in the gaps to practise the use of the Participle I and Participle II (the verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence):**

1. The boy ... a disc is my student (buy). 2. The distance ... by him is very long (run). 3. The composition was... by me students (write). 4. The students were ... a composition (write). 5. When... she brought some books (ask). 6. When ... this book he found much interesting information (read). 7. He saw the... bird in the sky (fly). 8.... from the university, he began to work in this join venture (graduate). 9. We were drinking tea... by her (make). 10. My grandmother lives in the house ... in 1990 (build).

## Проверочные задания

## TEST

**1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks:**

1. The USA is the third largest country in the world in ... .

A area

## B natural resources

## C population

D coal

2. It also includes ... in the northwestern part of North America.

## A Alaska

## B California

## C Hawaii

D Nevada

### 3. The Rocky Mountains are in the ... .

A east

B west

C north

D south

4. The Lake Ontario is located in the ... part of the USA.

## A northwestern

B southwestern

C northeastern

D southeastern

5. It has vast areas of ... soil.

A natural

B large

C abundant

D fertile

6. The nation's founders spoke ... .  
 A Spanish      B Italian      C English      D Russian
7. The name of the capital should not be mixed ... with a state on the Pacific Coast.  
 A down                      B out                      C up                      D aside
8. The capital is ... no other city of the USA.  
 A love                      B resemble      C like      D name after
9. The weather in the USA is very... .  
 A mild                      B cold                      C changeable      D similar
10. The word "Michigan" means ... .  
 A heat of the oven                      B a large lake  
 C coloured red                      D covered with snow

**2) Choose the proper forms of the Participle I or Participle II and fill in the blanks:**

1. The tops of the mountains are ... with snow.  
 A covering                      B having covered  
 C covered                      D having been covered
2. The lakes are ... by natural channels.  
 A connecting                      B connected  
 C having connected                      D having been connected
3. The channels ... by rapids are long.  
 A cutting                      B cut                      C having cut      D connected
4. The place for the capital was ... the federal government.  
 A set                      B setting  
 C having set      D having been set
5. There are thirteen stripes on the American flag ... thirteen original states.  
 A having been represented      B represented  
 C representing                      D having represented
6. The population took part in the process of government.  
 A involving                      B being involved  
 C involved                      D having been involved
- 7 ... by the mountain chains from the north to the south, the country is visited by winds from the north and from the south.  
 A crossing                      B being crossed  
 C having crossed                      D having been crossed

8. He has not... to get the information.

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A managed       | B managing            |
| C being managed | D having been managed |

9. The word "Nevada" is a Spanish word ... "covered with snow".

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| A meant        | B meaning           |
| C having meant | D having been meant |

10. The winds ... from the north are very cold.

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| A blowing | B having been blown |
| C blown   | D visited           |

**3) The text contains different mistakes: 1 — in spelling, 6 — in grammar.  
Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.**

The building of the Capitol have got its name from the temple (xpam) in Rome. The Capitol consist of a central building with a great dome and two galleries. Under the dome there are a monumental hall calling the Rotunda. There are 540 rooms in these huge building. The Capitol Building stand on the Capitol Hill, the highest point of the city, that's why the Capitol Building is seen from any point of the capital.

**4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about the United States of America:**

1. What territory does the USA occupy?

- A About nine thousand four hundred square kilometers
- B About nine million four hundred square kilometers
- C About nine million four hundred thousand square kilometres

2. What countries does the USA border?

- A Canada, Mongolia
- B Mexico, Spain
- C Canada, Mexico

3. What are the major rivers of the USA?

- A the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Colorado
- B the Missouri, the Ohio, the Niagara
- C the Columbia, the Colorado, the California

4. How many million people live in the USA ?

- A About two hundred fifty thousand people
- B About two hundred fifty million people
- C About fifty million people



5. Where is the capital of the country located?  
A between the states of New Jersey and New York  
B between the states of Virginia and Maryland  
C between the states of Washington and Oregon
6. In what part of the country is it very hot?  
A inland southwest  
B on the Pacific Coast  
C on the Atlantic Coast
7. What part of the country has the tropical climate?  
A Hawaii  
B the Pacific Coast  
C the Atlantic Coast
8. Who is at the head of the State?  
A the King  
B the President  
C the Queen

## **Тема 6. Washington D.C.**

### **Практическое занятие № 6**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Washington D.C. и изучается грамматическое явление the Future (to be going to).

**Ключевые слова:** Washington D.C., the Future (to be going to).

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 6.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 6.2.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.

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### **Глоссарий**

Washington D.C. – Вашингтон

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности Вашингтона?

2. Что за грамматическое явление to be going to?

### **Тексты**

#### **WASHINGTON D.C.**

The first President of the USA George Washington, in whose honour the city was named, chose the place for the capital between the states of Virginia and Maryland, on the Potomac River not far from the Atlantic Ocean. The City itself forms the District of Columbia abbreviated into D.C. The name of the capital is always used with this abbreviation not to be mixed up with another Washington, a state on the Pacific Coast.

Washington D.C is like no other city of the USA. New York is a centre of finance, shopping, fun; New Orleans deals with cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat and cattle. But Washington's only industry is government. The White House where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress and the Supreme Court are all in Washington D.C. About three-quarters of the population in Washington D.C. are wholly or indirectly involved in the administrative machine and the general process of government.

If you go sightseeing in Washington D.C. your attention will be attracted not only by such famous buildings, as the Capitol, the White House, but also by the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Smithsonian institute, etc.

Washington, D.C. is not the largest city in the United States, but it is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the country, the first carefully planned capital in the world.

### **Washington**

The beautiful city of Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States and the centre of its government. The capital was named after the first president George Washington and was founded in 1790. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has about 900 000 inhabitants.

Washington D.C. has nothing characteristically American in it, as its conception is purely French. It has long wide avenues, gardens, beautiful parks and no skyscrapers at all.

Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the USA. The White House is the President's residence, the Capitol — the seat of the American Congress. The largest and the tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and Senate Chamber. There are no scyscrapers because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. All american presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time) have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799.

Washington is a large scientific and cultural centre, where there are many research institutes, five universities, the National Academy of Science and the Library of Congress.

There is one more well-known building in Washington — Pentagon, the residence of the US Military department. It is situated in the suburbs to the south of the Potomac.

### **Washington**

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital owes much to the first President of the USA — George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people.

Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

## Правила и задания по грамматике

Будущее неопределенное время — the Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense — служит для выражения действия, которое произойдет в будущем, т. е. после момента речи. Оно образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** (для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа), **will** (для всех остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**:

**I shall go** to the theatre tomorrow.

Завтра я пойду в театр.

They **will come** to see you next week.

Они навещают вас на следующей неделе.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательные глаголы **shall** и **will** стоят *перед* подлежащим:

**Shall I** help you?

**Will they** come to see us?

В отрицательной форме отрицание **not** стоит *после* вспомогательных глаголов **shall, will**:

**I shall not go** to the theatre tomorrow.

They **will not come** to see us.

Примечание. В русском языке будущее время может передаваться двояко:

**I shall read** the book tomorrow. □ Я буду читать книгу.

Я прочитаю книгу.

В первом предложении глагол *быть* соответствует английскому **shall (will)** и является вспомогательным глаголом для образования будущего времени. Однако в таком предложении, как *Я буду дома в 5 часов*, глагол *быть* является смысловым глаголом, стоящим в форме будущего времени,

а в английском языке он соответствует форме будущего времени глагола **to**

**be (shall be, will be): I shall be** at home at 5.

В английском языке в придаточных предложениях условия и времени, относящихся к будущему времени, употребляются формы настоящего времени (Present Indefinite). Придаточные предложения времени и условия вводятся союзами:

**if** —если

**unless** —если не

**when** —когда

**while**—в то время как

**as soon as**—как только

**after**—после того как

**before**—до того как

**till**—до тех пор пока

**until**—пока не

I shall go to the cinema **if I finish** my work.

Я пойду в кино, если закончу свою работу.

We shall go home **when** the meeting **is** over.

Когда собрание закончится, мы пойдем домой.

Будущее продолженное время — the Future Continuous (Progressive) Tense употребляется для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в будущем, после момента речи. Оно образуется с помощью глагола **to be** в Future Indefinite и **причастия I** смыслового глагола.

I **shall be working** at my report at this time tomorrow.

Завтра в это время я буду работать над докладом.

## Упражнения.

### 1. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму:

1. I shall go for a walk in the evening. 2. My friend will be too tired after this trip. 3. Tomorrow the lecture will begin in time. 4. We shall try to translate this article into English. 5. My son will meet you at the station. 6. It will rain tomorrow. 7. The football match will take place at the end of the month. 8. The moon will appear in the sky soon. 9. It will take you a lot of time to do the work.

### 2. Поставьте глагол в будущем неопределенном времени:

1. Tomorrow we (to go) to the country to ski down the hills and to watch our sportsmen training for the competition. 2. "I am a poor skier, that's why I am afraid I (to be) a long way behind you all the time." "Never mind. Join us." 3. Trees white with snow (to look) so beautiful. 4. Such weather not (to be) good for skiing. 6. The boys (to be tired) after the skiing trip. 7. I hope you (not to be late) tomorrow. 8. We (to have a rest) during the break. 9. The children (to go for a walk) before supper.

### 3. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. They will understand you if you do not speak fast. 2. It will be impossible for us to get into the hall when the lecture begins. It'll be full of people. 3. If you clean this clock, it'll keep good time again. 4. We shan't be hungry if we have a meal now. 5. When my wife is ready we'll join you. 6. It'll be difficult to find the

way to the station when it gets dark. 7. You will forget the words if you don't review them regularly. 8. I'll try to do the translation if you give me a dictionary. 9. She will be glad if you accept her invitation to join her for a skiing trip. 10. It'll take you less time if you go by car.

**4. Закончите следующие предложения:**

1. When the meeting is over ... 2. I'll speak to the dean when ... 3. She will leave when ... 4. My friend will stay after classes if ... 5. If it is warm tomorrow ... 6. You'll enjoy the exhibition if ... 7. We'll stay indoors if ... 8. As soon as the rain stops ...

**5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**

1. Я сделаю этот перевод, если не буду занят. 2. Он уедет, когда кончится учебный год. 3. Я пойду в кино, если у меня будет время. 4. Мы пойдем в читальный зал, когда начнутся уроки. 5. Я приму участие в соревнованиях, если буду хорошо себя чувствовать. 6. Он тебе все расскажет, если ты попросишь его об этом. 7. Если будет сильный дождь, мы не пойдем в кино.

## **Тема 7. Russia**

### **Практическое занятие № 7**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Russia и изучается грамматическое явление the Infinitive.

**Ключевые слова:** Russia, the Infinitive.

**Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 7.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 7.2.

После пройти тесты 7 и 8. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению тестов, необходимо вспомнить материалы по грамматике.

**Рекомендуемая литература:**

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### **Глоссарий**

Russia - Россия

the Infinitive—инфинитив

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности России?
2. Что за грамматическое явление инфинитив?

### **Тексты**

#### **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others.

The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country. In the north, it is very cold, even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate. In the



south, it is warm, even in winter. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry and winters are very cold.

Russia has abundant natural resources, which, besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils, and a great water supply, include large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore, etc. Three quarters of the minerals wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. Most of Russia's people (over 80 per cent) are ethnic Russians, but more than 100 minority nationalities also live in our country. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white — the earth, blue — the sky, red — the freedom. Besides the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia — a two-headed eagle.

### **Правила по грамматике**

**Инфинитив** (the Infinitive)—неопределенная форма глагола, отвечает на вопрос *что делать?* или *что сделать?*

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица **to**, не имеющая самостоятельного значения. Однако в некоторых случаях инфинитив употребляется без этой частицы (после модальных, вспомогательных глаголов и др.).

Являясь неличной формой глагола, инфинитив не выражает лица, числа и наклонения.

**Indefinite Infinitive** выражает действие, одновременное с действием глагола\_сказуемого, или действие, относящееся к будущему времени;

**Perfect Infinitive** выражает действие, предшествующее действию глагола сказуемого.

Перевод инфинитива на русский язык зависит от его формы и функции в предложении. Инфинитив может выполнять функции подлежащего, дополнения, части сказуемого, определения, обстоятельства.

Инфинитив в качестве определения может передавать модальность. В этом случае он, как правило, бывает выражен формой Indefinite Infinitive

Passive и переводится на русский язык определительным придаточным предложением, выражающим долженствование, возможность или будущее время:

This is the article **to be typed** at once (which is to be typed).

Это статья, **которую надо** сейчас же напечатать.

Here is my friend **to help** you. Вот мой друг, **который поможет** вам (сможет, должен помочь вам).

Обратите внимание на перевод инфинитива в зависимости от его формы и функции в предложении:

He likes **to tell** stories. Он любит **рассказывать** истории.

He likes **to be told** stories. Он любит, **когда ему рассказывают** истории.

He remembers **to have been told** this story.

Он помнит, **что ему рассказывали** эту историю.

### Упражнения

**EXERCISE 1. Read and translate the sentences; memorize the use of the Infinitive:**

1. *To see* the wide grasslands is interesting. 2. They began *to describe* the climate of Russia. 3. I want *to visit* my relatives. 4. He wants *to collect* stamps. 5. They have an idea *to restore* this monument. 6. *To prepare* a report about the natural resources of Russia I went to the library. 7. *To know* the history of any country is useful. 8. It helps me *to understand* better the people's customs and traditions. 9. I don't want *to talk* about it. 10. On the Russian flag, there are three stripes (white, blue, and red) *to symbolize* the earth, the sky and the freedom.

**EXERCISE 2. Transform these sentences according to the models to practise the use of the Infinitive:**

a) Model: *The customs and traditions, which we should study, are very interesting.*  
*The customs and traditions to be studied by us are very interesting.*

1. The museum, which they should visit, is far from here. 2. The book, which the students should read, is interesting. 3. The report, which I should prepare about the climate of this country. 4. The ring, which he should present, is very beautiful. 5. The sweater, which she should knit, is of the white colour.

b) Model: *Чтобы лучше знать историю, ты должен читать больше исторических книг.*

*To know the history better, you must read more historical books.*

1. Чтобы понять народ этой страны, вы должны знать их обычаи и традиции. 2. Чтобы подготовить этот доклад, вы должны пойти в библиотеку. 3. Чтобы хорошо знать географию, вы должны изучать карту. 4. Чтобы поступить в этот университет, вы должны хорошо подготовиться. 5. Чтобы получать хорошие оценки, я должен усердно учиться.

### **EXERCISE 3. Fill in the gaps to practise the use of the Infinitive:**

1. They want ... a report about the political structure of this country.
2. ... ministers is the function of the President.
3. She began ... a sweater.
4. The flag ... is approved by the people.
5. ...the people of the country, you should know their customs and traditions.

### **Проверочные задания**

#### **TEST**

#### **1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks:**

1. *We are proud ... the country.*

A in    B of    C on    D to

2. *... rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia.*

A abundant    B national    C major    D total

3. *The greatest ... of natural gas are located in Siberia and the Far East.*

A mineral    B concentrate    C deposits    D plains

4. *St. Basil's Cathedral has many ... .*

A eagles    B domes    C chambers    D courts

5. *The ... power is realized by the Federal Assembly.*

A executive    B judicial    C legislative    D federal

6 *At the end of the 18th century the Russian aristocracy ... the European clothes and speech.*

A approved    B appointed    C adopted    D destroyed

7. *The period, when Catherine the Great ... , was characterized by the great cultural growth.*

A reigned    B adopted    C ruined    D restored

8. *Now we can easily travel abroad, enjoy ... of speech and religion*

A abundant    B wealth    C court    D freedom

**2) Choose the proper forms of the Infinitive and fill in the blanks:**

1. The museums ... are far from this place.

A to visit    B visit    C to be visited    D to have visited

2. They want ... that book to him

A to be presented

B to present

C present

D to have been presented

3.... ministers is the President's Junction.

A to appoint

B to be appointed

C to approve

D to be approved

4. ... this report, you should go to the library.

A to appoint

B to be prepared

C to prepare

D to be approved

5. ... the people of this country, you should study their customs and traditions.

A to prepare

B to be understood

C to understand

D to be prepared

6. The book ...is interesting.

A to be read

B to read

C have read

D have been read

7. I don't want ... about this thing.

A to talk

B say

C to have been said

D be told

8. They began ... the monument in the centre of the city.

A to develop

B to restore

C to be restored

D to attract

9. The flag ... is approved by the Federal Assembly.

A to adopt

B to be adopted

C to symbolize

D to be symbolized

10. Thousands of tourists try... Baikal.

A to have been visited

B to be visited

C to have visited

D to visit

**3) The text contains different mistakes: 5 – in spelling, 6 - in grammar.**

**Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.**

My Motherland is Russia. It is a very large and beautiful country. It extend from Arctic Ocean to Black Sea, from Baltic Sea to Pasific Ocean. On its vast teritory you can see highlands and lowlands, forests and grasslands, rivers and lakes More than 150 milion people live in our country. Tourists from all over the world came to visit my country.

**4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about Russia:**

*1. What territory does the country occupy?*

A 90 million square kilometers

B 17 million square kilometers

C 150 million square kilometers

*2. What countries does Russia border?*

A Spain, China, the Ukraine

B Finland, China, the Ukraine

C Finland, Mongolia, Norway

*3. What are the major rivers of Russia ?*

A the Lena, the Volga, the Amur

B the Lena, the Volga, the Ob

C the Yenisei, the Volga, the Don

*4. Where is the world's deepest lake situated?*

A in the European part of the country

B in the Asian part of the country

C in the Northern part of the country

*5. Where is the most of the mineral wealth of Russia?*

A in Siberia and the Far East

B in the European part of the country

C near the Black Sea

*6. How many million people live in Russia ?*

A more than 150 million people

B more than 100 million people

C more than 90 million people

7. *What part of the country is densely populated?*

A Siberia

B the Far East

C the European part of the country

8. *Who is the head of the state?*

A the President

B the Prime Minister

C the king

## **Тема 8. Moscow**

### **Практическое занятие № 8**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Moscow и продолжается изучение грамматического явления the Infinitive.

**Ключевые слова:** Moscow, the Infinitive.

**Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочесть и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 8.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 8.2.

**Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Восковская А.С. Английский язык для вузов: Учеб. Пособие.- Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2007.

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### **Глоссарий**

Moscow—Москва

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности Москвы?

2. Что за грамматическое явление инфинитив?

### **Тексты**

#### **Moscow**

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was founded by Prince Yury Dolgoruky in 1147. Its eight hundred and fiftieth anniversary was widely celebrated in 1997. There is a monument to Y. Dolgoruky in the very center of Moscow. It has been erected just opposite the building of the Moscow Government.

During the whole history of Russia Moscow played the leading part in its cultural and political life. In 1918 Moscow became the capital of Russia again, though for two centuries before it, the capital of Russia had been St. Petersburg. Moscow is the seat of the Government and President of Russia.

The center of Moscow is Red Square. Manifestations and parades take place in this square during the holidays. Moscow is always beautifully decorated and illuminated during the holidays. Many important events in the history of Russia have been connected with the name of Moscow.

Now Moscow is a big industrial, cultural and political centre of the country. Its numerous plants and factories produce various machines for all branches of national economy and different consumer goods for the population. Moscow is a large educational and scientific centre.

There is a great number of various educational establishments and research institutes here and the oldest one is Moscow University. It was founded by M. Lomonosov in the 18th century and now it bears his name. The building of Moscow University is so high that one can see it from different parts of the city. It is one of the highest buildings in Moscow.

Moscow is also the seat of the Academy of Sciences of Russia with its numerous institutes, laboratories and research institutes.

Moscow is beautiful. We admire its fine buildings, magnificent palaces, architectural monuments, beautiful green parks and squares. Those who have not been to Moscow for a long time are deeply impressed by the changes that have taken place in the general appearance of the city. Its size has been greatly increased. A great deal of quite new districts have appeared in it lately. The planning of these districts meets the requirements of a new modern town — long straight streets, blocks of flats of modern design with all necessary modern conveniences and much greenery in the streets and around the houses. Thousands of new blocks of flats in various parts of Moscow have already been built and great construction work is still going on.

The Moscow Government does its best to improve the traffic system. It is being improved from year to year. The Moscow underground is no doubt the best in the world. It connects the centre of the city with almost all districts and suburbs of Moscow. The underground is the quickest and most convenient means of transport.

The Moscow Kremlin is one of the world's largest collections of historical and art treasures.

The cultural life of the capital is very rich. There are plenty of cinemas, theatres, museums and art exhibitions here. Special exhibitions demonstrating the largest achievements of world and Russian industry, high technology, agriculture and culture are often held in Moscow. A wonderful collection of world famous pictures by Kramskoy, Polenov, Surikov and other Russian and contemporary artists is being exhibited in the Tretyakov Gallery. The Pushkin Art Museum possesses art works by foreign masters. In the world famous Bolshoi Theatre one can see the best ballet performances and hear Russian and foreign operas.

Moscow is also famous for one of the largest libraries in the world — The Russian State Library where one can find all conveniences for work and study.

## **MOSCOW**

Moscow is the capital of Russia, our Motherland. It was founded in 1147 as a fortress on the Moskva river. The city was ruined during the Tatar invasion in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The city was gradually restored and became stronger. The Napoleon army in 1812 destroyed Moscow by fire, but Moscow was soon rebuilt and developed again. Moscow is more than 850 years old.

Modern Moscow is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the world. It is one of Russia's major industrial cities with the population of 9.5 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometers. Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works.



Moscow is a cultural centre. It attracts tourists from all over the world. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, etc. The Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, the Kremlin are well-known even abroad. Red Square with its multi-domed St Basil's Cathedral is the heart of Moscow.

Moscow is the city of higher educational institutions. Moscow State University, which is named after the greatest Russian scientist M. Lomonosov, is famous all over the world.

All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital.

## **Правила и задания по грамматике**

### **ИНФИНИТИВ**

**Запомните случаи, в которых инфинитив употребляется без частицы "to":**

- после модальных глаголов;
- после глаголов to let и to make;
- в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия: (to see, to hear, to feel, etc.);
- после выражений: I would rather....      You had better...

**Задание 1. Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.**

1. I like ... play the guitar. 2. My brother can ... speak French. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 6. May I ... use your telephone? 7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 16. I'd like ... speak to you. 17. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 18. What makes you ... think you are right? 19. I shall do all I can ... help you. 20. I like ... dance. 21. I'd like ... dance. 22. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 23. I saw him ... enter the room. 24. She did not let her mother ... go away. 25. Do you like ... listen to good music? 26. Would you like ... listen to good music? 27. That funny scene made me ... laugh.

**Запомните следующие застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом:**

to cut a long story short — короче говоря to tell (you) the truth — сказать (вам) по правде

to say nothing of — не говоря уже о to put it mildly — мягко выражаясь to say the least of it — по меньшей мере to begin with — начнем с того что

**Запомните следующие предложения:**

The book leaves much to be desired. — Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

He is difficult to deal with. — С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is hard to please. — Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. — На нее приятно смотреть.

**Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом.**

1. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 2. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 3. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 4. Вашей сестре трудно угодить. 5. Начнем с того, что я занят. 6. На него было приятно смотреть. 7. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 8. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 9. Твое сочинение оставляет желать лучшего. 10. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере. 11. Для начала, она открыла все окна. 12. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. 13. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 14. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. 15. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 16. На этих детей приятно посмотреть. 17. Короче говоря, они поженились. 18. Самая известная книга Джерома — "Трое в лодке, не считая собаки." 19. Вам трудно угодить. 20. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены.

**Обратите внимание на отсутствие союза «чтобы» перед инфинитивом в роли обстоятельства цели:**

To get this book, you must go the library.

Чтобы получить эту книгу, вы должны to пойти в библиотеку.

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Запомните следующие           | предложения:            |
| I have nothing to read.       | Мне нечего читать.      |
| She has nobody to speak with. | Ей не с кем поговорить. |
| She has nobody to speak with. | Ей не с кем поговорить. |

|                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| What is to be done? Who is to blame? | Что делать? Кто виноват? |
| I am not to blame.                   | Я не виноват.            |
| To see is to believe.                | Видеть значит верить.    |

**Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфинитивом.**

1. Чтобы получить хорошую оценку, вы должны упорно поработать. 2. С ней трудно иметь дело. 3. Что делать? 4. Начнем с того, что он болен. 5. Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык. 6. Мягко выражаясь, он не прав. 7. Она была не виновата. 8. Ребенку не с кем играть. 9. Видеть значит верить. 10. Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы должны поторопиться. 11. Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году. 12. Книга оставляет желать лучшего. 13. Сказать по правде, мне это не нравится. 14. Им было нечего есть. 15. Кто виноват? 16. Короче говоря, он не сделал урок. 17. В нашей семье мама всегда встает первая. 18. На нее приятно смотреть. 19. Чтобы перевести эту статью, вы должны воспользоваться словарем. 20. Мне некуда ехать летом. 21. О том, чтобы купаться в этой реке, не могло быть и речи. 22. Ему было не с кем обсудить эту проблему. 23. Вчера Катя пришла в школу последней.

## **Тема 9. Tatarstan**

### **Практическое занятие № 9**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Tatarstan и изучается грамматическое явление Conjunctive Mood.

**Ключевые слова:** Tatarstan, Conjunctive Mood.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 9.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 9.2.

После пройти тест 9. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению теста, необходимо вспомнить материалы по грамматике.

### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

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### **Глоссарий**

Conjunctive Mood - сослагательное наклонение

Tatarstan–Татарстан

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности Татарстана?

2. Что за грамматическое явление сослагательное наклонение?

### **Тексты**

#### **Tatarstan**

Tatarstan is situated in the central part of Russia. The population of Tatarstan is over 3,8 million people. The republic occupies the area of 67 thousand square kilometres. There are no high mountains in Tatarstan, but there are a lot of hills, lakes and rivers. The largest and the biggest rivers are the Volga and the Kama. The nature of the country is very picturesque and beautiful. The climate of Tatarstan is moderate continental: sometimes it is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.

Tatarstan is very rich in natural resources, such as coal and gas. The chief mineral wealth of the republic is oil. Agriculture of the republic is also of great importance. In rural parts of the country the farmers produce meat and milk, grow fruits and vegetables.

The largest cities are Almetyevsk, Bugulma, Chistopol, and Naberezhnye Chelny. Lorries, cars, watches, medical equipment are produced in these towns. Chemical industry is developed in Nizhnekamsk and Kazan.

Tatarstan is the sovereign state of which the President is the official head. There is the Prime Minister and Parliament which makes laws.

The national flag of the republic consists of three stripes: green, white and red. The State Coat of Arms represents the image of a winged snow leopard.

The capital of the republic is Kazan.

## **Tatarstan**

Tatarstan, also called Tatariya, is the republic in the east-central part of European Russia. Its total area is about 67 thousand square km. The republic lies in the middle Volga River basin around the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers. Kazan is the capital.

The Volga flows north-south across the western end of the republic, while the Kama, the Volga's largest tributary, forms a roughly east-west axis through the greater part. The Vyatka and the Belaya rivers are major tributaries of the Kama. Generally, the relief is a low, rolling plain.

The climate is continental, with long, severe winters and hot summers.

Most of the republic lies in the forest-steppe zone on the black earth. About one-sixth of the territory is forested.

As for 2010, the population of the republic is 3 822 859. The Tatars, who today consist of a half of Tatarstan's population, are a Turkic people. The republic was formed in 1920. Tatarstan remained a republic within the Russian federation after the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, but separatist sentiments emerged soon afterward among its Tatar population.

The republic's diversified economy centres on petroleum production, industry, and agriculture. The first oil well was drilled in 1943, and subsequent development was rapid. Pipelines run east and west from the oil fields at Almetyevsk; the production of natural gas is centred in Nizhnaya Maktama.

The chemical industry has developed chiefly in Kazan, Mendeleyevsk, and Nizhnekamsk. Engineering works are concentrated largely in cities along the Volga and the Kama, notably in Kazan, Zelyonodolsk, and Chistopol. Trucks are manufactured at a large plant in Naberezhnye Chelny. The manufacture of soap

and other fat products is important in Kazan. Agricultural products include wheat, corn (maize), millet, legumes, potatoes, sugar beets, hemp, tobacco, apples, dairy products, and livestock.

Heavy freight traffic moves along the rivers; regular passenger services also connect the river ports of the republic with Moscow and all parts of the Volga River basin. Rail service is less developed; two main lines between Moscow and the Urals cross the republic's northwestern and southeastern corners. Another line runs north-south through the Volga right-bank area.

Tatarstan has numerous institutions of higher learning, including the state university in Kazan and specialized institutes.

## Правила и задания по грамматике

### УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ ПОСЛЕ "I WISH"

| Запомните три типа условных предложений   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1. If the weather is fine, we <i>shall</i> play outside.</b><br><b>If you <i>ring me up</i>, I <i>shall tell</i> you something.</b>                                | <b>Если погода будет хорошая, мы будем играть на открытом воздухе.</b><br><b>Если ты мне позвонишь, я тебе кое-что расскажу.</b>  |
| <b>2. If the weather <i>were</i> fine, we <i>should</i> play outside.</b><br><b>If you <i>rang me up</i>, I <i>should tell</i> you something.</b>                     | <b>Если бы погода была хорошая (<i>сегодня; завтра</i>), мы бы играли на открытом воздухе.</b><br><b>Если бы ты мне позвонил (<i>сегодня, завтра</i>), я бы тебе кое-что рассказал.</b> |
| <b>3. If the weather <i>had been</i> fine, we <i>should have played</i> outside.</b><br><b>If you <i>had rung me up</i>, I <i>should have told</i> you something.</b> | <b>Если бы погода была хорошая (<i>вчера</i>), мы бы играли на открытом воздухе.</b><br><b>Если бы ты мне позвонил (<i>вчера</i>), я бы тебе кое-что рассказал.</b>                     |

**Задание 1. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения I, II и III типов.**

E.g. If you **(to be)** free, I **(to come)** to see you.

If you are free, I **shall come** to see you. If you **were** free, I **should come** to see you. If you **had been** free, I **should have come** , to see you. **If I (to see)** her, I **(to be)** glad.

If I see her, I shall be glad.

If I saw her, I should be glad.

If I had seen her, I should have been glad.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone. 2. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year. 3. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic. 4. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms. 5. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together. 6. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university. 7. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad. 8. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party, 9. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 10. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.

**Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur-coat. 2. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 3. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 4. If it is not too cold, i (not to put) on my coat. 5. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 6. If ho (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 7. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do. 8. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 9. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter 10. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 11. If my sister does no go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St Petersburg together. 12. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 13. If you (not to get) tickets in the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 14. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.

**Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it. 2. If you (to do) you<sup>1</sup> morning exercises every day, your health would b much better. 3. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us. 4. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have under stood this difficult rule. 5. If he

reads fifty page every day, his vocabulary (to increase) great. 6. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures. 7. If I (to get) this book, I shall I<sup>1</sup> 8- If you really loved music, you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often. 9. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train. 10. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived in time. 11. You (not to miss) the teacher's explanation if you had arrived in time. 12. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation. 13. If you (to understand) the rule, you would have written the test-paper successfully. 14. If you had written the test-paper successfully, you (not to get) a "two". 15. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got a "two". 16. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier.

**Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.**

1. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 2. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 3. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 4. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 5. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 6. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him. 7. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 8. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 9. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 10. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 11. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 12. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 13. If you (to put) the ice-cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted. 14. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately. you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town. 8. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to play) tennis so much. 9. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match.

**Задание 5. Образуйте условные предложения.**

1. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If ... 2. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ... 3. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ... 4. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ... 5. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ... 6. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ... 7. The travelers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If .. 8. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to



the shop late in the evening. If ... 9. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... 10. He is an excellent specialist, but I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him. If ... 11. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ... 12. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If ... 13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ... 14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ...

**Задание 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после "I wish".**

1. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 2. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not Bleep half the night. 3. I wish you (to read) more in future. 4. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 5. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 6. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 7. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 8. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again. 9. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule. 10. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter. 11. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me. 12. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 13. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 14. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 15. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day. 16. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time!

**Задание 7. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя "I wish".**

E.g. It's a pity you are ill. I wish you were not ill.

1. It's a pity you are not with us these days. 2. My friend regrets not having entered the university. 3. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his test-paper. 4. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before tea-time. 5. I am sorry I made you upset by telling you this news. 6. What a pity you don't know enough physics. 7. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas. 8. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the examination. 9. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night.

### **Проверочные задания**

**Задание 1. Образуйте условные предложения.**

1. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If ...

2. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ...
3. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If ...
4. The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ...
5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I did not come to see you. If ...
6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ...
7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ...
8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ...
9. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...
10. It is late, and I have to go home. If ...
11. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I could not go to the cinema with you. If ...
12. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ...
13. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ...
14. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If ...
15. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If ...
16. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ...

**Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя "I wish".**

1. а) Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно. б) Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.
2. а) Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода, б) Обидно, что мы не дождались его прихода.
3. а) К сожалению, они еще ничего не знают, б) К сожалению, они уже знают об этом.
4. а) Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный. б) Жаль, что он не достаточно серьезен.
5. а) Я теперь жалею, что не послушал его совета. б) Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету.

**Тема 10. Kazan**

**Практическое занятие № 10**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Kazan и изучается грамматическое явление "I wish".

**Ключевые слова:** Kazan.

**Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 10.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 10.2.

### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.
2. Иванова Л.Ф., Сабирова Д.Р., Гарипова Ж.Н. English Welcome to Tatarstan. Student's Book - Казань: издательство ТАИ, 2007. – 103 с.
3. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.
4. Дроздова Т. Ю., Маилова В. Г., Берестова А. И. English Grammar: Reference and Practice. Version 2.0. – СПб.: Антология, 2012.

### **Глоссарий**

Kazan–Казань

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Каковы географические, политические и культурные особенности Казани?
2. Что за грамматическое явление "I wish"?

### **Тексты**

#### **Kazan**

Kazan is the capital and a major historic, cultural, and economic center of the republic of Tatarstan in Russia. It is located on the left bank of the Volga River where the Kazanka River joins it, eighty-five kilometers north of the Kama tributary. In 2010 it had an estimated population of 1 196 738.

The traditional understanding is that the name comes from the Turkic and Volga Tatar word “qazan”, meaning “kettle”. The Bulgars founded Iski (Old) Kazan in the thirteenth century as one of the successors to their state, which had been destroyed by the Mongols.

During the first half of the sixteenth century, the khanate of Kazan was involved in a three-cornered struggle with Muscovy and the Crimean khanate for influence in the western steppe area. Ivan IV conquered the city in 1552, ending the Khanate of Kazan. Muscovy then used Kazan as an advanced staging area for further expansion down the Volga. In 1555 the archepiscopal see of Kazan was established.

From the late sixteenth century on, Kazan was the gateway to Siberia, as people and supplies were funneled through the town en route to the east, and furs and minerals were brought to the west. It was made the capital of the Volga region in 1708, and Peter I had the ships for his Persian campaign built there.

During the eighteenth century, light industry and food production developed, as well as a theater, which led to a number of similar theaters being founded in the nineteenth century.

In 1804 the University of Kazan was founded, which helped to establish the city as an intellectual center. The first provincial newspaper was published there in 1811. Kazan was also considered a major manufacturing center, the products of which included prepared furs, leather manufacture, shoes, and soap.

In the 1930s heavy industry developed, such as aircraft production and transportation and agricultural machinery. More recent industries include the production of chemicals, electrical engineering, and precision equipment, as well as oil refining.

In 1945 the Kazan branch of the Academy of Sciences was established. Presently, Kazan has a philharmonic society, a museum of Tatar culture, and a theater devoted to the production of Tatar operas and ballets.

### **My native city - Kazan**

My native city is Kazan. It is the capital of Tatarstan. It is situated on the picturesque banks of the Volga river. Kazan is an important centre of industry, economy, science and culture. The population of the city is over one

million people. Kazan has numerous higher educational institutions and universities with many students, who master the professions of doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers and others.

Kazan is a cultural centre. There are a lot of museums in the city. One can enjoy himself visiting the Museum of Fine Arts and Exhibition Hall. Beautiful masterpieces of Shishkin, Vasiliev and other painters are represented here. If you are a keen theatre-goer, you may visit performances at the Opera House, at the Tatar Drama or Russian Drama Theatres. One cannot help admiring the beautiful white-wall Kremlin, old churches, mosques, cosy streets, monuments in Kazan.

We are proud of many famous people who lived and worked in Kazan. The names of the scientists Lobachevsky, Butlerov, Zinin, the great poets G. Tukai and M. Jalil, the composers S. Saydashev and S. Gubaydullina are known all over the world.

Besides Kazan is one of the most important economic centres of the Russian Federation. Large enterprises produce planes, helicopters, compressors, computer systems, optics, chemicals, clothes, consumer goods and so on.

Kazan is a large transport centre too: there is a river port, a railway station and an airport. Many businessmen and tourists visit our republic and its capital.

I love my native city.

## **Правила и задания по грамматике**

### **Задание 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя "I wish".**

1. Если бы я был свободен сейчас! 2. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени. 3. Хорошо бы вы написали ей об этом сами. 4. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждение. 5. Он пожалел, что бросил институт. 6. Жаль, что уже поздно идти туда. 7. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя! 8. Жаль, что вы не читали такую прекрасную книгу. 9. Жаль, что она делает так много ошибок в речи. 10. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье! 11. Хорошо бы у нас сейчас были каникулы. 12. Если бы он пришел сегодня вечером! 13. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета. 14. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в пикнике. 15. Жаль, что вас не интересует этот предмет. 16. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы упомянули эти факты. 17. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд. 18. Жаль, что вы включили телевизор так поздно. 19. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке. 20. Жаль,

что я узнал об этом так поздно. 21. Как жаль, что мы не застали Колю дома. 22. Она сожалела, что не рассказала нам эту историю раньше.

**Обратите внимание на смешанные случаи употребления времен в условных предложениях II и III типа:**

*If I were acquainted with this famous professor, I should have rung him up yesterday.* (Условие относится к настоящему времени (II тип), а следствие — к прошедшему (III тип)).

*If I had written the composition yesterday, I should be free now.* (Условие относится к прошедшему времени I тип), а следствие — к настоящему (II тип)).

**Задание 2. Образуйте условные предложения. Не забудьте о смешанных случаях.**

1. He is not a first-class sportsman now because he did not train enough last year. If ... 2. The pupils were active because they wanted to understand this difficult material. If ... 3. The pupils did not understand the homework because they were inattentive. If ... 4. The pupils worked hard and did well in their examinations. If ... 5. She won't try to enter the foreign languages department because she is not good at foreign languages. If ... 6. I shall go to the dentist because I have a toothache. If ... 7. He is groaning with pain now because he did not go to the dentist to have his tooth filled. If ... 8. She does not go to the polyclinic because she does not need any treatment. If ... 9. He will not go to see the play as he was present at the dress rehearsal. If ... 10. He went to Moscow specially to hear this famous singer because he is fond of him. If ... 11. We did not go to the refreshment room to have a glass of lemonade because we were not thirsty. If ... 12. She could not mend her dress herself because she had no needle. If ...

**Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Если бы он был умнее, он бы не пошел вчера в лес. 2. Если бы она не прислала вчера это письмо, мой брат был бы сейчас дома. 3. Что бы мы сейчас делали, если бы мама не испекла вчера пирог? 4. Жаль, что вы не слышали музыку Рахманинова. Если бы вы ее слышали, вы бы знали, какой это замечательный композитор. 5. Я уверен, что все были бы рады, если бы вечер состоялся. 6. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали. 7. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями. 8. Если бы сейчас подошел трамвай, мы бы не опоздали. 9. Если бы он знал, что это вас расстроит, он был бы осторожнее. 10. Если бы вы мне

помогли решить эту задачу, я был бы вам очень благодарен. 11. Жаль, что нам раньше не пришлось в голову поискать книгу в библиотеке. Мы бы сделали работу вовремя и сейчас были бы уже свободны. 12. Жаль, что у нас было так мало уроков. Если бы мы больше поработали, мы бы лучше знали язык. 13. Если бы он регулярно не посещал спортивные тренировки, он не добился бы такого успеха на состязаниях. 14. Если бы ты предупредил меня заранее, я бы уже был в Москве. 15. Жаль, что она уже ушла. Если бы ты позвонил раньше, она была бы сейчас здесь.

#### **Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней. 2. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале. 3. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам. 4. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок. 5. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро. 6. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку. 7. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении. 8. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера. 9. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре. 10. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера. 11. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал. 12. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома. 13. Если бы мои родители были богаты, они бы уже давно купили мне машину. 14. Она очень талантлива. Хорошо бы родители купили ей пианино. Если она начнет играть сейчас, она будет выдающимся музыкантом.

### **Тема 11. Customs and traditions in the UK and the USA**

#### **Практическое занятие № 11**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Customs and traditions in the UK и закрепляются все времена в активном залоге.

**Ключевые слова:** Customs and traditions.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 11.1.

Подготовить презентацию по выбранной теме. Оформленную работу отправить на проверку как задание 11.2.

Все темы представлены ниже задания 11.2. Нужно зайти и перед выбранной темой вписать свою фамилию и номер группы. Все темы разделены на подтемы «Праздники Америки» и «Праздники Великобритании».

После пройти тест 10. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению теста, необходимо вспомнить материалы по грамматике. Грамматический материал представлен перед тестом.

### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.
2. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.
3. Восковская А.С. Английский язык для вузов: Учеб. Пособие.- Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2007.
4. Дроздова Т. Ю., Маилова В. Г., Берестова А. И. English Grammar: Reference and Practice. Version 2.0. – СПб.: Антология, 2012.
5. Михайлов Н.Н. Лингвострановедение Англии: Учеб. пособие для студ. филол. фак-тов высш. учеб. завед. - М.: Изд. Центр "Академия", 2003.

### **Глоссарий**

Customs and traditions – обычаи и традиции

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Какие праздники проводятся в Америке и как их празднуют?
2. Какие праздники проводятся в Великобритании и как их празднуют?
3. Какие времена существуют в английской грамматике в активном залоге?

### **Тексты**

## **CHRISTMAS**



Christmas is the most important public holiday in the US and UK and takes place on December 25<sup>th</sup>. People traditionally buy presents for their friends and family for Christmas. Before Christmas the shops are very busy. Many shops decorate their buildings with lights, Christmas trees. Some big shops also have a special area decorated like Santa's home, where children can meet Santa and tell him what presents they want. People also send Christmas cards to their friends to say Merry Christmas. Christmas cards usually have pictures with Christmas trees, snowmen, Santa Claus.

Many people decorate their homes for Christmas. Most people buy Christmas trees. They put small lights and decorations on them. In the UK, people hang shiny, brightly coloured decorations made of paper from the ceiling or along the walls inside their homes. In the US some people put small lights along the edges of their windows, the roof, and the main door of their houses. Some people in both the UK and the US decorate their front doors with a wreath, a circle made of green leaves.

The day before Christmas Day is known as Christmas Eve. Some people go to church to a special service. Other people have a drink with their friends. Children get very excited on Christmas Eve because they believe that Santa Claus will come down the chimney of their house in the night and put presents in the Christmas stocking (a special bag shaped like a large sock) at the end of their beds or on the mantel.

Christmas Day is a public holiday and people spend the day with their families. They open their presents and then have a special meal called Christmas Dinner. This is typically turkey with potatoes and other vegetables. In the UK, Christmas pudding follows this.

After Christmas Day in the US, many stores have special sales (a period of time when goods can be bought cheaper) on the day after Christmas. In the UK, the sales usually start later, and are known as the January sales. In the UK the day after Christmas Day is called Boxing Day, and is also a public holiday. It is called Boxing Day because in the past it was the day when rich people gave their servants a present of money known as a 'Christmas box'. A lot of sport is played on Boxing Day, and many people watch sport on television. Twelfth Night is twelve days after Christmas, and is the day when people take down their decorations and remove their Christmas trees.

## **SOCIAL EVENTS AND CEREMONIES IN THE USA AND UK**

In US high schools there is a formal ceremony for graduation when the students have completed their high school education. Students wear special hats and gowns (long, loose pieces of clothing worn for special ceremonies) and receive their diploma. The student who has earned the highest grades in his/ her courses all through the high school is the class

valedictorian. The valedictorian usually gives a speech at the graduation ceremony, and in smaller towns his/her photograph may be printed in the local newspaper.

Sports events, especially football, are very popular in US schools. There are often dances, plays, and musical events organized by the students. At the end of the last year of high school there is a special formal dance, often held at a hotel, called a prom. Most students buy a yearbook each year and their friends write messages in it and sign it.

In the UK, schools often have dances, plays, and musical events as well, and many students go in for sports. In primary schools, the sports day and the fete (a day of enjoyment and entertainment) are important events.

## Правила по грамматике

### Действительный залог (Active Voice)

| Вид →                         | <b>Indefinite</b>              | <b>Continuous</b>                 | <b>Perfect</b>                      | <b>Perfect Continuous</b>            |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Время ↓                       | <b>I или II</b><br>(-ed форма) | <b>to be + IV</b><br>(-ing форма) | <b>to have + III</b><br>(-ed форма) | <b>to be + IV</b><br>(-ing форма)    |
| <b>Present</b>                | <b>I / I-s</b>                 | <b>am / is / are + IV</b>         | <b>have / has + III</b>             | <b>have / has been + IV</b>          |
| <b>Past</b>                   | <b>II</b>                      | <b>was / were + IV</b>            | <b>had + III</b>                    | <b>had been + IV</b>                 |
| <b>Future</b>                 | <b>will / shall + I</b>        | <b>will / shall be + IV</b>       | <b>will / shall have + III</b>      | <b>will / shall have been + IV</b>   |
| <b>Future in the Past</b>     | <b>would / should + I</b>      | <b>would / should be + IV</b>     | <b>would / should have + III</b>    | <b>would / should have been + IV</b> |
| <b>Неличные формы глагола</b> |                                |                                   |                                     |                                      |
| <b>Инфинитив</b>              | <b>to I</b>                    | <b>to be + IV</b>                 | <b>to have + III</b>                | <b>to have been + IV</b>             |
| <b>Герундий</b>               | <b>IV</b>                      | -                                 | <b>having + III</b>                 | -                                    |
| <b>Причастие</b>              | <b>IV</b>                      | -                                 | <b>having</b>                       | -                                    |

|                         |   |   |              |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|--------------|---|
| <b>I</b>                |   |   | <b>+ III</b> |   |
| <b>Причастие<br/>II</b> | - | - | -            | - |

## Проверочные задания

### TEST

#### 1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks:

1. *Pancake Day is celebrated before ... .*

A Mardi Gras    B Lent    C Christmas    D Flag Day

2. *On this holiday people wear red paper....*

A decorations    B pancakes    C goods    D poppies

3. *The ... is a day of enjoyment and entertainment.*

A fete    B valedictorian    C wreath    D prom

4. *The photo may be... in the newspaper.*

A completed    B removed    C signed    D printed

5. *Santa Clans may come through a ... .*

A wreath    B church    C chimney    D edge

6. *The walls are decorated with ... coloured paper.*

A shiny    B cheap    C excited    D completed

7. *After Christmas Day in the US, many shops have special ... .*

A sales    B goods    C lights    D leaves

8. *People put small lights along the ... .*

A stocking    B turkey    C roof    D graduation

9. *A special formal dance is called a ... .*

A prom    B fete    C sign    D event

10. *On Pancake Day people eat ... .*

A turkey      B vegetables      C pancakes      D pudding

**2) Choose the proper grammar forms of the verb and fill in the blanks:**

1. ... *high school there is a formal ceremony.*

# A Graduating from

B On graduating from

## C Graduate from

## D Graduated from

2. *He ... presents for his friends.*

A have bought

B buy

C has bought

## D buying

3.  
*like Santa's home.*

*A special area in the shop ...*

A decorated

B is decorated

C has decorated

## D decorating

4. Cards ... by people on Christmas Day have pictures with Santa Claus, Christmas trees, snowmen.

A send

B sent

C sended

## D sending

5. *Most people ... already ... Christmas trees.*

A has bought

B was buying

C to buy

D have bought

6. ... the day with that families people have a special meal called Christmas Dinner.      A Spending                      B Spend

## C On spending

### D After spending

7. *As a rule, children ... the Christmas stockings at the end of their beds on the mantel.*

## A putting

# J

## B putting

C put

D have put

8. *In the UK, the sales usually ... later.*

A starting

B start

D having started

9. *In the past, rich people ... their servants with money.*

A presented

B present

## C presenting

D presents

10. In a day, they ... their Christmas tree.

A wiil remove

B removes

C have removed

## D removing

**3) The text contains different mistakes: 3 — in grammar, 5 — in spelling. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.**

Most people in the US knows important historikal facts about George Washington, such as that he was a millitary leader in the American Revolution, and that he become the first President of the US. He is often call “the Father of the County” and many turists visit Mount Vernon, the home where he and his wife Martha lived in Virginia. His birthday is celebrated ererv year on Febrvry 22nd as a public holiday called President’s Day.

**4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about holidays in the USA and UK:**

1. *What holidays are celebrated in the UK?*

## A March GRAS, Pancake Day

B Mardi Gras, President's Day

## C Pancake Day, Guy Fawkes' Night

2. *What holidays are celebrated in the USA?*

# A Thanks giving Day, Columbus Day

## B Mardi Gras, Pancake Day

## C Pancake Day, Guy Fawkes' Night

3. *On what holiday do people wear red paper poppies?*

## A On Mardi Gras

## B On Remembrance Sunday

## C On Guy Fawkes' Night

4. *On what holiday are there a lot of bonfires in the street?*

A On Mardi Gras

B On Remembrance Sunday

C On Guy Fawkes' Night

5. *When is President's Day in the USA ?*

A The second Monday in February

B The third Monday in February

C The fourth Thursday in November

## **Тема 12. Customs and traditions in Russia**

### **Практическое занятие № 12**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Customs and traditions in Russia и изучается грамматическое явление Sequence of Tenses.

**Ключевые слова:** Customs and traditions, Sequence of Tenses.

**Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 12.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 12.2.

Подготовить презентацию по теме «Праздники России» и оформленную работу отправить на проверку как задание 12.3.

Выполнить проверочные задания и ответы отправить одним файлом на проверку как задание 12.4.

**Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.
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### **Глоссарий**

Customs and traditions – обычаи и традиции

Sequence of Tenses – согласование времен

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Какие праздники проводятся в России и как их празднуют?
2. Какие праздники проводятся в Татарстане и как их празднуют?
3. Что за грамматическое явление согласование времен?

### **Тексты**

#### **Holidays in Russia**

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations.

The major holidays are: New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day and Independence Day.

The first holiday of the year is New Year's Day. People see the New Year in at midnight on December 31. They greet the New Year with champagne and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock.

There are lots of New Year traditions in Russia. In every there is a New Year tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people consider New Year's Day to be a family holiday. But the young prefer to have New Year parties of their own.

A renewed holiday in our country is Christmas. It is celebrated on January 7. It's a religious holiday and a lot of people go to church services on that day.

On March 8 we celebrate Women's Day. On this day men are supposed to do everything about the house and cook all the meals.

The greatest national holiday in our country is Victory Day. On May 9 many veterans take part in the military parades. People lay wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. All stand in silence for a minute. Radio broadcasts popular war songs. On TV they show different war films. A lot of guests from other countries of the world come to Russia to participate in the celebrations.

Independence Day is a relatively new holiday in our country. On June 12, 1992 the first president of Russia was elected.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on February 23, Easter, Day of Knowledge and lots of professional holidays.

## **CHRISTMAS IN RUSSIA**

The Russian Orthodox Church celebrates its Christmas on January 7. It's a day of both solemn ritual and joyous celebrations.

**THE CHRISTMAS SEASON IN RUSSIA.** Christmas in Russia is associated with a number of practices, which represent a blending of traditions from Russia's Christian and pre-Christian past.

It was once common practice, on Christmas Eve, for groups of people masquerading as manger animals to travel from house to house, having themselves a rousing good time, and singing songs known as *kolyadki*. Some *kolyadki* were pastoral carols to the baby Jesus, while others were homages to the ancient solar goddess *Kotyada*, who brings the lengthening days of sunlight through the winter. In return for their songs, the singers were offered food and coins, which they gladly accepted, moving on to the next home.

People went caroling at Christmas. Everybody participated in this activity, not only the peasants. Carolers would stop at houses, especially those of wealthy peasants and outsiders, such as traders, officials, and local professionals. Payment was expected in either food or coins for their efforts. If the audience paid them, then the songs promised good things, rich crops and a prosperous year. If the carolers were not paid, misfortune was wished upon the audience in the coming year, and even threats of theft or property damage were made.

**CHRISTMAS EVE.** Christmas Eve was the last day of the six-week Christmas fast. Ancient custom stated that no one eat until the first star shone in the sky. *Kutya*, consisting of boiled wheat sweetened with honey and sprinkled with poppy seeds, or boiled rice with raisins and nuts, was the traditional dish. In southern Russia, particularly, there was a tradition practiced, A mixed sheaf of



barley, wheat, and buckwheat, tied with a handful of hay, was brought in. The sheaf was placed in the corner under the icons and a pot of kutya with a candle stuck in it was placed next to it. The table was spread with hay and covered with a white cloth in memory of the manger. A prayer for the New Year started dinner, which was finished with kutya. But first, the head of the household threw a spoonful outside for Grandfather Frost, saying "here is a spoonful for thee; please do not touch our crops." A spoonful was thrown up in the ceiling. Any grains that stuck represented the number of bees that came in the summer. Everyone left some kutya in their bowls for departed relatives at the end of dinner.

**CHRISTMAS DAY.** Christmas Day found everyone out visiting in their finest clothes. Tables were always spread in a special manner, traditionally with at least five varieties of nuts, from Greece, the Volga, and Siberia, as well as many kinds of pickled mushrooms and several sorts of special gingerbread cookies. All kinds of apples, fresh, sweet, scrunchy, sugar-preserved, or dried, were spread on the table along with many dried fruits, raisins, currants, cherries, prunes, pears and dates.

**SVYATKI.** *Syyatki* was the period between Christmas and New Year's Day in old Russia. During this happy time it was the tradition to tell fortunes every day in a whole variety of ways. For instance, one fortune telling method involved several mirrors and a candle. The mirrors were placed to reflect into one another, and a candle was placed before them. The resulting figure would give a clue as who the future beloved would be. Another traditional method had the girls and boys in a circle, with small piles of grain in front of each girl. A hungry rooster would be brought in, and the first girl to be married within the year was the one whose grain the rooster pecked first. Girls would also go out into the street or courtyard and ask the first passerby his name. That was the name of the future beloved.

## **PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN**

The Republic of Tatarstan is especially rich in public holidays and traditions because it is inhabited by people of different nationalities. Some of them date back from ancient times and have a religious background either Christian or Moslem. Others are newly born like the Day of Tatarstan held on August 30.

Holidays which are common for different nationalities are: New Year's Day, the International Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, etc.

The holiday of Sabantui is favoured by the population of the whole republic as well. It is held on the fourth Sunday in June when all field-works are over in

the village (hence the name "Saban" stands for "plough", the day of plough). The day is characterized by merry-making: people compete in horse-racing, wrestling, walking in sacks, climbing up a pillar, carrying eggs in spoons between the clenched teeth. The winners get prizes and all the rest are entertained.

The Moslem population of the republic keeps the holiday of Nardusan twice a year: in summer -from June 25 till July 5- and in winter -from December 25 till January 5.

On these days in summer herbs are gathered in the forests and in the meadows but hunting, cattle slaughtering and wood chopping are strictly forbidden.

In winter people usually play different games and Kosh Babai (i. e. Santa Klaus) is a part of all games.

Among the Christians the most popular religious holidays are: Easter Sunday, Shrove Tuesday, Christmas and Whitsun. People usually celebrate these holidays by praying (if they believe in God), by eating pies, tarts, cakes, pancakes. On these days they have a rest from everyday routine and from work about the house.

## **SABANTUI**

To understand the soul of a nation, you should attend its festivals. This truly popular festival has so much colour, so many flowers in a sunlit glade. It is both happy and sad, wise and naive, wild and cautious, majestic and modest, old and young at the same time. But always friendly and hospitable: both callow youths and venerable old men are equally welcome here. For this is Sabantui - the most popular national festival of the Tatar people.

As soon as the peasants' spring labours are over, Sabantui, which is the Tatar word for "the festival of the plough" comes to every village, district centre and town in Tatarstan. The people hurry to the *maidan* (square) just outside the village or on the edge of the forest, which since early morning has resembled a huge anthill. Here and there groups of amateurs and dancers are performing, a brisk trade in all manner of sweets, pastries and beverages is in full swing, and more and more spectators and fans are gathering round the makeshift ring .waiting for the *kuresh* (national wrestling), the star item in the program, to begin. Later on, towards evening, the name of the new *Sabantui batyr* (national wrestling champion) will be announced here.

Sabantui is a popular festival, a fair and a sporting event all rolled into gne. Everyone is free to take part in any program or sporting event. If you like, you can

go into the wrestling ring, or show your skill at climbing up a long and slippery pole with a prize at the top - a basket with a live rooster in it, or show what a dare-devil rider you are on one of the fleet-footed horses ...

Someone is running along with an egg in a wooden spoon between his teeth, trying not to drop it before he reaches the finishing post Someone else with a cloth tied over his eyes is trying to break a new clay pot with a long stick, hoping, if he is lucky, to receive a similar unbroken one as a prize. But he keeps missing it with his stick, and the crowd roars with laughter.

Competitors in the games and competitions, both children and grownups, are presented with souvenirs: headscarves, embroidered cloths, dress material and *tyubetelkas* (the traditional Tatar caps for men). But the top prize, a live ram, is for the Sabantui batyr, the; national wrestling champion.

### Правила по грамматике

Правило согласования времен соблюдается только в придаточных дополнительных предложениях. Оно заключается в том, что если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в Past Indefinite, то сказуемое придаточного предложения должно стоять также в одном из прошедших времен. Выбор времени сказуемого придаточного предложения зависит от соотношения времен сказуемых главного и придаточного предложений. Можно говорить о трех временных соотношениях:

1) действие, выраженное сказуемым придаточного предложения, относится к будущему времени по сравнению с действием сказуемого главного предложения, и тогда сказуемое придаточного предложения стоит в Future Indefinite in the Past: He **said** that he **would show** us his picture.

Время Future Indefinite in the Past образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **should** или **would** и инфинитива смыслового глагола *без* частицы **to**.

2) действие, выраженное сказуемым придаточного предложения, относится к прошедшему времени. Тогда сказуемое придаточного предложения стоит в Past Perfect: He **said** that she **had gone** to the cinema.

3) действия, выраженные сказуемыми главного и придаточного предложений, могут быть одновременными, и тогда сказуемые обоих

предложений стоят в Past Indefinite: He **said** that he **lived** in Moscow.—Он сказал, что он живет в Москве.

На русский язык сказуемое придаточного предложения в этом случае переводится **настоящим** временем.

**I.** При переводе утвердительных предложений из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения в предложении:

1) Глагол **to say** как сказуемое главного предложения при наличии косвенного дополнения заменяется глаголом **to tell**, а предлог **to** опускается.

2) Вводится союз **that**.

3) Личные местоимения в общем и косвенном падежах заменяются по смыслу.

4) Наречия, обстоятельства времени, заменяются в косвенной речи следующим образом:

now - then

yesterday - the day before

today - that day

tomorrow - the next day

ago - before

here - there

5) Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в Past Indefinite, то дополнительное придаточное предложение строится на основе правила согласования времен.

He said to me, "I shall take my examination tomorrow."

He told me that he **would take** his examination tomorrow.

He said, "I have not prepared my homework."

He said that he **had not prepared** his homework.

**II.** При переводе в косвенную речь вопросительных предложений:

1) Глагол **to say** заменяется глаголом **to ask** (в соответствующем времени).

2) Придаточное предложение имеет прямой порядок слов (порядок слов утвердительного предложения) и строится на основе правила согласования времен, если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в Past Indefinite.

3) Придаточное предложение вводится союзом **if** или **whether**:

He asked me, "Can you speak English?"

He asked me **if I** could speak English.

**III.** Повелительное предложение в косвенной речи вводится словами **to ask просить, to order велеть, приказывать** и т. д. Глагол в повелительном наклонении заменяется инфинитивом глагола (в отрицательной форме с отрицанием **not**):

He said to me, "**Read** the text, please."

He asked me **to read** the text.

My brother said, "**Don't** go home now."

My brother told me **not to go** home.

### Упражнения

**Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.**

1. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning. 2. She says she already (to find) the book. 3. He stopped and listened: the clock (to strike) five. 4. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong. 5. I asked my neighbour if he ever (to travel) by air before. 6. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early. 7. The delegates were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes. 8. I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry. 9. I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock. 10. I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her. 11. He says that he (to know) the laws of the country. 12. Sarie understood why Lanny (not to come) the previous evening. 13. She asked me whether I (to remember) the legend about a faithful lion. 14. He understood that the soldiers (to arrest) him. 15. He could not understand why people (not to want) to take water from that well. 16. I suppose they (to send) a dog after the burglar immediately.

**Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык, соблюдая правило согласования времен.**

1. Мы вчера узнали, что она больна. 2. Он думал, что она не придет в школу. 3. Я знал, что моя сестра изучает французский язык, и думал, что она поедет в Париж. 4. Мне сказали, что ты мне звонил. 5. Я думал, что ты в Москве. 6. Я не знал, что ты уже вернулся в Санкт-Петербург. 7. Я боялся, что заблужусь в лесу. 8. Она знала, что мы никогда не видели ее картины. 9. Ученый был уверен, что найдет решение проблемы. 10. Я знал, что ты приехал в Санкт-Петербург, и полагал, что ты навестишь меня. 11. Мы не думали, что он так рассердится. 12. Мы надеялись, что поедем в Лондон. 13. Учитель сказал, что наши друзья прислали письмо из Лондона. 14. Она сказала, что ее подруга пригласила ее в театр. 15. Мы боялись, что не купим билета в театр. 16. Мы увидели, что дети играют в песке. 17. Она сказала, что больше не будет купаться, потому что вода холодная. 18. Мой дедушка сказал, что в молодости он любил кататься на коньках. 19. Моя двоюродная сестра сказала, что любит оперу и будет рада пойти с нами в театр, хотя уже дважды слушала "Травиату."

**Задание 3. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. "Go home," said the teacher to us. 2. "Buy some meat in the shop," said my mother to me. 3. "Sit down at the table and do your homework," said my mother to me. 4. "Don't forget to clean your teeth," said granny to Helen. 5. "Don't sit up late," said the doctor to Mary. 6. The doctor said to Pete: "Don't go for a walk today." 7. "Don't eat too much ice-cream," said Nick's mother to him. 8. "Explain to me how to solve this problem," said my friend to me. 9. The doctor said to Nick: "Open your mouth and show me your tongue." 10. "Don't be afraid of my dog," said the man to Kate. 11. "Take this book and read it," said the librarian to the boy.

**Задание 4. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow." 2. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 3. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 4. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 5. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 6. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." 7. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 8. "Don't be late for dinner," said other to us. 9. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." 10. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister." 11. The teacher said to me: "Give this note to your parents, please." 12. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 13. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 14. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress,

15. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 16. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 17. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice.

### **Проверочные задания**

#### **Задание 1. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.**

1. John told his friend that he had just come from the United States and intended to stay in St. Petersburg for about a month. 2. Our monitor said that he was not satisfied with his report and was going to work at it for some more time. He said that he was to make it on the twelfth of February and so he had a few days left. 3. He said that he was quite all right. The climate hadn't done him any harm. 4. A man came up and asked me where He could buy a video-cassette. 5. I asked my brother who had rung him up in the morning. 6. He told me not to call on him the next day as he would not be at home. 7. The officer ordered the soldiers to wait for him. 8. He said that he had lived in St. Petersburg for many years and knew the city very well. 9. I told my brother that I was sorry he hadn't kept his promise.

#### **Задание 2. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.**

1 "Have you got a Russian-English dictionary?" he asked me. "Can you let me have it for this evening? I must do some very difficult translation." "All right," said I. "I won't need it tonight." 2. "I thought about you last night, Lydia," said Nellie. "Have you decided to go to Omsk with your parents or will you remain here with your aunt until you finish school?" 3. "Have you done your homework or did you leave it till the evening, Bob?" asked Mike. "I thought of inviting you to go to the theatre with me, but I remembered that you nearly always do your homework in the evening." 4. "I am fond of Dickens," said Jack. "I have been reading 'The Old Curiosity Shop' the whole week. I like the novel very much. I am reading it for the second time." 5. "I think my friend has finished reading 'Jane Eyre', said Tanya. "I hope she will give it to me soon: I am eager to read it."

#### **Задание 3. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.**

1. The shop-assistant said: "The shoe department is downstairs." 2. The professor said to his assistant: "You have made great progress." 3. Trip teacher said to us: "You must read this text at home." 4. Paul said: "We shall have to discuss this text tomorrow." 5. She asked me: "Do you know who has taken my book?" 6. We asked him: "What has happened to you? You look so pale!" 7. She said to me: "I hope you haven't forgotten to post the letter." 8. She asked me: "Where have you put my gloves? I cannot find them." 9. They said to me: "Try this coat on before

buying it. Maybe you won't like it when you have put it on." 10. Last night I was called to the telephone. An unfamiliar voice said: "Is that Dmitri speaking? My name is Pavlov. I have come from Moscow today. I have brought some books for you from your friends. I am staying at the 'Europe' Hotel. When and where can I see you?" "Let's meet at the monument to Pushkin in the Square of Arts at five o'clock if it is convenient for you," I said. "All right," he answered, "I shall be there."

### **Тема 13. My future profession**

#### **Практическое занятие № 13**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема My future profession и изучается документация по приему на работу.

**Ключевые слова:** анкета, сопроводительное письмо, резюме, благодарственное письмо.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 13.1.

Ознакомиться с примерами документов.

Составить свое резюме и ответ отправить на проверку как задание 13.2.

Написать заявление по приему на работу и ответ отправить на проверку как задание 13.3.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений - Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2001.

2. Murphy R. Essential Grammar in Use. - Cambridge: University Press, 2002.

3. Восковская А.С. Английский язык для вузов: Учеб. Пособие.- Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2007.



4. Дроздова Т. Ю., Маилова В. Г., Берестова А. И. English Grammar: Reference and Practice. Version 2.0. – СПб.: Антология, 2012.

5. Михайлов Н.Н. Лингвострановедение Англии: Учеб.пособие для студ. филол.фак-тов высш.учеб.завед. - М.: Изд. Центр "Академия", 2003.

### **Глоссарий**

Application form- анкета

Cover letter - сопроводительное письмо

Resume -резюме

Thank you letter - благодарственное письмо

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Роль живописи и рисования в вашей будущей профессии?
2. Как оформляются документы для приема на работу на английском языке?

### **Тексты**

## **PAINTING**

Painting is the expression of ideas and emotions in a two-dimensional visual language. The elements of this language are its shape, lines, colours, tones, and textures. They are used in different ways to produce sensations of volume, space, movement, and light on a flat surface.

Mediums are liquids added to paints to mix them and make them workable. In *the* wider meaning, mediums are various paints, tools, supports, surfaces, and techniques used by painters. An artist uses a particular medium, such as tempera, fresco, oil, watercolour, etc. A tempera medium is dry pigment tempered with an emulsion and thinned with water. It is a very ancient medium. Having been in constant use in most world cultures, it was replaced during the Renaissance by oil paints. Fresco (Italian: "fresh") is the traditional medium for painting directly onto the wall or ceiling. Oil painting became the most widely used technique in Italy. It has remained so in Western countries ever since. Watercolour or aquarelle has remained popular especially for its immediate, sketchy, transparent qualities.

Although we often think of paintings as framed images that are hung on the wall, the medium of painting has taken on an extraordinary range of forms. Artists have the choice of particular forms, such as mural, easel, scroll, panorama, or any of a variety of modern forms. Mural painting has its roots in the instincts of people to decorate their surroundings and to use wall surfaces as a form for expressing

ideas, emotions, and beliefs. Murals cover wall areas, ceilings, and the interior of vaults. Smaller, movable paintings may be scrolls in the Orient or easel paintings in the *West*. Hand scrolls are ink paintings on the long pieces of paper or silk. They are unrolled at arm's length and viewed from right to left. They represent panoramic views of rivers, mountains and urban landscapes, and domestic interiors. The easel, or studio painting was a form developed during the Renaissance with the establishment of the painter as an individual artist. Easel paintings are usually framed. Panoramas were intended to simulate the sensation of scanning an extensive urban or country view or seascape. Quite small paintings are often decorations for useful objects, such as vases, plates, and all sorts of furniture.

### **SOME SUBJECTS AND STYLES OF PAINTING**

In painting the subject matter is very important. The subjects of painting include a set of categories, or genres, of painting.

Landscape painting comprises country scenes, seascapes, and cityscapes. Idealized landscapes were common subjects for fresco decoration. Landscapes appeared on most Renaissance paintings. The most important developments in the 19<sup>th</sup> century painting were made through the landscapes of Impressionists. Styles in landscape painting range from the tranquil, classically idealized world of Claude Monet and structural analyses of Paul Cezanne to the poetic romanticism of John Constable and Turner and exultant pantheism of Peter Paul Rubens and Van Gogh.

The category called genre painting consists of scenes from everyday life, such as hunting expeditions, domestic and agricultural occupations with scenes of feasting, dancing, and music. In Renaissance painting genre subjects were generally restricted by background features of portraits and historical narratives. Rembrandt used domestic scenes to underline the emotional intensity, Thomas Gainsborough - to show peasant life, MM Gogh and Edgar Degas - to describe the harsh realities of working life.

Still life is particularly associated with northern European painting. The choice of objects very often has a religious or literary significance: wine, water, and bread symbolizing the passion; skulls, hourglasses, and candles - the transience of life; the flowers, fruits - the seasons. Flower painting especially held a spiritual and emotional meaning for Japanese artists and for 19th century European painters, such as Paul Gauguin, and Van Gogh,

Portraiture is among the highest achievements in painting. The portraits of Raphael, Rubens express nobility, grace, and authority of the people. The

psychological insight, emotional empathy, and aesthetic values are in the selfportraits and portraits of ordinary people by Rembrandt and Van Gogh.

## Задания

### Пример анкеты

#### Sample of application form

Personal

NAME *Anna Grishina*

ADDRESS *10 Dundee St, Ap. 7*

PHONE *(044) 153-70-20 (home)*

DO YOU HAVE A VALID DRIVER'S LICENCE *Yes* *No*

MARITAL STATUS *married* # OF DEPENDENTS *1 son*

EDUCATION *higher*

Name of school

Year graduated

Course Taken or Degree

*Kazan University*

*1990*

*Economics*

LANGUAGES

Russian / Tatar

*Excellent*

*Good*

*Fair*

English

*Excellent*

*Good*

*Fair*

EXPERIENCE (Give present or last position first)

COMPANY *Alpha*

ADDRESS *17Maple St.*

TYPE OF BUSINESS INDUSTRY

EMPLOYED (Month & Year)

*Information Technologies*

From *March 1990* To *July 1995*

POSITION(S) HELD

SUPERVISOR'S NAME

*Manager*

*Alexander Bach*

DESCRIBE YOUR DUTIES

*Negotiations, purchase of equipment*

WHY DID YOU LEAVE

*The company has moved to London*

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Name *A.Bach* Address *3 Albert St* Phone *221-1834 (home)*

В сопроводительном письме Вы запрашиваете, имеются ли в наличии какие-либо вакансии или сообщаете, каким рабочим местом Вы интересуетесь. Если Вас интересует конкретное место, назовите источник информации (человек, объявление в газете с указанием даты). Опишите Ваше образование и опыт. Укажите, что прилагаете свое резюме или другие материалы.

### **Пример сопроводительного письма**

#### **(Sample of Cover letter)**

David Black  
4701 Pine Street, K-13  
Philadelphia, PA 1924  
Tel. 1-(215)-748-3037  
April 2, 2004

Dear Mr. Clod:

I am a first year-year student in the M.B.A. program at the Wharton Business School in Philadelphia.

I am interested in the post (position) of sales manager, which you advertised in "London Telegraph", of March 29.

At the moment I am employed by American Computer CO LTD. For the last three years I have been in their Paris office.

I have enclosed a copy of my resume. If my background and qualifications are of interest to you, please telephone me at (215) 748-3037.

I hope that an application form will be sent to me.

Yours faithfully,  
David Black

## Клише и выражения сопроводительного письма

*With reference to your advertisement in "Kiev post" of January 10, I would like to apply for the position of ... in your company.* - Ссылаясь на объявление в «Киев-Пост» от 10 января, я хотел бы претендовать на должность ... в вашей фирме.

*I recently heard from ... that there is a vacancy in your sales department.* - Я недавно услышал от ... о вакансии в вашем торговом отделе.

*I am used to working on my own.* - Я привык работать самостоятельно.

*I appreciate the opportunity to work on my own initiative and to take on a certain amount of responsibility.* - Я высоко ценю возможность работать с должной мерой ответственности, проявляя собственную инициативу.

*During training for my present job I took courses in marketing.* - Во время обучения для получения должности, которую я занимаю в настоящий момент, я окончил курсы маркетинга.

*Since my present position offers little prospect for advancement, I would prefer to be employed in an expanding organization such as yours.* - Так как моя настоящая должность не дает мне больших возможностей для продвижения, а хотел бы работать в такой перспективной организации, как Ваша.

*I am at present earning ... per month.* - В настоящее время я получаю... в месяц.

*Thank you for offering me the post/position of...* Благодарю Вас за то, что Вы предложили мне должность...

*I have pleasure in accepting this position.* - С удовольствием принимаю эту должность.

*I am looking forward to commencing work on September 1.* - С нетерпением жду начала работы 1 сентября.

## Письменный отказ от предложенной работы

*I regret to inform you that I am unable to accept the position, since I have received another, more attractive one.* - С сожалением сообщая вам, что не могу занять эту должность, так как получил другое, более привлекательное предложение.

*I feel that my experience in this field would not be used to its full capacity in above position. Therefore I have to decline.* - Чувствую, что мой опыт работы в этой

области не будет использован в' полной мере, поэтому вынужден отклонить предложение.

**Образец благодарственного письма**  
**(Sample of Thank you Letter)**

Ms.Lori Roberts  
Director of Personnel  
Johnson Corporation  
Austin, Texas 78777

Dear Ms. Roberts:

Thank you for your time and attention during my interview with you last week. I appreciated the opportunity to discuss my qualifications and aspirations with you.

I hope mat all questions were answered to your satisfaction, but, of course, I would be happy to supply any further information you may need.

I am very interested in the growth potential of the position we discussed, and I hope you will consider me as a serious candidate.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,  
Jeanne Nguyen  
1730 Green Street  
Austin, Texas  
78776 (512)554-1730

## **Резюме**

### **(Resume)**

Так называется письменная сводка Ваших яичных, образовательных и профессиональных данных. Резюме должно быть достаточно подробным, но кратким (обычно не превышать одной страницы) и иметь «товарный вид». Форма его произвольна. Например:

John Mill  
38 Park Avenue, ApJ50  
New York, N.Y. 11298  
Tel. (312) 493-8332

**OBJECTIVE:** A position as a bookkeeper

**SUMMARY:** 12 years of experience in every routine work in this field. Perfect knowledge of computers and statistics

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Make up all of financial reports, balances and Production planning

**EXPERIENCE:** 1990-1995 FRISCO DOCKS, Inc.

San Francisco, California  
Deputy Chief of Planning, Commerce Department  
In charge of account books, statements, new ideas in  
Planning

1980-1990      SAKHA Co, Ltd.  
New York  
Accountant, prepared accounts and balance sheets of every kind

**EDUCATION:** LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
London, Great Britain, Bachelor (Ec.)

**PERSONAL:** Arrived in the United States January, 1980  
British subject, married, one child

**REFERENCES:** Available upon request

**Задание 1.** Составьте свое резюме, согласно следующим рубрикам:

OBJECTIVE

QUALIFICATION

LANGUAGE

WORK HISTORY

PERSONAL

**Задание 2.** Напишите заявление с просьбой принять Вас на работу дизайнером.

## **Тема 14. Art and culture**

### **Практическое занятие № 14**

**Аннотация:** В данном занятии рассматривается тема Art and culture и продолжается изучение грамматического явления Sequence of Tenses.

**Ключевые слова:** Art and culture, Sequence of Tenses.

#### **Методические рекомендации.**

Чтобы составить свой текст по теме, следует прочитать и перевести представленные тексты.

Пересказать его на занятии преподавателю. После преподаватель оценит пересказ как задание 14.1.

Ознакомиться с правилами по грамматике.

Выполнить упражнения.

Оформить ответы в один файл и отправить на проверку как задание 14.2.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература:**

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### **Глоссарий**

Art and culture – искусство и культура

Sequence of Tenses – согласование времен

### **Вопросы для изучения.**

1. Чем являются, по-вашему, искусство и культура?
2. Искусство и культура в России.
3. Искусство и культура в Великобритании.

### **Тексты**

#### **Art and culture**

The Oxford Advancer Learner's Dictionary of Current English by Hornby gives us the following definition of the notion "art". "Art" is the creation or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual form. Drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, ballet belong to the fine art".

Really when something is extremely beautiful or it has great cultural value, we say: "It is art". Art has always been occupation for the few, but has been admired by many. Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration, and makes life pure as it awakens our best-hidden qualities. Speaking about arts, we connect this notion with culture. According to the dictionary culture of a community or nation includes all the arts, beliefs and social institutions characteristic of a community or nation. We can speak about either material, or spiritual culture. Art is both.

Russia is a country that can rightfully boast its artistic and cultural traditions, its art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the

world. St. Petersburg is a precious stone in the crown of Russian cities. The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects covering a span of about seven hundreds years and comprising masterpieces of by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, and Rubens. The collections illustrate the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. The West - European Department also includes a fine collection of European Sculpture. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well.

Speaking about art one should not forget about music, especially classic music. Outstanding Russian composers make the whole world admire their music. One can find a man, who does not know Pyotr Ilyich Tchaicovsky, Michail Glinka, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov - the prominent composers of 19th century, and Sergey Rachmaninov, Sergey Prokofiev and Dmitriy Shostakovich.

It was Glinka (1804-1857) who laid the foundation for modern Russian music; his music expressed the temperament of Russian people. His two best known operas "Ivan Susanin" and "Ruslan and Ludmila" were based on Russian folklore and historical legends.

The most famous ballets "Swan Lake", "The Sleeping Beauty", "The Nutcracker" and not less famous operas "The Queen of Spades", "Eugene Onegin" are still excellently staged and performed not only in Russian but also in many greatest theatres in the world.

Russia is world famous for its literature. The "golden age" of Russian literature began in the 19th century when such outstanding masters of letters such as Alexander Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev, and Dostoyevsky created their immortal masterpieces.

Alexander Pushkin, the father of Russian Literature was the authors of more than 700 lyrical poems. He wrote also the volumes of dramatic works, short stories, made adaptations of Russian fairy-tales.

Russia is famous for its architecture. The real jewel of architecture is the Moscow Kremlin with its cathedrals, towers and red brick walls. Just outside the Kremlin walls stands St. Basil's Cathedral, one of the world most astonishing buildings with 8 domes of different designs and colours.

St. Petersburg has great number of real masterpieces of architecture of different styles and is definitely worth visiting and being admired.

Russia is rich also in young talents, new Russian culture is forming. It will appear on the basis of the old one, but its essence will be new. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, new canvases of modern artists, great actors and film directors.

All of them will make their contribution into Russian Culture and Art.

### **Culture in Great Britain**

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, review, musical comedy and variety. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras with popular conductors. At the West-End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged - costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done on the most lavish scale.

The last half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII centuries are known as the golden age of English literature. It was the time of the English Renaissance, and sometimes it is even called "the age of Shakespeare".

Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest playwright who has ever lived, was born in Stratford-on-Avon. In spite of his fame we know very little about his life. He wrote 37 plays. Among them there are deep tragedies, such as Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Macbeth, light comedies, such as The Merry Wives of Windsor, All's Well That Ends Well, Twelfth Night, Much Ado About Nothing.

### **Правила по грамматике**

Правило согласования времен соблюдается только в придаточных дополнительных предложениях. Оно заключается в том, что если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в Past Indefinite, то сказуемое придаточного предложения должно стоять также в одном из прошедших времен. Выбор времени сказуемого придаточного предложения зависит от соотношения времен сказуемых главного и придаточного предложений. Можно говорить о трех временных соотношениях:

1) действие, выраженное сказуемым придаточного предложения, относится к будущему времени по сравнению с действием сказуемого главного предложения, и тогда сказуемое придаточного предложения стоит в Future Indefinite in the Past: He **said** that he **would show** us his picture.

Время Future Indefinite in the Past образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **should** или **would** и инфинитива смыслового глагола *без* частицы **to**.

2) действие, выраженное сказуемым придаточного предложения, относится к прошедшему времени. Тогда сказуемое придаточного предложения стоит в Past Perfect: He **said** that she **had gone** to the cinema.

3) действия, выраженные сказуемыми главного и придаточного предложений, могут быть одновременными, и тогда сказуемые обоих предложений стоят в Past Indefinite: He **said** that he **lived** in Moscow.—Он сказал, что он живет в Москве.

На русский язык сказуемое придаточного предложения в этом случае переводится **настоящим** временем.

## Задания

**EXERCISE 1.** Read and translate the sentences; memorize the use of the sequence of tenses:

1. I knew that she was in the hospital. 2. He thought she was sleeping. 3. We hoped that they would come on Sunday. 4. I was sure that he was playing chess in the park. 5. He was afraid that she would tell them about it. 6. They told us that they had visited that museum. 7. She said that she had been at the station. 8. We decided that we should go to that green park. 9. He remembered that he had seen her. 10. They were sorry that she missed the train.

**EXERCISE 2.** Transform these sentences according to the models to practise the use of the sequence of tenses.

a) Model: They are listening to music.

I knew that they were listening to music.

1. They are running the commercial TV station 2 These radio stations are competing with each other. 3. The children are playing computer games. 4. They are writing a composition 5. They are playing football.

b) Model: The boy is interested in history.

I was sure that the boy was interested in history.

1. The newspaper is delivered to him. 2. The film is watched by them. 3. He is busy. 4. She is glad to meet them. 5. The money is spent by them.

c) Model: They left for Moscow.

I hoped that they had left for Moscow.

1. Ann helped her parents. 2. She wrote a letter. 3. The boy studied the English language. 4. She cooked the dinner. 5. He bought the bread.

d) Model: They will go home.

I thought they would go home.

1. You will ask him. 2. They will be late. 3. He will go to the swimming pool. 4. She will bring the book. 5. They will come on Saturday.

e) Model: Я знал, что он часто пишет письма.

I knew that he often wrote letters.

1. Я знал, что они часто играют в компьютерные игры. 2. Я знал, что она обычно смотрит телевизор вечером. 3. Я знал, что он живет в том доме. 4. Я знал, что она часто его навещает. 5. Я знал, что они всегда гуляют в парке.

f) Model: Я думал, что она напишет письмо.

I thought that she would write a letter.

1. Я думал, что они придут в воскресенье. 2. Я думал, что он полетит в Москву. 3. Я думал, что вы переведете текст. 4. Я думал, что она принесет книгу. 5. Я думал, что они будут рады видеть нас.

**EXERCISE 3.** Complete the sentences to practise the use of the sequence of tenses:

1. Nick said that... 2. We were sure that... 3. My brother forgot that ... 4. The driver said that ... 5. I was afraid that ... 6. I was sorry that... 7. She knew that ... 8. We decided that... 9. She was sure that... 10. They told us that...

3. from Beecher Stowe H. Uncle Tom's Cabin

Eliza stood in the verandah, when a hand was laid on her shoulder. She turned, and a bright smile appeared in her fine eyes.

“George, is it you? How you frightened me! I am so glad you’ve come! Missis’s gone to spend the afternoon with some of her friends. So come into my little room, and we’ll have the time all to ourselves,” said Eliza.

They went into a neat little room opening on the verandah, where she often sat sewing, waiting for a call of her mistress.

“Why don’t you smile? Look at Harry — how he grows.”

The boy stood shyly looking at his father through his long curls.

"Isn't he beautiful?" said Eliza, kissing the boy.

**"I wish he'd never been born!"** said George, bitterly. "I wish I had never been born myself."

Surprised and frightened, Eliza sat down and burst into tears.

"There now, Eliza, it's too bad for me to make you feel like this, poor girl!" said George. "It's too bad. You are the prettiest woman I ever saw, and the best one I ever wish to see. But, oh, I wish I'd never seen you, nor you me!"

"George! George! How can you say this? What happened?"

"My life is bitter, Eliza. **My life is burning out of me.** I'm a poor, miserable slave, Eliza. What's the use of our trying to do anything? What's the use of living?"

"O, dear George, I know how you feel about losing your place in the factory, and you have a hard master. But please be patient, and perhaps something will change."

"Patient!" he said, interrupting her. "Haven't I been patient? Did I say a word when he came and took me away, for no reason, from the place where everybody was kind to me? I'd paid him truly every cent. They all say I worked well."

"Well, it is awful," said Eliza. "But, after all, he is your master, you know."

"My master! And who made him my master? I'm a man as much as he is. I'm a better man than he is. I know more about business than he does. I am a better manager than he is. I can read and write better than he can. And I've learned it all myself, and **no thanks to him.** And now what right has he to take me from things I can do, and

do better than he can, and put me to do work that any horse can do?"

"O, George! George! You frighten me! Why, I never heard you talk like this. I'm afraid you'll do something terrible. I understand your feelings, but please be careful!"

"I have been careful, and I have been patient, but it's getting worse and worse. I can't bear it any longer. He takes every chance he can get to insult and torment me. I thought I could do my work well, and have some time to read and learn **out of work hours**. But the more he sees I can do, the more he loads on me. He says that though I don't say anything, he sees I've got the devil in me, and he wants to bring it out. One of these days it will come out in a way that he won't like, or I'm wrong!"

"O dear! What shall we do?" said Eliza.

"It was only yesterday," said George. "I was busy loading stones into a cart. Young Master Tom stood there, **slashing his whip** so near the horse that the creature was frightened. I asked him to stop, as politely as I could. He just kept right on. I asked him again, and then he turned to me, and began striking me. I held his hand. He screamed and ran to his father, and told him that I was fighting him. He said he'd teach me who was my master. He tied me to a tree, and told young master that he might whip me till he was tired. And he did do it! I'll make him remember it, some time!"

The eyes of the young man burned with an expression that frightened his young wife.

"Who made this man my master? That's what I want to know!" he said.

"Well," said Eliza, sadly, "I always thought that I must obey my master and mistress."



"There is some sense in it, for you. They have brought you up like a child, and taught you, so that you have a good education. **But I have been kicked and beaten and sworn at.** I won't bear it. No, I won't!" he said, clenching his hand.

Eliza was silent. She had never seen her husband so angry.

"You don't know everything. Master said that he'd been a fool to let me marry you. He hates Mr. Shelby and his people, because they are proud, and **hold their heads up above him.** Yesterday he told me that he wouldn't let me come here anymore. He said I should **take Mina for a wife and settle down in a cabin with her,** or he would sell me down river."

"Why — but you were married to me!" said Eliza, simply.

"Don't you know a slave can't be married? There is no law in this country for that. I can't hold you for my wife, if he chooses to part us. And all this may happen to our poor child."

"O, but master is so kind!"

"Yes, but who knows? He may die, and then he may be sold to nobody knows who."

The face of the trader came before Eliza's eyes. She turned pale and looked nervously at the boy, who was playing in the verandah.

"No, no, it's too much for him," she thought. "No, I won't tell him. Besides, it isn't true. Missis never deceives us."

"So, Eliza, my girl," said the husband, sadly, "I'm going."

"Going, George! Going where?"

"To Canada," said George firmly. "When I'm there, I'll buy you. That's all the hope we have. You have

a kind master. He won't refuse to sell you. I'll buy you and the boy."

"And if they catch you?"

"They won't catch me, Eliza. I'll die first! I'll be free, or I'll die!"

"You won't kill yourself!"

"No need of that. They will kill me, fast enough. They will never get me down the river alive!"

"O, George, be careful! Don't do anything bad to yourself, or anybody else!"

"I've made some preparations. There are people that will help me. Well, now, good-bye," said George, holding Eliza's hands, and looking into her eyes, without moving.

They stood silent. Then there were the last words of the husband, and bitter sobs of the wife. At last George left.

## Helpful Words & Notes

**I wish he'd never been born!** — Лучше бы ему было не родиться!

**My life is burning out of me.** — Я погибаю.

**no thanks to him** — без его участия

**out of work hours** — в свободное время

**slashing his whip** — щелкая кнутом

**But I have been kicked and beaten and sworn at.** — Но я знал только пинки, побои и ругань.

**hold their heads up above him** — не желают с ним знаться

**take Mina for a wife and settle down in a cabin with her** — взять в жены Мину и перебраться к ней в хижину

## **Вопросы к экзамену**

### Questions

What territory does the country occupy?

What is the total area?

What is the country washed by?

What is the climate of the country?

What regions can the country be divided into?

What rivers are flowing through the country?

What is the longest river?

How many people live in the country?

What is the official language?

What does the flag of the country represent?

What is the capital of the country?

Where is the capital situated?

What are the famous places of the capital?

What are the famous places of the country?

Who is at the head of the country?

## **Глоссарий**

Active voice - действительный залог

Application form - анкета

Conditionals - условные предложения

Conjunctive Mood - сослагательное наклонение

Cover letter - сопроводительное письмо

Direct Speech- прямая речь

Future Continuous (Progressive) - будущее продолженное время

Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense - будущее неопределенное время

Future Perfect Tense - будущее совершенное время

Gerund - герундий

Grammar Tenses – грамматические времена

Indirect Speech - косвенная речь

Infinitive - инфинитив

Passive Voice – страдательный залог

Participle - причастие

Resume - резюме

Sequence of Tenses - согласование времен

Thank you letter - благодарственного письма

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