



**Современный
Гуманитарный
Университет**

Дистанционное образование

Рабочий учебник

Фамилия, имя, отчество _____

Факультет _____

Номер контракта _____

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС ДЛЯ ЛИНГВИСТОВ

ЮНИТА 5

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС ДЛЯ ЛИНГВИСТОВ

Юнита 1-8. Разговорные и лексические темы. Фонетика и грамматика английского языка.

ЮНИТА 5

Рассматриваются лексические темы, грамматика (Present Perfect, Passive Voice, союзы), речевые ситуации. Сопровождается аудиокурсом.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики
Современного Гуманитарного Университета

Соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе № 1.

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ПРОГРАММА КУРСА ПО ДАННОЙ ЮНИТЕ

Урок 1

Лексическая тема: Города. Страны. Достопримечательности.

Грамматика: The Present Perfect Tense.

Работа со словарем: 1. Национальности и языки.

2. Осмотр достопримечательностей.

Повседневный английский: Написание открытки.

Урок 2

Лексическая тема: Путешествия. Таможня. Гостиница.

Грамматика: Обстоятельства времени с the Present Perfect.

Работа со словарем: 1. За городом.

2. На море.

Повседневный английский: Заказ номера в гостинице.

Урок 3

Лексическая тема: Спорт. Увлечения.

Грамматика: Пассивный залог.

Работа со словарем: Спорт.

Повседневный английский: Спортивный радиорепортаж.

Урок 4

Лексическая тема: Развлечения, театр, кино.

Грамматика: Двойные союзы both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor

Работа со словарем: 1. Кино.

2. Театр.

Повседневный английский: Приглашения.

Урок 5

Лексическая тема: Слава, знаменитости, интервью.

Грамматика: Относительные местоимения.

Работа со словарем: Музыка.

Повседневный английский: Написание биографии и автобиографии.

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3. Soars, J., Soars, L. *Headway. Workbook. Elementary*. Oxford, 1994.
4. Soars, J., Soars, L. *Headway. Workbook. Intermediate*. Oxford, 1994.
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Дополнительная литература

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2. Diana Z. Fried-Booth. *Preliminary English Test*. Harlow, 1997.
3. *English Vocabulary in Use*. Cambridge, 1997.
4. Hartley, B., Viney, P., *Streamline English*. Oxford, 1996.
5. Hashemi, L., Thomas, B., *Cambridge Practice Tests for PET*. Cambridge, 1997.
6. O'Connor, J. D., Fletcher, C. *Sounds English*. Harlow, 1994.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

| № п/п | Умения | Алгоритм |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. | Написание почтовой открытки. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите адрес и контекст ситуации обращения (день рождения, поздравление, дружеское послание и т.п.). 2. Определите основные идеи сообщения, о которых Вы хотите написать. 3. Подберите соответствующую лексику и речевые клише. 4. Составьте текст открытки, обращая внимание на орфографию, грамматику и лексику послания. |
| 2. | Инсценировка диалога. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прочитайте данный диалог в рабочем учебнике. 2. Составьте характеристики участников диалогов и определите основные идеи текста. 3. Составьте собственный диалог, используя основные идеи диалога – образцы и речевые клише. |
| 3. | Употребление The Present Perfect Tense в устной и письменной речи. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите характер действия, о котором Вы высказываетесь. 2. Образуйте Participle II смыслового глагола-сказуемого. 3. Образуйте соответствующую форму вспомогательного глагола to have и согласуйте с подлежащим. 4. Составьте высказывание. |
| 4. | Аудирование текста с записью замечаний, либо результатов. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прослушайте пленку первый раз, стараясь понять все реплики диктора(-ов). 2. Прослушайте пленку второй раз, фиксируя на листе бумаги либо в таблице необходимые Вам данные. 3. Проверьте результаты (данные) записанные Вами, прослушав пленку в третий раз. Если необходимо, уточните орфографические и грамматические формы слов. |

| № п/п | Умения | Алгоритм |
|----------|---|---|
| 5. | Употребление форм Passive Voice в устной и письменной речи. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите характер действия в высказывании. 2. Образуйте Participle II смыслового глагола-сказуемого. 3. Образуйте соответствующую форму глагола to be и согласуйте его с подлежащим. 4. Составьте высказывания в Passive Voice. |

* Данные умения отрабатываются на активном занятии.

Essential Vocabulary / Глоссарий

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| to attract | [əˈtrækt] | привлекать |
| to bury | [ˈberi] | хоронить |
| column | | колонна |
| crispy | [ˈkrispi] | хрустящий |
| to crown | | короновать |
| economy | | экономика |
| employment | [ɪmˈplɔɪmənt] | занятость |
| fancy | [ˈfænsi] | странный |
| fortress | [ˈfɔ:tris] | крепость, форт |
| glimpse | [glɪmps] | быстрый взгляд |
| to take a glimpse | | взглянуть мельком |
| government | | правительство |
| herbs (pl) | [hɜ:bz] | зелень, трава (множ. число) |
| horseback | [ˈhɔ:sbæk] | спина лошади |
| to go on horseback | | ездить верхом |
| light | | легкий (в т.ч. об одежде) |
| local | [ˈləukəl] | местный |
| memory | [ˈmeməri] | память |
| in memory of smb. | | в память о ком-либо |
| to own | | владеть, иметь |
| parliament | | парламент |
| percentage | | процент, процентное соотношение |
| population | | население |
| the Prime Minister | | премьер-министр |
| principal | [ˈprɪnsəpl] | основной, первоочередной |
| seafood | [ˈsi:fu:d] | морепродукты |
| seasonal | [ˈsi:zən] | сезонный |
| second holiday home | | дача, загородный дом (при наличии жилья в городе) |
| situated | [ˈsɪtuətid] | расположенный |
| speciality | [ˌspeʃiˈæltɪ] | фирменное блюдо |
| standard of living | [ˈstændəd əv ˈlɪvɪŋ] | уровень жизни |
| stereo | [ˈstiəriəʊ] | стереосистема |
| strange | [stˈreɪndʒ] | странный |
| swimming costume | [ˌswɪmɪŋ ˈkɒstju:m] | купальный костюм |
| technology | [tekˈnɒlədʒɪ] | технология |

high technology

сущ. высокая технология

unemployment

[ʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt]

прилаг. высокотехнологичный

безработица

Vocabulary Work / Работа со словарем

1. Countries, Nationalities and Languages /Страны национальности и языки

Exercise 1. Memorize the following words. Выучите следующие слова.

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Nationality</i> | <i>Language</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Germany | German | German |
| France | French | French |
| Italy | Italian | Italian |
| Spain | Spanish | Spanish |
| Britain | British | English |
| Portugal | Portuguese | Portuguese |
| Japan | Japanese | Japanese |
| Korea | Korean | Korean |
| China | Chinese | Mandarin (also Cantonese) |
| Thailand | Thai | Thai |
| Australia | Australian | English |
| The United States of America | American | English |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabian | Arabic |
| Brazil | Brazilian | Portuguese |
| Sweden | Swedish | Swedish |
| Switzerland | Swiss | Swiss-German, French, Italian |
| Egypt | Egyptain | Arabic |
| Holland | Dutch | Dutch |
| Mexico | Mexican | Spanish |
| Russia | Russian | Russian |
| Israel | Esraeli | Hebrew |
| Greece | Greek | Greek |
| Turkey | Turkish | Turkish |
| Argentina | Argentinian | Spanish |

Exercise 2. Combine the words into sentences. Составьте предложения, используя следующие слова:

tickets; play; film; to book; amusing; pop-singer; prefer; horror films; actor;
boring; was over; snow; enjoyed; musical; super; opinion; make up my mind

1. What ... is on at the local cinema? 2. Let's book ... in advance. The ... is new and very 3. Elvis Presley is a famous American he had a lot of fans all over the

world. 4. What kind of films do you ...? — I like ... 5. What's your ... about the play? — Oh, I ... it from beginning to end. 6. Who is your favourite ...? — Laurence Olivier. His acting is ... 7. Did you like the TV programme yesterday? — No, it was so ... 8. "My Fair Lady" is a very popular ... 9. I can't ... where to go out tonight. — Let's go to the local club. 10. After the show ... we switched off the TV-set. 11. I'd like ... two seats for tomorrow. 12. Can I still get tickets for tonight's ...?

Exercise 3. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Write down three countries where the first language is English.
2. What language is spoken in Brazil?
3. What are people from Holland called?
4. Write down three languages spoken in Switzerland.
5. What language is spoken in Saudi Arabia?
6. What nationality are people from Sweden?
7. What language is spoken in Mexico?
8. What are people from Egypt called?
9. What is the first language in Israel?
10. Where do people speak Mandarin?

2. Sightseeing /Осмотр достопримечательностей

Memorize the following words and expressions. Запомните следующие слова и выражения.

| | |
|---|--|
| sight = place of interest | достопримечательность |
| to do the sightseeing | осматривать достопримечательность |
| to go sightseeing | совершить обзорную поездку по городу |
| to go on a sightseeing tour of a town | |
| to go on a tour of the castle/ the cathedral/ the art gallery | пойти на экскурсию по замку, собору, картинной галерее |
| guidebook | |
| map | путеводитель |
| to look round the shops | карта |
| to have a look round the shops | |
| to take photographs | пройтись по магазинам |
| to spend money | фотографировать |
| to get lost | тратить деньги |
| to go out | потеряться, заблудиться |
| to have a good time | пойти развлечься |
| to enjoy oneself | развлекаться, хорошо проводить время |
| temple | храм |
| castle | замок |
| cathedral | собор |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| market | рынок |
| fountain | фонтан |
| statue | статуя, памятник |
| palace | дворец |
| to be } packed with tourists | быть переполненным туристами |
| } touristy | |
| cosmopolitan | космополитичный, многонациональный |
| historical monument | исторический памятник |
| night-life | ночная жизнь (клубы, дискотеки и т. д.) |
| it's worth doing smth. | имеет смысл /стоит сделать что-то |
| it's worth spending a few days | в Глазго стоит провести несколько |
| in Glasgow | дней |

Exercise 1. Which of these places do you usually visit when you are on holiday?

Какие из этих мест вы посещаете , когда ездите отдыхать?

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| museums | art galleries | churches/cathedrals | tourist shops |
| concerts | discos / night clubs | castles/palaces/temples | |
| the cinema | markets | restaurants bars | the theatre |

Exercise 2. Confirm the information without repeating the same words.
Подтвердите информацию, не повторяя тех же самых слов.

Example: A: You've got quite a few pictures, haven't you?

B: Yes, we took lots of photos.

- A: Is it a nice city?
B: Yes, it's a
- A: There's a big mix of people in New York, isn't there?
B: Yes, it's very
- A: Was it very crowded?
B: Yes, it was
- A: There's a lot to do in the evenings, isn't there?
B: Yes, the
- A: Did you enjoy yourselves?
B: Yes, we

Exercise 3. Name a town or city in Russia which is:
Назовите город в России, которому соответствует одно из определений
(один и тот же город может упоминаться не более чем дважды):

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| lively | packed with tourists in the summer |
| cosmopolitan | famous for its historical monuments |
| very touristy | really worth visiting if you are interested in architecture |
| not worth visiting | |

Everyday English /Повседневный английский

Writing a postcard /Написание открытки

Exercise 1. Complete the postcard with the following words.

Заполните открытку, используя следующие слова:

packed; a look; market; spent; great time; galleries; lost; taken; sightseeing; souvenirs; go out.

Hi everyone, I've been in Paris for almost a week now and I'm having a ⁽¹⁾ _____. I spent the first few days ⁽²⁾ _____ - The Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, and all the usual tourist attractions. Most places are absolutely ⁽³⁾ _____ with tourists (it's the time of the year I suppose), so yesterday I decided to have ⁽⁴⁾ _____ round the shops and I bought a few ⁽⁵⁾ _____. Today I've been to a couple of very interesting art ⁽⁶⁾ _____. I got ⁽⁷⁾ _____ on my way back to the hotel but it didn't matter because I discovered a really fascinating ⁽⁸⁾ _____ with lots of little stalls selling just about everything from apples to antiques. I ate in the hotel the first night but usually I ⁽⁹⁾ _____ and have dinner in a restaurant - the food is fantastic. I'm afraid I've ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ a lot of money, but it's a great place and I've ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ lots of photographs so you'll be able to see for yourself when I get back home on the 24th. See you then, John

Exercise 2. Write a similar postcard to your friend imagine that you are on a sightseeing tour of one of the world capitals.

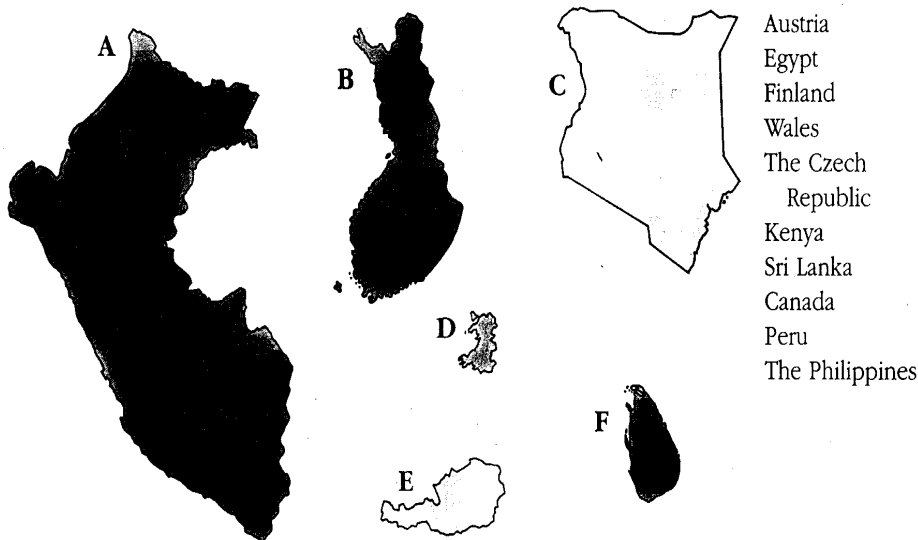
Напишите аналогичную открытку своему другу. Представьте себе, что вы приехали на экскурсию в одну из мировых столиц.

Classwork Assignment /Задания для аудиторного занятия

Exercise 1. How good is your world geography ? Work with your partner. Can you name the countries below ? Give yourselves one minute and choose your answers from the list.

Насколько хорошо вы знаете мировую географию? Работайте в паре. Можете ли вы назвать эти страны? За минуту выберите ответы из списка.

Exercise 2. Now find the capital city of each country you have chosen:



for example the capital city of Greece is Athens. Use the list below to help you.

Найдите название столицы каждой из выбранных вами стран: например, столица Греции – Афины. Вы можете воспользоваться следующим списком.

Nairobi / Ottawa / Cardiff / Vienna / Lima / Helsinki / Cairo / Colombo / Manila / Prague

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. / Закончите предложения.

1. Bangkok is the capital of.....
2. Buenos Aires is the capital of
3. Ankara is the capital of
4. Seoul is the capital of
5. Cairo is the capital of.....
6. Riyadh is the capital of
7. Athens is the capital of
8. Tel Aviv is the capital of
9. Stockholm is the capital of
10. Lisbon is the capital of

Exercise 4. a) Read the texts. Try to guess which countries are described.
Прочитайте тексты. Постарайтесь угадать о каких странах идет речь.

a) This country has a population of 14.7 million. The people are very cosmopolitan. They travel a lot, learn foreign languages, and buy many things from other countries. The people have a high standard of living. They own the most stereos and video cameras. They don't buy many motorbikes but they buy a lot of bicycles. The country has a large student population, and the highest percentage of single people.

b) This country has a population of 55.5 million. It has a strong economy and a lot of high technology industries, but not many people have home computers.

The people have small families and love food, but only their own national food. They smoke and drink more than their European neighbours, and they have more health problems.

c) This country has a population of 38.8 million. It is unusual in Europe because it has more single young men than single young women. It has about 20% unemployment but the tourist industry brings high seasonal employment. The people often borrow money but rarely borrow to buy houses. Many, however, have second holiday homes. Most people cook with gas, not electricity. They like low-alcohol drinks.

d) This country has a population of 56.5 million. It has the most marriages, but also the most divorces in Europe. Many people use credit cards, and they often borrow money, particularly to buy houses. They don't save very much. They own the most videos and home computers in Europe. They like food from many countries, but prefer their own national food. People from other countries generally don't like their food.

e) This country has a population of 57.3 million. The people have large families and often own a second holiday home. They love cars and motorbikes and own more than all other European countries. They spend a lot of money on clothes, but they don't buy many stereos and videos. Nearly every country in Europe loves the food of this country.

b) What are the capitals of the countries in 4a?

Назовите столицы стран из упр.4а.

c) Give some similar facts about Russia.

Подготовьте аналогичное сообщение о России.

Exercise 5. The Fact Sheet below is incomplete. Your teacher will ask you to complete it for homework. You can look up information in a library or ask your friends or colleagues for help. The last line is for your own country

Информационная таблица, приведенная ниже, нуждается в завершении. Закончите ее в качестве домашнего задания. Вы можете поискать нужную информацию в библиотеке или попросить друзей и коллег помочь вам. Последняя строчка оставлена для вашей родной страны.

| COUNTRY (language) | POPULATION | CAPITAL | CURRENCY | CLIMATE |
|------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM English | 57,750,000 | London | sterling | cool, rainy, fog in winter |
| SPAIN | 39,322,000 | Madrid | | sunny in the south but cold in the north |

| COUNTRY (language) | POPULATION | CAPITAL | CURRENCY | CLIMATE |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|---|
| Italian | 57,747,000 | | lira | cold winters in the north, hot and dry in summer |
| BELGIUM 1) 2) | 10,022,000 | | | cool and wet |
| JAPAN | | | | |
| TURKEY | | | | |
| | | | | |

Exercise 6. a) Discuss the following topics in groups.

Обсудите следующие темы в группах.

Pre-listening task

1. Where do people in your country like to go for their summer holidays?

Do they often go abroad or do they visit other parts of their own country?

2. Do many people go for winter holidays? Where would you like to go for a winter holiday? Somewhere hot or somewhere cold?



b) You will hear three people giving advice about visiting their country in the month of January. Listen and make notes in the chart.

Вы услышите советы трех людей с посещением их стран в январе. Послушайте и сделайте пометки в таблице.

| | Weather and clothes | Things to do | Food and drink |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |

Вам могут понадобиться следующие слова:

inflation

инфляция

feijoada

бразильское национальное блюдо из бобов и мяса

caipirinha

бразильский напиток из рома и лимонного сока

| | |
|----------------|--|
| mosque | мечеть |
| kofta | египетские национальные |
| kebab | мясные блюда |
| falafel } } | египетское национальное блюдо из бобов и зелени |
| fondue | швейцарское национальное блюдо из расплавленного сыра с вином |

c) Answer the questions.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Can you guess which countries they are talking about? What helped you?
2. Which two people talk about sports? Which sports?
3. Which two people talk about money? What do they say?
4. Which holiday do you think is the most cultural? Why?
5. Which of the three places would you most like to visit in January? Why?

d) What advice can you give about visiting Russia in January?

Какой совет вы можете дать тому, кто хочет посетить Россию в январе?

Exercise 7. Read the text and take down the names of London's places of interest.

Прочтите текст и выпишите названия лондонских достопримечательностей.

LONDON

Let us go sightseeing in London and visit the principal places of interest. We'll start our tour from Trafalgar Square, which is the geographical centre of London. Trafalgar Square is also a historical place. In the middle of it is the famous Nelson Column, which was built in memory of Admiral Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. Here, there is also the National Gallery with its wonderful collection of works from the British, French, Dutch, Italian and Spanish schools. Now we go down Whitehall, and turn to the right to a quiet street. This is the famous Downing Street and house No.10 is the residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

And now we are in Westminster. It is the most important part of London. Here you see the Houses of Parliament. It is a beautiful building with two towers: the Clock Tower with Big Ben and the Victoria Tower with the national flag over it. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey. Many English kings and queens were crowned and are buried there.

Another interesting sight in the West End is Hyde Park. It is the largest of London parks and is famous for its Speaker's Corner which attracts a lot of tourists. The West End is full of museums, art galleries, the best theatres, cinemas, expensive clubs and shops.

Now we take a bus and go to the City, which is a small area but is the business and commercial heart of London. Very few people live there. All the main banks and offices are situated in the City. In the centre of the City there is the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Tower has a very long history. It used to be a fortress, a royal residence, then a prison, and now it is a museum.

A visit to London is full of surprises. If you are in Piccadilly Circus you can meet very strange-looking young people wearing all kinds of fancy clothes, speaking different languages.

Exercise 8. a) Read and act out the dialogues.

Прочитайте и инсценируйте диалоги.

Dialogues

1. *Elizabeth:* Hi, Edward! I know you're going to England for your vacation.

Edward: Yes, I am. I've always wanted to go there. We shall visit England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Elizabeth: You think you will be able to see all these within a month?

Edward: I hope so.

Elizabeth: Only Americans would ever think of having a holiday like that. Now, we English like to take our time.

Edward: Since when? Remember that aunt of yours who came over and who saw everything from the Empire State Building to Disneyland, and from the Grand Canyon to Niagara Falls in about ten days?

Elizabeth: She's an exception.

2. —What's Whitehall? Is it a building?

— A building? But it isn't. It's a street.

— Oh, it's a street, isn't it? What is it famous for?

— It's the street where all the government offices are.

— By the way, what's the beautiful building over there?

— It's the Houses of Parliament.

— The houses? But there's only one house, isn't there?

— Quite right. But it's the Houses because British Parliament has two Houses — the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

3. — How long are you going to stay in London?

— Three days. But I'd like to see the sights of London. What should I see first?

— What are you interested in?

— I'm interested in historical places.

— Then you should see Parliament Square, Trafalgar Square, the Tower and St. Paul's Cathedral.

— Do you think it is possible to see everything in such a short time?

— Well, you might, if you don't stay long in one place.

— No, I just want to take a glimpse and I hope I'll have a general idea

of what London is.

4. A. —Excuse me, could I ask you what you think of New York?
B. — Oh, the food is the best we have ever eaten, and the people are the friendliest.
C. —The traffic is the worst we have ever seen. And the noise is terrible.
5. —Could you tell me what you think of New York?
— Oh, yes, certainly. I love the atmosphere, the music in the streets, the noise, colours. But the architecture is the worst I have ever seen.
6. —You are from London, aren't you?
— Yes, I am.
— Is it your first visit to the U.S.?
— Oh, no, not at all.
— Oh, I see. Can you tell me where you've been?
— Well, I've been to Washington, New York, Boston and San Francisco.
— How do you like it here?
— Well, Washington is a great city. It's so different from New York. It is more quiet, the air is fresh and I love the architecture. And it isn't so big as New York, though it's the capital.

b) Make similar dialogues about a visit to Moscow.

Составьте аналогичные диалоги о пребывании в Москве.

Homework Assignment /Упражнения для домашнего задания

Перед выполнением домашнего задания обратитесь к грамматическому комментарию в конце юнити.

Exercise 1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя Present Perfect:

- 1) Have you ever been to Great Britain or the US?
- 2) Have you had your leave this year?
- 3) Have you seen the new film?
- 4) What films have you seen this month?
- 5) Have you come by the metro today?
- 6) Have you had your lunch yet? What have you had for lunch?
- 7) What books have you read lately?
- 8) How long have you worked here?
- 9) How long have you been married?
- 10) Have you been to the shop today? What have you bought? How much have you paid?
- 11) Do you learn English? When did you begin to learn it? Did you know English when you were a child? How long have you learned English?

- 12) Have you read any English books?
- 13) Does your wife/husband know English? How well does she/he know it?
How long has she/he learned it?
- 14) Have you ever spoken to English-speaking foreigners? When did you speak to them? Was it difficult for you to speak English?

Exercise 2. Закончите предложения, используя слова в скобках. Все предложения содержат Present Perfect.

Model: It's cold in the room (the window/be open/for a long time).

*The window **has been** open for a long time.*

1. Peter isn't in class (he/be ill/for a week). 2. She doesn't know the way there (she/never/be there). 3. He knows English well (he/live in England/for three years). 4. Don't ask me about the film (I/not to see/it). 5. Don't describe the place to me (I/be there/several times). 6. I know him very well (we/be friends/since childhood). 7. How is he? (I/not to see him/lately). 8. There is nobody in the house (Everybody/to leave). 9. I am not hungry (I/have lunch/already). 10. I don't need the menu (I/make an order). 11. She is too thin (She/be on a diet/for a month). 12. Have a cup of tea with me (I/bake/a new cake).

Exercise 3. Напишите возможные ответы на вопросы, используя Present Perfect.

Write the possible answers. Use Present Perfect.

Например: A: Why are you looking so happy?

B: I have won the first prize.

1. Why are you looking so happy?
2. Why are you looking so sad?
3. Why is your friend so angry?
4. Why is Ann crying?
5. Why are the students laughing?

(to get a letter from home; to pass an exam; to fail an exam; to lose one's bag; to hear a funny story; to get a ticket to the Bolshoi; to hear bad news; to win the first prize; to hear good news ...)

Exercise 4. Составьте предложения о следующих людях.

Making positive and negative sentences. Make sentences about the following people.

Example: Alice is a journalist. meet/a lot of famous people

She has met a lot of famous people. not be/on television.

She hasn't been on television.

- a. Robert Swan is an explorer.
be/North Pole

see/polar bears

never/get lost

b. Bill and Sophie are unemployed.

not have/a job for six months

not have/a holiday since Christmas

not be/the cinema for a year

c. Sandra is a tennis player.

play/since she was six

not win/a senior competition

never play/at Wimbledon

Exercise 5. Задайте вопросы следующим людям, используя конструкцию “have you ever...?”

Ask the following people questions about their experiences.

Example: a racing driver - have accident?

Have you ever had an accident?

a. an explorer - get lost?

_____?

b. an actress - forget your words?

_____?

c. a mountaineer - climb Mount Everest?

_____?

d. a window cleaner - fall off your ladder?

_____?

e. a singer - have a number one record?

_____?

f. an electrician - have an electric shock?

_____?

Exercise 6. Заполните пропуски словами “for” или “since”.

Put **for** or **since** into each gap.

a. I haven't seen Keith _____ a while.

b. He's been in China _____ January.

c. He works for a company called KMP. He has worked for them _____

several years.

d. He and his wife have lived next to me _____ their son, Tom, was born.

e. I have known them _____ many years.

f. We have been friends _____ we were at university together.

g. His wife, Carrie, is a designer. She has had her own studio _____ six months.

h. I'm looking after Tom today. He's been at my house _____ 8.00 this morning.

Exercise 7. Выберите из каждой пары предложений верное и отметьте его галочкой:

Choosing the correct form

In the following pairs of sentences, one verb form is right and one is wrong. Put a tick (✓) next to the right one, and a cross (X) next to the wrong one.

Example: I saw Peter yesterday. (✓) I have seen Peter yesterday. (X)

a. What did you do last night?

What have you done last night?

b. I went to many countries in my life.

I have been to many countries in my life.

c. He went to Greece two years ago.

He has been to Greece two years ago.

d. I study English for three years.

I have studied English for three years.

e. I have known Mary for three weeks.

I have known Mary since three weeks.

f. Where have you bought your shoes?

Where did you buy your shoes?

Exercise 8. Заполните пропуски нужными формами глаголов в скобках. Используйте формы Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Simple.

Put the verb in brackets in the correct tense, the Present Perfect, the Past Simple, or the Present Simple.

Dennis Heal (a) _____ (be) a politician. He (b) _____ (go) to Oxford University in 1950, and in 1957 he (c) _____ (become) a Member of Parliament for the Labour Party. He (d) _____ (be) an MP since then. He (e) _____ (be) Defence Minister from 1964 -70. He (f) _____ (write) three books, including his autobiography *The Time of my Life*, and a spy story called *The Time to Run*. He is married to the artist, Edna Heal, and they have two children. They (g) _____ (live) in Oxford for 15 years, then (h) _____ (move) to London in 1970. They now (i) _____ (live) in a house in Cadogan Square in central London.

Exercise 9. Напишите вопросы о Деннисе Хиле, соответствующие данным ответам.

Write in the questions to ask about Dennis Heal.

Example: What does he do? He's a politician.

- a. 'When _____ ?'
'In 1950.'
- b. 'When _____ ?'
'In 1957.'
- c. 'How long _____ ?'
'Since 1957.'
- d. 'When _____ ?'
'From 1964-70.'
- e. 'How many _____ ?'
'Three.'
- f. '_____ he ever _____ a spy story?'
'Yes, he has. It's called *The Time to Run*.'
- g. 'What _____ ?'
'She's an artist.'
- h. 'How many _____ ?'
'Two.'
- i. 'How long _____ ?'
'For fifteen years.'
- j. 'When _____ ?'
'In 1970.'
- k. 'Where _____ ?'
'In a house in Cadogan Square in central London.'
- l. 'How long _____ ?'
'Since 1970.'

Exercise 10. Подготовьте небольшую экскурсию по центру Москвы. Расскажите об основных достопримечательностях.

Exercise 11. Translate sentences from Russian into English.

- 1. A: Ты когда-нибудь был в Англии?
Б: Да. Я ездил в Лондон прошлым летом.
- 2. Лондон – один из самых красивых городов, какие я когда-либо видел.
- 3. В Лондоне много старых зданий и памятников истории.
- 4. Туристы приезжают со всего мира, чтобы посетить Британский музей.
- 5. В Лондоне много отличных ресторанов, где подают итальянскую, французскую, китайскую, индийскую, греческую еду. Иногда трудно найти английский ресторан.
- 6. Здание Парламента расположено на реке Темзе рядом с Вестминстерским аббатством.

7. Мне хотелось бы поехать в Италию. Я так много слышал о Риме и восхитительной итальянской пицце.
8. Я живу в Париже около года, и я завел здесь много друзей.
9. Многие красивые города стали слишком переполнены туристами.
10. Если я буду путешествовать по Англии, стоит ли посетить Стратфорд?
11. Мы потратили много денег на сувениры, накупили подарки всем нашим друзьям.
12. Я никогда не был в настоящем старинном замке.
13. А: Сколько снимков ты сделал?
Б: Около пятидесяти. И у меня еще осталось две пленки.
14. Это большое здание с высокими колоннами. Наша семья владеет им двести лет.
15. Я купил путеводитель и карту Вены, так что я не потеряюсь.

УРОК 2

LESSON 2

Essential Vocabulary /Глоссарий

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| to add | [æd] | добавлять, прибавлять |
| arrangement | [ə'reɪndʒmənt] | договоренность, соглашение |
| to await | [ə'weɪt] | ожидать |
| to charge | [tʃɑ:dʒ] | брать плату |
| coach | [kəʊtʃ] | экскурсионный автобус, междугородный автобус |
| customs | [ˈkʌstəmz] | таможня |
| to go through customs | | проходить таможенный досмотр |
| to declare | [dɪ'kleə] | здесь: предъявлять вещи, подлежащие обложению пошлиной |
| duty | | пошлина |
| duty free | | не подлежащий обложению пошлиной |
| gorgeous | [ˈɡɔ:dʒəs] | великолепный |
| guard | [ɡɑ:d] | проводник, кондуктор на ж.д. |
| gymnasium | [dʒɪmˈneɪzjəm] | спортивный зал |
| hairdryer | | фен |
| inn | [ɪn] | маленькая гостиница, таверна |
| insect | [ˈɪnsækt] | насекомое |
| to keep to smth. | | придерживаться чего-либо |
| label | | ярлык, бирка |
| leisure | [ˈleɪʒə] | досуг, отдых |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---|
| liable to smth. | | подлежащий чему-либо (например, обложению пошлиной) |
| note | [nəʊt] | справка |
| overnight | [ˈəʊvəˈnaɪt] | на всю ночь |
| plant | [plɑːnt] | растение |
| plenty of smth. | [ˈplenti] | много множество чего-либо |
| prior | [praɪə] | предыдущий, предварительный |
| rate | [reɪt] | расценка, ставка |
| route | [ruːt] | маршрут |
| scenery | | пейзаж, природа |
| space | [speɪs] | место, пространство |
| spot | [spɒt] | место, уголок |
| to spread | [sprɛd] | раскладывать, распространять, распределять |
| unique | [juːˈniːk] | уникальный |
| valley | [ˈvæli] | долина |
| to wander | [ˈwɒndə] | ходить, бродить |

Vocabulary Work / Работа со словарем

In the country / За городом

Exercise 1. Memorize the following words and expressions.

Выучите следующие слова и выражения.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| to go on holiday | ехать в отпуск |
| apartment | квартира, снимаемая на время отпуска (British) |
| seaside | морское побережье |
| tent | палатка |
| campsite | палаточный городок |
| seaside resort | морской курорт |
| to sunbathe | загорать (принимать солнечные ванны) |
| to lie on the beach | лежать на пляже |
| to get a suntan | загореть (покрыться загаром) |
| suntan lotion | лосьон для загара |
| to protect your skin | защитить вашу кожу |
| sunburn | солнечный ожог |
| to get sunburn | обгореть на солнце |
| sunblock | тент, навес |
| beach umbrella | пляжный зонт |
| rock | скала, большой камень |
| cliff | утес, обрыв |
| rough sea | бурное море |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| wave | волна |
| sand | песок |
| sandy | песчаный |
| yacht | яхта |
| to be seasick | страдать морской болезнью |
| to get away | уехать |
| peace and quiet | мир и покой /тишина |
| the country = the countryside | загородная местность |
| to put one's feet up | (дословно) задрать ноги: отдыхать, расслабиться, ничего не делать |
| to go for a stroll | прогуливаться |
| to go hiking | пойти в поход |
| to have a picnic | устроить пикник |

Exercise 2. Write down at least 5 words beginning with “sun”.
Запишите по крайней мере 5 слов, начинающихся с “sun”.

Exercise 3. Match a word from the left with a word from the right to form 8 words or phrases.

Подберите пары слов из левой и правой колонки, так чтобы составить 8 слов или выражений.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. sandy | waves |
| 2. suntan | bathe |
| 3. beach | beach |
| 4. rough | lotion |
| 5. sun | sea |
| 6. sea | cliff |
| 7. big | side |
| 8. steep | umbrella |

Exercise 4. Answer the questions.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Why do most people go to seaside resorts?
2. Why do people sunbathe?
3. Why do they use sunblock?
4. Why do they use suntan lotion?
5. How does it feel if you get sunburn?
6. What sport requires big waves?
7. Have you been in a boat when the sea was very rough? Were you seasick?

Exercise 5. Complete the text with suitable words or phrases.

Заполните пропуски подходящими словами или выражениями.

I live and work in Milan but I like to (1)..... at the weekend if possible. My parents have a small house in the (2)..... about 100 kilometres from Milan, and it's a great place to go if you want a bit of peace and (3)..... In the summer you can just (4)..... by the pool during the hottest part of the day, then in the evening go for a (5)..... through the village or over the fields. Sometimes we go out for the whole day and have a (6)..... somewhere, by the lake or next to one of the many vineyards.

Exercise 6. Fill the gaps with a suitable word. One word only for each gap. Answer the questions.

Заполните пропуски подходящими словами (по одному слову на каждый пропуск). Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Would you prefer a holiday in a seaside or a holiday in the country?
2. Would you prefer to stay in one place, or would you rather (= prefer to) go to places?
3. Would you prefer to spend your time on a beach or would you rather go for long walks?
4. Would you prefer to stay in a hotel or an apartment?
5. Would you prefer to eat in a restaurant or have a in the open air?
6. Would you prefer somewhere that was quite lively, or would you rather go to a place where there was peace and?

Everyday English / Повседневный английский

Reserving Hotel Accommodation / Заказ номера в гостинице

Exercise 1. Деловое письмо состоит из нескольких обязательных частей, которое располагаются на месте в установленном порядке:

- 1) heading – заголовок: адрес отправителя и дата написания письма – в правом верхнем углу. Помните, что адрес начинается с номера дома. Например:

15 Gore Road
Claspham
London S.W.
January 22, 1998

- 2) inside address – внутренний адрес: адрес получателя. Если вам известно имя и должность получателя, они пишутся над адресом. Внутренний адрес располагается в левой части письма ниже вашего адреса.

Например: Mr H.Buford Fisher, Chief
Public Information Service
United Nations, UN Plaza
New York, New York

Когда вы заказываете номер в гостинице, имя получателя, как правило, не указывается.

Например: The Hilton Hotel
New Oxford Street
London, S.W.

- 3) salutation – обращение. Располагается в левой части листа непосредственно над текстом письма. В Британской деловой переписке принято обращение “dear” – “дорогой”.

Например:

Dear Mr Fisher – к мужчине

Dear Ms/Miss /Mrs Blake – к женщине

Если вам неизвестно имя и пол получателя, используется стандартная форма обращения:

Dear Sir or Madam – дорогой сэр или мадам.

Обращение отделяется от текста письма запятой.

- 4) Body – основной текст письма. Начинается с красной строки. В письмах в гостиницу часто встречаются следующие стандартные фразы:

I would like to book a single /double room at your hotel for 5 nights from May 5th to May 10th.

Я хотела бы заказать одноместный /двухместный номер в вашей гостинице на 5 суток – с 5^{го} по 10^е мая.

Will you please reserve for me a single room with a shower for a fortnight from June 8th to the June 22nd.

Не могли бы вы оставить для меня одноместный номер с душем на две недели: с восьмого по двадцать второе июня.

Please let me know your rates.

Сообщите, пожалуйста, ваши расценки.

- 5) Ending – завершающая часть. Начинается с красной строки. Содержит ваши примечания или пожелания. Если вы хотите получить ответ на свое письмо, наиболее употребляемая фраза:

I look forward to hearing from you.

(С нетерпением) жду вашего ответа.

- 6) Complimentary close – прощальная фраза. Располагается примерно по центру или в левой части страницы строкой ниже текста письма.

Если вам неизвестно имя адресата, чаще всего употребляется фраза:

Yours faithfully – преданный вам.

Если имя адресата известно, используется фраза:

Yours sincerely – искренне ваш.

Прощальная фраза отделяется от подписи запятой.

- 7) Signature – подпись. Подпись от руки ставится под прощальной фразой. Строго над ней печатается имя отправителя. Деловое письмо, как правило, должно содержать и рукописную подпись, и напечатанное имя.

Exercise 2. Прочтите письмо, обратите внимание на его части и изложение.

A formal letter

The diagram shows a formal letter with several annotations pointing to specific parts:

- Could I ... and Could you ... are more polite than Can...** points to the opening of the letter.
- Always write the post code at the end of the address.** points to the address block.
- Write Dear Sir or Madam if you do not know the name of the person you are writing to.** points to the salutation.
- Remember! There are no short forms in a formal letter.** points to the body of the letter.
- This is the usual ending if we want a reply to a letter.** points to the closing phrase.
- If you do not know the name of the person you are writing to, write Yours faithfully, not Yours sincerely.** points to the signature.

Letter Content:

17 Blundell Road
Cromer
Norfolk MP2 6QR

17 March 1993

The Receptionist
Clifton Hotel
Loughborough Road
Leicester LE7 9PO

Dear Sir or Madam

I would like to book a single room at your hotel for the nights of 12, 13 and 14 April. Could I possibly have a quiet room with a bath?

I understand you have a restaurant. Could you tell me what time the restaurant closes?

Please let me know if you need a deposit or a credit card number.

Thank you very much/
I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully.

Peter West

Exercise 3. Напишите письмо по следующему адресу:

Alexandra Hotel
Cliff Road
Lyme Regis
Dorset RG 6 8 TY.

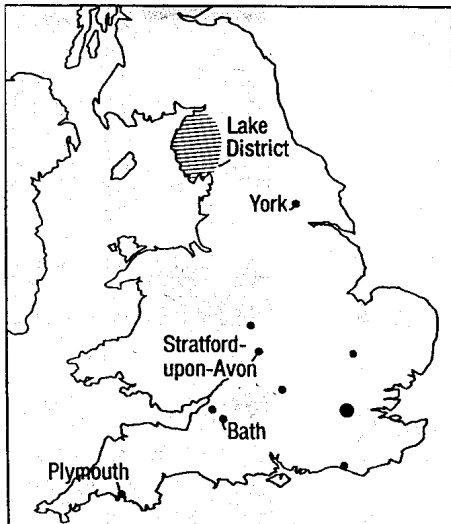
Вам нужен одноместный номер с ванной на 4 дня в следующем месяце. Желательно выбрать номер с видом на море (with a view of the sea). Попросите прислать рекламную брошюру гостиницы (a brochure of the hotel).



Classwork Assignment / Задания для аудиторного занятия


Exercise 1. a) Look at the map of the United Kingdom. Now close the book. How many names of towns and cities do you remember?

Посмотрите на карту Соединенного Королевства. Теперь закройте книгу. Сколько названий городов вы запомнили?



b) Look at this map. Some of the towns have been labelled for you. Can you name any of the others?

Посмотрите на эту карту. Некоторые названия городов уже подписаны. Можете ли вы назвать остальные?

 c) Now listen to Amy and Ted who are planning a touring holiday in the UK. As you listen, see if you can mark their route on your map.

Теперь прослушайте разговор Эми и Теда, которые планируют путешествие по Соединенному Королевству. Во время прослушивания постарайтесь отметить на карте их маршрут.

Exercise 2. a) Now look at this page of advertisements from an accommodation guide to the Lake District. Work with a partner and answer Yes or No to questions 1-5.

Теперь посмотрите на рекламные объявления о гостиницах Озерного Края. В паре ответьте на вопросы под объявлениями.

GRASMERE HOTEL

Rooms: 4 single, 5 double

Shower/bath: in most rooms

Rates: bed and breakfast, single from £20 to £25, double from £30 to £35

Parking: 9 spaces

COUNTRYWAYS

Rooms: 1 single, 5 double/twin

Shower/bath: in all rooms

Rates: bed and breakfast, single from £29.95 to £37.35, double from £39.95 to £42.00

Parking: 10 spaces

WASHINGTON HOTEL

Rooms: 16 single, 21 double/twin

Shower/bath: in most rooms

Rates: bed and breakfast, single from £21 to £32 double from £32 to £45

Parking: 20 spaces

Animals taken by prior arrangement. A warm welcome and high standard await you at the Washington. It offers good value for business people and tourists alike. All rooms have colour TV, radio, tea and coffee, hairdryer and telephone. The Washington Supper Room offers reasonably priced dinners

Closed: 1 week Christmas.

REDWOOD LODGE

Rooms: 112 double/twin.

Shower/bath: in all rooms

Rates: bed and breakfast, single from £60 to £75, double from £70 to £85

Parking: 1,000 spaces, coach parking
Redwood Lodge is a unique hotel and leisure centre. All bedrooms are furnished with colour TV/radio, tea/coffee-making facilities, trouser-presses and hairdryers. During their stay, hotel guests become members of Europe's largest country club which boasts squash, tennis, badminton, snooker, swimming pools, sauna, solarium, gymnasium, cinema, coffee shop and 4 bars.

from Monday to Thursday. The hotel's pleasant and convenient location makes it ideal for exploring.

ORCHARD HOUSE

Rooms: 1 single, 3 double/twin

Rates: bed and breakfast, single £11.75, double £23.50

Parking: 8 spaces

- 1. Orchard House is the cheapest hotel.
- 2. The Washington Hotel has a bath or shower in all rooms.
- 3. Country Ways has more double than single rooms.
- 4. All the rooms in Redwood Lodge have a bathroom.
- 5. The Grasmere Hotel charges up to £40 a night for a double room.

| Yes | No |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

b) Amy and Ted want a small hotel, two single rooms (preferably with bath/shower), at not more than £22 a night each. Which hotel was their first choice ? Which hotel was their second choice ?

Эми и Тед хотят остановиться в маленькой гостинице и занять две отдельные комнаты (желательно с ванной/душем) по цене не более чем £22 за ночь с человека. Какой гостинице они отдали предпочтение? Какой они выбрали запасной вариант?

Exercise 3. a) Complete the letter with the following words.

Закончите письмо используя следующие слова:

faithfully; single; from; would; or; dear; for; with; to.

7 Ashley Villas
Periton Place
Bath B12 65R
Avon
April 12th 1996

.....Sir/Madam
I like to book two
rooms 3 nightsAugust 8th

to August 10th. If possible I would
likehave rooms either a
bath a shower. Thank you.

Yours,
Anny Nouthier (Mrs.)

b) Write a letter to book accommodation in one of the hotels in ex.2a.

Напишите письмо, чтобы заказать номер в одной из гостиниц из
упр.2a.

Exercise 4. a) Read and translate the postcards.

Прочтите и переведите открытки.

b) Answer the questions about the postcards.

Ответьте на вопросы об открытках.

May 4th
Am staying in a small inn in
the mountains - you can just
see it in the photograph! The
view from my window is
fantastic - snow on the
mountain tops and a lake
nearby. Am getting plenty of
fresh air + exercise - the
nearest shop is 2 kms away
at the bottom of the valley!

See you soon, love, Oly

Gerry Gregson,
Sharpwick Cottage
Inverkeilor,
nr. Arbroath,
Angus,
Scotland

Hi!
26/7
This is a great place. We're
walking miles in these
forests and never meet
anyone. Have taken lots
of photos - the plants
and flowers are
beautiful - some we've
never seen before.
Will ring you when
we get back. See you,
H. & D.

Mrs E. Shelgrove,
14 Rookery Road
Ratford,
Notts.
U.K.

15th August
The beaches round here
are lovely. We've
been swimming every
morning although the
sea is quite cold. In
the afternoons we
sunbathe or wander
into the town which is
full of interesting shops.
Hope all's well, Katy



Yvonne Meadoway,
16, Station Road,
READING,
Berks.

Sept. 2nd
We're camping beside this
lake which is a nice spot
to be if you like insects!
They certainly like us.
Otherwise everything's fine -
plenty to do sailing,
swimming and water-skiing.
Beautiful scenery too. Hope
to see you when we return,

J+J xxx

Mr John Jacobs
9 The Dippens,
Shifnal,
SHROPSHIRE

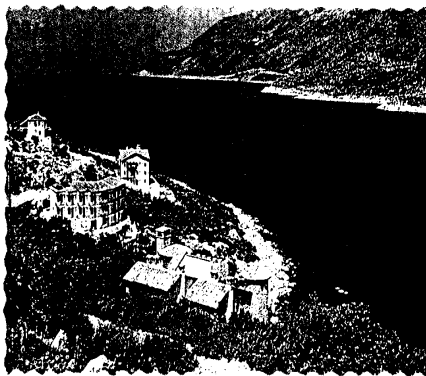
1. Who is on holiday by the coast ?
2. Who has to walk downhill to go shopping ?
3. Who is finding life uncomfortable ?
4. Who is getting the most exercise ?

c) Look at the two pictures below. Choose one of these and write a postcard to a friend or someone in your family. Remember to say where you are and what you are doing.

Посмотрите на картинки. Выберите одну из них и напишите открытку из этого места вашему другу или родственнику. Не забудьте описать, где вы находитесь и чем занимаетесь.



2



3



4



Exercise 5. Look at the different texts below. Listen to the various people talking and fill in the missing information. You will need to write one word, a short phrase or some numbers. You will hear everything twice.

Посмотрите на тексты, приведенные ниже. Прослушайте высказывания разных людей и заполните пропуски недостающей информацией. Вам нужно будет вписать слово, короткую фразу или несколько цифр. Вы прослушаете пленку дважды.

Listening

4

2

5

1

3

3

Exercise 6. a) Going Through Customs.

Прохождение таможенного досмотра.

Customs Official: Is this your suitcase, sir?

Traveller: Yes, that's right. Shall I open it?

C.O.: Do, please. Have you got anything to declare?

T: No, I don't think so. I've got some cigarettes for my own use.

C.O.: How many packets?

T: Only three packets. I think they are duty free?

C.O.: Yes, of course. Have you got any things liable to duty?

T: No, I haven't.

C.O.: Thank you, sir.

T: Thank you.

a) Make a similar dialogue. Speak to a Customs Official about the contents of your suitcase.

Составьте аналогичный диалог. Побеседуйте с таможенником о содержимом вашего чемодана.

Homework Assignment /Упражнения для домашнего задания

Перед выполнением домашнего задания обратитесь к грамматическому комментарию в конце юниты.

Exercise 1. Впишите вторую и третью форму глаголов в соответствующие колонки. Обратите внимание на то, что три из глаголов правильные.

| Infinitive | Past Simple | Past participle |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| come | <u>came</u> | <u>come</u> |
| arrive | <u>arrived</u> | <u>arrived</u> |
| leave | _____ | _____ |
| write | _____ | _____ |
| speak | _____ | _____ |
| see | _____ | _____ |
| have | _____ | _____ |
| do | _____ | _____ |
| meet | _____ | _____ |
| start | _____ | _____ |
| read | _____ | _____ |
| give | _____ | _____ |
| finish | _____ | _____ |

| | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| take | _____ | _____ |
| buy | _____ | _____ |

Exercise 2. Заполните пропуски глаголами из рамки в форме Present Perfect.

Use one of the verbs in the box to fill each gap. Put the verb in the Present Perfect. Use each verb once, except **be** (five times) and **have** (twice).

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------------|------|-----|------|----------|----|
| travel | meet | hunt | have (x 2) | ride | see | live | be (x 5) | do |
|--------|------|------|------------|------|-----|------|----------|----|

My grandfather is 96 years old. When he was born, Queen Victoria was still on the throne. Since then, there (a)___ four different kings and a queen on the throne of the United Kingdom. He (b)_____ the Queen on several occasions. In 1959 he was a soldier in New Zealand when she came to visit, and in 1972 he went to a garden party at Buckingham Palace. He (c)_____ a lot especially in the Far East. He (d)_____ the Taj Mahal in India and the Pyramids in Egypt. He (e)_____ big game in Africa, and (f)_____ a camel across the Sahara Desert. He says that the most beautiful place he (g)_____ to is Kathmandu in Nepal. He (h)_____ married twice. His first wife died when she was 32. He met his second wife while he was travelling round France by bike. He and his wife, Eleanor, (i)_____ married for 50 years, and they (j)_____ in the same cottage in the country since they got married. He says that he (k)_____ never _____ ill in his life. He (l)_____ a cold sometimes, of course, but nothing serious. The secret of good health, according to my grandfather, is exercise. He goes swimming every day. He (m)_____ since he was a boy. He also has a glass of whisky every night! He (n)_____ certainly _____ an interesting life. I hope he lives to be a hundred!

Exercise 3. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы. Вопросы a-d относятся к тексту "My grandfather" (упр.2)

Answer the following questions about 'My grandfather' in exercise 2 and about you. Use short answers.

Example: 'Has your grandfather been married for a long time?'

'Yes, he has.'

a. 'Has he ever met the Queen?'

_____,

b. 'Has he often been ill?'

_____.

c. 'Have he and his wife lived in their house for a long time?'

_____.

d. 'Has he had an interesting life?'

_____.

e. 'Have you ever been to Mexico?'

- f. 'Have you ever tried Chinese food?'
 g. 'Has your teacher ever been angry with you?'
 h. 'Have you ever forgotten to do your homework?'

Exercise 4. Прочтите текст и подчеркните верные глагольные формы.
 Read about Monica Cox and underline the correct verb forms.



Monica Cox

Tennis player

MONICA COX is a tennis player. She (a) *won/has won* many tournaments in her life. She (b) *started/has started* playing tennis with her father when she was three years old. Two years ago she (c) *went/has gone* to America to a famous tennis school in California. Monica and her father (d) *travelled/have travelled* to many countries. Last month they (e) *went/have gone* to a tournament in Australia. Monica (f) *played/has played* well, but she (g) *didn't win/hasn't won*. She (h) *didn't play/hasn't played* at Wimbledon yet, but she hopes to do so next year.

Exercise 5. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы о Монике Кокс.
 Write short answers to the questions about Monica Cox.

Examples: Has Monica won many competitions?

Yes, she has.

Did she go to America two years ago?

Yes, she did.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a. Did she start playing tennis when she was three? | _____ |
| b. Did she go to America when she was three? | _____ |
| c. Have Monica and her father travelled a lot? | _____ |
| d. Have they ever been to Australia? | _____ |
| e. Did they go to Australia last month? | _____ |
| f. Did she win the competition? | _____ |
| g. Has she won Wimbledon yet? | _____ |

Exercise 6. Составьте с данными словами вопросы конструкции "Have you ever ...?" и прочитайте ответы Пола. По каждому пункту составьте предложения о Поле.

Например: Paul has been to Paris three times.

He has never travelled through the Euro Tunnel.
Use the words to write questions with *ever*, and read the answers about Paul.

Examples:

Paris?

Have you ever been to Paris?

Yes, I have, three times.

travel through the Euro Tunnel?

Have you ever travelled through the Euro Tunnel?

No, never.

a. London?

_____ ? Yes, I have, twice.

b. try Indonesian food?

_____ ? No, never.

c. America?

_____ ? Yes, I have, once.

d. ride a camel?

_____ ? No, I haven't.

e. fly in Concorde?

_____ ? No, never.

Exercise 7. Напишите предложения в Past Simple, используя обстоятельства времени, данные в скобках.

Write sentences in the Past Simple using the time expressions in brackets.

Example: I've seen the latest *Batman* film. (last week)

I saw it last week.

a. The taxi has arrived. (five minutes ago)

It _____

b. We've seen the Taj Mahal. (in 1987)

c. She's written the letter. (yesterday)

d. I've done my homework. (after supper)

e. They've had lunch. (at twelve o'clock)

Exercise 8. Выберите подходящее обстоятельство времени и

поместите его на нужное место в предложении.

Choose one of the adverbs in brackets and put it in the correct place in the sentence. Only one of the adverbs in each pair is correct.

Example: We went out to a restaurant. (ever/yesterday)

We went out to a restaurant yesterday.

a. I saw Jim ten days. (ago/ever)

b. Have you tried Japanese food? (last year/ever)

c. Have you finished writing your book? (yet/ever)

d. I have seen anyone who eats more than you. (ever/never)

e. Are there any letters? I've seen the postman. (ago/just)

Exercise 9. Составьте предложения с “yet”, не меняя смысловой нагрузки данных предложений.

Rewrite the sentences with *yet*.

Example: Sarah and Tom are going to have lunch.

They haven't had it yet.

a. Mary's going to wash her hair.

b. Mr and Mrs Gibbs are going to see Buckingham Palace.

c. John's going to have a shower.

d. Bill and I are going to move house next week.

e. My aunt is going to give me a birthday present.

Exercise 10. Составьте с данными словами вопросы с “yet” и дайте на них утвердительные ответы, используя слово “just”.

Use the words to write questions with *yet*, then write answers *with just*.

Example: you/tidy your room?

A: Have you tidied your room yet?

B: Yes, I've just tidied it.

a. Ann/speak to the bank manager?

A: _____?

B: Yes, _____ to him.

b. Mark/make a cup of tea?

A: _____?

B: Yes, _____ one.

c. do/your homework?

A: _____ ?

B: Yes, _____ it.

d. Mr Jones read the report?

A: _____ ?

B: Yes, _____ it.

e. you/call a taxi?

A: _____ ?

B: Yes, _____ one.

Exercise 11. Приближается Рождество. Прочитайте список того, что Роджер и Хелен собираются сделать и напишите предложения с “yet” и “already”. То, что сделано, отмечено галочкой, то, что еще не сделано, крестиком.

It's Christmas! Look at the list of what Roger and Helen have to do, and complete the sentences. Use **yet** and **already**.

| <i>Things to do</i> | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ----- | |
| <u>Roger</u> | |
| Buy Helen's present | ✓ |
| Buy a bike for Tom | ✗ |
| Buy a doll for Harriet | ✗ |
| Order the turkey | ✓ |
| <u>Helen</u> | |
| Make the Christmas cake | ✓ |
| Make mince pies | ✗ |
| Buy Roger's present | ✗ |
| Send a present to Ann in Australia | ✓ |
| <u>Both</u> | |
| Decorate the house | ✗ |
| Send out Christmas cards | ✓ |
| Get a Christmas tree | ✗ |
| Do the shopping | ✓ |

Example: Roger **has already bought** Helen's present.

But he **hasn't bought** a bike for Tom **yet**.

a. Roger _____ a doll for Harriet

_____.

- b. But he _____ the turkey.
- c. Helen _____ the Christmas cake.
- d. But she _____ the mince pies _____.
- e. They _____ the house _____.
- f. But they _____ sent out their Christmas cards.

Exercise 12. Translate sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мы остановились в гостинице “Карлтон” на три дня в июле, но я заказал номер заранее, потому что это была середина туристского сезона.
2. Единственная проблема, которая у нас была, это фен, который не очень хорошо работал.
3. В этом году мы спали в палатке, но в следующий раз мне хотелось бы остановиться в маленькой деревенской гостинице.
4. В этом месяце мы провели 3 недели на морском курорте.
5. Я не был на море с тех пор, как был ребенком. Когда мне было 5 лет, родители отвезли меня на средиземноморскую (Mediterranean) виллу.
6. Майк знает Дэна всю жизнь. Они вместе ходили в школу, а сейчас проводят отпуск вместе.
7. Давайте сделаем что-нибудь интересное. Мы уже тысячу лет (for ages) не устраивали пикник.
8. Если хочешь лежать на солнце, воспользуйся лосьоном для загара.
9. Море сегодня бурное. Не ходи плавать - это опасно.
10. Долина полна чудесных растений и цветов. Некоторые из них я никогда раньше не видел.
11. Тебе понравится деревенские тишина и покой, и природа здесь очень красива.
12. В аэропорту мы пошли в магазин дьюти-фри, где моя подруга купила духи.
13. Вы можете показать мне свой маршрут на карте?
14. Я люблю прогуливаться (гулять) по полям или вдоль реки.
15. Мы купили эту яхту, когда поженились, так что она у нас уже семь лет.

УРОК 3

LESSON 3

Essential Vocabulary / Глоссарий

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| album | [ˈælbəm] | альбом |
| to avoid | [əˈvɔɪd] | избегать |

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--|
| bargain | [ˈbɑːɡɪn] | сделка, торговаться |
| board game | [ˈbɔːdɡeɪm] | настольная игра |
| to collect | [kəˈlekt] | коллекционировать |
| common | [ˈkɒmən] | обычный |
| cork | [kɔːk] | пробка |
| to disturb | | беспокоить |
| to explore | [ɪksˈplɔː] | исследовать (в основном вести географические исследования) |
| explorer | [ɪksˈplɔːrə] | исследователь |
| to favor | [ˈfeɪvə] | предпочитать |
| to find out | | узнавать, выяснять |
| flat | [flæt] | плоский, равнинный |
| to handle | [ˈhændl] | обращаться с кем-либо, чем-либо |
| keen | [kiːn] | увлеченный |
| to be keen on smth. | | увлекаться чем-либо |
| lazy | [ˈleɪzi] | ленивый |
| maintenance | | уход, текущий ремонт |
| to mean | [miːn] | иметь в виду |
| monkey | [ˈmʌŋki] | обезьяна |
| mouse | | мышь |
| pl. mice | | мыши |
| to occur | [əˈkɜː] | происходить |
| patient | [ˈpeɪʃənt] | терпеливый |
| rabbit | | кролик |
| to repair | [rɪˈpeə] | чинить |
| to sink | [sɪŋk] | тонуть (о лодках и т.д.) |
| smart | [smɑːt] | элегантный |
| voyage | | вояж, морское путешествие |

Vocabulary Work / Работа со словарем

Sports /Спорт

Exercise 1. Memorize the following words and expressions.
Запомните следующие слова и выражения.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Ball games and equipment. | Игры с мячом и снаряжение для них. |
| football = soccer (am) | футбол |
| basketball | баскетбол |
| tennis | теннис |
| squash | сквош |
| rugby | регби |
| golf | гольф |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| table tennis | настольный теннис |
| badminton | бадминтон |
| volleyball | волейбол |
| baseball | бейсбол |
| cricket | крикет |
| hockey | хоккей |
| boots | бутсы |
| training shoes = trainers | спортивные туфли, кроссовки |
| racket | ракетка (для тенниса, сквоша, бадминтона) |
| bat | бита (для бейсбола), ракетка для тенниса |
| club | клюшка |
| stick | хоккейная клюшка |
| net | сетка |
| goal | футбольные ворота |

B. Things you can do with a ball. Что можно сделать с мячом.

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| to throw | бросать |
| to head | бить головой |
| to pass | передавать |
| to hit | бить по мячу рукой или ракеткой |
| to catch | ловить |
| to kick | пинать, бить ногой |

C. Places and people.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| pitch | Места и люди. поле для футбола, регби, хоккея и крикета |
| court | корт для тенниса, сквоша, бадминтона; площадка для волейбола, баскетбола |
| course | поле для гольфа |
| stadium | стадион |
| crowd = spectators | зрители на спортивных соревнованиях |
| player | игрок |
| team | команда |
| captain | капитан |
| manager | тренер (напр. в футболе, хоккее) |
| coach | тренер (напр. в баскетболе) |
| referee | судья (в футболе, регби, хоккее) |
| umpire | арбитр (в теннисе, крикете, бейсболе) |
| whistle | свисток |
| linesman | боковой арбитр (в футболе, хоккее) |
| line judge | судья на линии (в теннисе) |

D. Other words connected
with sports.

track

vest

shorts

crash helmet

swimming costume

trunks

gloves

pool

ring

Другие слова, имеющие
отношение к спорту.

трек, беговая дорожка

майка

шорты, спортивные трусы

шлем

купальный костюм

плавки

перчатки

бассейн

боксерский ринг

Exercise 2. Write down 6 things you can do with a ball.

Запишите 6 действий, которые вы можете произвести с мячом.

Exercise 3. Write down:

Запишите:

1. five games where you can hit the ball (with various kinds of equipment).

2. four games where you can pass the ball.

3. three games where you can catch the ball.

4. two games where you can kick the ball.

5. one game where you can head the ball.

Exercise 4. Organise these words and put them in the correct columns below.

Разбейте слова на группы и запишите их в нужные колонки.

swimming gloves crash helmet course football racket

track ring boots pool motor racing clubs

tennis net court golf pitch track trunks

boxing goals costume shorts whistle vest

| <i>Sport</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Equipment</i> |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | |

Exercise 5. Are these sentences false or true? If a statement is false, make it true.

Являются ли утверждения верными или неверными? Исправьте ошибочные предложения.

1. The people who watch a football match are the audience.
2. The official who gives the score in tennis is the umpire.
3. Athletes wear shorts.
4. You need a stick to play hockey.
5. Boxers wear gloves.
6. Tennis is played on a pitch.
7. The referee in football has a whistle.
8. Women wear trunks for swimming.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions and discuss the answer with your partner.

Ответьте на вопросы и обсудите ответы с партнером.

1. Are there any games or sports that you watch but don't play? If so, what are they and where do you watch them?
2. Are there any games or sports you play/do yourself? If so, which?
3. Are there any that you are good at?
4. Are there any that you hate?
5. Are there any that are not played much in your country?
6. Which game or sport is the most popular in your country?
7. Which game or sport is the most dangerous in your opinion?
8. Which game or sport requires the most strength?
9. Which one has the biggest crowds?

Everyday English / Повседневный английский

Radio Sports Report / Спортивный радиорепортаж

Exercise 1. Useful words and expressions

Полезные слова и выражения

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| to defeat | победить кого-либо |
| to win a match | выиграть матч |
| to lose to smb. | проиграть кому-либо |
| winner | победитель |
| loser | проигравший |
| score | счет |
| draw | ничья |
| to draw a match | сыграть матч в ничью |
| to lead | вести (иметь преимущество) |
| goal | гол |
| point | очко (в теннисе, баскетболе) |

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| final | финал |
| tournament | турнир |
| competition | соревнование |
| championship | чемпионат |
| race | гонка, заезд |
| to award | награждать |
| award | награда |
| cup | кубок |

Exercise 2. Football scoring system. Система подсчета очков в футболе

Spain 0 - 0 Italy (nil – nil) ноль – ноль

Spain 1 – 0 Italy (one – nil to Spain) один – ноль в пользу Испании

Spain 1 – 1 Italy (one – all) ничья один – один



Exercise 3. You are going to hear a radio sports report. As you listen, write down the name of each sport you hear mentioned.

At the end of the report you will hear some football results; try to write down the result of each match.

Вы услышите спортивный радиорепортаж. В ходе прослушивания запишите названия упоминающихся в репортаже видов спорта.

В конце репортажа вы услышите результаты футбольных матчей, постарайтесь записать их результаты.

Sports mentioned:

Football results:

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Belgium _____ | Italy _____ |
| Holland _____ | Greece _____ |
| Egypt _____ | Scotland _____ |
| France _____ | Wales _____ |
| Brazil _____ | Argentina _____ |

Exercise 4. Now read the radio sports report and check your answers.

Теперь прочитайте текст радиорепортажа и проверьте свои ответы.

RADIO PRESENTER: [FADE UP]. . .and here is a roundup of today's sport. At the finals of the international tennis tournament in Australia, there was a third success in a row for the young Polish player Danuta Urbanik, when she won the women's title, beating Posy van den Bergh six three, six two.

In Beijing the men's table tennis tournament was won, as expected, by the Chinese. There was a surprise in the international hockey match however, in London, when the Canadians were beaten three one by the Finns. The Finns now go on to play the Russian team in Czechoslovakia next month. At the first ever mountain bike competition held in the north of England the main race of the day was won by Thor Norvik. And finally at the indoor swimming championships in Germany the gold cup for the best all round team effort was awarded to Bulgaria for the second year running.

Now here is Dominik Lawson with today's football results.

COMMENTATOR: In the first round of the Universe Cup, Belgium and Italy drew two all. There was also a draw in the match between Holland and Greece, with neither side scoring a goal. Both these matches will be replayed on Wednesday next week. In the other matches Egypt beat Scotland three one, and France lost to Wales by two goals to one. A late kick-off in the match between Brazil and Argentina means that we have no result at present but we hope to bring you this. . . [FADE]

Exercise 5. Prepare your own radio sports report.

Подготовьте свой собственный спортивный репортаж.

Classwork Assignment / Задания для аудиторного занятия

Exercise 1. a) Answer the questions about your hobbies.

Ответьте на вопросы о ваших увлечениях.

1. Have you got a hobby? If so, what is it?
2. How long have you had this hobby?
3. Is it an expensive hobby?
4. Why do you like it?
5. How much time do you spend on your hobby?
6. Is it a common hobby in your country?
7. Write down three other common hobbies in your country.

b) Now ask 3 people to answer the same questions. Write down their answers. Get ready to make a short report about your friends' hobbies.

Задайте те же вопросы трем людям. Запишите их ответы. Подготовьте короткое выступление об увлечениях ваших друзей.



Exercise 2. Now listen to a teacher talking to some students about their hobbies. The students are called Jack, Sophie, Leo and Daniella.

Прослушайте разговор учителя и учеников об их увлечениях.
Студентов зовут Джек, Софи, Лео и Даниэлла.

TEACHER: Right, Jack. Jack, let's begin with you — what's your hobby?

JACK: Fishing - every Saturday with my Dad. We go down the river, round about lunchtime and we stay there until the evening.

T: Even if it's raining?

J: Yes.

T: You must be very patient —

STUDENT: Lazy, you mean!

T: - just sitting and waiting.

J: Well, sort of.

T: D'you get bored?

J: No, there's lots of birds and things. There're other fishermen and we talk to them, and then there're people going past in boats.

T: What about you Sophie? Have you got any hobbies?

SOPHIE: Well, I collect various things, but um, my main hobby is collecting stamps.

T: How long've you been doing that?

S: Oh ages. I mean, I don't — um, I don't collect all kinds of stamps, because I'm particularly interested in certain stamps, so I don't bother with stamps which I think are boring - stamps with just people's heads, you know kings and queens and that, or buildings. I collect ones with flowers, any kind of flower — wild, garden - some of them are really beautiful.

T: Your stamp album must look very pretty then!

S: Mm.

T: Fine. Er, Leo — what about you?

LEO: Well, I don't have much time for hobbies, because um - I help in my father's shop at the weekend.

STUDENT: 'Cos he wants the money!

L: But - but I like playing cards, so I usually play cards with my friends in my free time. I mean we don't play for anything like money.

STUDENT: Ho-ho!

L: We usually play for matchsticks, and then at the end of the game we give them back.

T: D'you play any kind of board game?

L: Sorry?

T: You know, games which you play around a board, word games for example?

- L: No. No.
- T: Right. Now, has anyone got a really interesting hobby?
Something a bit different?
- ALL: Daniella, you have, go on, Daniella.
- T: All right, Daniella? Daniella what's your hobby?
- DANIELLA: I keep snakes.
- T: Goodness me! Isn't that rather dangerous?
- D: No, not really — if you know how to handle them.
- T: How on earth did you get a snake in the first place?
- D: Well I wanted a pet monkey. And my parents wouldn't let me have one. So eventually my mother said I could keep rabbits, so we went along to the pet shop and the man showed me some of the snakes which were actually being fed with the rabbits.
- ALL: Ugh!
- D: And he let me hold a snake — it wasn't poisonous — and my mother, who by this time was saying 'Why don't you have some white mice, dear?' finally gave in, and agreed that I could have snakes. But the moment one escaped that would be it!
- T: And has one ever... [FADE]

Exercise 3. a) Look at the pictures of various sports. How many of them can you play? Which of them do you enjoy doing?

Посмотрите на картинки, изображающие разные виды спорта. В какие из игр вы умеете играть? Какие виды спорта вам нравятся?



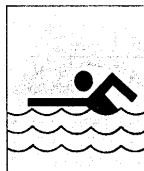
Athletics



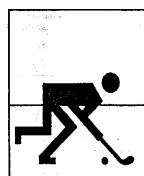
Squash



Tennis



Swimming



Hockey



Cycling



Skiing



Basketball



Mountain biking



Gymnastics



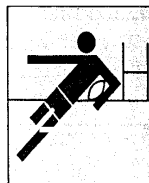
Riding



Climbing



Soccer



Rugby



Cricket



b) Think of some sport and describe it: how to play it, what special equipment you need, etc. Other students will try to guess which sport you are talking about.

Выберите какой-нибудь вид спорта и опишите его: как играть в эту игру, какое нужно снаряжение и т.д. Другие студенты попытаются угадать, о чем вы говорите.

Например: For this sport you only need a big water area, preferably a pool. People usually wear special costumes when they do it. It's a wonderful sport, especially in summer when you can do it in the sea, or a river, or a lake. However it's rather difficult to learn to do it.

Ответ: Swimming.

Exercise 4. Robin Knox-Johnson is a famous yachtsman. Before you read the interview look at questions 1-6.

Now work with a partner. Read the text and see how quickly you can find the answers to the questions.

Робин Нокс – Джонсон – знаменитый яхтсмен. Прежде чем читать интервью, просмотрите вопросы. Затем, по ходу чтения, ответьте на них.

1. How old was Robin when he first became interested in boats ?
2. Why is it important to listen to weather forecasts ?
3. Does he ever feel afraid ?
4. Does he dislike being away from land ?
5. What is his favourite kind of music ?
6. What makes him feel young again ?

SEAFARING TALES

Nicki Silverman, 9 from London interviews round-the-world yachtsman and writer Robin Knox-Johnson.

INTERVIEWER: When did you first become interested in sailing?

Robin Knox-Johnson: When I was about eight years old. I bought my first boat when I was 14 and it sank!

I: What did you think about when you were on a long voyage?

RKJ: All sorts of things, but you know you're really quite busy because there's a lot of work to do, not just navigating - which means finding out where you are and working out the course of where you want to go to.

You have got to listen to the weather forecast and see what sort of weather is coming. You try to avoid the bad weather, you can't always do that, you've got to keep the boat going. There is always repairs and maintenance to do on the boat and I do quite a lot of writing when I am at sea. So you are really very busy.

I: Are you ever afraid when you go sailing a long way from land?

RKJ: It's not being a long way from land that makes you afraid. It's sometimes when you get a very, very rough sea and the boat is being thrown around like a cork on top of a big pond. Then you wonder if the boat is going to be alright, that's when you get a little bit afraid.

But I don't mind being away from land, that doesn't worry me. In fact it's nicer to be away from land, it's easier to sail - you've nothing to run into you see.

I: Have you ever got lost?

RKJ: Well it's rather hard to get lost when you're navigating. Providing you can see the sun, you can navigate.

I: When you go on a long voyage do you like listening to music and if so what kind?

RKJ: Yes, I do like listening to music, I like it a lot and I play all sorts of music. Mainly classical music, but sometimes I like a little bit of rock and roll, it reminds me of when I was young, and I like musicals. So I play all sorts of music, but on dance, I suppose I favour classical music.

I: What is the most frightening thing that has happened to you while you have been on a long voyage?

RKJ: I think the most striking thing that has occurred was when I was going around the world on my own and I ran into very bad weather. I thought the boat was going to break up.

That was frightening.

Exercise 5.

- Look at the notes.
- Some information is missing.

- You will hear someone talking about the sports and social club at her place of work.
- For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
- Посмотрите на эти записи.
- Часть информации пропущена.
- Вы услышите, как женщина рассказывает о том, какие возможности для занятий спортом и посещений клуба имеются у нее на работе.
- Заполните пропуски недостающей информацией.

Swimming

Open for our sports and social club:

mornings - from (1) to 9 a.m.

evenings - from 6 to 7 p.w. and after (2)

Tennis

Book tennis courts with (3)

Fitness centre

Sign up for (4) on dining-room notice board.

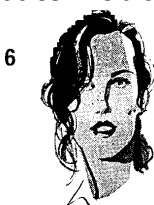
Clubs etc

Jazz dance society everyone welcome.

Occasionally give (5)

Music society - people join to get (6) tickets.

Exercise 6. a) Look at the people and read about their interests and hobbies. Are they similar to yours?



Посмотрите на этих людей и прочитайте описания их интересов и хобби. Похожи ли они на ваши увлечения?

Sarah is a keen walker. She lives in an area which is very flat and when she goes on holiday she likes to walk in the hills. She is looking for new places to go.



Jane is keen on music. She likes reading about the personal life of famous people to find out what they are really like.



Peter is going to France next week on business and has a free weekend which he plans to spend in Paris. He would like to find out what there is to do there.

9



Paul likes visiting other countries. He is also interested in history and likes reading about famous explorers from the past.

10



Mary likes clothes but hasn't got much money so she is looking for ways of dressing smartly without spending too much.

b) Read the contents pages of eight magazines. Decide which magazine would be the most suitable for each person.
Прочтите краткое содержание журнальных статей. Определите, какой журнал больше всего подойдет каждому из этих людей.

MARIA MARIA

She conquered the world of opera with the most extraordinary voice of the century - and died miserable and alone. Michael Tonner looks at Callas, the woman behind the opera singer.

BUSINESS IN PARIS

John Felbrick goes to Paris to see what facilities it offers for business people planning meetings.

Here and there

Our guide to what is happening in London, and this month we'll also tell you what's on in each of the 1 capital cities of Europe.

Explore Africa

Last year Jane Merton joined a trip across Africa, exploring the most cut-off parts of the continent. Read what she has to say.

- Read about Neil Ashdown's recent walk along one of Britain's oldest paths.

- Don't go into the hills unprepared, If you're a hill walker, we have advice for you on what to take and what to do if something goes wrong.

- We show pictures of Linda Evangelista, the supermodel from Toronto, wearing next season's clothes for the woman with unlimited pocket money.

Festivals

This is the season for street festivals. We've travelled to three of the big ones in South America and bring you pictures and information.

How I got there

Georgina Fay tells us how she became a famous clothes designer overnight.

In the Freezer

We talk to the two men who have just completed a walk across the Antarctic.

It passes through some of the most beautiful hill country.

- Enter our competition and win a week for two in Thailand.

Wake up children

Penelope Fine's well-known, children's stories are going to be on Sunday morning Children's TV. We talk to this famous author and find out how she feels about seeing her stories on screen.

Flatlands

It may not look like promising walking country - it hardly rises above sea level, but we can show you some amazing walks!

Tighten That Belt

Well-known fashion designer, Virginia McBride, who now lives in Paris, tells us how to make our old clothes look fashionable.

My audience with Pavarotti

David Beech talks to the famous singer about his future tour of the Far East.

New light

Julian Smith talks to the granddaughter of one of the men who reached the North Pole for the first time in 1909. She tells us about his interesting life.

c) Role-play. Distribute the roles. In a group of 5 discuss what you are interested in and what you are going to read about.

Ролевая игра. Распределите роли. В группе из 5 человек обсудите то, чем вы интересуетесь и о чем собираетесь читать.

Примечание: Старайтесь придерживаться типа личности, описанного в упр.6а и не отходить от своей роли.

Exercise 7. Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what the hobby is in each case?

Несколько человек рассказывают о своих увлечениях. Угадайте, какое хобби у каждого из этих людей.

1. I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.
2. I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.
3. I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.
4. The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week-either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.
5. Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made.
6. I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.

7. I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals.

Homework Assignment / Упражнения для домашнего задания

Перед выполнением домашнего задания обратитесь к грамматическому комментарию в конце юниты.

Exercise 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление Passive Voice.

Translate the following into Russian paying attention to the use of the Passive Voice.

1. Festivals of folk songs are attended by a lot of people annually. 2. Will the translation be done tomorrow? — I hope, it will. 3. When was the play staged? — It was staged last year. 4. Thousands of foreign guests are invited every year to attend the Winter Music Festival in Moscow. 5. Young people from many foreign countries are taught in Moscow University. 6. He was elected Home Minister last year. 7. The country is governed by Parliament. 8. I'm sure a lot of questions will be discussed at the conference. 9. Do you know why the White House is white? The story I was told is that in 1812 when England was at war with America, the British captured (захватили) the city, and some of the buildings, including the Capitol and the house of the President, were set on fire. In 1814, in order to hide the marks (следы) of the fire, the brown stone walls of the President's home were painted white — and it has been the "White House" ever since. 10. It is easy to find your way about, in New York, it is laid out so regularly. The streets are all well-planned. The streets running north and south are called "Avenues" and are numbered, for example, 1st Avenue, 2nd Avenue, etc., the streets going east and west are called "Streets" and are also numbered.

Exercise 2. Заполните пропуски глаголом "to be" в нужной форме. Use the right form of the verb "to be."

1. Newspapers ... brought every morning. 2. This book ... sold in every shop of Moscow. 3. Only English ... spoken in this country. 4. The letter ... delivered yesterday. 5. My TV-set ... fixed tomorrow. 6. By whom ... this article translated? 7. The President of the U.S. ... elected every four years. 8. Moscow ... founded (основана) in 1147. 9. We ... taken on a sightseeing tour in the afternoon.

Exercise 3. Заполните таблицу недостающими активными или пассивными предложениями. Следите за тем, чтобы грамматическое время сказуемого оставалось неизменным.

Active

- a. They make VW cars
in Germany.
b. They _____
rice in China.



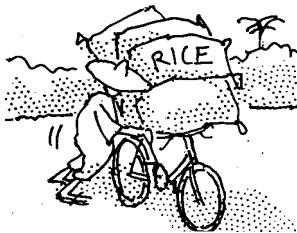
- c. Bell invented the
telephone in 1876.
d. Thieves.
_____ two
pictures from the
museum last night.



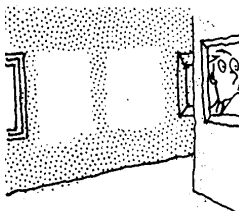
- e. They have built three
new factories this
year.
f. They _____
the picture for
£3,000.
g. The factory will
produce 10,000 cars
next year.
h. _____ they
_____ many
cars last year?
i. Bell didn't invent the
television.

Passive

- VW cars _____
in Germany.
Rice is grown in China.



- The telephone
_____ by Bell in
1876.
Two pictures were
stolen from the
museum last night.

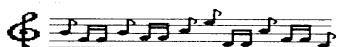


- Three new factories
_____ this year.
The picture has been
sold for £3,000.
10,000 cars
_____ next year.
Were many cars made
last year?
The television
_____ by Bell.

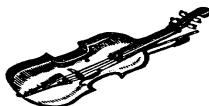
Exercise 4. Заполните пропуски глаголами из рамки в форме пассивного залога. Используемые времена Present Simple, Past Simple и Present Perfect.

Use one of the verbs in the box to fill each gap. All the verbs are in the passive, either in the Present Simple, Past Simple, or Present Perfect.

| | | | | |
|------------|------|------|-------------|------|
| keep | buy | sell | admire | play |
| make (x 2) | look | know | demonstrate | |



'RED STRAD'



makes record £902,000 at Christie's

A Stradivarius violin (a) **was sold** yesterday at Christie's for £902,000, the highest price ever paid for a Strad.

The violin, owned by the Mendelssohn family, (b) _____ in 1720, and, because of its colour, it (c) _____ as the 'Red Strad'. It (d) _____ by 'a professional musician.'

In its years in the Mendelssohn family, it (e) _____ very little, except by amateurs, but its beautiful tones (f) _____ by a Japanese violinist before the auction yesterday.

'It is in very good condition because it (g) _____ in a special case,' said Yoshito Ito. 'It (h) _____ after very well.'

The violin reached such a high price because of its date of 1720 (the height of Stradivari's Golden Age), when his finest instruments (i) _____. Strads (j) all over the world for their purity and deep, clear sound.

Exercise 5. Задайте вопросы к частям предложений, выделенным курсивом.

Ask questions about the information in italics.

Example: The Strad was made in 1720. When was the Strad made?

a. 'It has been kept *in a special case.*'

'Where _____?'

b. 'Stradivari's best instruments were made *in 1720.*'

'When _____?'

c. 'The Houses of Parliament were built *in the nineteenth century.*'

'When _____?'

d. '*Twenty* people were hurt in the train crash.'

'How many _____?'

e. 'Champagne is produced *in France.*'

- 'Where _____?'
- f. 'This jumper has been washed *twice*, and it has shrunk.'
- 'How many times _____?'
- g. 'She was fined *three hundred pounds* for speeding.'
- 'How much _____?'
- h. 'School teachers are paid *about £15,000 a year*'
- 'How much _____?'
- i. 'Our post is delivered *twice a day*.'
- 'How often _____?'
- j. 'Three teenagers were given an award *for bravery* yesterday.'
- 'Why _____?'

Exercise 6. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму, затем сообщите верную информацию.

Make the following sentences negative. Then give the right information.

Example: Paper is made from plastic.

Paper isn't made from plastic. It's made from wood.

- President Kennedy was killed in New York.
- Coffee is grown in Scotland.
- Sunflowers* was painted by Renoir.
- Walkman cassette players were developed by the Russians.
- The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1982.
- The 1988 Olympic Games were held in Paris.
- Rolls-Royce cars are made in Japan.
- Coca-Cola has been produced for over two hundred years.

Exercise 7. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы. Вопросы а – d относятся к содержанию упр.4

Answer the following questions about the Stradivarius violin and about you. Use short answers.

- 'Was the violin sold for a million pounds?'

-
- 'Is it known as the Red Strad because of its colour?'

-
- 'Has it been damaged?'

-
- 'Were the finest Strads made in the eighteenth century?'

-
- 'Is your school equipped with a language laboratory?'

-
- 'Has your house been decorated recently?'
-

Exercise 8. Прочтите текст и выберите подходящее слово для каждого пропуска.

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word - **A, B, C or D** - on your answer sheet.

RUNNING SHOES

Running is now very popular (1) as a sport and as a way of keeping fit. Even if you only run a short (2) once or twice a week, you (3) to make sure you wear good shoes. (4) is a lot of choice nowadays in running shoes. First of all, decide how (5) you want to (6) on your shoes. Then find a pair which fits you well. Be prepared to (7) different sizes in different types of shoe. Women's shoes are made narrower (8) men's and, although most women will find a woman's shoe which suits them, there is no (9) why a woman can't wear a man's shoe. The same is true for a man - (10) a woman's shoe fits you better, then wear it. Take your time in the shop. If you (11) a mistake and buy the wrong shoes, your feet will let you know.

Example

| Part 5 | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | A | B | C | D |

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A both | B neither | C also | D yet |
| 2 | A distance | B path | C line | D length |
| 3 | A would | B should | C need | D must |
| 4 | A It | B There | C This | D That |
| 5 | A far | B long | C many | D much |
| 6 | A spend | B buy | C charge | D pay |
| 7 | A look | B ask | C try | D experiment |
| 8 | A as | B like | C than | D from |
| 9 | A fact | B reason | C knowledge | D choice |
| 10 | A since | B because | C so | D if |
| 11 | A do | B make | C cause | D decide |

Exercise 9. Вы проводите неделю в лагере отдыха. Напишите письмо своему другу. Опишите свой распорядок дня, занятия, развлечения. Скажите, что вам нравится и не нравится.



Dear.....

I am spending a week at this activity camp.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 10. Translate sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мне особенно нравится играть в настольные игры в плохую погоду.
2. Я никогда не хожу на рыбалку. Я недостаточно терпелив.
3. Я занялся альпинизмом, когда мне было 14 лет.
4. Мой друг раньше собирал наклейки (stickers), но бросил это.
5. А: Ты играешь на каком-нибудь музыкальном инструменте.
Б: Я учился играть на саксофоне, когда ходил в школу.
А: Это не распространенный инструмент, не так ли?
6. Мой муж увлекается охотой, но я ненавижу убивать животных. Я предпочитаю фотографировать цветы и бабочек.
7. Мы можем воспользоваться этой дорогой. Ее отремонтировали на прошлой неделе.
8. Эти джунгли еще не были полностью исследованы.
9. Когда я был ребенком, мне хотелось иметь кролика, но моя мама была против этого.
10. Швейцария была побеждена Испанией. Они проиграли 3:2.
11. В теннис играют на корте.
12. В футболе игра контролируется судьей, у которого есть свисток, и двумя боковыми арбитрами.
13. Финальный матч будет сыгран в следующее воскресенье.
14. Дейв собрал больше 5000 марок. Он интересуется марками с животными и растениями.
15. Моему сыну подарили на день рождения трех белых мышей.

Essential Vocabulary / Глоссарий

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--|
| according to smth./smb. | | согласно чему-либо |
| admission | | допуск, вход куда-либо (например в музей) |
| adult | [ˈædʌlt] | взрослый |
| amusing | [əˈmjʊ:ziŋ] | забавный, веселый |
| annual | | ежегодный |
| available | [əˈveɪləbl] | доступный |
| concert | | концерт |
| conservation park | | заповедник |
| craft | [kra:ft] | ремесло |
| craftsman | [kra:ftsmæn] | ремесленник |
| endangered | | находящийся в опасности |
| to enter | [ˈentə] | входить |
| entertainment | | развлечение |
| exhibition | | выставка |
| to hire | | нанимать, брать на прокат |
| license | | лицензия |
| magic | | волшебный, магический |
| old-fashioned | | старомодный, старинный |
| opinion | | мнение |
| pot | | горшок |
| to prove | | доказывать, подтверждать |
| rare | | редкий |
| refreshment | | закуска |
| rowing | | гребля |
| rowing boat | | гребная лодка |
| to be short of smth | | испытывать недостаток в чем-либо |
| skill | | мастерство, умение |
| spider | | паук |
| to surround | | окружать |
| total | | целый, полный |
| in total | | в целом |
| to weave | | ткать |
| wildlife | | живая природа, дикие животные и птицы |

Vocabulary Work / Работа со словарем

Cinema and theatre / Кино и театр

Exercise 1. Memorize the following words and expressions.

Выучите следующие слова и выражения.

A Theatre / Театр

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| entrance | вход |
| exit | выход |
| stage | сцена |
| curtain(s) | занавес |
| row | ряд |
| stalls | партер |
| parquet circle | амфитеатр |
| dress circle | бельэтаж |
| upper circle | |
| balcony | балкон |
| box | ложа |
| aisle | проход |
| seat | место |
| play | пьеса |
| musical | мюзикл |
| opera | опера |
| ballet | балет |
| drama | драма |
| tragedy | трагедия |
| comedy | комедия |
| cast | актерский состав |
| playwright | драматург |
| actor | актер |
| actress | актриса |
| singer | певец, певица |
| dancer | танцор, танцовщица |
| to book tickets in advance | заказывать билеты заранее |
| audience | публика |
| box-office | билетная касса |
| performance | представление, спектакль |
| to clap | аплодировать |
| cloakroom | гардероб |
| acting | актерская игра |

B. Cinema / Кино

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| cinema = pictures = movies | кинотеатр |
| screen | экран |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| subtitles | субтитры |
| dubbed film | дублированный фильм |
| The film is set in India. | Действие фильма происходит в Индии. |
| director | режиссер |
| star | актер – исполнитель главной роли |
| film = picture = movie | фильм |

C. Types of films / Жанры фильмов

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| western | вестерн |
| war film | фильм о войне |
| horror film | фильм ужасов |
| science fiction film | фантастический фильм |
| action film | приключенческий фильм |
| thriller | триллер, боевик |
| comedy | комедия |
| (melo)drama | мелодрама |
| animated cartoon | мультфильм |

D. Describing plays and films / Описание пьес и фильмов

| | |
|---------------|---|
| critic | театральный или кинокритик |
| review | рецензия |
| interesting } | интересный, захватывающий, |
| exciting } | |
| famous | известный |
| popular | популярный |
| wonderful } | прекрасный, чудесный |
| splendid } | |
| great | великий, великолепный |
| classical | классический |
| fascinating | завораживающий, захватывающий |
| moving | трогательный |
| powerful | сильный, захватывающий |
| violent | изображающий много сцен насилия, жестокий |
| funny | смешной, забавный |
| slow } | скучный |
| boring } | |
| talented | талантливый |
| to like | любить, нравиться |
| to dislike | не любить, не нравиться |
| to enjoy | получать удовольствие |
| to prefer | предпочитать |
| to hate | ненавидеть |

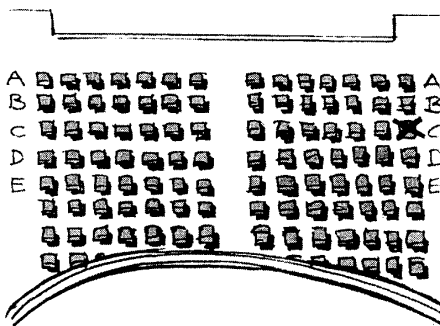
to be fond of smth. }
 to be keen on smth. }
 to be interested in smth.
 I don't care for operas.

любить чего-либо, увлекаться чем-либо
 интересоваться чем-либо
 Я не люблю (не понимаю, не
 интересуюсь) оперу.

Exercise 2. Look at the picture of your visit to the theatre and answer these questions.

Посмотрите, где было ваше место в театре и ответьте на вопросы.

1. Did you sit in the stalls or circle?
2. Which row were you in?
3. Were you next to an aisle?
4. Did you have a good view of the stage?



Exercise 3. What word or phrase is being defined?

Какому слову или выражению соответствует определение?

1. A play or film in which part of the story is sung to music.
2. The total number of actors in a play or film.
3. The people who watch a play at the theatre.
4. What these people do with their hands at the end of a play.
5. The person who makes a film.
6. Journalists who write articles about films and plays.
7. The name of the articles they write.
8. The translation of the story of a film across the bottom of the screen.
9. To reserve tickets before the performance.
10. The most important actors or actresses in a film.

Exercise 4. Combine the following words using the models.

Объедините слова в предложения, следуя моделям.

Model A: "Tarsan" is *an interesting film*.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------|
| "The Pilgrim" | interesting | musical |
| "Romeo and Juliet" | famous | comedy |
| "Pigmalion" | popular | play |
| "Dracula" | wonderful | tragedy |
| "Nobody Wanted to Die" | great | opera |
| "The Swan Lake" | classical | ballet |
| "The Snow Maiden" | rock | film |

| | | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| "Gone With the Wind" | horror | thriller |
| "My Fair Lady" | fascinating | drama |
| "Jesus Christ — Super Star" | splendid | animated |
| "Mickey Mouse" | | cartoons |
| Model B: Elizabeth Taylor is a famous <i>film star</i> . | | |
| Charlie Chaplin | comic | actor |
| Brigitte Bardot | | star |
| James Bond | | singer |
| Sherlock Holmes | film | dancer |
| John Lennon | | detective |
| George Bernard Shaw | pop | producer |
| Paul Robson | | agent |
| Eldar Ryazanov | jazz | pianist |
| Svyatoslav Rikhter | | playwright |
| This girl | folk | |
| My friend | | |

Exercise 5. Make up sentences.

Составьте предложения.

Model: *I prefer comedies.*

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| like | thrillers |
| don't like | adventure films |
| enjoy | musicals |
| dislike | classical ballet |
| prefer | folk music |
| hate | documentaries |
| am fond of | sports news |
| am interested in | entertaining shows |
| don't care for | operas |
| | animated cartoons |
| | disco music |
| | straight plays |
| | horror films |

Exercise 6. Have you seen these famous films made in English over the last twenty years? If so, try to complete the rest of the table. Then write in the titles of three more films you have seen and complete the rest of the table for it.

Видели ли вы эти знаменитые фильмы, поставленные на английском языке за последние 20 лет? Если так, постарайтесь заполнить таблицу. Затем выпишите названия еще 3-х фильмов, которые вы смотрели, и заполните таблицу до конца.

| <i>Film</i> | <i>Type of film</i> | <i>Subtitles or dubbed?</i> | <i>Description of film (adjectives)</i> |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 <i>Dirty Harry</i> with Clint Eastwood | | | |
| 2 <i>Blade Runner</i> with Harrison Ford | | | |
| 3 <i>Four Weddings and a Funeral</i> with Hugh Grant | | | |
| 4 <i>Schindler's List</i> with Liam Neeson | | | |
| 5 <i>Dances with Wolves</i> with Kevin Costner | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |

Exercise 7. Get ready to write a film or play review.

Подготовьтесь к написанию рецензии на фильм или спектакль.

Everyday English / Повседневный английский

Inviting / Приглашение

Exercise 1. Read the dialogues

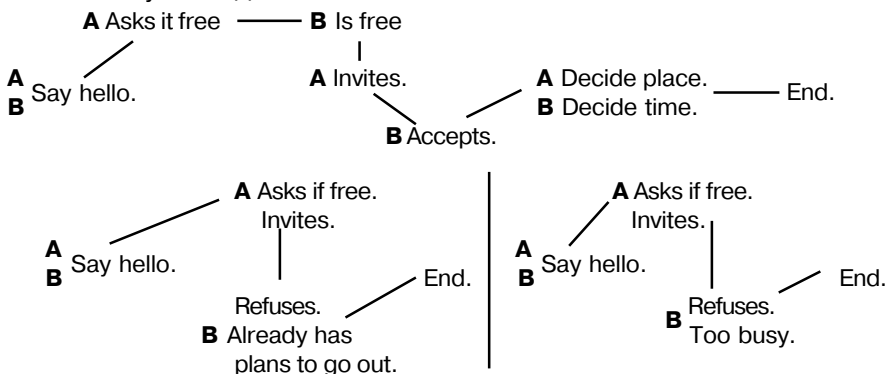
Прочтите диалоги.

- a) — Hello! Can I speak to Carol, please?
 —Speaking. Hello, Jack!
 —How about going to the movies tonight?
 — Is there anything special on?
 —No, nothing special, I just wanted to take you out. You are staying indoors too much. Shall I book the tickets for the seven o'clock show?
 —That would be fine. Will you call for me or shall we meet at the entrance?
 —I'll call for you.
 — Thank you, bye-bye.
 — See you later.

- b) — Hello, Molly, it's Peter. Are you free tonight?
 — Peter? Yes, I am. Why?
 — Would you like to come to the cinema with me?
 — Oh, yes. I'd love to. What's on?
 — It's an old James Bond film.
 — Great! What time does it start?
 — It starts at 8.30. It's at the Odeon cinema.
 — What time shall we meet and where?
 — Let's meet outside the cinema just before 8.30.
 — All right, see you then. Thanks for the call. Bye.
 — Bye. See you later.

Exercise 2. Listen to three dialogues inviting friends out. Which follows which pattern below?

Прослушайте три диалога-приглашения. Какой из них соответствует каждой схеме?



Exercise 3. Notice the following:

Обратите внимание на следующие фразы:

Inviting:

Приглашение: Would you like to ...? Не хотел бы ты ...?

How about going to ...? Как насчет того, чтобы пойти ...?

Refusing:

Отказ: I can't, I'm afraid. Боюсь, я не смогу.

That's very kind, but ... Очень мило с твоей стороны, но ...

I have to ... Мне надо ...

I'm going ... Я собираюсь ...

Accepting:

Принятие приглашения: Yes? I'd love to. Да, с удовольствием.

That would be fine. Это было бы прекрасно.

Exercise 4. Make similar dialogues. Invite each other to the cinema, theatre, museum, etc.

Составьте аналогичные диалоги. Пригласите друг друга в кино, театр, музей и т.д.

Classwork Assignment / Задания для аудиторного занятия

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

Ответьте на вопросы.

Which one of these TV guides is describing *Pet Doctor*?

A **7pm** A doctor's patients complain about him. He is reported to the police and he has a lot of explaining to do.

B **7pm** A doctor prefers animals to humans and stops looking after his patients. People are dying, the animals are cured, then the police, arrive...

C **7pm** A doctor finds he can cure local animals, then discovers this isn't allowed. But it all finishes happily.

D **7pm** A doctor is loved by the children whose pets he cures. But everything goes wrong and he is sent to prison.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the dialogues.

Прочитайте и переведите диалоги.

a)

Dorothy: Paul, we haven't been out for over a month. Let's go somewhere this evening.

Paul: All right. Where would you like to go? Look in the paper and see what's on at the cinema.

Dorothy: I see that a new play opened this week.

Paul: It got very bad reviews. They said in the papers that it was the worst play of the year. You don't want to go and see that. What else can we do?

Dorothy: I'd enjoy a good concert, but according to the paper there isn't one to-night.

Paul: Aren't there any good films on?

Dorothy: How about "Waterloo Bridge"? That should be entertaining.

Paul: We've already seen it. It's an old picture. Don't you remember?

Dorothy: Well, there's a good love story at the Leicester Square Theatre.

Paul: You know I don't like love stories. What's on at the local cinema?

Dorothy: "Amusing Adventure," with Robert Roberts. It's a comedy.

Paul: Good. Let's go there. What time does the big picture start?

Dorothy: It started a quarter of an hour ago. We've just missed it.

Paul: Well, I suppose all we can do is stay at home and watch television.

Dorothy: I was afraid you'd say that. Now it will take me another month to get you interested again in going out.

- b) — What are you doing tonight?
 - I'm staying in. There's a good horror film on TV.
 - What is it?
 - "The Blood of Frankenstein."
 - Oh, that sounds frightening.
 - Not really ... I think horror films are amusing.
 - Amusing? Horror films?
 - Yes, I went with Ann to see "Dracula" last week. I was very amused. I laughed from beginning to end.
 - What about Ann?
 - Oh, she was terrified. I hadn't expected she would be.
- c) — Well, what do you think of the film?
 - I enjoyed every minute of it. What about you?
 - I think it is splendid. I haven't laughed so much for a long time, though normally I don't very much like comedies.
 - Neither do I, but they have chosen the best actors for the film and that did it. Besides, the music is wonderful, don't you think so?
 - Yes, the music and the acting and the whole thing was first-class from beginning to end.

Exercise 3. Make similar dialogues about the following situations.

Составьте аналогичные диалоги, уместные в следующих ситуациях.

- a) You and your friend want to go out tomorrow night. You like country music and want to go out to a music bar. Your friend prefers classical music and would like to go to the Opera.
- b) You and your friend have just been to the cinema. You didn't like the film, but your friend laughed from beginning to end.
- c) Discuss your attitude to horror films (comedies) musical, etc.

Exercise 4. a) Read the text and decide where you would like to go.

Прочтите текст и решите куда бы вы хотели пойти.

Visiting London with children? Here's a guide to some attractions for younger tourists.

The **Barbican Centre** has its annual children's festival, Summer in the City, on 1—5 August. Each day's timetable is handed out as you enter. It may include magic shows, face painting, hat making and music. One ticket (£4.50 for children, £1 for adults, and no children or adults allowed on their own) buys a full day's activity so you can have a go at everything.

Berber

At the **South Bank Centre** young dancers can join in Sleeping Beauty workshops with the English National Ballet on 3 August. On 4 August Peter Badejo encourages all comers to join in African dance and there's outdoor dance, theatre and music for all the family on the terraces around the Centre at weekends. For example, on 21 August the Teatro Buendia from Cuba will present a show for children of all ages called An Elephant Takes Too Much Room.

At **London Zoo** there is a special exhibition about animals which have disappeared as well as animals in danger of disappearing. There are life-size moving models of dinosaurs, but you can also see living examples of endangered species such as tigers and bird-eating spiders. While you may not want to get too near these, there are plenty of friendly animals in the new Children's Zoo which will be happy to let you get close to them.

The **Tower Hill Pageant** is a museum showing the history of the City of London. Outside, the Town Crier calls visitors to Coin Striking when children can beat out copies of old coins in metal using traditional methods. Musicians and street performers will also be appearing throughout the summer.

The **Museum of the Moving Image** is about the cinema. Its guides are actors dressed as cowboys and film stars. You can learn about film-making in special classes and there is a special exhibition at eye-level for very young children under one metre tall.

If adults are ready for a rest why not book Sunday lunch at the Russell Hotel?

The **Jumping Jelly Bean Club** offers an exercise class (with qualified instructors) for children while you have a drink. Sit down to lunch together (J14.25 for adults, J3.95 for the children's menu), then while you have your coffee, the Jumping Jelly Beaners watch children's films. The Club is held every Sunday lunchtime and it's free to children with families eating in the hotel.

b) Read the sentences and say if they are true or false. If a statement is false, make it true.

Прочитайте предложения и определите среди них верные и неверные. Исправьте ошибочные утверждения.

1. The Barbican Centre programme changes from day to day.
2. Children can be left at the Barbican Centre for the day.
3. At the South Bank Centre there is dance from different parts of the world.
4. The Children's Zoo sells soft toy animals.
5. At the Tower Hill Pageant visitors can learn about the past.
6. Children can learn traditional music with the Town Crier.
7. Visitors to the Museum of the Moving Image can watch actors making a film.

8. The Museum of the Moving Image is most suitable for older children.
9. The Jumping Jelly Bean Club is in a hotel.
10. It costs J3.95 to join the Jumping Jelly Bean Club.

Exercise 5. a) Look at the advertisement for an opera. Answer the questions.

Посмотрите на афиши оперы и ответьте на вопросы.

What language is the opera sung in?

When is it being performed?

Who wrote the opera?

WEDNESDAY 4 JULY 7.15 pm
WORLD PREMIERE


Tornrak

JOHN METCALF
Libretto by Michael Wilcox

*Co-production with the
Banff Centre Canada*

*Conductor Richard Armstrong
Producer Mike Ashman
Set Designer Bernard Culshaw
Costume Designer John Pennoyer*

Tornrak — the magical animal spirit which lives in all us.

 b) Listen to two people who are discussing whether to book seats for 'Tornrak'. As you listen, fill in the booking form.

Прослушайте разговор двух людей, которые обсуждают, стоит ли заказывать билеты на оперу. В ходе прослушивания заполните заявку на покупку билетов.

| Opera | Date | Alt. Date | No. of Tickets | First Choice Seat Location | Alternative Seat Location | Ticket Price | TOTAL | Box Office Use |
|--|------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|
| Rosenkavalier Freischütz Cosi fan tutte Berber Otello Tornrak | | | | | | | | |

TOTAL

Exercise 6. a) Read and translate the film review.

Прочтите и переведите рецензию на фильм.

There's an old saying in the theatre world - 'Never work with children or animals'. It's a pity that Herman Gross has never heard this piece of advice, or if

he has, that he didn't pay attention to it. It's not so much that *Pet Doctor* is a bad film, although I can't really find many reasons for saying it's a good one. It's more that it makes me angry. Gross is a good actor. His appearance on the New York stage last winter in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* showed that he really can act. So what's he doing in this nonsense?

It's a story about a small town doctor who finds he's making more money by looking after the local children's pets than he is by looking after humans. Then he gets into trouble with the police, because he doesn't have the right sort of licence to do this and, surprise, surprise, the children and their pets find a way to solve his problems. I won't say how, as it's the only part of the film that's even slightly original or amusing. If you have to see it, you'd be annoyed with me for telling you. But my advice is, when it comes to a cinema near you - stay in and shampoo the cat.

b) What do you think of the film?

Что вы думаете об этом фильме?

1) What sort of film is it?

2) Did the writer like this film?

3) Would you like to see it? Why?

c) Choose the correct answer.

Выберите верный ответ.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

A. compare the theatre and the cinema

B. compare Herman Gross with another actor

C. give his or her opinion about using animals in films

D. give his or her opinion about *Pet Doctor*

2. What would a reader expect to get from this text?

A. information about a new film

B. ideas about how animals should be cared for

C. news about the lives of film stars

D. information about the careers of child actors

3. How did the writer feel about *Pet Doctor*?

A. It's funny.

B. It ends too suddenly.

C. It's not worth seeing.

D. It's ideal family entertainment.

4. Why did the writer mention *Romeo and Juliet*?

A. It's an example of a really good play.

B. Gross proved he's a good actor in it.

C. It was produced in New York.

D. The central characters are very young.

Exercise 7. a) Look at the people. They all want to go out somewhere. Read the descriptions and say what you would like to do.

Посмотрите на этих людей. Все они хотят куда-нибудь пойти. Прочитайте описания и скажите, какое из этих развлечений предпочли бы вы.



| Part 2 | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |

Alison has a friend coming to visit her on Saturday and would like to take her on an organised boat trip in the afternoon.



Martin has three children who love animals. He wants to take them out for the day and is looking for somewhere that has plenty for them to do where they can also have lunch.



Sarah is interested in the way people lived and worked in the past. She likes making things and would like to learn some of the old-fashioned skills people used to have.



David has just moved to the area and wants to find out more about it. He has Sunday mornings free but doesn't want to spend much.



Fiona's hobby is birdwatching. She is short of money but has a free weekend and wants to spend a quiet day in the open air enjoying the countryside and watching the birds.

b) Read the advertisements and choose the most suitable place for each person.

Прочтите объявления и выберите наиболее подходящее место для каждого из этих людей.

A The Leighton Lady is a luxury 54-seater pleasure boat and is available for hire - ideal for weddings, birthdays, etc. For the general public there are day trips on Sundays in summer and every day in August. Tel (01525) 384563 to book.

B Whipsnade Animal Park is Europe's largest conservation park, offering:

- a fun and educational day out for all members of the family

- 3000 rare and endangered animals and birds.
- Open daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Phone (01582) 872171 for up-to-date admission charges.

C Luton Museum includes a wide range of displays telling the story of Luton as an industrial centre up to the present day. Follow the history of some of Luton's industries and look inside a Victorian pub and shop. Open all year: Mon-Sat 10 a.m.- 5 p.m., Sun 1-5 p.m. Admission free.

D The Stockwood Craft Museum tells the history of traditional trades and crafts up until the 1930s. It offers a look back at arts such as weaving cloth and making pots. Watch the craftspeople at work and have a turn yourself! The Period Gardens show the history of English gardening from medieval times. Open Wed-Sun 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

E Woodside Farm offers fun and enjoyment for all the family. Attractions include unusual breeds of farm animals, a children's farm, picnic/play areas, farm shop, tractor rides, pony rides, Coffee Pot cafe. Open all year: Mon—Sat 8 a.m.—5.30 p.m., closed Sunday. Admission Children and Senior Citizens £1.10, Adults £1.40.

F Bedford Museum is in attractive surroundings close to the River Great Ouse. The excellent exhibitions show the human and natural history of the region. Find out, for example, what life was like in a village in Roman times or what wildlife and birds can be seen in the valley today. Open Tues—Sun 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission free.

G Priory Country Park is a peaceful area just a short distance from Bedford town centre. The park, with lakes surrounded by trees and grassland, is a great place to see wildlife and birds. Priory Water Sports offers sailing and canoeing. Open all year. No entry charges.

H Longhoime Boating Lake offers safe boating for all the family in ten acres of beautiful parkland. Pedal boats, rowing boats and motorised children's boats are all available for hire. The lakeside cafe provides a range of refreshments. River trips leave on the hour from 1 p.m. at weekends.

c) Role-play. Distribute the roles. In a group of 5 discuss your interests and plans.

Ролевая игра. Распределите роли. В группе из 5 человек обсудите свои интересы и планы.

Useful phrases

Полезные выражения

I'm going to see ...

Я собираюсь посмотреть ...

I've decided to go to ...

Я решил пойти ...

I would like to visit ...

Мне хотелось бы посетить ...

The most interesting place for me is ...

Самое интересное место для меня – это ...

Homework Assignment / Упражнения для домашнего задания

Перед выполнением домашнего задания обратитесь к грамматическому комментарию в конце юниты.

Exercise 1. В следующих предложениях употребите по смыслу союзы *neither ... nor*, *either ... or*, *both ... and*, переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My sister and I were upset when we heard the news. 2. You can change trains at this station or the next one. 3. My friend and his wife were surprised when they saw me at such a late hour. 4. My son and I like boating very much. 5. My friend and I have been to the exhibition. 6. The children and the parents enjoyed the performance. 7. Are books and magazines sold at this shop? 8. A sailing boat and a ship were seen in the distance. 9. I was surprised to hear her say that she couldn't read or write.

Exercise 2. Прочитайте вопросы и ответьте на них.

Read the following questions and answer them:

- A. 1. She is wonderful in this film, isn't she? — ...
2. You are a film star, aren't you? — ...
3. You will be busy tonight, won't you? — ...
4. He can play this role well, can't he? — ...
5. You watch TV in the evenings, don't you? — ...
6. There's a new comedy on in the Forum, isn't there? — ...
7. She has played in hundreds of films, hasn't she? — ...
8. They booked the tickets in advance, didn't they? — ...
- B. 1. He is not a comic actor, is he? — ...
2. You don't like symphony music, do you? — ...
3. She didn't dance yesterday, did she? — ...
4. There was nothing worth seeing on TV, was there? — ...
5. There are no tickets for this show, are there? — ...
6. He hasn't seen this picture, has he? — ...
7. You are not going to see this horror film at night, are you? — ...
8. She won't be able to go out with us, will she? — ...

Exercise 3. Добавьте вопросительную часть и ответьте на полученные вопросы.

Add question tags and answer the questions.

Model: You are Mr. Brown, ...? — ...

You are Mr. Brown, aren't you? — Yes, I am.

Interview

You are Gloria Moon, ...? — ...

You live in Hollywood ...? — ...
And you have lived there all your life, ...? — ...
You aren't a producer, ...? — ...
You are a film star, ...? — ...
You didn't go to University, ...? — ...
You started work when you were 17, ...? — ...
You worked as a model, ...? — ...
You can't play any musical instrument, ...? — ...
But you can sing and dance, ...? — ...
You've been to France, ...? — ...
But you don't know French, ...? — ...
You have your own villa on the sea coast, ...? — ...
You are married, ...? — ...
You have no children, ...? — ...
You'd like to take part in our film, ...? — ...

Exercise 4. Поставьте предложения в форму пассивного залога.

Compare these sentences.

People speak English all over the world.

English is spoken all over the world.

By + agent is not necessary.

a. The postman delivers the letters at 8.00.

b. Someone built this hotel two years ago.

c. They use a lot of preservatives in food these days.

d. Has anyone answered your question?

e. Somebody found your keys on top of the photocopier.

f. People should not take reference books out of the library.

g. They have increased the rate of taxation to forty per cent.

h. A scientist discovered penicillin in 1928.

Exercise 5. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами.

Use the right words:

tickets; play; film; to book; amusing; pop-singer; prefer; horror films;
actor; boring; was over; snow; enjoyed; musical; superb; opinion; make up my
mind

1. What ... is on at the local cinema? 2. Let's book ... in advance. The ... is new and very 3. Elvis Presley is a famous American he had a lot of fans all over the world. 4. What kind of films do you ...? — I like 5. What's your ... about the play? — Oh, I ... it from beginning to end. 6. Who is your favourite ...? — Laurence Olivier. His acting is 7. Did you like the TV programme yesterday? — No, it was so 8. "My Fair Lady" is a very popular 9. I can't ... where to go out tonight. — Let's go to the local club. 10. After the show ... we switched off the TV-set. 11. I'd like ... two seats for tomorrow. 12. Can I still get tickets for tonight's ...?

Exercise 6. Прочитайте текст и выберите наиболее подходящее из каждой группы слов, чтобы заполнить пропуски.

- Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word - **A, B, C or D** - on your answer sheet.

A WELSH FESTIVAL

Wales has a (1) of about three million. English is the main language and only twenty per cent speak both Welsh and English. Every year (2) August there is a Welsh-speaking festival. It (3) place in a different town each year so everyone has the chance for it to be near them. Local people (4) years making plans for when the festival will be in (5) town. Each festival is (6) by about 160,000 people. They travel not only from nearby towns and villages (7) also from the rest of the British Isles and (8) from abroad. There are concerts, plays and (9) to find the best singers, poets, writers, and so on. Shops sell Welsh music, books, pictures and clothes as (10) as food and drink. The festival provides a chance for Welsh-speaking people to be together for a whole week, with (11)..... Welsh language all around them.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|---|---------|
| 1 | A | population | B | people | C | public | D | country |
| 2 | A | on | B | by | C | in | D | at |
| 3 | A | takes | B | finds | C | has | D | makes |
| 4 | A | pass | B | put | C | spend | D | do |
| 5 | A | our | B | their | C | his | D | its |
| 6 | A | arrived | B | attended | C | joined | D | come |
| 7 | A | but | B | and | C | since | D | however |
| 8 | A | just | B | hardly | C | quite | D | even |
| 9 | A | tests | B | examinations | C | competitions | D | aces |
| 10 | A | long | B | far | C | good | D | well |
| 11 | A | one | B | a | C | the | D | some |

Exercise 7. Напишите рецензию на фильм или спектакль, который

вы недавно посмотрели: упомяните где и когда вы его смотрели, имена режиссера и исполнителей главных ролей, жанр, тематику, ваши впечатления. Рецензия не должна быть длиннее 150 слов.

Exercise 8. Translate sentences from Russian into English.

1. Когда начинает идти новая пьеса, мы обычно читаем в газетах рецензии, чтобы выяснить, что думают критики.
2. Если мне хочется потанцевать, я иду или на дискотеку или в ночной клуб.
3. А: Что идет в местном кинотеатре?
Б: “Забавное приключение”. Это комедия.
4. Нам понравилась музыка, и актерская игра.
5. Мне не нравится ни опера, ни балет.
6. А: Кто вы по профессии?
Б: Я актриса драматического театра. Иногда я еще играю небольшие роли в кино.
7. А: Ты смотрела “Унесенные ветром”?
Б: Да.
А: Его стоит посмотреть?
Б: Да, на меня этот фильм произвел большое впечатление.
8. А: Что ты смотришь?
Б: Это старый вестерн. Костюмы такие смешные, но игра великолепна.
9. Я только что был на концерте джазовой музыки. Я наслаждался каждой минутой.
10. А: Какое у вас мнение о клубе?
Б: В это место я никогда больше не пойду. Это ужасно.
11. Бренда – фольклорная певица. Ее песни часто передают по местному радио.
12. Я учился играть на фортепьяно, но не могу сказать, что я хороший пианист.
13. Мои родители предпочитают мюзиклы, а я люблю триллеры.
14. Не хотел бы ты посмотреть “Ромео и Джульетту”? У меня есть два билета на завтрашний вечер.
15. Прошлым летом мы были в заповеднике и восхищались живой природой.

Essential Vocabulary / Глоссарий

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| ambition | [əmˈbɪʃn] | честолюбивая мечта, желание |
| boarding school | [ˈbɔːdɪŋˈskuːl] | школа-интернат |
| break | [breɪk] | прорыв, удача |
| career | [kəˈrɪə] | карьера |
| charity | [ˈtʃærɪtɪ] | благотворительность |
| conscience | | совесть, сознание |
| to design | | сконструировать, разработать |
| to divorce | | развестись |
| to get divorced | | получить развод |
| good-looking | | красивый |
| to increase | | увеличивать(ся) |
| to influence | | влиять |
| kid | | разг. ребенок |
| nuclear | | ядерный |
| nuclear power | | атомная энергия, военная мощь, основанная на ядерном оружии |
| nuclear weapons | | ядерное оружие |
| to perform | | исполнять, выступать, играть на сцене |
| racing driver | | автогонщик |
| to recognize | | узнавать, признавать |
| role | | роль |
| set | | декорации |
| shame | | стыд, позор |
| slave | | раб |
| to star | | играть главную роль |
| success | | успех |
| to support | | поддерживать |
| tapestry | | плетение гобеленов, ковров, ткачество |
| tour | | поездка, гастроль |
| to tour | | ездить на гастроли |
| to waste | | зря тратить, расходовать |
| weapon | | оружие |

Vocabulary Work / Работа со словарем

Music / Музыка

Exercise 1. Memorize the following words and expressions.

Запомните следующие слова и выражения.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| classical | классическая |
| pop | поп |
| rock | рок |
| jazz | джазовая |
| folk | народная |
| composer | композитор (как правило, автор классической музыки) |
| orchestra | оркестр |
| band = group | группа, ансамбль |
| conductor | исполнитель, певец, не входящий в состав какой-либо группы |
| choir | хор |
| song | песня |
| songwriter | автор песни |
| singer-songwriter | автор и исполнитель собственных песен |
| to write a song | написать песню |
| to perform a song | исполнять песню |
| to make a record | записать альбом, выпустить пластинку |
| to tour | ездить с гастролями |
| album | альбом, сборник песен |
| hit record | хит, популярная песня, пластинка |
| keyboards | клавишные инструменты |
| piano | фортепиано |
| pianist | пианист |
| guitar | гитара |
| guitarist | гитарист |
| violin | скрипка |
| violinist | скрипач |
| drums | барабаны, ударные инструменты |
| drummer | барабанщик, ударник |
| flute | флейта |
| flautist | флейтист |
| saxophone | саксофон |
| saxophonist | саксофонист |
| cello | виолончель |
| cellist | виолончелист |

Exercise 2. What are or were there people?

Чем занимаются или занимались эти люди?

1. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
2. Mick Jagger
3. Duke Ellington
4. Mstislav Rostropovich
5. John Lennon
6. Leonard Bernstein
7. Fedor Shalyapin

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with suitable words.

Заполните пропуски подходящими словами.

1. He used to be conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic
2. Phil Collins was in a famous called *Genesis* before he became a
3. A: Do you like music?
B: Yes, very much.
A: And who's your favourite?
B: It's hard to say, but I love Bach and Vivaldi.
4. She used to her own songs but now she mainly material written by other people.
5. I haven't been to the since I saw *The Marriage of Figaro* last year.

Exercise 4. Which word or phrase is being defined?

Подберите слова и выражения, соответствующие определениям.

1. a person who writes classical music
2. a successful record
3. a play in which the words are sung to music
4. a person who plays the flute
5. a person who writes and performs his/her own songs

Everyday English / Повседневный английский

Writing a Biography / Написание биографии.

Exercise 1. Прочитайте биографию миллиардера Говарда Хьюза.

Howard Hughes 1905-1976 Biography of a Billionaire

24th December 1905 Howard Hughes was born in Houston, Texas.

1912 He started school.

1924 His father died. He left school. He inherited \$750,000. He became director of his father's oil-drilling company.

1925 He married Ella Rice.

1927 He went to Hollywood.

1928 He produced a film. He divorced Ella Rice.

1930 He directed the film *Hell's Angels*.

1933 He worked as an airline pilot. (He changed his name).

1935 He built a plane. He broke the world air-speed record. (He flew at 352 m.p.h.)

1937 President Roosevelt gave him a special aviation award.

1938 He flew round the world in 91 hours (a new world record).

1942 He designed and manufactured war planes.

1943 He designed a new bra for film-star Jane Russell.

1947 He started T.W.A. (Trans World Airlines). He crashed a new war-plane. He nearly died. In hospital, he designed a new bed. He flew a new 700-seat passenger plane.

1948 He bought RKO Film Studio.

1954 He sold RKO.

1957 He sold TWA for \$546,000,000. He married Jean Peters.

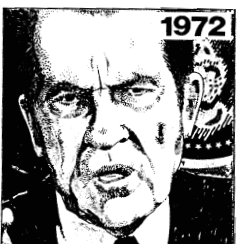
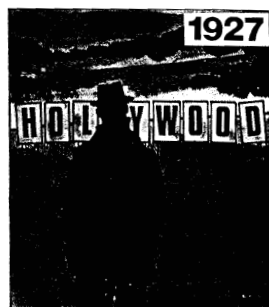
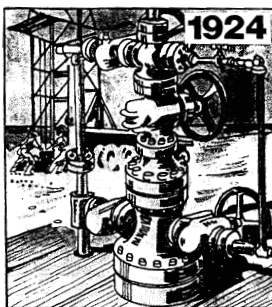
1958 He retired from public life.

1966 He went to Las Vegas. He bought a lot of casinos, clubs, and hotels. (He didn't smoke, drink or gamble.)

1971 He divorced Jean Peters.

1972 He gave \$100,000 to President Nixon for the 1972 Election.

5th April 1976 Hughes died in Acapulco. He left \$2,000,000,000.



Exercise 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. When was Howard Hughes born?
2. How old was he when his father died?
3. How many times did he get married?
4. Which world records did he break?
5. Which jobs did he have?
6. How much money did he give President Nixon?
7. How much money did he leave?

Exercise 3. Подумайте о своей жизни и запишите самые важные события в хронологическом порядке.

Например:

3rd November 1978 I was born in Moscow, Russia.

1980 My parents moved to Odessa.

1985 I started school.

Exercise 4. Напишите свою автобиографию (100-150 слов).

Постарайтесь осветить следующие вопросы:

1. When and where were you born?
2. Where did your parents work and live at that time? What do they do now?
3. When did you start school? Did you like it? What was your favourite subject?
4. What do you do in your free time? Do you have any hobbies?
5. When did you find your first job? What did you do? How much did you earn?
6. What do you do now? Are you happy? What are you going to do when you graduate from university?

Classwork Assignment / Задания для аудиторного занятия**Exercise 1.** Answer the questions.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Think of 3 famous people. Who are they?
2. What are they famous for?
3. What nationality are they?
4. What do they do?
5. Which of them would you like to meet? Why?

Exercise 2. a) Read and translate the article.

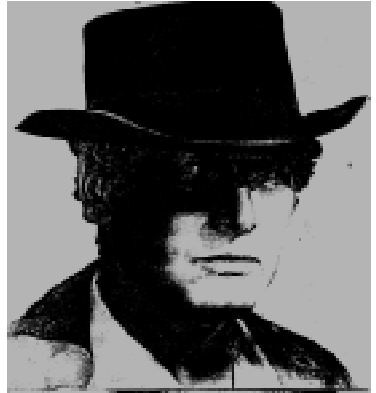
Прочитайте и переведите статью.

PAUL NEWMAN

actor, director, racing driver

Paul Newman, actor, director, and racing driver, was born so good-looking that people said it was a shame to waste such beauty on a boy. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1925, and did some acting in high school and college, but never seriously considered making it his future career. However, after

- graduating, he immediately started working in the theatre. He met his first wife, Jackie Witte, while they were acting together, and they got married in 1949. They had three children, a boy and two girls.
- 2 He found work in the theatre and on several TV shows in New York. When he was thirty, he went to Los Angeles and made his first film. It was what Newman called an 'uncomfortable' start in the movies, in the role of a Greek slave. The experience was so bad that he went back to the theatre, and didn't accept another film role for two years.
- 3 The film he chose was his big break. He played the boxer, Rocky Graziano, in the film *Someone up There Likes Me*. Newman is a method actor who believes in living the part before beginning the film. He spent days - from morning till night - with Graziano. He studied the fighter's speech and watched him box, and they talked endlessly about Graziano's childhood. The picture brought Newman stardom overnight.
- 4 He was living in Los Angeles away from his family when he met Joanne Woodward, an actress who he had first met in New York. They worked together in *The Long Hot Summer*. His wife, Jackie, and Paul recognized that their marriage wasn't working, and got divorced. Newman and Miss Woodward were married in Las Vegas in 1958.
- 5 Newman went on to make films such as *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *The Hustler*, *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, *The Sting* and *Towering Inferno*. He has made over forty-five films, and has won many
- 6 His marriage to Woodward is one of the longest and strongest in Hollywood. They have three daughters, and they have co-starred in six films. Ever since the film *Winning*, Newman has been passionately interested in car racing, and in 1979 he came second in the twenty-four hour Le Mans race. But the end of the 1970s was not all good news for him. In 1978 his only son, Scott, died of a drug overdose, and as a result Newman created the Scott Newman Foundation to inform young people on drug abuse.



7 He has a strong social conscience, and has sup-ported causes such as the anti-nuclear movement, the environment, and driver education. All the money from 'Newman's Own' salad dressing, popcorn, and spaghetti sauce, now a multi-million dollar business, goes to charity. He is more than just a movie star. 'I would like to be remembered as a man who has tried to help people to communicate with each other,' says Newman, 'and who has tried to do something good with his life. You have to keep trying. That's the most important thing.'

b) Here are summaries of the seven paragraphs of the article. Match them to the correct paragraph.

Прочитайте фразы, указывающие на содержание каждого абзаца. Расположите их в нужном порядке, чтобы получить план статьи.

- a. ___ Some of his films.
- b. ___ His rise to stardom.
- c. ___ The end of one marriage, the beginning of another.
- d. ___ His early life.
- e. ___ The highs and lows of his later life.
- f. ___ His first professional work.
- g. ___ Newman the person, not the movie star.

c) Here are the answers to some questions from paragraphs 1-3. What are the questions?

Это ответы на некоторые вопросы по содержанию абзацев 1-3. Напишите ответы.

- a. In 1925.
- b. After graduating.
- c. While they were acting together.
- d. In 1949.
- e. Three.
- f. He was thirty.
- g. A Greek slave.
- h. No, he didn't (enjoy making the film).
- i. About Graziano's childhood.

d) Write some questions based on paragraphs 4-7. Ask other students your questions.

Напишите вопросы по содержанию абзацев 4-7. Задайте их другим студентам.

e) Match a word in the text to the following definitions.
Найдите в тексте слова, соответствующие определениям

Paragraph 1

- a. to use badly or unproductively (e.g. *time/money*)
- b. a profession or occupation

Paragraph 2

c. a person who is the 'property' of someone else and who has to work for them

Paragraph 3

- d. a lucky opportunity that leads to success
- e. the state of being a star

Paragraph 6

- f. more of something (e.g. *a drug*) than is safe
- g. using something in the wrong way

Paragraph 7

- h. a person's understanding of what is right and wrong
- i. an organization that helps people who need help.
- j. to do something again and again

Exercise 3. a) Read about an actress's life.

Прочитайте статью о жизни актрисы.

AN ACTING LIFE

by Emma Owczarski, from London

I met Dame Judi Dench backstage at the Aldwych theatre where she is presently performing in *The Cherry Orchard*, by the Russian playwright Anton Chekov. I asked her some questions, and this is what she told me.

Judi Dench's family were not very rich, and because Judi's parents wanted her and her brother to have a good education, their father, who was a GP, worked extra hard and they gave up a lot of things.

Dame Judi went to a boarding school, and then to the Central School of Speech and Drama to train as a set designer. When she left Dame Judi went into acting because she thought she would not be a good set designer; she was also influenced by her brother who liked acting.

Dame Judi Dench started in show business at the age of 22, and this is her 33rd year in the theatre. Dame Judi told me she enjoyed working with her husband Michael, in *A Fine Romance* on television but she found it very strange being recorded with a live audience.

She is more used to doing things like Shakespeare. In her spare time Dame Judi likes sewing, tapestry, art, reading books and the *Early Times*, and also playing with her dolls' house, and just having a good time.

b) Now work with a partner. The interviewer had prepared a lot of questions but only had time to ask some of them. Put a tick in the box beside the questions which the interviewer asked.

Работайте в паре. Журналист подготовил много вопросов, но на

все не хватило времени. Отметьте галочкой вопросы, которые были заданы.

1. Did you come from a family who had a lot of money ?
2. Is it true that you lived in India when you were a child ?
3. What was your father's job ?
4. What sort of school did you go to ?
5. What was the best family holiday you remember ?
6. Did you go into acting straight after leaving school ?
7. How old were you when you got married ?
8. How many children have you got ?
9. How many years have you worked in the theatre?
10. What are your hobbies ?

c) Make an interview with Dame Judi Dench.

Сделайте интервью с Джуди Денч. (Вы можете использовать вопросы из упр.3b или подготовить свои)

Exercise 4. a) Read about the politician Willi Hoffman.

Прочитайте о политике Вилли Хофмане.

PRESENTATION

Willi Hoffman is a member of the European Parliament. He represents the Christian Democratic party, and comes from Hanover. He has three children. He speaks fluent English and French, and a little Russian. He lists his interests as history, literature and music.

The information in this *Fact File* comes from a recent biography.

FACT FILE WILLI HOFFMAN

Politics

Conservative. He wants Germany's economy to be strong again, and he hopes that higher productivity will increase exports. He believes in nuclear power and thinks that nuclear weapons are necessary to keep world peace.

Work habits

He needs very little sleep, only four hours a night, and says he works at least twelve hours a day.

Entertainment

He likes going to the theatre and watching television, but he is often too busy.

Ambitions

He'd like to stay in politics for as long as possible, and one day he'd like to write his autobiography.



b) 1. Write 3 facts about Willi Hoffman's life.

Запишите 3 факта, касающиеся жизни Вилли Хофмана.

Например: He comes from Hanover.

2. Write 2 of his political opinions.

Запишите 2 его политических убеждения.

Например: He believes in nuclear power.

Exercise 5. a) You will hear an interview with Paul Carrack, the lead vocalist with a band called Mike and the Mechanics. As you listen, put a tick (✓) or a cross (x) on the chart.

Вы услышите интервью с Полом Кэрраком, вокалистом группы "Mike and the Mechanics". В ходе прослушивания отметьте галочками (да) или крестиками (нет) ответы в таблице.

| Instruments he plays | Bands he has played with | Places he has visited |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| guitar | Roxy Music | France |
| saxophone | U2 | Japan |
| trumpet | The Smiths | America |
| drums | The Pretenders | Eastern Europe |
| keyboards | Simply Red | Germany |
| violin | Madness | Italy |
| piano | Queen | South America |
| | Ace | |

b) Answer the questions.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How many jobs has Paul had?

2. Did he have music lessons?

3. Was he already making money as a musician when he left school?

4. What was special about the song *How long*?

5. Did he want to go to America?

6. Why do his records do well in America?

7. He has had a busy year. What has he done?

8. Make sentences about Paul with the numbers and phrases in boxes A and B.

Exercise 6. a) Here is a list of jobs. Which of them would you like to do? Mark them in order of preference: 1 (you like best) – 10 (you don't like at all.)

Прочтите список профессий. Какие из них вам нравятся? Расставьте их в порядке предпочтения: 1 (нравится вам больше всех – 10 (не нравится совсем).

1. Politician
2. Film star
3. Pianist
4. Rock musician
5. Opera singer
6. Ballet dancer
7. Writer
8. Painter
9. Theatre Actor
10. Professional Sportsman

b) Ask 5 other people about the same jobs. Mark their answers. Comment on the results of the survey.

Спросите 5 других людей о тех же профессиях. Отметьте их ответы. Прокомментируйте результаты.

Exercise 7. Roleplay

Some of you are members of a group of musicians (classical, pop, jazz).

Some of you are journalists who are going to interview the musicians.

Ролевая игра. Разделитесь на музыкантов и журналистов: на каждую группу музыкантов (3-4) человека нужен 1 журналист.

Музыканты: определите
какую музыку вы играете
название вашей группы /оркестра
кто играет на чем
что повлияло на вашу музыку
как давно вы вместе
какие альбомы вы выпустили
в каких странах вы гастролировали

Журналисты: все журналисты могут объединиться, чтобы продумать вопросы для музыкантов. Выберите наиболее интересные вопросы (5-7).

Homework Assignment / Упражнения для домашнего задания

Перед выполнения домашнего задания обратитесь к грамматическому комментарию в конце юнити.

Exercise 1. Заполните пропуски словами “who, which, where”.

Read the following description of a town. Put **who, which, or where** into the gaps.

MY HOME TOWN

I was born in Newcastle, a city in the north-east of England. Newcastle is on the bank of the River Tyne. It is quite big, with a population of about 200,000 people. There is a cathedral and a university. There are five bridges over the River Tyne, (a) _____ link Newcastle to the next town, Gateshead, (b) _____ there is one of the biggest shopping centres in the world, the Metro Centre.

A few years ago, the main industries were shipbuilding and coalmining, but now the chemical and soap industries are more important.

I moved from Newcastle ten years ago but I often return. I miss the people, (c) _____ are so warm and friendly, and I miss the wild, beautiful countryside near the city, (d) _____ there are so many hills and streams.

People (e) _____ are born near the River Tyne have a special name. They are called 'Geordies'. I am very pleased to be a 'Geordie'!

Exercise 2. Объедините 2 предложения в одно, используя слова "who, which, that, where".

Join the sentences with *who, which, that, or where*.

- Jack wrote the letter. It arrived this morning.
- There's the park. We play football in it.
- Tom's the boy. He loves Anna.
- This is the hotel. I always stay here.
- Barbara's got a car. It's faster than yours.
- I've got a niece. She lives in America.
- Look at the pictures. They're on page 6.

Exercise 3. Объедините 2 предложения в одно, используя подходящие местоимения.

Link the following sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

- There's the boy. He broke the window.
- That's the palace. The Sultan lives in it.
- There are the policemen. They caught the thief.
- He gave her a watch. It stopped after two days.
- The Red Lion is the pub. We met in it for a drink.
- Here are the letters. They arrived this morning.
- That's the house. I was born in it.
- Where is the lady? She ordered the fish.
- Do you know the children? They live in that house.
- The clothes come from Marks & Spencer. They are good quality.

Exercise 4. Заполните пропуски словами "who, which, that".

Put **who, which, or that** into the gaps. If it is possible to leave it out, put brackets around it.

Example

*He's the man **who** loves Anna. He's the man (**who**) Anna loves.*

- a. The film star gave a party _____ cost £10,000.
- b. The man _____ you met at the party was a famous film star.
- c. What's the name of the lady _____ was wearing the gold dress?
- d. You're reading the book _____ I wanted to read.
- e. There's someone at the door _____ wants to speak to George.
- f. I don't like food _____ is very spicy.
- g. That's the dictionary _____ Bill gave me for my birthday.
- h. Those are the cars _____ only take unleaded petrol.
- i. Do you like the people _____ Sarah invited to her party?

Exercise 5. а) Прочтите биографию Элизабет Тейлор. Подчеркните относительные местоимения. Отметьте те из них, которые можно опустить.

1. Read the following text which is a short biography of the film star, Elizabeth Taylor.

- Elizabeth Taylor -

Elizabeth Taylor was born in England in 1932. She was a very beautiful child, with black hair and violet- blue eyes. In 1939, she and her family moved to America, where film makers soon noticed her beauty. She became a child star at the age of nine, and appeared in the films *Lassie* and *National Velvet*. Elizabeth Taylor is one of the few child stars who have continued to be successful as adults. She has made many films in her adult career, including *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* in 1958 and *Cleopatra* in 1962. Her private life has not been as successful as her career in films. She has been married eight times. Her first marriage, which was when she was eighteen, ended after one year; her third husband, Mike Todd, was killed in an air crash; her fifth and sixth marriages were to the same man Richard Burton, probably the man who she loved the most. She has often been ill with back problems and has had many operations. In 1981, after her second divorce from Burton, she became very depressed and turned to food, alcohol, and drugs for comfort. For the first time in her life her beauty left her and she put on a lot of weight. However in 1983, she went to stay at the Betty Ford Clinic, where she worked hard to give up her addictions. Today she is a grandmother and she has her film-star looks again.

б) Разбейте текст об Элизабет Тейлор на пять абзацев в соответствии со следующими заголовками:

Divide the text into five paragraphs according to the following headings:

- introduction and early career
- adult career
- private life
- health problems
- life now

Exercise 6. Напишите аналогичную биографию известного человека, который вас интересует: актера, музыканта, писателя и т.д.

Exercise 7. Translate sentences from Russian into English.

1. “Монстр глубин”, который идет сейчас в “Одеоне”, один из самых захватывающих фильмов, которые я видел.

2. А: На кого ты смотришь?

Б: Это актер, который играл главную роль в “Цветях под дождем”. Я не помню его фамилию.

3. Я думаю, играть маленькие роли очень трудно.

4. Я - актриса, и люди часто узнают меня на улице.

5. Это ночной клуб, где я начинал свою карьеру певца.

6. Барбара учится на художника-декоратора. Она надеется делать декорации к классическим балетам.

7. А: Это Майкл Кент, актер.

Б: Он не кажется очень красивым.

А: Все равно он великий актер.

8. Девушка, которая сидит рядом с тобой, подруга моего брата.

9. Когда дама вошла в зал, оркестр играл какую-то музыку, которая показалась ей знакомой.

10. Самое популярное место для покупок в Лондоне – это Оксфорд Стрит, где находится много больших универмагов и магазинов поменьше.

11. Стыдно заставлять других людей ждать тебя.

12. Мой двоюродный брат хотел быть автогонщиком, но когда он начал заниматься музыкой, то решил, что будет дирижером.

13. Мои родители развелись, когда мне было 2 года.

14. Мама Тима отправила его в школу-интернат, потому что ей приходилось много ездить по работе.

15. В прошлом году у группы были гастроли по Германии, которые прошли очень успешно.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

УРОК 1

The Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect (Настоящее свершенное время)

Глагол в the Present Perfect имеет следующие формы:

| Утвердительная форма | Вопросительная форма | Отрицательная форма |
|---|--|---|
| I have worked. (I've worked) | Have I worked? | I have not worked. (haven't worked) |
| He } has worked. She } ('s worked) It } | Has { he } worked? { she } { it } | He } has not worked. She } (hasn't worked) It } |
| We } have worked. You } ('ve worked) They } | Have { we } worked? { you } { they } | We } have not worked. You } (haven't worked) They } |

1. В собственном значении the Present Perfect употребляется для выражения действий, которые в момент речи воспринимаются как свершившиеся. В этом случае в центре внимания находится само свершившееся действие. Обстоятельства, при которых оно свершилось (время, место, образ действия и пр.), неважны и несущественны, например:

We **have bought** a new TV set.

The students **have left** the room.

Go and wash your hands.—

I **have washed** them.

Мы купили новый телевизор
(у нас есть новый телевизор).

Студенты ушли из комнаты
(студентов сейчас в комнате нет).

Пойди и вымой руки.— Я их вымыл
(руки у меня чистые).

Хотя глаголы в the Present Perfect часто переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия являются действиями настоящего времени. Об этом свидетельствует форма вспомогательного глагола (I **have read** it. He **has come** back) и то обстоятельство, что the Present Perfect не употребляется в контексте прошедшего времени (в повествовании), а только в контексте настоящего времени, т. е. действия, выраженные в the Present Perfect, всегда соотносятся с моментом речи, “привязаны” к нему.

То, что действия, выраженные в the Present Perfect, принадлежат настоящему времени, легко доказывается также перефразированием, например:

I **have heard** the doctor's opinion. = I **know** the doctor's opinion.
(Я слышал мнение доктора. = Я знаю мнение доктора.)

She **has gone** home. = She **is** at home now.

(Она ушла домой. = Она сейчас дома.)

He **has locked** the door. = The door **is** locked.

(Он запер дверь. = Дверь сейчас закрыта.)

Поскольку the Present Perfect выделяет именно действие, а не подробности его свершения, это время чаще всего употребляется в начале разговора или сообщения или при переходе на новую тему беседы, когда возникает необходимость сообщить собеседнику о каком-то новом событии. После этого, если разговор продолжается о том же самом событии и выясняются различные обстоятельства и подробности его свершения, это действие будет выражено уже в the Past Indefinite, так как в центре внимания собеседников теперь находится не само действие (о нем уже все знают), а обстоятельства, при которых оно произошло, например:

– Have a cup of coffee with us. – Выпей с нами кофе.

– I **'ve had** a cup, thank you. – Я уже пил, спасибо. Я выпил

I **had** one after lunch. чашку после обеда.

I **have seen** the film. I **saw** it Я видел этот фильм. Я видел
in London. его в Лондоне.

– **Have** you **read** “Winnie- Ты читал “Винни-Пух”

the-Pooh” by A. A. Milne? А. Милна?

– Yes. – Да.

– **Did** you **like** it? – Тебе понравилось?

I **'ve brought** my stamp album, Я принес свой альбом

Mrs James. I **met** your husband с марками, миссис Джеймз. Я встретил
on the doorstep. He **told** me to вашего мужа в дверях. Он
leave it with you. велел мне отдать его вам.

Однако если в самом начале разговора речь идет о действиях, известных собеседникам, то в этом случае сразу же употребляется the Past Indefinite, например:

Did Tom **enjoy** the play? Тому понравилась пьеса?

(Известно, что Том ходил в театр.)

I **didn't hear** your question. Я не расслышал твоего вопроса. (Я
знаю, что ты меня о чем-то спросил.)

I'm sorry I **lost** my temper. Прости меня, что я не сдержался.

Did you **have** a good trip? Как ты съездил?

Так как the Present Perfect является настоящим временем и всегда соотносится с моментом речи, эта форма не может быть употреблена, если в предложении указано точное время (или место) свершения действия. В таких случаях возможно употребление только the Past Indefinite. Сравните:

The weather **has changed** for the worse.

The weather **changed** for the worse yesterday.

I **have heard** the news.

I **heard** the news a few minutes ago.

Погода испортилась (сейчас она хуже, чем была).

Вчера погода испортилась.

Я слышал (знаю) эту новость.

Я услышал эту новость несколько минут тому назад.

Однако в английском языке есть такие обозначения времени, которые напрямую не связаны ни с прошедшим, ни с настоящим временем. К их числу относятся такие выражения, как **today** (*сегодня*), **this morning** (*сегодня утром*), **this week** (*на этой неделе*), **this month** (*в этом месяце*) и т.п. Все они обозначают период времени, который близко подходит к моменту речи. С такими обозначениями времени возможно употребление как the Present Perfect, так и the Past Indefinite. Выбор между ними определяется следующими условиями:

1) если указанный период времени уже закончился, т. е. он обозначает прошедшее время, то употребляется the Past Indefinite, например:

I **didn't read** the newspaper this morning.

Я не читал газету сегодня утром. (Утро кончилось. Сейчас день или вечер.)

He **had** a long holiday this summer.

У него был большой отпуск этим летом. (Лето кончилось. Сейчас осень.)

2) если указанный период времени еще не закончился, но известно, что действие произошло в определенный момент этого периода, что выявляется из ситуации или контекста, то употребляется тоже the Past Indefinite, например:

I **met** him at the theatre tonight.

Я встретил его в театре сегодня вечером. (Вечер еще не кончился, но встреча произошла, когда я был в театре.)

The window **got** broken during the storm today.

Окно разбилось сегодня во время грозы. (Сегодняшний день еще не кончился, но окно разбилось, когда была гроза.)

Примечание. Указание на место свершения действия или на сопутствующие обстоятельства грамматически выполняет ту же функцию при употреблении времен, как и указание на точное время свершения действия в прошлом. Во всех этих случаях употребляется the Past Indefinite, например:

I **found** the ball

in the morning.
in the park.
during my walk.

3) если период времени еще не закончился и место действия не изменилось, то употребляется the Present Perfect, например:

Nellie **hasn't washed up** tonight yet.

Нелли еще не мыла посуду сегодня вечером. (Вечер не кончился. Нелли находится дома.)

This year **we have taken** only one assistant.

В этом году мы приняли на работу только одного ассистента. (Год еще не кончился. Место действия не изменилось.)

УРОК 2

Обстоятельства времени с The Present Perfect Tense

В английском языке есть обозначения времени, которые встречаются в сочетании с различными видовременными формами, с the Present Perfect в том числе. Это такие наречия неопределенного времени, как **always, never, already, not... yet, before** и др. По своему значению они не “привязаны” ни к прошедшему времени, ни к настоящему. Поэтому с ними возможно употребление the Present Perfect, если в контексте нет никаких указаний на то, что данное действие относится к прошедшему времени. Если это условие не соблюдается, то употребляется the Past Indefinite. Сравните:

I **have** already **done** my lessons.

Я уже сделал уроки (мои уроки готовы).

I already **did** my lessons after lunch.

Уроки я уже сделал после обеда.

He **has** never **learned** to study...

Он так и не научился заниматься.

At school he never **learned** to study.

В школе он так и не научился заниматься.

Примечание. Запомните, что с наречием **just** (только что) употребляется the Present Perfect, а с **just now** (только что) — the Past Indefinite, например:

He **has** just **come** back.

Он только что вернулся.

He **came** back just now.

The Present Perfect не употребляется в вопросительных предложениях, начинающихся со слов **when, where и how**, так как в центре внимания таких вопросов находятся обстоятельства, при которых свершилось действие, и в них употребляется the Past Indefinite, например:

When **did** you **speak** to my father?

Когда ты разговаривал с моим отцом?

How **did** it **become** known?

Как это стало известно?

Where **did** you **buy** the book?

Где ты купил книгу?

Однако в общих вопросах или в других специальных вопросах, например, начинающихся со слов **what, who/whom, why, what... for** и др., возможны оба времени, the Past Indefinite и the Present Perfect. Выбор между ними определяется ситуацией: если действие принадлежит настоящему времени, то употребляется the Present Perfect; если действие принадлежит прошедшему времени, то употребляется the Past Indefinite, например:

- | | |
|--|--|
| — Why are you crying? What has happened ? | — Почему ты плачешь? Что случилось? |
| — I saw a traffic accident on my way home. | — Я видел аварию по дороге домой. |
| — What happened ? | — Что случилось (когда ты шел домой)? |
| — Mary has gone to a party. | — Мэри ушла в гости. |
| — Why haven't you gone too? | — А почему ты не пошел (почему ты дома)? |
| — My family were all at a party last night. | — Вся моя семья была вчера в гостях. |
| — Why didn't you go too? | — А почему ты не пошел? |

Помимо способности называть впервые (вводить в разговор) свершившееся действие, the Present Perfect может также выражать действие, суммирующее на момент речи сделанное ранее или дающее оценку свершившимся событиям, например:

- | | |
|--|--|
| You must be tired. I'm afraid I've talked too much. | Вы, должно быть, устали. Боюсь, что я заговорил вас. |
| How cleverly you have both kept your secret. | Как ловко вы сохранили свою тайну. |
| I've been a fool. | Я вел себя глупо. |

2. The Present Perfect также употребляется для обозначения действий, начавшихся в прошлом и продолжающихся до момента речи.

- | | |
|--|---|
| I've always liked him. | Он мне всегда нравился (раньше и теперь). |
| He's been here since the morning. | Он находится здесь с утра. |
| His parents have lived in the house for thirty years. | Его родители живут в этом доме 30 лет. |

Как следует из приведенных выше примеров, при таком употреблении the Present Perfect обязательно указывается либо весь период времени, в течение которого происходит действие, либо начальный момент этого периода, концом которому служит момент речи.

УРОК 3

Залог

Залог — это форма глагола, которая показывает, является ли подлежащее предложения производителем или объектом действия, выраженного сказуемым.

В английском языке имеется два залога: the Active Voice (активный, действительный залог) и the Passive Voice (пассивный, страдательный залог).

The Active Voice (Активный залог)

The Active Voice устанавливает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенные подлежащим, являются производителями действия, выраженного сказуемым, например:

John **walked** to the window. Джон подошел к окну. Her hands **were trembling**. Ее руки дрожали.

The Passive Voice (Пассивный залог)

The Passive Voice устанавливает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенные подлежащим, являются объектами действия, выраженного сказуемым. В силу своего значения пассивный залог может употребляться только с переходными глаголами.

The Passive Voice представляет собой аналитическую форму, которая образуется с помощью глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и причастия смыслового глагола. The Passive Voice существует в следующих видо-временных формах:

the Present Indefinite — is (am, are) done

the Past Indefinite—was (were) done

the Future Indefinite — will (shall) be done

the Present Perfect — has (have) been done

the Past Perfect — had been done

the Future Perfect — will (shall) have been done

the Present Continuous — is (am, are) being done

the Past Continuous — was (were) being done

Вопросительная форма образуется путем переноса (первого) вспомогательного глагола на место перед подлежащим, например: When **was** the work **done**? **Has** the work **been done**?

Отрицательная форма образуется с помощью отрицания **not**, которое ставится после (первого) вспомогательного глагола, например: The work **was not done** last week. The work **will not be done** tomorrow.

Пассивный залог широко употребляется в английском языке, что объясняется несколькими причинами.

Во-первых, в английском языке практически нет других средств, кроме пассива, которые позволяли бы, в случае необходимости, не называть производителя действия. Сравните с русским языком, где таких средств несколько: а) неопределенно-личные предложения, например:

| | |
|---|--|
| Я не люблю, когда мной командуют. | I don't like it when I'm ordered about. |
| Однажды в больницу принесли письмо. | One day a letter was brought to the hospital. |

б) безличные предложения, например:

| | |
|--|--|
| Ошибок сделано много. | Many mistakes have been made. |
| Ему велено было сидеть дома. | He was told to stay at home. |

в) инфинитивные предложения, например:

| | |
|---|---|
| Этого в микроскоп не разглядеть. | This cannot be seen through the microscope. |
| От него ничего не слышать уже два дня. | He hasn't been heard from for two days. |

Во-вторых, в английском языке у существительных нет падежных окончаний, что в значительной мере увеличивает, по сравнению с русским языком, количество переходных глаголов, с которыми возможно употребление пассива, например:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>русские непереходные глаголы</i> | <i>английские переходные глаголы</i> |
| помогать | to help |
| управлять | to manage |
| звонить | to ring |

Сравните:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ему помогли открыть дверь. | He was helped to open the door. |
| Фабрикой управляют два брата. | The factory is managed by two brothers. |
| Раздался звон колокола, и игра началась. | The bell was rung and the game started. |

В-третьих, в английском языке употребление пассива возможно не только с глаголами, требующими прямого дополнения, но и с глаголами, после которых встречаются косвенные и предложные дополнения, например:

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>He was given</i> a radio set as a present. | Ему подарили радиоприемник. |
| <i>The event was much talked</i> <i>about</i> in the town. | О событии много говорили в городе. |

The young trees **were** properly looked after. За молодыми деревьями хорошо присматривали.

Все эти причины, вместе взятые, способствуют тому, что пассивный залог в английском языке употребляется значительно чаще, чем страдательный залог в русском языке.

В зависимости от характера дополнения английские глаголы могут употребляться в пассивном залоге в следующих конструкциях:

1. The Direct Passive — пассивная конструкция, в которой подлежащее соответствует прямому дополнению активной конструкции, например:

They **have made** no mistakes in the test. ® В контрольной не сделано никаких ошибок.

No mistakes **have been made** in the test.

They **took** the furniture out of the room. ® Мебель была вынесена из комнаты.

The furniture **was taken** out of the room.

2. The Indirect Passive — пассивная конструкция, в которой подлежащее соответствует косвенному дополнению активной конструкции. The Indirect Passive встречается только с глаголами типа **to tell, to give, to show, to pay, to leave, to promise, to lend, to send** и др., которые сочетаются с двумя дополнениями, прямым и косвенным, и поэтому с ними возможны две пассивные конструкции — the Direct Passive, описанная выше, и the Indirect Passive, например:

They **told** me the news today. ® Новость мне сообщили сегодня.

The news **was told** me today. **I was told** the news today. Мне сообщили новость сегодня.

They **offered** him a good job. ® Хорошую работу предложили ему.

A good job **was offered** to him. *He was offered* a good job. Ему предложили хорошую работу.

3. The Prepositional Passive — пассивная конструкция, в которой подлежащее соответствует предложному дополнению активной конструкции. Предлог в этой конструкции сохраняет свое место после глагола, например:

They sent **for** the doctor. ® За доктором послали.

The doctor **was sent for**.

She felt they were looking at her. ® Она чувствовала, что на нее смотрят.

She **was being** looked at.

Как видно из вышеприведенных примеров, ни одна конструкция специально не нуждается в назывании производителя действия. Однако если высказывание требует этого, то имя деятеля вводится в предложение предлогом **by**, например:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Many valuable pictures | В огне погибли многие |
| were destroyed by the fire . | ценные картины. |

УРОК 4

Двойные союзы

Союз *neither ... nor* ['naɪðə...nɔː]. Союз ***neither ...nor*** *ни...ни...* является отрицательным союзом и может соединять однородные члены предложения, выступающие в любой функции в предложении (подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, обстоятельства, определения):

| | |
|---|--|
| Neither my friend nor I am fond of skating. (соединяет подлежащие) | Ни мой друг, ни я не любим кататься на коньках. |
| My daughter could neither read, nor write when she went to school.(соединяет сказуемые) | Моя дочь не умела ни читать, ни писать, когда пошла в школу. |
| I like neither football nor - hockey. (соединяет дополнения) | Я не люблю ни футбол, ни хоккей. |
| I like neither green nor red coats. (соединяет определения) | Мне не нравятся ни зеленые, ни красные пальто. |

Примечание 1. Союз ***neither... nor*** чаще всего употребляется для соединения подлежащих, при этом сказуемое предложения согласуется (т. е. стоит в том же лице и числе) с ближайшим подлежащим. Однако в современном разговорном английском языке это правило не всегда соблюдается, и глагол употребляется во множественном числе.

| | |
|--|--|
| Neither his parents, nor he intends to stay here for another week. (Neither he, nor his parents intend to...) | Ни его родители, ни он не собираются оставаться здесь еще на неделю. |
|--|--|

Примечание 2. В английском языке в предложении может быть только одно отрицание, в данном случае ***neither... nor***, следовательно, сказуемое стоит всегда в утвердительной форме. (См. приведенные выше примеры.)

Примечание 3. В тех случаях, когда ***neither*** не относится к подлежащему, оно может стоять перед глаголом-сказуемым предложения:

| | |
|--|---|
| I neither liked the entertainment nor the club itself. | Мне не понравилось ни представление, ни сам клуб. |
|--|---|

Союз either... or [aɪðə...ɔː]. Союз **either... or** или ... или, либо ...либо, употребляется в утвердительных предложениях для соединения однородных членов предложения, причем, если союз соединяет подлежащие, сказуемое согласуется с ближайшим подлежащим:

Either your children, **or** my son Либо ваши дети, либо мой сын
has broken this vase. разбил эту вазу.

В тех случаях, когда **either** не относится к подлежащему, оно часто стоит перед глаголом-сказуемым предложения:

We'll **either** be going to the Мы пойдем либо в театр, либо
theatre **or** the cinema this в кино в конце этой недели.
week-end.

Союз **either ...or** может употребляться также в значении союза **neither... nor** в отрицательных предложениях:

This old woman never learnt Эта старая женщина никогда не
either history **or** geography. изучала ни истории, ни географии.

Союз both...and [ˈbəʊθ...ænd]. Союз **both... and** и ...и, как... так и употребляется в утвердительных предложениях для соединения однородных членов предложения, причем, если союз соединяет подлежащие, сказуемое всегда стоит во множественном числе:

Both my friend **and** I like the И мой друг и я любим оперу.
opera.

They liked **both** the acting **and** Им понравилось и исполнение,
the music of the play. и музыка в пьесе.

УРОК 5

Придаточные определительные, относительные местоимения

Определительные придаточные предложения

Определительные придаточные предложения отвечают на вопросы **what?** какой?; **which?** который? и вводятся относительными словами (местоимениями и наречиями).

Определительные придаточные предложения ставятся непосредственно после того существительного, которое они определяют.

I. Определительные придаточные предложения могут вводиться относительными местоимениями **who** кто, **который**, **whom** кого, **которого** которому, **whose** чей, **которого**, **which** который, **that** который, кто. Местоимения **who**, **whom** употребляются, когда придаточное предложение определяет существительное, обозначающее людей, а местоимение **which** — когда речь идет о неодушевленных предметах и о животных, местоимение **that** может относиться к любому существительному и местоимению.

In our office there are a lot of people **who** speak English well.

В нашем учреждении есть много людей, которые хорошо говорят по-английски.

The student **whose** exercise-book I've shown you is doing very well.

Студент, чью тетрадь я вам показал, учится очень хорошо.

The book (**which**) you've given me to read is very interesting.

Книга, которую вы мне дали почитать, очень интересная.

I don't know the engineer about **whom** you're speaking. (= I don't know the engineer

Я не знаю инженера, о котором вы говорите.

(**whom**) you're speaking about.)

The book (**that**) I'm reading is not very interesting.

Книга, которую я сейчас читаю, не очень интересная.

Так же как и в специальных вопросах, в определительных предложениях предлог стоит предпочтительно не перед относительным местоимением, а после глагола, к которому он относится.

Сравните:

Who are you speaking **about**? О как вы говорите?

Примечание 1. Глагол-сказуемое определительного придаточного предложения согласуется в числе с тем существительным, которое определяется этим придаточным предложением:

D'you want to speak to the students **who are** here?

Вы хотите поговорить со студентами, которые находятся здесь?

D'you want to speak to the student **who is** here?

Вы хотите поговорить со студентом, который находится здесь?

Примечание 2. Относительные местоимения в функции дополнения часто опускаются:

Here's the house **we live in.** (**which** опущено)

Вот дом, в котором мы живем.

Where's the student **you told me about?** (**whom** -опущено)

Где студент, о котором вы мне говорили?

2. Определительные придаточные предложения могут также вводиться относительными наречиями **when** *когда*, **where** *где*. Следует подчеркнуть, что относительное наречие **when** вводит определительное придаточное предложение, которое относится к существительному, обозначающему время, а относительное наречие **where** вводит определительное придаточное предложение, относящееся к существительному, обозначающему место. Таким образом, существительное с относящимся к нему определительным придаточным предложением составляет единое смысловое целое.

I shall always remember the time,
when we went to the Institute.
He will not forget the city **where**
he lived in his childhood.

Я всегда буду помнить (то) время,
когда мы учились в институте.
Он не забудет город, где он
провел свое детство.

Примечание. Обратите внимание на то, что слово **time** в английском языке имеет также значение *раз*. В этом случае, в отличие от русского языка, в определительном придаточном предложении в английском языке не употребляется слово **when**. Определительное придаточное предложение при. соединяется бессоюзно.

Every time I **see him**
I forget to tell him
about it.

Каждый раз, когда я вижу его,
я забываю сказать ему об этом.

He thinks of his childhood
every **time he hears** this song.

Он вспоминает свое детство всякий
раз, когда слышит эту песню.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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