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ФИО: Матвеев Александр Сергеевич
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(ФГБОУ ВО РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева)
ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

по дисциплине «ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык»

специальность: 21.02.05 Земельно-имущественные отношения

форма обучения: очная

Москва, 2022

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Пояснительная записка

Практические задания выполняются студентом самостоятельно, с применением знаний и умений, полученных на уроках, а так же с использованием необходимых пояснений, полученных от преподавателя при выполнении практического задания. К практическому занятию от студента требуется предварительная подготовка, которую он должен провести перед занятием. Список литературы и вопросы, необходимые при подготовке, студент получает перед занятием из методических рекомендаций к практическому занятию.

Практические задания разработаны в соответствии с учебной программой. В зависимости от содержания они могут выполняться студентами индивидуально или фронтально.

Зачет по каждой практической работе студент получает после её выполнения и предоставления в печатном или электронном виде, оформления отчета в котором указывает полученные знания и умения в ходе выполнения практической работы, а также ответов на вопросы преподавателя, если таковые возникнут при проверке выполненного задания.

Подготовка и проведение практической работы.

- Для выполнения практической работы группу предварительно разбивают на малые подгруппы или по вариантам.
- Преподаватель подробно инструктирует обучающихся о ходе предстоящей работы: называет тему, цели, требования к выполнению работы, а также – о форме отчета, критериях оценки.
- Преподаватель выдает бланки заданий обучающимся, обучающиеся приступают к выполнению работы: читают задание, задают вопросы, в тетрадь записывают решения, производят расчеты, оформляют ответы и т. д..

Требования к выполнению практических работ.

- Практические работы необходимо проводить с максимальной точностью.
- Обучающийся должен стремиться к аккуратности, полноте записей, работа должна быть выполнена полностью, включая обработку результатов и письменный отчет (если это требуется по условию работы).

Специалист по земельно-имущественным отношениям должен обладать общими компетенциями, включающими в себя способность:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Анализировать социально-экономические и политические проблемы и процессы, использовать методы гуманитарно-социологических наук в различных видах профессиональной и социальной деятельности.

ОК 3. Организовывать свою собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 4. Решать проблемы, оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.

ОК 5. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно

общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 8. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 9. Уважительно и бережно относиться к историческому наследию и культурным традициям, толерантно воспринимать социальные и культурные традиции.

ОК 10. Соблюдать правила техники безопасности, нести ответственность за организацию мероприятий по обеспечению безопасности труда.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся **должен уметь:**

-общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

-переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

-самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся **должен знать:**

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ УРОВНЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ СТУДЕНТОВ

Оценка устных ответов студентов (ответы на вопросы)

Оценка «5» (отлично) ставится за связное и логически последовательное высказывание, за правильность употребления языковых средств и выражение собственного мнения.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) ставится, если студент даёт ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет, и 1-2 недочёта в последовательности и языковом оформлении излагаемого.

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) ставится за отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, нарушение последовательности высказывания, отсутствия элементов собственной оценки, большое количество ошибок, как языковых, так и фонетических.

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) ставится, если студент обнаруживает незнание большей части соответствующего раздела изучаемого материала, допускает ошибки в употреблении лексического и грамматического материала, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

Чтение и перевод текста

Оценка «5» ставится, когда обучающийся полностью понял несложный текст, сумел догадаться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, либо по словообразовательным элементам, либо по сходству с родным языком. Он использовал при этом все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ).

Оценка «4» выставляется, если обучающийся полностью понял текст, но многократно обращался к словарю.

Оценка «3» ставится, если обучающийся понял текст не полностью, не владеет приемами его смысловой переработки.

Оценка «2» ставится в том случае, когда текст обучающимся не понят. Он с трудом смог найти незнакомые слова в словаре.

Оценка грамматического задания

Оценка «5» (отлично) ставится за задание, в котором нет ошибок.

Оценка «4» (хорошо) ставится за задание, в котором студент допустил 1-2 ошибки.

Оценка «3» (удовлетворительно) за задание, в котором допущено 3-4 ошибки.

Оценка «2» (неудовлетворительно) за задание, в котором наблюдается более 4 ошибок.

Оценка тестового задания

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	отметка	вербальный аналог
90 ÷ 100	5	отлично
80 ÷ 89	4	хорошо
70 ÷ 79	3	удовлетворительно
менее 70	2	неудовлетворительно

Тематика и задания практической работы

Раздел 1. Welcome to the Planet of English

Практическая работа №1 (2 часа)

Тема 1.1. A United Family Is the Best Treasure

Упражнение № 1. Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
- b) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
- c) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
- d) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
- e) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack
- f) day, late, tale, main, pain, rain, male, fail
- g) park, mark, arm, are, car, farm, large
- h) air, chair, care, fair, rare, parent
- i) there, where
- j) here, near, mere, clear, fear, bear
- k) hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer
- l) our, flour, power, flower, down, town

- m) her, term, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, learn
- n) sorry, story, warm, word, door, all, taught, talk

Упражнение № 2. Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat.
- b) sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong.
- c) this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another.
- d) ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape.
- e) chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future.
- f) phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, philharmonic, phase.
- g) knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack.
- h) what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whig, whip, whim.

Практическая работа №2 (2 часа)

Тема 1.2. There Is No Place Like Home

Упражнение № 1. Вставьте is или are.

There _____ two cups of tea on the table. There _____ some milk in the cup. There _____ an orange in the salad. There _____ six balls in the box. There _____ some cheese on the plate. There _____ a blue chair at the door. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom. There _____ a big window to the left of the door. There _____ three rooms in our country house. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table? _____ there a carpet on the floor? There _____ no cats in the sitting room. There _____ a cat on the table. There _____ 3 dogs in the box There _____ 4 hens in the house. There _____ a pot on the table. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen? _____ there four rooms in the house? _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Упражнение № 2. Напишите каждое предложение в отрицательной и вопросительной форме.

There are many pupils in the classroom.

There is some meat on the plate.

There are four parks in the city.

Упражнение № 3. Составьте и запишите предложения.

1. pears / there / ten / in the / are / bag / .
2. aren't / pupils / there / classroom / in the / .
3. an egg / on the / there / plate / is / ?
4. on the / there / a / cat / chair / is / white / .
5. a turtle / on / there / isn't / farm / this / .
6. at the / two / bikes / door / are / there / ?

Практическая работа №3 (2 часа)

Тема 1.3. A Dream Classroom

Прочтите и переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы:

So Many Men so Many Minds.

Alexander's family has a flat in a new block of flats on the outskirts of Moscow. Their flat is on the fourth floor. Alexander's foreign friends Peter, Jane and Nora are now in Moscow. At the weekend they come to Alexander to have a look at his new flat. Alexander welcomes them on the landing. He shows them all the modern conveniences: central heating, running hot and cold water, electricity, gas, the Internet, two lifts and a chute to carry rubbish down, as well as three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony. Peter is a future designer. He gives Alexander a piece of advice to change the wallpaper colours in his bedroom and rearrange some pieces of furniture. Peter says: "Look! It would be right to put the bookcase closer to the right-hand corner Rethink your wallpaper should be pink!

Jane is not a designer. She is a sociology student, but she has good taste. Jane likes Alexander's library with a lot of English and Russian books the cost kitchen and the paintings on the walls. But Jane

doesn't like the carpet on the floor. It is not in fashion now, she explains to Alexander. Jane prefers them in green.

Раздел 2. What Do College Students Do?

Практическая работа №4 (2 часа)

Тема 2.1. My working day

Упражнение № 1. Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.

1. One fly _____ (to fly), two flies _____ (to fly).
2. One girl _____ (to cry), four girls _____ (to cry).
3. When a wolf _____ (to see) the moon, it _____ (to begin) to howl (выть).
4. Wolves and sheep _____ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens _____ (to lay [откладывать]) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys _____ (to fight) and _____ (to shout).
7. That boy _____ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls _____ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey.
9. If one goose _____ (to have) one tooth, how many teeth _____ (to have) thirteen geese?

Упражнение № 2. Вставьте глаголы из скобок в форме Present Simple. Yan is at a summer camp in Poland. Write what he usually does in the camp. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct form.

He _____ (get) up at 7. He _____ (have) his English lesson every day. He _____ (speak) English to his friends. He _____ (play) board games in the afternoon. Sometimes he _____ (swim) in the lake. He often _____ (go) hiking. He sometimes _____ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings. He never _____ (go) on a trip without his friends.

Упражнение № 3. Вставьте глаголы в Present Simple. Put the verbs in the present form.

go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) _____ my homework. Then I (2) _____ TV or video. I (3) _____ action films! They are super! Then I (4) _____ my dog. After that I (5) _____ home, (6) _____ a book and (7) _____ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) _____ action films. She (9) _____ cartoons. She (10) _____ them every day.

Практическая работа №5 (2 часа)

Тема 2.2. At the Seminar.

Упражнение № 1. Поставьте необходимые предлоги в предложения.

about in at with to of for on

1. My sister will arrive ... the station ... 9 o'clock ... the morning. (Моя сестра прибедет на станцию в 9 часов утра.)
2. Look ... that beautiful photo ... my baby daughter. (Посмотри на эту красивую фотографию моей малышки дочки.)
3. I'm hungry. What's ... lunch today? (Я голоден. Что на обед сегодня?)
4. This is the highest mountain ... the world. (Это самая высокая гора в мире.)
5. What do you usually do ... weekends? (Чем ты обычно занят в выходные?)
6. We are going ... the party ... Saturday. (Мы идем на вечеринку в субботу.)
7. I bought a new pair ... sunglasses ... the chemist's. (Я купила новую пару солнечных очков в аптеке.)
8. What do you know ... Scotland? (Что ты знаешь о Шотландии?)
9. The postman came ... a letter ... my Dad. (Почтальон пришел с письмом для папы.)
10. Did you speak ... the boss ... your salary? (Ты поговорил с боссом по поводу твоей зарплаты?)
11. Sam lives ... home ... his mother. (Сэм живет дома с мамой.)
12. Can you help me ... my drawing? - ... course I can. (Ты можешь помочь мне с рисунком? – Конечно, могу.)
13. I met my future husband ... a queue ... the bus stop. (Я познакомилась со своим будущим мужем в очереди на автобусной остановке.)
14. Justin is ... Kristy's house. (Джастин находится у Кристи дома.)
15. The diagram is ... page 76 ... the left. (Схема – на странице 76, слева.)

Упражнение № 2. Выберите из скобок подходящий предлог.

1. Does she come ... (at/in/to) school ... (on/by/in) bus? (Она приезжает в школу на автобусе?)
2. My office is ... (near/near to/near with) the stadium. (Мой офис находится рядом со стадионом.)
3. Kevin often goes abroad ... (in/on/for) business. (Кевин часто ездит за границу в командировку.)
4. All the notices in the streets were ... (on/by/in) French. (Все вывески на улицах были на французском.)
5. What's interesting ... (on/in/at) TV ... (on/at/in) the moment? (Что интересного по ТВ в данный момент?)
6. Sorry. I took your bag ... (on/for/by) mistake. (Извини. Я взяла по ошибке твою сумку.)
7. Shall we go ... (for/on/to) a walk? (Мы пойдем на прогулку?)
8. Kira is happy, she is ... (on/in/with) love. (Кира счастлива, она влюблена.)
9. We are waiting ... (for/at/by) the rain to stop. (Мы ждем, когда остановится дождь.)
10. Is Sophie good ... (in/on/at) roller-skating? (Софи хорошо катается на роликах?)
11. Is Tim interested ... (at/in/by) marketing? (Тим интересуется маркетингом?)
12. I'm afraid ... (by/with/of) big crowds of people. (Я боюсь больших скоплений народа.)
13. The forest was full ... (with/of/by) mosquitoes. (Лес был полон комаров.)

14. The patients are listening ... (of/to/at) Mozart. (Пациенты слушают Моцарта.)
 15. Our plans depend ... (on/from/in) the weather. (Наши планы зависят от погоды.)
 16. We are ... (out/of/out of) peaches. Could you go and buy some? (У нас закончились персики. Не мог бы ты сходить и купить немного?)
 17. I guess he annoys me ... (for/on/in) purpose. (Думаю, он раздражает меня специально.)
 18. I'm tired of swimming ... (on/at/in) the sea. Let's go to the swimming pool ... (for/in/by) a change. (Я устала плавать в море. Давай пойдём в бассейн для разнообразия.)
 19. My wife spends hundreds of euros a month ... (for/in/on) her nails ... (in/on/for) average. (Моя жена тратит сотни евро ежемесячно на ногти, в среднем.)
 20. Our teacher is ... (in/on/at) a good mood today. (Наш учитель в хорошем настроении сегодня.)
- Упражнение №3. Используйте верный предлог времени (in, on, at, for, since, during).
1. She has been in Africa ... February. (Она находится в Африке с февраля.)
 2. Dan has had his design studio ... several years. (Дэн имеет свою дизайн-студию в течение нескольких лет.)
 3. The fishing season is to start ... a couple of weeks. (Рыболовный сезон начнется через пару недель.)
 4. The kids worked on a farm ... their summer holidays. (Дети работали на ферме во время летних каникул.)
 5. My car will be ready ... 3 days. (Моя машина будет готова через 3 дня.)
 6. My sister's birthday is ... September. (День рождения моей сестры в сентябре.)
 7. I am often very tired ... Friday evenings. (Часто я очень уставший по вечерам в пятницу.)
 8. It's too cold here ... winter. (Здесь слишком холодно зимой.)
 9. I got my driving license ... 2004 ... the age of 23. (Я получил водительские права в 2004 году в возрасте 23 лет.)
 10. We always visit our parents ... Christmas. (Мы всегда навещаем родителей на Рождество.)

Практическая работа №6 (2 часа)

Тема 2.3. My day off.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте множественное число существительных в скобках, обращая внимание на слова-исключения. Переведите предложения.

1. Sara is feeding ... (goose) in the garden.
2. ... (fish) live in water.
3. The ... (thief) broke the windows in the bank.
4. I have 60 ... (sheep) in my flock.
5. You should clean your ... (tooth) after meals.
6. My ... (child) hate cabbage soup.
7. My favourite fairy-tale is about ... (elf).
8. My ... (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
9. Those ... (person) are waiting for the manager.
10. Where are the ... (knife)?
11. Our ... (sportsman) are the best!
12. How many ... (woman) work in your office?
13. It's autumn, the ... (leaf) are falling down.
14. Let's cut this orange into ... (half).
15. We could hear ... (deer) wandering in the forest.
16. There are ... (mouse) in the kitchen.
17. Alice and I are wearing similar ... (dress) today.
18. I need ... (strawberry) for the cake.

Упражнение №1. Перепишите предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных. Переведите готовые предложения.

This car belongs to Sam. (Эта машина принадлежит Сэму.) – This is Sam's car. (Это машина Сэма.)

These apples belong to the girls. (Эти яблоки принадлежат девочкам.) – These are the girls' apples. (Это яблоки девочек.)

1. This notebook belongs to Jane.
2. These suitcases belong to our guests.
3. This bedroom belongs to my son.
4. These keys belong to Mark.
5. This painting belongs to Picasso.
6. These poems belong to Pushkin.
7. This helicopter belongs to our boss.
8. These dictionaries belong to the students.

Упражнение №2. Напишите, чем является 's в каждом предложении – обозначением притяжательного падежа существительного или сокращенной формой глагола is.

Ann is David's wife. (Аня – жена Дэвида.) - 's обозначает притяжательный падеж.

Ann's a wonderful wife. (Аня – прекрасная жена) - 's является сокращением глагола is (Ann is a wonderful wife.)

1. Mary's day was very hard.
2. Peter's a dentist.
3. My son's girlfriend speaks four languages.
4. She's a talented tennis-player.
5. It's cold today.
6. Kate's uncle has lost his passport.

Раздел 3. Traditions?

Практическая работа №7 (2 часа)

Тема 3.1. What's Your Hobby?

Упражнение №1. Поставьте инфинитив из скобок в форму прошедшего простого (Past Simple) или настоящего совершенного (Present Perfect) времени, используя II или III форму глагола.
Пример: My aunt ... to see me yesterday. (come) (Моя тетя приходила навестить меня вчера.) – My aunt came to see me yesterday.

You ... so sensitive, Sam. (become) (Ты стал таким чувствительным, Сэм.) – You have become so sensitive, Sam.

1. Look! Our cat ... a mouse. (catch) (Посмотри! Наша кошка поймала мышку.)
2. He ... a job through the Internet last week. (find) (Он нашел работу через интернет на прошлой неделе.)
3. I drank some juice and ... much better. (feel) (Я выпил немного сока и почувствовал себя намного лучше.)
4. We just ... over the Amazon. (fly) (Мы только что пролетели над Амазонкой.)
5. They ... a new concert-hall in August. (build) (Они построили новый концертный зал в августе.)
6. Pete ... a parcel to New York on Monday. (send) (Петя отправил бандероль в Нью-Йорк в понедельник.)
7. My dad ... me some money before I left. (give) (Отец дал мне немного денег, перед тем как я ушел.)
8. I already ... you 200 dollars. (lend) (Я уже дал тебе взаймы 200 долларов.)
9. The trainer ... the ball to me but I didn't catch it. (throw) (Тренер бросил мне мяч, но я его не поймал.)
10. She ... exclusive clothes and drove expensive cars. (wear) (Она носила эксклюзивную одежду и водила дорогие машины.)
11. I ... plenty of photos in Brazil. (take) (Я сделал много фотографий в Бразилии.)
12. My neighbor ... me unbelievable news today. (tell) (Моя соседка рассказала мне невероятные новости сегодня.)
13. My son was sleeping, so I ... the door quietly. (shut) (Мой сын спал, поэтому я тихо закрыл дверь.)
14. I woke up at 7, ... my bed and went to the bathroom. (make) (Я проснулась в 7, заправила кровать и пошла в ванную.)
15. I walked into the house and ... some strange noise. (hear) (Я вошел в дом и услышал какой-то странный шум.)
16. We never ... a double-decker before. (see) (Мы никогда раньше не видели двухэтажный автобус.)
17. It's the best picture you ever ... (draw) (Это лучший рисунок, который ты когда-либо рисовал.)
18. Somebody ... my purse. (steal) (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)
19. Food prices ... twice last year. (grow) (Цены на продукты возросли вдвое в прошлом году.)
20. Jane ... her new passport last month. (get) (Джейн получила новый паспорт в прошлом месяце.)

Практическая работа №8 (2 часа)

Тема 3.2. Eating Traditions.

Упражнение №1. Выберите в правой колонке подходящее наречие. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. It is raining ... | a. fast (быстро) |
| 2. He can speak Spanish ... | b. early (рано) |
| 3. Don't cut yourself. Use the knife ... | c. gracefully (грациозно) |
| 4. Sorry, I don't understand you. Can you speak ...? | d. quietly (тихо) |
| 5. Modern cars go very ... | e. heavily (сильно, тяжело) |
| 6. During the war my grandmother worked very ... | f. carefully (осторожно) |

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 7. | If you get up ..., you'll have a successful day. | g. brightly (ярко) |
| 8. | My kids never make noise, they usually play ... | h. fluently (бегло) |
| 9. | It's very hot today. The sun is shining ... | i. hard (много, тяжело) |
| 10. | She moves like a cat: very ... | j. slowly (медленно) |

Упражнение №2. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово.

1. The bus moved very ... (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late. (Автобус двигался очень медленно, и я прибыл домой поздно.)
2. Miss Jones ran ... (quick/quickly) to the chemist's. (Мисс Джонс быстро побежала в аптеку.)
3. I'm afraid I wrote the test very ... (bad/badly). (Боюсь, я написал тест очень плохо.)
4. She drives the car quite ... (good/well). (Она водит машину довольно хорошо.)
5. Dad looked at me ... (angry/angrily). (Папа посмотрел на меня сердито.)
6. Mr. Potter was ... (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings. (Мистер Поттер был глубоко тронут нашими поздравлениями.)
7. We ... (hard/hardly) know each other. (Мы почти не знаем друг друга.)
8. The Internet is ... (wide/widely) used all over the world. (Интернет широко используется по всему миру.)
9. Hurry up, kids! It's ... (near/nearly) midnight. (Поторопитесь, дети! Уже почти полночь.)
10. The police officer examined the car ... (close/closely). (Полицейский тщательно осмотрел машину.)

Практическая работа №9 (2 часа)

Тема 3.3. Sports.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу прилагательные.

Переведите предложения.

valuable (ценный) – delicious (вкусный) - English (английский) – leather (кожаный) - Russian (русский) - tired (уставший) – careful (осторожный) – free (свободный) – cotton (хлопковый) – good (хороший) – cold (холодный)

1. Novgorod is a ... city.
2. Please be ... with a knife.
3. Sherlock Holmes was an ... detective.
4. Good bye! Have a ... time in Mexico.
5. I like going shopping in my ... time.
6. Don't leave ... things in your bags.
7. I'm going to bed. I'm so ...
8. These peaches are very ...
9. Will you close the window? I feel ...
10. I'm looking for a white ... dress and a pair of red ... shoes.

Упражнение №2. Выберите в скобках подходящее по смыслу прилагательное.

Пример: The ghost was ... (frightening/frightened). (Привидение было страшным.) – The ghost was frightening.

1. Our trip will be ... (tiring/tired). (Наша поездка будет утомительной.)
2. He always feels ... (boring/bored) during his vacation. (Ему всегда скучно на каникулах.)
3. I really enjoyed a ... (relaxing/relaxed) walk near the sea. (Мне очень понравилась расслабляющая прогулка у моря.)
4. John was ... (disappointing/disappointed) by the results of his exams. (Джон был расстроен результатами своих экзаменов.)
5. I'm leaving for Milan tomorrow and I am ... (exciting/excited). (Я уезжаю завтра в Милан, и я взволнована.)
6. My Dad is ... (interesting/interested) in politics. (Мой отец интересуется политикой.)
7. I got lost in the city because the map was ... (confusing/confused). (Я потерялся в городе, потому что карта была запутанной.)

8. Ann is ... (surprising/surprised) by the news. (Аня удивлена новостям.)
9. Your reasons are not ... (convincing/convincing) for me. (Твои доводы неубедительны для меня.)
10. They looked ... (amusing/amused) by the presents. (Они были приятно удивлены подарками.)

**Раздел 4. How Do I get there?
Практическая работа №10 (2 часа)**

Тема 4.1. Settlements. Transport.

Упражнение №1. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Пример: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

1. two
2. eighty-three
3. seven hundred and sixteen
4. twelve
5. eleven
6. twenty-five
7. ninety-six
8. thirty-eight
9. ten
10. two thousand and nine

Упражнение №2. Напишите указанные в скобках даты словами.

Пример: I was born on (13.05.1976). (Я родился) – I was born on the thirteenth of May, nineteen seventy-six.

1. My son was born on (01.12.2001).
2. Our dog was born on (20.05.2007).
3. My granddad was born on (21.09.1900).
4. My granny was born on (11.01.1910).

Упражнение №3. Напишите дроби словами.

Пример: 5/6 – five sixths, 2/3 – two thirds

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5. $\frac{9}{10}$ |
| 2. $\frac{5}{8}$ | 6. $\frac{11}{12}$ |
| 3. $\frac{1}{3}$ | 7. $\frac{2}{5}$ |
| 4. $\frac{4}{7}$ | 8. $\frac{3}{4}$ |

Практическая работа №11 (2 часа)

Тема 4.2. Tell me the way...

Составьте диалоги на основе данного материала :

- | | |
|---|---|
| Could you do me a favor? | Могли ли я попросить Вас об одолжении? |
| Would you do me a favor? | Не могли бы Вы сделать мне одолжение? |
| Could you please + V? | Не могли бы Вы одолжить мне 5 долларов? |
| Could you please lend me \$5? | |
| Could you possibly + V? | Не могли бы вы помочь мне найти это? (Вы случайно |
| Could you possibly help me to find it? | не могли бы мне помочь найти это? |
| Could I bother you to + V? | |
| Could I bother you to give me a lift? | Не затруднит ли Вас подвести меня? |
| Could I trouble you to + V? | |
| Could I trouble you to pass me that book? | Не затруднит ли Вас передать мне ту книгу? |
| Would you mind + Ving? | Не могли бы Вы открыть окно? |

Would you mind opening the window?	
Do you mind my + Ving	Вы не возражаете, если я приду завтра?
Do you mind my coming tomorrow?	
Do you mind if I + V	Вы не возражаете, если я возьму этот стул?
Do you mind if I take this chair?	
Would it be too much trouble for you to + V?	Я Вас сильно побеспокою, если попрошу взглянуть на моё эссе?
Would it be too much trouble for you to have a look at my essay?	
Can you give me a hand with smth?	Можешь ли ты мне помочь с моим домашним заданием?
Can you give a hand with my homework?	
I wonder if you could help me with smth./to do smth.	Можете ли Вы мне помочь с этим переводом?
I wonder if you could help me with this translation.	
Could you spare a moment? I need some help, please.	Не мог бы ты выделить минуточку? Мне нужна помощь.
Can I ask you a favor? Give me a hand with this, will you?	Могу ли я попросить об одолжении? Поможешь мне с этим?
Would you be so kind to help me with smth.	
Would you be so kind to help me with the washing up?	Будь так любезен, помоги мне, пожалуйста, с мытьём посуды.

Практическая работа №12 (2 часа)

Тема 4.3. What Are You Doing Now?

Упражнение №1. Переведите предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.

1. Хелен покупает помидоры на рынке.
2. Маленький Том плачет в спальне.
3. Идет дождь.
4. Мы играем в теннис с друзьями.
5. Мама готовит куриный суп.
6. Обезьянки едят бананы на дереве.
7. Мой брат учит стишок.
8. Куда идет твой отец?
9. Что ты читаешь?
10. Почему он спит сейчас?
11. Где играют твои дети?
12. Поезд не движется.
13. Мальчики не танцуют.
14. Джек и Джейн не помогают мне.
15. Учитель не смотрит на нас.

Упражнение №2. Составьте из слов предложения.

Пример: the – I – beach – going – to – am. – I am going to the beach. (Я иду на пляж.)

1. Anna – juice – is – orange – drinking.
2. not – sun – shining – the – is.
3. are – parents – the – in – my – sitting – garden.
4. dress – she – long – is – a – today – wearing.

we – playing – not – violin – are – the

Раздел 5. Economics.

Практическая работа №13 (2 часа)

Тема 5.1. Economy.

Прочтите и переведите текст, задайте к нему 5 типов вопросов:

Adam Smith (v1)

Adam Smith was a great scientist who made extraordinary contributions in economics.

He was born in 1723 in Kirkcaldy, a small fishing town near Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was a customs officer. He died before his son was born.

At the age of 28 Adam Smith became a Professor of Logics at the University of Glasgow. It was his first academic appointment. Some time later he became a tutor to a wealthy Scottish duke. Then he received a grant of £300 a year. It was a very big sum, 10 times the average income at that time.

With the financial security of his grant, Smith devoted 10 years to writing his work which founded economic science. Its full title was «An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations». It was published with great success in 1776,

Adam Smith made economics a science. This Scottish economist is often regarded as the founder of political economy too.

Adam Smith(v2)

Late in the 16th and the first half of the 17th century Britain became the centre of the development of science and materialistic philosophy. It was an age of experiment and new thought changing men's ideas of the world.

It was the time when English classical school of political economy emerged whose teaching proved that economic progress depended on the free enterprise and free trade. This theory had first been developed by Sir William Petty (1623-1687) who is considered the founder of political economy.

One of the greatest representatives of English classical political economy was Adam Smith (1723-1790). He proclaimed to the world the economic philosophy of "the obvious and simple system of natural liberty". His work "Enquiry into Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" which was published in 1776 was a great event in economic science. Adam Smith was the first real advocate of free enterprise and free trade.

"... Every man as long as he does not violate the laws of justice is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way and to bring both his industry and capital with those of any other man".

He proved that a country's wealth lies not in money but in the goods people use and in their skill to produce them. His ideas were further developed in the books by David Ricardo (1772-1823).

Практическая работа №14 (2 часа)

Тема 5.2. I'm a Student of Economics.

Упражнение №1. Найдите группу антонимов в характеристике качеств делового человека:

- a. being group oriented
- b. being cautious and careful
- c. being decisive and able to take rapid individual decisions
- d. being individualistic
- e. being assertive, authoritative, ruthless and competitive
- f. being happy to take risks
- g. being good at listening and sensitive to other people's feelings
- h. being intuitive
- i. being logical, rational and analytic
- j. being consensus and conciliation

Упражнение №2. Какие из этих качеств особенно важны для делового человека?

1. being competent and efficient in one's job
2. being friendly and sociable
3. being a hard worker
4. being persuasive
5. having good ideas
6. being good at communicating
7. being good at motivating people
8. being good at taking the initiative and leading other people

Практическая работа №15 (2 часа)

Тема 5.3. Economics reading room.

Переведите слова на английский язык, составьте с ними предложения.

1. управлять	11. выгода	21. средство
2. деловая активность	12. валюта	22. достигать
3. риски	13. счёт	23. повышение
4. экономика	14. бухгалтер	24. производство
5. экономия	15. амортизация	25. прибыль
6. развивать	16. убыток	26. отчётность
7. инвестировать	17. расход	27. наличность
8. деловой партнёр	18. использовать	28. резервировать
9. наука	19. взнос	29. служащий
10. вклад	20. надёжный	30. работодатель

Раздел 6. Moscow.

Практическая работа №16 (2 часа)

Тема 6.1. It's Past.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).

2. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 3. She (to be) a schoolgirl she (to go) to school in the afternoon. 4. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 5. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 6. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 7. It (to take) her two hours to do her home work. 8. She (to speak) French well.

Практическая работа №17 (2 часа)

Тема 6.2. It's Present.

Упражнение № 1. Образуйте отрицательные предложения с конструкциями used to или be used to.

На пример: He used to live in France. (Когда-то он жил во Франции.) – He didn't use to live in France.

We are used to working at nights. (Мы привыкли работать по ночам.) – We aren't used to working at nights.

1. People used to make their own cheese and butter. (Бывало, люди готовили свой собственный сыр и масло.)
2. My sister used to wear jeans. (Когда-то моя сестра носила джинсы.)
3. I am used to rude neighbours. (Я привыкла к грубым соседям.)
4. Jill used to eat raw fish. (Бывало, Джилл ела сырую рыбу.)
5. Tom is used to cycling to school. (Том привык ездить в школу на велосипеде.)

Упражнение №2. Раскройте скобки, используя конструкцию used to, и напишите о том, что люди делали раньше, но не делают сейчас. Переведите предложения.

1. Ann ... (buy) white bread, but now she buys brown bread.
2. Susan ... (drink) black coffee, but now she drinks white.
3. Henry ... (smoke) a pipe, but now he doesn't smoke at all.
4. My dad ... (run) 5 km every day, but now he doesn't run.
5. My wife ... (spend) much money on clothes, but now she spends it on travelling.

Практическая работа №18 (2 часа)

Тема 6.3. Forever Young and Beautiful.

Прочтите и переведите текст, перескажите, задайте к нему пять типов вопросов:

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It was not always the capital. In ancient times the capitals of Russia were also Kiev and Novgorod. After Peter the Great built Saint-Petersberg it was the Russian capital. And in the XX century during the Civil war first Soviet government moved to Moscow.

Moscow is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the world. It is as well a great cultural and political centre of Europe. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky. The total area of the city is more than nine hundred square kilometres. Moscow is often called as "a port of five seas", because in Moscow ports you can see boats coming from the Baltic, the White, the Caspian and the Black seas and the sea of Azov.

Moscow is an industrial centre too. A lot of manufacturing plants are situated there. One of the best known is Likhachev Automobile Plant producing a great number of different lorries and cars.

Cultural life is very busy in Moscow. There are a lot of theatres, museums, cinemas and libraries in Moscow. Tretyakov Art Gallery and Pushkin Fine Arts Museum are most famous among them. The Pushkin museum is called the treasure-house of Russian art. Young people like to visit Central Military Museum. There are many tanks, guns and war documents there.

There are a lot of splendid buildings, wide avenues, large squares, famous monuments and green forest-like parks in Moscow. One of the highest and original buildings in Moscow is Moscow State University. The university was founded in 1755 by the great chemist, poet and thinker Mikhail Lomonosov.

Moscow transport system is a great one. You can see a lot of cars, buses, trolley-buses and trams in the streets of the city. Electric trains bring millions people from and to suburbs and Moscow region small towns. There are nine railway stations in Moscow and four airports. Bus stations are numerous. Most of the people take metro to their work and back home. The Moscow metro began its work on the 15th of May 1935. There were 13 stations at that time. Now they are 152.

Sport is very popular among moscovites. There are a lot of stadiums in Moscow. The Central Stadium is in Luzhniki. Many football matches are held there, 22nd Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980. By that year Olympic village was built. There are a lot of training grounds and gyms besides residential buildings. I live in Moscow and I am proud of this city.

Раздел 7. Russia.

Практическая работа №19 (2 часа)

Тема 7.1. It's My Country.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте глаголы в Future Simple. Используйте модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. He must check the temperature three times a day. 2. In this figure you can see a diagram of temperature changes. 3. He may use a barometer to measure the atmospheric pressure. 4. You may use this method in your research. 5. She can do the work in time. 6. They must solve a number of scientific problems.

Упражнение №2. Употребите правильную форму глагола:

1. I'm tired. I (go) to bed
2. It's late. I think I (take) a taxi.
3. I (answer) the question?
4. We don't know their address. What (we / do)?
5. Our test (not / take) long.
6. I'm afraid they (not/wait) for us.
7. ...Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
8. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
9. The boy (remember) this day all his life.
10. Perhaps they (buy) a new house this year.
11. He (be) fourteen next year.
12. I'm not sure I (find) Jim at the hotel.
13. We (not / book) the tickets in advance.
14. Do you think it (rain)?
15. Everybody thinks they (not / get) married.
16. There (not/be) any wars in the world.
17. Dad (present) Mag ...a personal computer, he?

18. there (be) drugs for every kind of disease in 50 years?

Упражнение №3. Раскройте скобки:

1. I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) chess tomorrow 3. You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4. He (to play) chess every day. 5. He (not to play) chess every day 6. He (to play) chess every day? 7. They (to play) chess now. 8. They (not to play) chess now. 9. They (to play) chess now? 10. Nick (to go) to the park now. 11. Nick (to go) to school every day. 12. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13. I (to miss) your excellent cooking! 14. You ever (to buy) presents? 15. You (to think) it (to be) easy or difficult to choose the right presents for people? 16. What present your mother (to receive) for her next birthday? 17. The weather (to be) unpredictable these days. 18. Well, maybe it (to be) warm and sunny. 19. It (to get) cold, and look at those clouds. I (to think) it (to be) cold and damp. 20. You (to be right). It (to get) cold. My feet (to freeze). 21. You (to know), it might snow. A. You never (to know). They (say) fog (to cover) the area early tomorrow morning. 22. It (to clear) and (to become) sunny by noon. So it might be beautiful this afternoon, too. 23. You (to kid)? I (to freeze). 24. Where (to be) the bus? We (to wait) for the bus now. 23. We always (to wait) for the bus. And tomorrow we (to wait) for the bus, too.

Практическая работа №20 (2 часа)

Тема 7.2. The Political System of Russia.

Упражнение №1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в The Present Simple Passive.

(USUALLY) 1. The postbox (to empty) everyday. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

Упражнение №2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в The Past Simple Passive.

(YESTERDAY) 1. The postbox (to empty) yesterday. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

Упражнение №3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в The Future Simple Passive.

(TOMORROW) 1. The postbox (to empty) tomorrow. 2. The stamps (to postmark) at the post office. 3. The letters (to sort) into the different towns. 4. The mail (to load) into the train. 5. The mailbags (to unload) after their journey. 6. The bags (to take) to the post office. 7. The letters (to sort) into the different streets. 8. The letters (to deliver).

Практическая работа №21 (2 часа)

Тема 7.3. Russia and the World.

Прочтите и переведите текст, перескажите, задайте к нему пять типов вопросов:

Russia In The World.

Russia is also officially known as the Russian Federation. It's the largest country in the world with the total area of about 17 million square kilometers. Russia is situated in Europe and in Asia. It is

washed by 12 seas. Russia borders on Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. It also has a sea border with Japan and the United States. The population of Russia is about 142 million people. It's the ninth most populous nation in the world. The capital of the country is Moscow.

Russia has a great variety of landscapes. There are plains and forests, highlands and deserts, tundra and taiga. There are lots of mountains and over two million rivers in the country. The main ones are the Volga, which is the longest river in Europe, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. Russia's lakes contain one-quarter of the world's fresh water. The deepest and the purest lake Baikal is situated in Russia.

Russia is a highly developed industrial country. It has the world's largest reserves of mineral and energy resources. The country is rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. Despite the economic problems that Russia is facing nowadays, the country remains one of the leading countries in the world.

Russia is a parliamentary republic with the President being the Head of the State. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Russia is a country of unique culture. Its largest and most beautiful cities are Moscow and St. Petersburg where one can find numerous museums, parks, theatres, monuments, churches and lots of other interesting places.

Russia attracts millions of tourists every year.

Раздел 8. The UK
Практическая работа №22 (2 часа)

Тема 8.1. A Glimpse of Britain.

Упражнение №1. Составьте 10 предложение, используя фразу *Would you mind*

Примеры:

Would you mind waiting outside?

Вы не могли бы /вы не возражаете/ подождать снаружи?

Would you mind taking Sarah home?

Вы не против подвезти /проводить/ Сару домой?

Would you mind if I open a window?

Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?

Упражнение №2. Составьте 10 предложение, используя фразу *Would you like*

Примеры:

Would you like some cake? No, thank you.

Желаете торт? Нет, спасибо.

Would you like a sandwich? Yes, please.

Желаете сэндвич? Да, пожалуйста.

What **would you like**, tea or coffee? Coffee, please.

Что бы вы хотели, чай или кофе? Кофе, пожалуйста.

Упражнение №3. Переведите предложения; объясните использование модальных глаголов:

1. The green wire should be connected to terminal
2. You mustn't turn the machine when the red warning light is on.
3. This lever can be up or down.
4. We can recycle old products to make new ones.
5. The red switch has to be on.
6. A rheostat is a resistor whose resistance value may be varied.
7. That morning he had to leave his car at home.
8. You can't ride a motorbike with no helmet.

Упражнение №4. Вставьте необходимые модальные глаголы:

1. For each new product the producing equipment ... reprogrammed and changed over. 2. The applications of robots ... divided into three categories. 3. The petrol engine ... develop much power at low speeds. 4. Despite its diversity, electrical engineering ... divided into four main branches. 5. He ... finish the work because of the lack of money. 6. Computers ... input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. 7. Engineers ... know how materials respond to external forces, such as tension, compression, torsion, bending, and shear. 8. Strength is the force per unit area (stress) that materials ... support without falling. 9. You ... to wear a hard hat at this part of the workshop. 10. Before you go on the factory tour you ... to put on these special clothes and safety boots.

Практическая работа №23 (2 часа)

Тема 8.2. Some Facts About the UK.

Прочтите и переведите текст, задайте к нему пять типов вопросов:

The conquest of England

The conquest of England by the Normans began in 1066 with the battle of Hastings, where the English fought against the Normans. The conquest was complete in 1071. Who were these Normans who conquered England? They were Vikings or «Northman», men from the North. Some 150 years before the conquest of England they came to a part of France, opposite England, a part which we now call Normandy (Northman- dy). There they adopted the Christian faith, the French language and the Roman law of their new home in France. They became French. What did the Norman conquest do to England? It gave it French kings and nobles. The Normans also brought with them the French language. After the Norman conquest there were three languages in England. There was Latin, the language of church and the language in which all learned men wrote and spoke; the kings wrote their laws in Latin for some time after the Conquest. It was difficult for the people to understand these laws. Then there was French, the language which the kings and nobles spoke and with which many people wrote. Finally, there was the English language which remained the language of the masses of the people. Some men might know all these languages; many knew two; but most of the people knew only one. There were some people who understood the French language but thought they could not speak it. Rich people who owned land, the landowners, often knew French and Latin. But poor people, the peasants, did not understand French and Latin. They understood only English. In time, however, came the general use of the English language. About 1350 English became the language of law; and at that time there lived the first teacher who taught his boys to read and write English and to translate, not from Latin into French, but from Latin into English. Then between 1350 and 1400 lived Wycliffe who made the first complete translation of the Bible into English, and Chaucer, the father of English poetry. The English language when it came into general use was not quite the same as it was before the Conquest. The grammar remained, but many words came into it from the French language.

Практическая работа №24 (2 часа)

Тема 8.3. Customs, Traditions.

Упражнение № 1. Поставьте необходимый артикль перед названиями водных пространств.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 ___ Lake Geneva | 11 ___ Black sea |
| 2 ___ Pacific Ocean | 12 ___ Great Lakes |
| 3 ___ Nile | 13 ___ Bosphorus |
| 4 ___ English Channel | 14 ___ Persian Gulf |
| 5 _____ Strait of | 15 ___ Gulf of Guinea |
| Dover 6 _____ | 16 ___ Persian Gulf |
| ___ Dover Strait | 17 ___ Ontario |
| 7 ___ Victoria Falls | 18 ___ Atlantic Ocean |
| 8 ___ Neva | 19 ___ Dnieper |
| 9 ___ Mediterranean Sea | 20 ___ Caspian Sea |
| 10 ___ Indian Ocean | |

Упражнение №2. Вставьте подходящий артикль в предложения.

1. ___ Bermuda Triangle is located in ___ Atlantic Ocean.
2. The longest river of the world is ___ Nile River.
3. The lowest lake of the world is ___ Dead Sea, the deepest lake is ___ Lake Baikal, the longest lake is ___ Tanganyika.
4. ___ Lake Superior is the largest of ___ Great Lakes.
5. In ___ Atlantic Ocean, ___ American Mediterranean Sea is the combination of the seas of ___ Gulf of Mexico and ___ Caribbean Sea.
6. ___ Victoria Falls is the largest waterfall in the world. ___ Tugela Falls is the world's second tallest. Europe's highest waterfall is ___ Utigard in Norway.

Практическая работа №25 (2 часа)

Тема 8.4. Superstitions.

Упражнение №1. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом “and – but – or – so – because” (возможны несколько вариантов).

1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.
5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.
7. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.
11. We opened the window. It was too hot inside.
12. The sea was cold. We didn't go swimming.
13. I was so tired. I went to bed.
14. Tim doesn't like Moscow. It is very noisy and big.
15. It was a difficult exam. I passed it.
16. They wanted to eat sushi. There wasn't any Japanese restaurant nearby.
17. Gordon worked hard. She could make a lot of money.

18. Joanna is fond of tennis. She plays really well.

19. To get to town you can take any bus. You can just walk.

20. I needed some help with French. I took private lessons

Упражнение №2. Выберите подходящий союз.

1. Some of my friends have found the work ... (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, ... (since – although – before) I don't think it's quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth ... (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
4. Let's go home ... (after – before – while) it starts raining.
5. The storm started ... (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.
6. Give this book to Sam ... (since – when – until) you see him.
7. He has ridden a horse ... (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
8. The first jeans were designed for workers, ... (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
9. The sun is quite warm today, ... (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
10. ... (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.

Раздел 9. The UK (The Economy)

Практическая работа №26 (2 часа)

Тема 9.1. Basic terms.

The Economy

The words «the economy» are words we hear or read almost every day. For example, we may be told that «the world economy is in the doldrums», or «the European economy is making little progress out of recession», or «the UK economy is beginning to recover», or «the Scottish economy has held up relatively well during the recent recession».

But what is meant by the economy? What is an economy? What happens in one? How does an economy work? The economy is a social mechanism which answers these three questions. The economy means a system for the management, use and control of the money, goods and other resources of a country, community or household.

Практическая работа №27 (2 часа)

Тема 9.2. Traditional Business.

Составьте 15 предложений со словами:

figure - 1) рисунок 2) цифра

like - как (при сравнении)

Like his father he is a scientist. - Как и отец, он ученый.

to attempt - пытаться

to find (found, found) - находить

law - закон

to try – пробовать

to build (built, built) - строить

prediction – предсказание, прогноз

to form - образовать

basis pl. bases - основа

theory - теория

to compare something with something – сравнивать что-либо с чем-либо

real - реальный

world - мир

interrelation – соотношение, взаимосвязь

assumption - предположение

to deduce - выводить (заключение, следствие, формулу)

implication – смысл, значение

observation - наблюдение

phenomenon pl. phenomena - феномен

to explain something to somebody – объяснять что-либо кому-либо

microeconomics – микроэкономика

macroeconomics - макроэкономика

to consist of something – состоять из чего-либо

discipline - дисциплина

that is = i. e. (лат.) – то есть

branch - отрасль, ветвь, отделение

individual - личный

producer - производитель

consumer - потребитель

market - рынок

the British government – британское правительство

activities - деятельность

such as – такой как

regulation - правило

tax - налог

to levy a tax on something – ввести налог

to pay a tax – платить налог

Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст:

Monopolies in the UK

Monopolies in the United Kingdom are strictly regulated by the state. Very often the decision as to whether a monopoly is useful or anti-social depends on circumstances and therefore varies from one period to another. Moreover, if legislation is proposed, the term «unfair competition» has to be closely defined in rigid legal terms.

Where the monopoly is detrimental to customers it can be prohibited by legislation.

When it is important not to destroy the advantages of a monopoly, the problem may best be solved by the state's taking it over completely. The public then appears to be effectively protected.

The state could reduce the period for which patents are granted or make their renewal more difficult. Alternatively the state could outlaw attempts to eliminate competition, whether by unfair practice the formation of cartels or restrictive agreements.

Практическая работа №28 (2 часа)

Тема 9.3.Agriculture.

Упражнение №1.К каждому английскому слову подберите русский эквивалент

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1) consumer | 1) показатель |
| 2) commodity | 2) предложение |
| 3) supply | 3) процент |
| 4) percentage | 4) потребитель |
| 5) determinant | 5) прибыль |
| 6) stockbroker | 6) выпуск продукции |
| 7) transaction | 7) затраты на производство |
| 8) substitute | 8) биржевой маклер |
| 9) output | 9) товар |
| 10) return | 10) заменитель |
| | 11) потери |
| | 12) сделка |

Упражнение №2. Выберите из правой колонки существительное, которое может следовать за данным глаголом

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) to bid up | a) taxes |
| | b) prices |
| | c) services |
| 2) to predict | a) the revenue |
| | b) the pattern |
| | c) the commodity |
| 3) to transact | a) choice |
| | b) profit |
| | c) business |
| 4) to distribute | a) consumers |
| | b) resources |
| | c) transactions |

5) to impose

a) taxes

b) rates

c) interest

6) to sell at

a) a policy

a) a share

b) a profit

Раздел 10. The Countryside or the Big City?

Практическая работа №29 (2 часа)

Тема 10.1. Living in the Village.

Упражнение №1. Используйте список слов, чтобы заполнить пропуски.

time — reading — exercise — hiking — dinner

1. He doesn't like to... he prefers to watch sports on TV. 2. I thought about inviting you and your family for.... 3. ...poems is very relaxing. 4. Since the weather was beautiful, I decided to go.... 5. Writing letters takes a lot of....

Упражнение №2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя, если возможно, герундий.

1. Мне нравится купаться (плавать) в море. 2. Шэрон предпочитает работать по выходным. 3. Вместо того, чтобы поехать дома, они пошли в итальянский ресторан. 4. Курить вредно для здоровья. 5. Готовить еду — очень трудное занятие. 6. Питер любит есть спагетти каждый день. 7. Моя сестра ненавидит работать по воскресеньям. 8. Я делаю упражнения ради развлечения. 9. Я играю в футбол (soccer), но также люблю плавать. 10. Читать стихи о любви очень интересно.

Упражнение №3. Заполните пропуски, используя герундий следующих глаголов.

to shop - ; to drink - ; to eat - ; to get up - ; to visit - ; to talk - ; to open - ; to swim - ; to travel - .

Пример: I like shopping at big stores.

1. ...ice cream is bad if you're on a diet. 2. I enjoy... coffee in the morning. 3. I'm not an early riser. I prefer... up at 10:00 A.M. 4. Antonio likes... around the world. 5.... is good for your health. 6. I don't like... to the chairman of the company. He's always very serious. 7. On Christmas, people are excited about... their presents. 8. He always enjoys... San Francisco. It's a beautiful city.

Практическая работа №30 (2 часа)

Тема 10.2. Urban agglomeration.

Упражнение №1. Перепишите предложения, поставив данные в скобках слова в указанную степень сравнения.

This book is (Long ср. ст.) and (good ср. ст.) that the other book. It is (good прев. ст.) of all these books. But I want something (easy ср. ст.). Give me (easy прев. ст.) book in the library. He is my (good прев. ст.) friend. I have even (little ср. ст.) time than you, but I study (much ср. ст.). He is (good прев. ст.) worker at our works. This river is (narrow ср. ст.) than the Thames.

Упражнение №2. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. A train is _____ than a bus.

2. This text is the _____ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am _____
4. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.
5. This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
6. What is the _____ thing in life?
7. A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
8. Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

Упражнение №3. Упражнение Раскройте скобки, поставив предложенное прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. Jill's a far _____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the _____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the _____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the _____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without _____ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
14. The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

Раздел 11. My native town.

Практическая работа №31 (2 часа)

Тема 11.1. History.

Упражнение №1. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкции «as ... as» или «so ... as».

На пример: Russia is bigger than India. (Россия больше Индии.) – India isn't so big as Russia. (Индия не так велика, как Россия.)

1. He is very tall and she is very tall too. (Он очень высокий, и она тоже очень высокая.) – He isher.
2. Jane and Tim are both good swimmers. (Джейн и Тим – оба хорошие пловцы.) – Jane swims
3. Sara is stronger than me. (Сара сильнее меня.) – I'm not
4. Our hotel is more expensive than yours. (Наш отель дороже, чем ваш.) – Your hotel isn't ours.
5. His blue suit is very smart and his black suit is also very smart. (Его синий костюм классный, и черный костюм тоже классный.) – His blue suit is his black suit.
6. My cat is younger than my dog. (Моя кошка младше собаки.) – My dog isn'tmy cat.

Упражнение №2. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу фразы.

as red as a beet (красный как свекла), as slow as a turtle (медленный как черепаха), as sweet as honey (сладкий как мед), as busy as a bee (занятой как пчела), as clumsy as a bear (неуклюжий как медведь), as black as coal (черный как уголь), as cold as ice (холодный как лед), as slippery as an eel (изворотливый как угорь), as free as a bird (свободный как птица), as smooth as silk (гладкий как шелк)

1. Your friend is so unemotional, he is
2. I got embarrassed and I was
3. Tom and Anna have got six children and they are always
4. Sorry, Bob, but I've spilled the milk on the carpet. I'm
5. I like my skin after a bath, it is
6. The exams are over and I can go anywhere I want. I am
7. He asked me to forgive him and his words were
8. Can you drive faster? Your car is
9. Don't sign any papers with that man. He is
10. After playing in the mud all day, the kids were

Практическая работа №32 (2 часа)

Тема 11.2. Nowadays.

Упражнение № 1. Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
- a) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
- b) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
- c) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
- d) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack
- e) day, late, tale, main, pain, rain, male, fail
- f) park, mark, arm, are, car, farm, large
- g) air, chair, care, fair, rare, parent
- h) there, where
- i) here, near, mere, clear, fear, bear
- j) hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer
- k) our, flour, power, flower, down, town
- l) her, term, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, learn
- m) sorry, story, warm, word, door, all, taught, talk

Упражнение № 2. Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat.
- b) sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong.
- c) this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another.
- d) ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape.
- e) chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future.
- f) phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, philharmonic, phase.
- g) knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack.
- h) what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whig, whip, whim.

Практическая работа №33 (2 часа)

Тема 11.3. Future.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте на его основе рассказ о будущем своего родного

города/села.

The City of my Dream

Since young age, I have always wondered what the perfect place for living would be like. Now, I can say that I have a clear vision of the city of my dreams. First of all, it should be situated in a sunny part of our planet and have great weather conditions all year round. Secondly, there should be neither crime nor any violence there. Only good and kind people can reside in such city. Life can be much easier and nicer if everyone is loving and understanding. In the city of my dreams people will live in peace and quiet, without any worries and fears. This city will have excellent roads, cheap stores, many beautiful parks and playgrounds for kids, several entertainment centers and else. The population of the city will be neither too rich, nor poor. People will live equally well. Older people will be respected and taken care of. The streets will be clean and safe. There will be no homeless animals in the city of my dreams. Another important condition is to have a loyal government. People in the city of my dream will never be in a hurry and they will do only the jobs they like. However, I certainly understand that it's just my dream, I really hope that at least some of the mentioned qualities will come true in the future

Раздел 12. The Olympic Movement.

Практическая работа №34 (2 часа)

Тема 12.1. Overview.

Упражнение №1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. I (not yet to eat) today. 2. He (not to eat) yesterday. 3. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 4. You (to play) the piano today? 5. What you (to prepare) for today? 6. Look at this birdhouse. Mike (to make) it himself. He (to make) it last Sunday. 7. Where you (to put) my pen? I cannot find it. 8. You (to see) Mary today? 9. When you (to see) Mary? – I (to see) her last week. 10. Your mother (to promise) to take you to the theatre? 11. Look at my new dress! I (to make) it myself. 12. He is not at school today, he (to fall) ill. – When he (to fall) ill? – He (to fall) ill yesterday. 13. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 14. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 15. He just (to come) home. 16. He (to come) home a minute ago. 17. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 18. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 19. I (to read) this book last year. 20. I (to read) this book this year. 21. I never (to be) to Washington. 22. You ever (to be) to New York? 23. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volcano? 24. I (to invite) Linda to the party. – When you (to see) her? – I (not to see) her for ages. I (to call) her an hour ago.

Упражнение № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? – I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute. 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag. 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 13. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 14. How many times you (to be) to St. Petersburg? 15. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 16. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 17. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 18. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

Практическая работа №35 (2 часа)

Тема 12.2. The Olympic Games in Russia.

Упражнение №1. Выберите нужный маячок и поставьте его на правильное место. Будьте внимательны, здесь “перемешаны” два времени: Present Perfect и Past Indefinite.

1. I saw him in the theatre. (yesterday, today)
2. I have never seen him. (before, last year)
3. He’s spoken to her. (a minute ago, just)
4. I’ve had dinner. (at 2 o’clock, already)
5. I was in London. (last week, this month)
6. He hasn’t come here. (the day before yesterday, before)
7. Were you at home? (yesterday, today)
8. The children skated in the skating –rink. (today, yesterday)

9. Have you translated this text ? (already, an hour ago)
10. My friend called me up. (just, a minute ago)
11. It happened. (many years ago, many times)
12. The boys have broken the window. (just, yesterday)
13. My granny has cooked cakes. (often, last Sunday)
14. The pupils had a dictation. (today, yesterday)
15. I have been busy . (last week, this week)
16. Ann has made a lot of mistakes. (before, the day before yesterday)
17. He wrote three books.(in the past few years, last year)
18. I have not seen her at school. (lately, yesterday)
19. We have done a lot of work. (recently, last time)
20. They were in London . (a week ago, this week)

Упражнение № 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple.

1. It (to be) very cold yesterday.
2. When you (to meet) him?
3. I (not to see) him since 1987.
4. How many mushrooms you (to gather)?
5. Where you (to put) the newspaper? I want to read it, but cannot find it anywhere,
6. The new school (to begin) working last year.
7. At last I (to do) all my homework: now I shall go out.
8. The building of the house (to begin) early in April.
9. The rain (to stop) but a cold wind is still blowing.
10. We already (to solve) the problem.
11. He (to come) a moment ago.
12. I never (to speak) to him.
13. He just (to finish) his work.
14. You (to make) any spelling mistakes in your dictation?
15. What books you (to read) when you (to live) in the country?
16. They (not yet to come) from the south.
17. He (to be) ill last week, but now he (to recover).
18. If

everybody (to read) this new novel, let's discuss it. 19. You (to book) tickets? – Yes, I (to book) them several days ago. 20. I can hardly recognize you. I (not to see) you since you (to leave) for Moscow. And you (to change) so much. 21. You (to read) all the books on this shelf? 22. I (not to see) my cousin since last year. 23. Why you (to put) these things in the wrong place? 24. Why you (to leave) the door open? You will catch cold sitting in the draught. 25. "We (not to meet) for such a long time!" said my friend. "Yes, indeed," I answered, "and we both (to grow)."

Практическая работа №36 (2 часа)

Тема 12.3. The Olympic Games (interesting facts).

Упражнение №1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home mother already (to cook) dinner. 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom the pupils already (to open) their books. 10. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 15. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

Упражнение №2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once, that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 11. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute? 12. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 13. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 14. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 15. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 16. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 17. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 18. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 19. When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 20. She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

Раздел 13. Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.

Практическая работа №37 (2 часа)

Тема 13.1. Macroeconomics.

Упражнение №1. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.

На пример: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg jumping down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.

2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

Упражнение №2. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя перфектное причастие I.

На пример: He handed in his test. He had written all the exercises. – Having written all the exercises, he handed in his test. (Написав все упражнения, он передал свою контрольную.)

1. She went to her car and drove off. She had closed the door of the house.
2. I sent him an SMS. I had tried phoning him many times.
3. We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.
4. His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.
5. He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

Упражнение №3. Распределите следующие предложения по группам.

1. The garden was full of children, **laughing** and **shouting**. (Сад был полон детей, смеющихся и кричащих.)
2. Could you pick up the **broken** glass? (Ты не мог бы поднять разбитый стакан?)
3. The woman **sitting** by the window stood up and left. (Женщина, сидевшая у окна, встала и ушла.)
4. I walked between the shelves **loaded** with books. (Я прошел между полками, нагруженными книгами.)
5. Be careful when **crossing** the road. (Будь осторожен, переходя дорогу.)
6. **Having driven** 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest. (Проехав 200 км, он решил отдохнуть.)
7. If **invited**, we will come. (Если нас пригласят, мы придем.)
8. I felt much better **having said** the truth. (Мне стало гораздо лучше, когда я сказал правду.)
9. He looked at me **smiling**. (Он взглянул на меня, улыбаясь.)
10. She had her hair **cut**. (Она подстригла свои волосы.)
11. **Built** by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece. (Построенное лучшим архитектором города, здание было шедевром.)
12. **Not having seen** each other for ages, they had much to talk about. (Не видя друг друга вечность, им было много о чем поговорить.)

Причастие I:

Перфектное причастие I:

Причастие II:

Практическая работа №38 (2 часа)

Тема 13.2. Microeconomics.

Прочтите и переведите текст:

ECONOMICS

What is meant by the economy? What is an economy? What happens in one? How does an economy work? The economy is a social mechanism which answers these three questions. The

economy means a system for the management, use and control of the money, goods and other resources of a country, community or household.

Economics is a social science studying economy. Like the natural sciences and other social sciences, economics attempts to find laws or principles.

Economics tries to find laws or principles by building models. The predictions of the models form the basis of economic theories. Then the predictions of the models are compared with the facts of the real world.

Упражнение №1. Прочитайте предложение и укажите, какое из данных ниже слов пропущено в нём:

- 1) Economists study how the manufacturers decide whether ... cars or bicycles.
to propose; b) to produce; c) to merchandise.
- 2) Nowadays business can be ... over the telephone.
a) transacted; b) accepted; c) involved.
- 3) Profits are the ... of revenues over the costs.
a) expense; b) excess; c) exchange.
- 4) The budget ... shows how much of one good must be sacrificed to obtain larger quantities of the other good.
a) constraint; b) condition; c) structure.
- 5) Ease of ... implies a high demand elasticity for a particular good.
a) supply; b) transaction; c) substitution.

Практическая работа №39 (2 часа)

Тема 13.3. Microeconomics and macroeconomics.

Прочтите и переведите текст, задайте к нему 5 типов вопросов:

MICROECONOMICS AND MACROECONOMICS

Economics as a science consists of two disciplines that is of microeconomics and macroeconomics.

Microeconomics is the branch of economics that studies individual producers, consumers, or markets.

Microeconomics also studies how government activities such as regulations and taxes affect individual markets. Besides microeconomics tries to understand what factors affect the prices, wages and earnings.

Macroeconomics is the branch of economics that studies the economy as a whole. It tries to understand the picture as a whole rather than small parts of it. In particular, it studies the overall values of output, of unemployment and of inflation.

Раздел 14. Art and Culture.

Практическая работа №40 (2 часа)

Тема 14.1. Kinds of Art.

Упражнение №1. Переведите предложения; объясните использование модальных глаголов.

1. The green wire should be connected to terminal 4.
2. You mustn't turn the machine when the red warning light is on.
3. This lever can be up or down.
4. We can recycle old products to make new ones.
5. The red switch has to be on.
6. A rheostat is a resistor whose resistance value may be varied.
7. That morning he had to leave his car at home.
8. You can't ride a motorbike with no helmet.

Упражнение №2. Вставьте необходимые модальные глаголы:

1. For each new product the producing equipment ... reprogrammed and changed over. 2. The applications of robots ... divided into three categories. 3. The petrol engine ... develop much power at low speeds. 4. Despite its diversity, electrical engineering ... divided into four main branches. 5. He ... finish the work because of the lack of money. 6. Computers ... input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. 7. Engineers ... know how materials respond to external forces, such as tension, compression, torsion, bending, and shear. 8. Strength is the force per unit area (stress) that materials ... support without falling. 9. You ... to wear a hard hat at this part of the workshop. 10. Before you go on the factory tour you ...to put on these special clothes and safety boots.

Практическая работа №41 (2 часа)

Тема 14.2. The Russian Art.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

He must work hard to finish his experiment. 2. I can devote myself to scientific work. 3. You may repeat this experiment. 4. He must illustrate this law by several experiments. 5. She can study automation in the college. 6. They may carry out these experiments at the laboratory. 7. He must check the temperature three times a day. 8. In this figure you can see a diagram of temperature changes. 9. He may use a barometer to measure the atmospheric pressure. 10. You may use this method in your research. 11. She can do the work in time. 12. They must solve a number of scientific problems.

Упражнение №2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол.

1 вариант

1. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock.

- a) is b) must c) has to
2. It's too late. The children ... go to bed.
a) may b) must c) can
3. You knew he was ill yesterday. You ... on him.
a) should call b) must call c) had to call
4. She ... swim well.
a) may b) can c) could
5. You ... not go to the shop. We have a lot of food.
a) may b) must c) need
6. We ... to meet him at the station at 6pm, but he didn't come.
a) were b) must c) can
7. You ... smoke so much.
a) would b) can't c) shouldn't
8. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
a) must b) needn't c) should
9. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girl.
a) could b) am able to c) can
10. Actors ... learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
a) must b) may c) would

2 вариант

1. He ... speak English very well.
a) can b) may c) have
2. ... you help me, please?
a) could b) must c) should
3. I ... write and read English well now.
a) may b) could c) can
4. You ... see this film. It's interesting.
a) have to b) need c) should
5. He ... play a game yesterday because he was ill
a) couldn't b) can c) could
6. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.
a) were to b) had to c) could
7. Where are my gloves? – I ... put them on because it's cold today.
a) can't b) have to c) needn't
8. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.
a) must b) should c) need to
9. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.
a) can b) has to c) must
10. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.
a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't

Практическая работа №42 (2 часа)

Тема 14.3. TV.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. На основе его составьте свой рассказ о любимом актёре.

My favourite actor

One of the great actors who made a strong impression on me is Will Smith. I think he is a brilliant actor with a lot of talents. All his characters are bright individuals and Will plays them perfectly well. Today he is called one of the most powerful actors in Hollywood. He has been nominated for Golden

Globe awards and Academy awards for his starring roles in action films, science fiction films, comedies and dramas. By the way Will is also a rap singer and his musical career is quite successful too. He has earned four Grammy awards in music.

Smith was born in 1968 in West Philadelphia. He began his acting career in 1993 with a major role in the drama “Six Degrees of Separation”. And after that Will Smith has starred in such massive blockbuster films as “Men in Black”, “I am Legend”, “Independence Day”, “I, Robot”, “Hancock”, “Seven Pounds” and “After Earth”. He has played plenty of interesting roles, and two of them he has done together with his son Jaden.

To my mind Will is the most fascinating actor and producer. I can watch his movies lots of times and every time I really enjoy his acting. He can be funny and serious, cold and sensitive. And I cannot wait for his new masterpieces because he always tries something new.

Раздел 15. The Economy of the USA.

Практическая работа №43 (2 часа)

Тема 15.1. Basic terms.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect и Past Simple.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.

15. Tom's my best friend. I _____(know) him for three years.
16. They _____(live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____(live) in Chicago since 1998.

Упражнение №2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative и Past Simple negative.

1. I _____(not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____(not start) their meal.
3. I _____(not do) my homework.
4. He _____(not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I _____(not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____(not invite) many people.
7. He _____(not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We _____(not tidy) our room!
9. I can't play with my friends this evening. I _____(not finish) my homework.
10. I _____(not visit) New York for three years.
11. Where's Alison? We _____(not see) her since yesterday.
12. Dad _____(not take) a holiday since last August.

13. John _____(not play) the violin since he was school.

Практическая работа №44 (2 часа)

Тема 15.2. Traditional Business.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте 15 предложений со словами, данными ниже.

RETAILERS AND WHOLESALERS

All the firms can be grouped into «wholesalers» and «retailers». The figure below shows how they fit into the various stages in the production of chocolate. The wholesaler, buys goods in bulk from producers and sells them in small quantities to retailers. In doing so he helps production, relieves manufacturers and retailers of the risk of a fall in demand, e. g. fashion changes. The holding of stocks is in itself a valuable economic function evening out prices resulting from temporary changes in demand and supply .

retailer – розничный торговец

A retailer is a tradesman who sells by retail.

Wholesaler – оптовый торговец

Below – ниже

to fit – соответствовать

stage – стадия, этап

production – производство

chocolate – шоколад

to buy (bought, bought) – покупать

in bulk – гуртом, навалом, в массе

to sell (sold, sold) – продавать

quantity – количество

to relieve somebody of something – освобождать кого-либо от чего-либо

He was relieved of his post. – Его освободили от занимаемой должности.

fall in something – падение чего-либо

demand – спрос

supply – предложение

to hold (held, held) – держать

stocks – запасы

in itself – сам по себе

valuable – ценный

function – функция

to even out – выравнивать

to result from something – быть результатом чего-либо

temporary – временный

to change – изменять, переменять, обменивать

change – изменение

to master – овладевать

Практическая работа №45 (2 часа)

Тема 15.3. Car industry.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Задайте к нему 5 типов вопросов, перескажите его.

A Salute to 10 Independent American Car Brands.

Happy 4th of July weekend! The United States of America declared independence from England 234 years ago, not only creating a new country, but inspiring countless innovations based on that same spirit of independence. About 110 years ago, the seeds of the American auto industry began to sprout. You might be surprised by just how many entrepreneurs tried to create new auto brands in the first half of the 20th century. In honor of their groundbreaking efforts, here are 10 of the most memorable car brands that embodied the American spirit of independence. Founded in 1896, Winton became one of the first American companies to build and sell a motor car. The company ceased production in 1924, changed its name to Winton Engine Corporation and then, in 1930, became a subsidiary of General Motors. As the story goes, James Ward Packard was dissatisfied with the Winton car he purchased and wrote a complaint letter. Winton replied by challenging him to build a better car. So he

did. Packard produced luxury automobiles until 1958, when it was purchased by Studebaker. Hudson began in Detroit in 1909 and planned to build a car to sell for under \$1,000. Twenty years later, the company was America's third-largest automaker behind Ford and Chevrolet. In 1954 Hudson became part of American Motors, with the last Hudson rolling off the line in 1957. From 1912 to 1918, Willys was the second-largest producer of automobiles in the United States after Ford Motor Company. One of America's most iconic vehicle brands, Jeep, would have never been developed had it not been for Willys' military connection in the 1940s. Pontiac wasn't an independent company for long, getting swallowed up by the GM empire in 1926. The dream began in 1899, when Albert G. North and Harry G. Hamilton incorporated their Pontiac Spring & Wagon Works. By 1907, they decided to produce an automobile. The rest is a classic example of American automobile history!

Раздел 16. Wonders of the World

Практическая работа №46 (2 часа)

Тема 16.2. Wonders of the World (UK).

Упражнение №1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

На пример: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)
4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)
5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

Упражнение №2. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

На пример: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

Упражнение №3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях III типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

На пример: John ... (not have) a car accident if he ... (choose) another road. (Джон не

попал бы в автомобильную аварию, если бы выбрал другую дорогу.) – John wouldn't have had a car accident if he had chosen another road.

1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella. (Мы бы не промокли, если бы ты взяла зонт.)
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.)
5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

Практическая работа №47 (2 часа)

Тема 16.3. Wonders of the World (RF).

Упражнение №1. Переведите предложения, уделяя внимание союзу **unless**.

If you don't study, you will fail your exam./ Unless you study, you will fail.

We could eat at Frankie and Benny's if they're not closed on a Monday/ We could eat at Frankie and Benny's unless they are closed on a Monday.

I'll make dinner if nobody wants to/ I'll make dinner unless someone else wants to

If you don't stop smoking, you will feel bad/ Unless you stop smoking, you will feel bad

Прочитайте, переведите текст. Задайте к нему 5 типов вопросов.

Places of Interest in Russia.

Russia is the largest country in the world. It has a long and interesting history. The country is famous for its numerous places of interest. The capital of Russia is Moscow, and it's the biggest city in the country. Another big and famous city in Russia is Saint Petersburg. It has once been a capital of the country. These two cities have the majority of Russian sights. For example, the Kremlin, which is situated in the heart of Moscow, the Bolshoi Theater, which is also in Moscow and many others. Saint-Petersburg is famous by its magnificent architecture. Almost every building in the city looks like a rare masterpiece. Many people take trips along some Russian cities, called Golden Ring. The Golden Ring of Russia includes such cities as Suzdal, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl and many others. These cities are famous for their rich history and ancient churches. Also, tourists can take part in some authentic festivals when visiting these cities. Another famous sight in Russia is situated in the center of Asia. It's called Altay. Many tourists want to see this amazing region, which is known for its crystal clear lakes, high mountains and other natural wonders. The deepest lake in the world, Baikal, is also situated in Russia, in the East Siberian region.

Тема 17.1. The Weather.

Раздел 17. Man and Nature

Практическая работа №48 (2 часа)

Прочитайте диалоги. На их основе составьте свои.

1

- | | |
|--|--|
| - Hello, Charles. | - Привет, Чарльз. |
| - Hello, Dick, lovely day, isn't it? | - Привет, Дик. Замечательный день, неправда ли? |
| - Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. | - Просто прекрасный, спокойный и теплый. Какой прогноз погоды на завтра? Ты не знаешь? |
| What's the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know? | |
| - Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny. | - Говорят будет солнечно и тепло. |
| - How nice. Nice weather for outing. | - Замечательно. Прекрасная погода для пикника. |
| - You are right. | - Верно. |

2

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Oh, that's you Tony. What is it like outdoors? | - А, это ты Тони. Как там на улице? |
| - It seems to be clearing up. | - Вроде бы проясняется. |
| - What do you mean by clearing up? | - Что ты имеешь ввиду? |
| - A big improvement on what we've been having. Quite different from the forecast. | - Намного лучше чем было, вопреки прогнозу погоды. |
| - They say we are in for snow. It's supposed to | - Они говорили, что ожидается снег. К полдня |

cloud over this afternoon.

должно быть облачно.

- Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

- Будем надеяться на выходные будет такая же хорошая погода.

Практическая работа №49 (2 часа)

Тема 17.2. The Animals.

Переведите предложения. На основе их составьте 10 своих предложений.

The girl knew that her every move would be watched

She ran fast as she knew it would soon get dark

He knew that Helen would never agree to his plan

Mr. Black said that he would state his request again

She knew for sure that Joseph would turn up at all costs

He really didn't think they would reach the point so quickly

Everybody was sure they would enjoy an excellent company

Jem was afraid he would come much too early

It always seemed to him that he would have enough time to complete the labor of his life

He promised to himself that he would try to forget their days together

She said she chose to come to that college as she would devote her life to teaching children

Практическая работа №50 (2 часа)

Тема 17.3. Who Can Save Our Planet?

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перескажите. Задайте к нему 5 типов вопросов.

Help the Earth to survive!

Until recently the planet was a large world in which human activities and the nature were in balance.

The people lived in harmony with nature and didn't pollute it.

But nowadays, environmental problems are the most burning for the modern society. The air we breath, the water we drink, the ground where we grow our food, and even the increasing noise we hear every day, that's all contribute to health problems and a lower quality of life. People cut down trees, destroy the habitats of thousands of animals and contaminate water in rivers and seas. The increasing number of cars in towns and cities has led to the growth of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Also, you know, that many rare animals and plants are disappearing, so I think it's our duty to care and save animals. The problems are so serious nowadays, that they should be solved without delay.

I guess, I'm a big fan of nature and the great outdoors lover. So I've entered to our city environmental group, which helps to be our city more cleaner and beautiful. We must care, where we live, because we can change the world and we can make it better! If the Earth is green, it's a healthy planet, and I want to make it green. As for me a green Earth means that water, air and soil are clean. People breath fresh air and I hope our future generations will do it too.

So, let's leave in peace with our environment!

Раздел 18. The Economy of Russia.

Практическая работа №51 (2 часа)

Тема 18.1. Basic terms.

Упражнение №1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom the pupils already (to open) their books. 10. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 11. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 12. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 13. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 14. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 15. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

Упражнение №2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passengers (to see) at once, that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time he (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather. 11. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute? 12. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 13. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town. 14. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 15. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 16. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 17. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 18. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 19. When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket. 20. She (to think) that Gert and Lanny (to quarrel).

Практическая работа №52 (2 часа)

Тема 18.2. Space sector.

Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1. They promised that they (bring) _____ us all the necessary books.
2. He did it better than I (expect) _____ he would.
3. He said that the tractors (be) _____ there soon.
4. I think it all happened soon after the meeting (end) _____.
5. He said that he (can) _____ not do it without my help.

6. The astronomer told us that the Moon (be) _____ 240,000 miles from the Earth.
7. We asked the delegates whether they ever (see) _____ such a demonstration.
8. It was decided that we (start)_____our work at four o'clock.
9. I told you that I (leave)_____town on the following day.
10. I did not know that you already (receive)_____the letter.
11. The boy did not know that water (boil)_____at 100 degrees.
12. He wanted to know what (become) _____ of the books.
13. I was told that the secretary just (go out) _____ and (to come back)_____in half an hour.
14. We were afraid that she not (be able)_____to finish her work in time and therefore (offer)_____to help her.
15. He said we (may)_____keep the book as long as we (like)_____.
16. When I called at his house, they (tell)_____me that he (leave)_____an hour before.
17. It (be)_____soon clear to the teacher that the new pupil (cause)_____much trouble.
18. I was thinking what a pleasure it (be)_____to see my old friend again; I not (see)_____him since my school days.
19. I have not yet told them that I (get)_____them those books in the nearest future.

Практическая работа №53 (2 часа)

Тема 18.3. The world influence .

Прочитайте и переведите текст, задайте к нему 5 типов вопросов, перескажите его.

Globalization

The processes of globalization are constant and even irreversible today. We can observe their results in all spheres of people's life. In spite of that the questions of globalization invoke more and more discussions. So how can we explain what globalization is? There are lots of its definitions. For some people globalization is associated with erasing of borders between countries, simplifying and speeding up of making bargains. For others it's creating, development and spreading of unified culture and values. Generalizing different opinions we can note that globalization is a condition when the entire world functions as a single system and each country makes own and special contribution into its work. Of course it's impossible to define uniquely whether globalization is good or bad. It has lots of supporters and opponents. Let's have a look at the influence of this process on different aspects of modern life and try to note its positive and negative sides. First globalization has a great influence on state economics. The appearance of multinationals is one of its consequences. Today all the world knows lots of different brands. Wherever you are, you'll more likely have an opportunity to eat at a fast-food restaurant MacDonald's. You can wash down your dinner with Coca Cola or Lipton tea. As you see products of multinationals is offered in every country practically. These firms offer a great amount of working places. Corporations are engaged in charity sometimes. But at the time the

multinationals prosper little firms often incur losses. Actually it's sometimes very difficult to resist in competition with worldly recognized companies. As a result there is some aggregation and concentration of capitals in the hands of multinationals' leaders. Though there is a question if it's that bad? The business of such companies is quiet stable; therefore it promotes in some ways the installation of stable economical relationships and economical growth.

Упражнение №1. Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную.

1. She says, "I study English."
2. He says to me, "I have possibility to visit my granny."
3. We say to him, "You are stupid."
4. They said, "We have decided."
5. He said, "I will read the novel."
6. They said, "We were in Paris."
7. They asked him, "Do you work in the office?"
8. She asked them, "Have you been to America?"
9. They asked her, "Where are you going?"
10. We said him, "Give us the magazine, please."
11. The teacher told, "Translate the story."

Раздел 19. People and Economy.

Практическая работа №54 (2 часа)

Тема 19.1. Economics and Culture.

Упражнение №1. Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.

На пример: Jack said: "I am working hard." (Джэк сказал: «Я много работаю.») – Jack said (that) he was working hard. (Джэк сказал, что много работает.)

I told her: "You can join us." (Я сказал ей: «Ты можешь присоединиться к нам.») – I told her (that) she could join us." (Я сказал ей, что она может присоединиться к нам.)

1. Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program". (Фрэд сказал: «Я изобрел новую компьютерную программу.»)
2. Mary said: "I will help my sister." (Мэри сказала: «Я помогу своей сестре.»)
3. They told me: "We were really happy." (Они сказали мне: «Мы были очень счастливы.»)
4. She said: "I live in a big apartment." (Она сказала: «Я живу в большой квартире.»)
5. He told her: "I am going to the fish market." (Он сказал ей: «Я собираюсь на рыбный рынок.»)
6. Betty said: "I found my passport." (Бетти сказала: «Я нашла свой паспорт.»)
7. Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork." (М-р Форд сказал: «Я не люблю свинину.»)
8. Little Tim told his mother: "I am sleepy." (Маленький Тим сказал маме: «Я хочу спать.»)

Упражнение №2. Преобразуйте следующие просьбы и советы в косвенную речь.

На пример: The doctor said: "Please take a deep breath, Ann." (Доктор сказал: «Пожалуйста, сделай глубокий вдох, Аня.») – The doctor asked Ann to take a deep breath. (Доктор попросил Аню сделать глубокий вдох.)

Sara: “Don’t forget to buy some juice.” (Сара: «Не забудь купить немного сока.») – Sara reminded not to forget to buy some juice. (Сара напомнила не забыть купить немного сока.)

She said: “You should stop smoking so much, Mark.” (Она сказала: «Тебе следует прекратить так много курить, Марк.») - She advised Mark to stop smoking so much. (Она посоветовала Марку прекратить так много курить.)

The policeman said: “Keep the silence, please.”– The policeman asked

Mother said: “Kids, you should wash your hands before lunch.”– Mother advised

The dentist told me: “Don’t eat nuts anymore.”– The dentist warned

Tom : “Could you lend me 20 dollars, please?” – Tom asked

Mr. Walters told his sons: “You must stay away from the lake.” – Mr. Walters warned

John said: “You should see a lawyer, Ted.”– John advised

The teacher told the students: “Don’t talk during the test.” – The teacher warned

The judge said: “Mr. Brown, you must pay a big fine.” – The judge ordered

Практическая работа №55 (2 часа)

Тема 19.2.An economic Man.

Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Составьте на его основе свои (1/3 объёма).

Patricia: Hi Jeff! How are you? What's new?

Jeff: Hi, Patricia. All is well, how about you? Not many changes. I've just moved to a new apartment and changed faculties.

Patricia: You mean you transferred to Economics' branch as you planned?

Jeff: Yes, it was exactly what I wanted to study.

Patricia: I'm really far from understanding this topic. What is economics as a term?

Jeff: It's a social science that studies money and goods' distribution around the world. A lot depends on it, if not to say everything.

Patricia: I see, but I thought there were different types of economics.

Jeff: You're right, of course. There is a global notion of economics, which influences stock markets, exchange rates, etc. There is a country-based economics, which tells us about the level of development. If the country is poor it's called a developing country. It happens mainly because of the low level of economics.

Patricia: What about home-based distribution of finances, when families calculate their income and outcome. Can it also be called economics?

Jeff: Yes, definitely. It's a different branch of this science.

Patricia: Can you tell me a little bit about the history of economics? I know nothing about it.

Jeff: With pleasure. That's what we're studying right now. To start with you should know that the father of modern economics was Adam Smith. He lived and introduced his works in the 18th century. However, the notion of basic economics existed since ancient times.

Patricia: Was this study developed well then?

Jeff: Yes, it simply prospered, but the great minds of Ancient Greece admitted that the society based on trade was ill-fated.

Patricia: Who were these great people? And what did they mean by that?

Jeff: I'm sure you've heard of them - Aristotle and Plato. They wanted to say that such societies will fail after all and that's what happened with Ancient Greece, then with Ancient Rome and other trade-based civilizations.

Patricia: I see. That's good to know.

Jeff: Why do you need to know the history of economics anyway?

Patricia: I'm interested not only in its history, but in all sides of the subject. It might sound unusual, but we're having a term exam in Economics.

Jeff: It is unusual for your faculty. But you should know that I'm always there to help you with the answers.

Patricia: Thanks, Jeff. That's really nice of you.

Jeff: Do you need to know anything else?

Patricia: I wanted to know how many other subjects are connected with Economics?

Jeff: A lot. It includes politics, geography, psychology, maths, statistics and even physical sciences.

Patricia: And my last question is about the stock markets. How are they linked to the economy of the country?

Jeff: These notions are somehow interlinked. The stock market can be the reflection of country's economy and vice versa the economic atmosphere can determine the trend of a market.

Patricia: Sounds logical. Once again thanks for your help.

Jeff: You're always welcome.

Раздел 20. The Way into a Career
Практическая работа №56 (2 часа)

Тема 20.1. My College.

Упражнение №1. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect Continuous.

1. The vegetables ... (boil) since 10 o'clock. (Овощи варятся с 10 часов.)
2. He ... (wait) for her answer for six months. (Он ждет ее ответа в течение 6 месяцев.)
3. My sister ... (send) job applications for 3 months. (Моя сестра рассылает заявления о приеме на работу в течение 3 месяцев.)
4. I ... (try) to find my documents since last Sunday. (Я пытаюсь найти свои документы с прошлого воскресенья.)
5. They ... (learn) Japanese for a couple of years. (Они изучают японский язык пару лет.)
6. Father ... (drill) holes in the wall since noon. (Папа сверлит отверстия в стене с полудня.)
7. My brother ... (play) computer games for 3 hours. (Мой брат играет на компьютере в течение 3 часов.)
8. I ... (listen) to you very carefully. (Я слушаю тебя очень внимательно.)
9. He ... (not take) his medicine for the last week. (Он не принимает лекарство в течение последней недели.)
10. We ... (save) the money for a holiday for a year. (Мы копим деньги на отпуск в течение года.)

Упражнение №2. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Julia wanted to sit down as she ... (stand) at work all day long. (Джулия хотела присесть, потому что она весь день на работе стояла на ногах.)
2. She ... (learn) "Eugene Onegin" by the autumn. (К осени она выучила «Евгения Онегина».)
3. The rain stopped but there were a lot of puddles because it ... (rain) cats and dogs. (Дождь прекратился, но было много луж, потому что лило как из ведра.)
4. Olivia and Victor ... (chat) via Skype for an hour when the connection broke. (Оливия и Виктор беседовали по скайпу в течение часа, когда связь прервалась.)
5. They ... (decorate) the New Year tree before the children arrived. (Они украсили новогоднюю елку до того, как прибыли дети.)
6. Bob ... (eat up) all the muffins by lunchtime. (Боб съел все маффины к обеду.)
7. My sister ... (do) the laundry since early morning. (Моя сестра занималась стиркой с самого раннего утра.)
8. I knew that our parents ... (grow) melons in their greenhouse since they bought the house. (Я знал, что наши родители выращивали дыни в теплице с тех пор, как купили дом.)

9. He ... (lose) much weight by the end of the year. (Он сильно похудел к концу года.)
10. Brown understood the problems of his agency because he ... (work) for it since 2005. (Мистер Браун понимал все проблемы своего агентства, поскольку работал в нем с 2005 года.)

Упражнение №3. Поставьте глагол из скобок в форму Future Perfect или Future Perfect Continuous.

1. They ... (build) the airport by April. (Они построят аэропорт к апрелю.)
2. The speaker ... (present) his project for 4 hours by 6 o'clock. (К 6 часам спикер будет представлять свой проект уже в течение 4 часов.)
3. When I retire I ... (work) here for 30 years. (Когда я выйду на пенсию, я буду работать здесь уже 30 лет.)
4. We ... (decorate) the Christmas tree before the children come back. (Мы украсим рождественскую елку до того, как придут дети.)
5. By 2020 we ... (move) to a new house. (К 2020 году мы переедем в новый дом.)
6. By August the kids ... (stay) at the camp for a fortnight. (К августу дети будут жить в лагере уже две недели.)
7. I think we ... (launch) our new product by the end of December. (Думаю, что мы запустим наш новый продукт к концу декабря.)
8. Greg ... (plant) the trees for 8 hours by midnight. (Грег будет заниматься посадкой деревьев в течение уже 8 часов к полуночи.)
9. The workers ... (deliver) the sofa before we leave. (Рабочие доставят диван до того, как мы уйдем.)
10. She ... (drive) the car for more than 6 hours when we cross the border. (Она будет за рулем машины уже более шести часов к тому моменту, когда мы будем пересекать границу.)

Практическая работа №57 (2 часа)

Тема 20.2. My Future Profession.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. На его основе напишите рассказ о своей будущей профессии.

My future profession.

Plans for future is a problem that worries not only me, but my friends, classmates, parents and teachers. The reason is that at the age of 17 we have to make a very important choice in our life – the choice of a profession. On the one hand, I'm adult enough to have an opinion of my own about what I'm interested in and what I'm good at. On the other hand, at this age we lack life experience and our desires sometimes don't coincide with our possibilities. That's why it's very important to have somebody to give us a piece of advice. Such people are our parents, teachers and friends.

As for me, I want to be an economist. I like to read books of economics, research articles and analyze them. Nowadays this profession has become one of the most useful, modern and interesting. Also, I want to study economics as I'm very interested in current economic processes both in our country and in other countries. It's not a secret that our country (Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan) is now through a difficult periods of times. That's why it's very important for our country to have efficient economists to raise our economy at a high level.

I hope that I'll be a good economist. Like many other people I would like to spend a year abroad working as an economist. It would give me an opportunity to borrow the experience and to see the

world.

So, I'll do everything to become a good economist and I'm sure I'll never regret my decision to follow this career.

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