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(ОГАПОУ СПК)

СБОРНИК ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАНИЙ
по учебной дисциплине "Иностранный язык(английский)"
для студентов 1 курса специальности
44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах
II часть

Преподаватель английского языка:

Зварыкина С.Г.

Рецензент:

Акинина Н.В., к.п.н., СОФ НИУ БелГУ

Старый Оскол
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Пояснительная записка.

Рабочая тетрадь предназначена для студентов 1 курса.

Рабочая тетрадь включает в себя 19 тематических циклов, в каждый из которых входят текст, лексические, фонетические и грамматические упражнения. Учебные задания способствуют усвоению и запоминанию специальных терминов по специальности.

В систему упражнений входят как языковые, так и речевые упражнения. Тексты тематически связаны со специальными предметами, изучаемыми на этом курсе, отражают специфику будущей профессии. В конце рабочей тетради представлены тесты по всем разделам грамматики, изученным за период первого курса.

UNIT 10. FOOD

FOOD AND DRINK

Count and uncount nouns

1 Match the food and drink with the pictures.

A	B
<input type="checkbox"/> tea	<input type="checkbox"/> apples
<input type="checkbox"/> coffee	<input type="checkbox"/> oranges
<input type="checkbox"/> wine	<input type="checkbox"/> bananas
<input type="checkbox"/> beer	<input type="checkbox"/> strawberries
<input type="checkbox"/> apple juice	<input type="checkbox"/> peas
<input type="checkbox"/> spaghetti	<input type="checkbox"/> carrots
<input type="checkbox"/> yoghurt	<input type="checkbox"/> tomatoes
<input type="checkbox"/> pizza	<input type="checkbox"/> hamburgers
<input type="checkbox"/> cheese	<input type="checkbox"/> chips
<input type="checkbox"/> chocolate	<input type="checkbox"/> biscuits



GRAMMAR SPOT

- Which list in exercise 1 has plural nouns, A or B?
- Look at the pairs of sentences. What is the difference?

A	B
Chocolate is delicious.	Strawberries are delicious.
Apple juice is good for you.	Apples are good for you.
- Can we count apple juice? Can we count apples?

►► Grammar Reference 9.1 p130

- 2 **T 9.1** Listen to Daisy and Tom talking about what they like and don't like. Tick (✓) the food and drink in the lists on p66 that they both like.

Who says these things? Write D or T.

- ☐ I don't like wine but I like beer.
- ☐ I really like apple juice. It's delicious.
- ☐ I quite like peas.
- ☐ I don't like tomatoes very much.
- ☐ I don't like cheese at all.

- 3 Talk about the lists of food and drink with a partner. What do you like? What do you quite like? What don't you like?

I like ... and I'd like ...

- 1 **T 9.2** Read and listen to the conversation.

- A Would you like some tea or coffee?
 B I'd like a cold drink, please, if that's OK.
 A Of course. Would you like some orange juice?
 B Yes, please. I'd love some.
 A And would you like a biscuit?
 B No, thanks. Just orange juice is fine.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Look at the sentences. What is the difference?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A | B |
| Do you like tea? | Would you like some tea? |
| I like biscuits. | I'd like a biscuit. (I'd = I would) |
- Which sentences, **A** or **B**, mean *Do you want/I want ...*?
- 2 Look at these sentences.
- I'd like some bananas. (plural noun)
 I'd like some mineral water. (uncount noun)
- We use *some* with both plural and uncount nouns.
- 3 Look at these questions.
- Would you like *some* chips?
 Can I have *some* tea?
- but** Are there *any* chips?
 Is there *any* tea?
- We use *some* not *any* when we request and offer things.
 We use *any* not *some* in other questions and negatives.

► Grammar Reference 9.2 p130



- 2 Practise the conversation in exercise 1 with a partner. Then have similar conversations about other food and drink.

Would you like some tea?

No, thanks. I don't like tea very much.

PRACTICE

a or some?

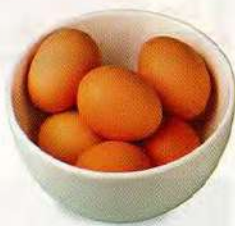
1 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <u>a</u> strawberry | 7 _____ apple |
| 2 <u>some</u> fruit | 8 _____ rice |
| 3 _____ mushroom | 9 _____ money |
| 4 _____ bread | 10 _____ dollar |
| 5 _____ milk | 11 _____ notebook |
| 6 _____ meat | 12 _____ homework |

2 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.



1 _____ egg



2 _____ eggs



3 _____ (cup of) coffee



4 _____ coffee



5 _____ cake



6 _____ cake



7 _____ ice-cream



8 _____ ice-cream

Questions and answers

3 Choose *Would/Do you like ... ?* or *I/I'd like ...* to complete the conversations.

- ☐ Would you like _____ a cigarette?
☐ Do you like _____
 No, thanks. I don't smoke.
- ☐ Do you like _____ your teacher?
☐ Would you like _____
 Yes. She's very nice.
- ☐ Do you like _____ a drink?
☐ Would you like _____
 Yes, please. Some Coke, please.
- Can I help you?
☐ Yes. I like _____ a book of stamps, please.
☐ Yes. I'd like _____
- What sports do you do?
☐ Well, I'd like _____ swimming very much.
☐ Well, I like _____
- Excuse me, are you ready to order?
☐ Yes. I like _____ a steak, please.
☐ Yes. I'd like _____

T 9.3 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

4 **T 9.4** Listen to the questions and choose the correct answers.

- ☐ I like all sorts of fruit.
☐ Yes. I'd like some fruit, please.
- ☐ I'd like a book by John Grisham.
☐ I like books by John Grisham.
- ☐ I'd like a new bike.
☐ I like riding my bike.
- ☐ I'd like a cat but not a dog.
☐ I like cats, but I don't like dogs.
- ☐ I like French wine, especially red wine.
☐ We'd like a bottle of French red wine.
- ☐ No, thanks. I don't like ice-cream.
☐ I'd like some ice-cream, please.

T 9.5 Listen and check. Practise the conversations with your partner.

PRACTICE

much or many?

- 1 Complete the questions using *much* or *many*.
 - 1 How _____ people are there in the room?
 - 2 How _____ money do you have in your pocket?
 - 3 How _____ cigarettes do you smoke?
 - 4 How _____ petrol is there in the car?
 - 5 How _____ apples do you want?
 - 6 How _____ wine is there in the fridge?
- 2 Choose an answer for each question in exercise 1.
 - a A kilo.
 - b There are two bottles.
 - c Ten a day.
 - d Just fifty pence.
 - e Twenty. Nine men and eleven women.
 - f It's full.

Check it

- 3 Correct the sentences.
 - 1 How ~~much~~ apples do you want? **X**
How many apples do you want?
 - 2 I don't like an ice-cream.
 - 3 Can I have a bread, please?
 - 4 I'm hungry. I like a sandwich.
 - 5 I don't have many milk left.
 - 6 I'd like some fruits, please.
 - 7 How many money do you have?
 - 8 We have lot of homework today.

Roleplay

- 4 Work with a partner. Make a shopping list each and roleplay conversations between Miss Potts and a customer.

Can I help you?

Here you are.
Anything else?

That's ... , please.

Yes, please. I'd
like a/some ...

Yes. Can I have
a/some ... ?

How much is that?

READING AND SPEAKING

Food around the world

- 1 Which food and drink comes from your country? Which foreign food and drink is popular in your country?
- 2 Can you identify any places or nationalities in the photographs? What else can you see?
- 3 Read the text. Write the correct question heading for each paragraph.
WHERE DOES OUR FOOD COME FROM?
WHAT DO WE EAT?
HOW DO WE EAT?
- 4 Answer the questions.
 - 1 When did human history start? Was it about 10,000 years ago or was it about 1 million years ago?
 - 2 Do they eat much rice in the south of China?
 - 3 Why do the Scandinavians and the Portuguese eat a lot of fish?
 - 4 Why don't the Germans eat much fish?
 - 5 Which countries have many kinds of sausages?
 - 6 How many courses are there in China?
 - 7 How do people eat in the Middle East?
 - 8 Why can we eat strawberries at any time of the year?

Speaking

- 5 Work in small groups and discuss these questions about your country.
 - 1 What is a typical breakfast?
 - 2 What does your family have for breakfast?
 - 3 Is lunch or dinner the main meal of the day?
 - 4 What is a typical main meal?

Writing

- 6 Write a paragraph about meals in your country.



UNIT 11. HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE

1. Read and translate the text

Today we are going to discuss the problems of the healthy way of life and its advantages.

Before speaking on health problems I'd like to tell you some words about the health services (1) in Russia.

The public health services in Russia embrace (2) the entire population and are financed by the state budget. The private medical services are steadily expanding (3) and constitute (4) a certain part in medicine in Russia. Unfortunately (5), because of economic problems in Russia the government can't afford (6) to make medicine a major item (7) in the state budget. The network of polyclinics, hospitals and dispensaries are not funding (8) enough to modernize the equipment (9) and develop the medical knowledge. But in spite of this there are a lot of talented and highly educated doctors who are devoted to their work and people.

Main emphasis (10) in Russia is laid on prevention (11) or prophylactics. The saying has it that 'an ounce (12) of prevention is worth a pound (13) of cure (14).

There are a lot of problems in Russia but nevertheless medicine is advancing (15) further (16) and is successfully combatting (17) cancer (18), the disease (19) that takes a lot of human lives.

A lot of diseases are preventable (20) through the healthy way of life. A primary public health goal is to educate the general public about how to prevent a lot of diseases. Public health campaigns teach people about the healthy way of life — the value (21) of avoiding (22) smoking, avoiding foods high in (23) cholesterol and fat (24), having a certain amount (25) of exercise and maintaining (26) a healthy body weight (27).

Is there anything more important than health? I rather doubt it. If your body suffers (28) from any disorder (29) your mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches (30) and pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown (31) and stress. So, the advantages of the healthy way of life are obvious (32). We must remember that laws of the healthy way of life — moderate eating and drinking, regular physical exercises, reasonable hours of work and rest, perfect cleanliness, positive attitude towards people and things around us — lay the foundations (33) for long happy life.

Vocabulary

1. health service - служба здравоохранения
2. embrace - охватывать
3. expand - расширяться
4. constitute - составлять
5. unfortunately - увы
6. afford - разрешить
7. item - пункт
8. fund - финансировать
9. equipment - оснащение
10. emphasis - акцент
11. prevention - профилактика

12. ounce - унция (мера массы)
13. pound - фунт (мера массы)
14. cure - лечение
15. advance - развиваться
16. further - далее
17. combat - бороться
18. cancer - рак
19. disease - болезнь
20. preventable - такие, что можно предотвратить
21. value - ценность, важность
22. avoid - избегать
23. high in - богатые
24. fat - жир
25. amount - количество
26. maintain - сохранять, поддерживать
27. weight - масса
28. suffer - страдать
29. disorder - расстройство, болезнь
30. ache - боль
31. breakdown - удар, расстройство
32. obvious - очевидный
33. foundation - основа

Questions:

1. What are the public health services financed by?
2. What can you say about the private medical services?
3. What is main emphasis in Russia laid on?
4. What do you mean under the notion of healthy way of life?
5. What are the laws of healthy way of life?

2. Read and discuss.

II. Привычки здоровья в британии

2. Эта информация об англичанах взята из газет и журналов.

1) Каково ваше отношение к следующим фактам? Они кажутся вам удивительными?

People care about their health. They are trying to loose weight. Some of them join different clubs. The most popular ways to loose weight are: to cut out snacks and desserts, to eat less of everything and to exercise more. Eating habits has changed now. People eat less fat and sugar and more fibre. They prefer healthy food. Many people go in for sports. Less people smoke now. All these facts affect our health positively.

2) Как англичане поддерживают себя в форме?

The British try to keep fit by the following ways: they try to avoid gaining weight or they lose weight. They go in for sports. They eat more fibre-rich food and less fat and sugar. They gave up smoking and drink less alcohol. Some of them follow a diet.

3. Look at the picture and answer the question:



What sports are popular in Britain?



football



tennis



rugby



swimming



running

Read the text and translate it.

Sport in our life

Sport is very important in our life. It helps us to keep fit and to be healthy. The most popular kinds of sport in Russia are football, volleyball, tennis and hockey.

The most popular kinds of sport in Britain are football, cricket and golf. The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are rugby, ice hockey, basketball, baseball, and football.

In winter people like skiing, skating, snowboarding and playing hockey. In summer people like swimming, playing football or badminton and jogging.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in different sections and take part in sport competitions. I think PE is a very important subject at college. The students play basketball, volleyball, table tennis and football.

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) What are the most popular kinds of sport in Russia?
- 2) What are the most popular kinds of sport in Great Britain and The USA?
- 3) Why is it important to play sport?
- 4) What are winter kinds of sport?
- 5) What are summer kinds of sport?

2. Retell the text.

3. What is your favorite kind of sport and why? Write the small essay

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

Tourism



Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through, one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

Questions:

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?

2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travellers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

UNIT 13. RUSSIA

1. Read and translate the text

RUSSIA

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas and 3 oceans. The Arctic Ocean washes Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean washes Russia in the east. Russia is washed by the Black Sea in the south and by the Baltic Sea in the west. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There are different types of climate in different regions of the country. The climate is arctic in the north of the country. The climate is subtropical in the south of Russia. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain is the Urals. It separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. The longest river is the Volga. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. They flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. Lake Baikal (1600 metres) is the deepest lake in the world.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki. Moscow is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for Russia to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure Russia has great past and promising future.

the Russian Federation [fedə'reiʃn] – Российская Федерация
Europe ['ju:əp] – Европа
Asia ['eɪə] – Азия
the Pacific Ocean [pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊn] – Тихий океан
the Arctic Ocean ['ɑ:ktɪk 'əʊn] – Северный Ледовитый океан
the Black Sea ['blæk si:] – Черное море
the Baltic Sea ['bɔ:ltɪk si:] – Балтийское море
China ['tʃaɪnə] – Китай
Mongolia [mɒŋ'ɡəʊliə] – Монголия
Korea [kəu'riə] – Корея
Kazakhstan [kɑ:zɑ:h'stɑ:n] – Казахстан
Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒiə] – Грузия
Azerbaijan [ɑ:zə'bɑ:dʒɑ:n] – Азербайджан
Norway ['nɔ:weɪ] – Норвегия
Finland ['fɪnlənd] – Финляндия
the Baltic States – Прибалтийские государства
Belorussia [ˌbeləu'ɾʌʃə] – Беларусь

the Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] – Украина
the Great Russian Plain – Русская (Восточно-Европейская) равнина
the West Siberian Lowland – Западно-Сибирская низменность
the Urals ['ju:ərelz] – Уральские горы
the Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] – Кавказ
the Altai [ɹ'ʔɑɪ] – Алтай
the Volga ['vɒlgə] – Волга
the Caspian Sea ['kæspɪən si:] – Каспийское море
the Ob [ɔ:b] – Обь
the Yenisei [jenɪ'seɪ] – Енисей
the Lena – Лена
the Amur [ə'muə] – Амур
the Far East – Дальний Восток
Lake Baikal [baɪ'kaɪl] – озеро Байкал
Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə] – Сибирь
Yuri Dolgoruki – Юрий Долгорукий
the Duma – Дума

1. Read and translate the text

Active Words and Word Combinations:

as well as – а так же

surface – поверхность

Grand Duke – Великий герцог

significant – значительный

to flow through – течь через

church – церковь

masterpiece of architecture – шедевр архитектуры

scientific – научный

magnificent – великолепный

Tsar-cannon – Царь пушка

Tsar-bell – Царь колокол

THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY — MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country.

In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President.

Moscow is a modern mega polis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km.

Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147. In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16th century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city.

The heart of the city, the [Kremlin](#), is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12th century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture.

On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used.

There are also many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts. In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level.

Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia. It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18th century.

Moscow is a magnificent city.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. How large is the population of Moscow?
3. When Moscow was founded?
4. By whom Moscow was founded?
5. When the Kremlin was build?
6. When Moscow did become the capital of Russia?
7. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?

4. Complete the following sentences:

1. Moscow is the main,, and centre of our country.
2. Moscow is a modern
3. For the period from to the capital was moved to
4. Moscow is situated on the
5. The heart of the city is
6. The Kremlin is a real of
7. Moscow State University was founded by in

5. Choose the correct variant:

1. Moscow was founded over years ago.
a. 700 b. 800 c. 600
2. Moscow is also one of the largest with the surface of sq km.
a. 790 b. 870 c. 880
3. Moscow State University is in Russia.
a. the most important b. b. more important c. much important
4. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated in Moscow as well as the
a. Prime-minister b. President c. State Duma
5. The heart of the city, the [Kremlin](#), is the city the city.
a. inside b. outside c. round
6. Moscow State University was founded by famous Russian
a. architect b. scientist c. engineer
7. Moscow is one of in the world.
a. much populated b. more populated c. the most populated

6. Say true or false:

1. In the beginning Moscow was a rather unimportant town.
2. Moscow stands on the Lena River.
3. The heart of the city is Moscow State University.
4. There are many theatres of world level in Moscow.
5. On the territory of the Kremlin there are many theatres.

7. Speak about your native town or village.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. _____
2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. _____
3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. _____
4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. _____
5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. _____
6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. _____
7. This work (to do) tomorrow. _____
8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. _____
9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. _____
10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. _____
11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. _____
12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. _____
13. My question (to answer) yesterday. _____
14. Hockey (to play) in winter. _____
15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. _____
16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. _____
17. His new book (to finish) next year. _____
18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. _____
19. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. _____

UNIT 14. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

1. Read the text and write an essay.

Great Britain, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are English speaking countries. They are situated in different parts of the world and differ in many ways.

The nature of these countries, their weather and climate and way of life of their people differ.

Each country has its own history customs, traditions, its own national holidays. But they all have a common language. English, the language of the people who left England to make their names in new countries.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland consist of 4 parts: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland. The British Isles are group of islands lying off the north-west coast of the continent of Europe. There are no high mountains, no very long river, no great forest in U.K. The population of the U.K. is almost fifty-six million. Great Britain is a capitalists country.

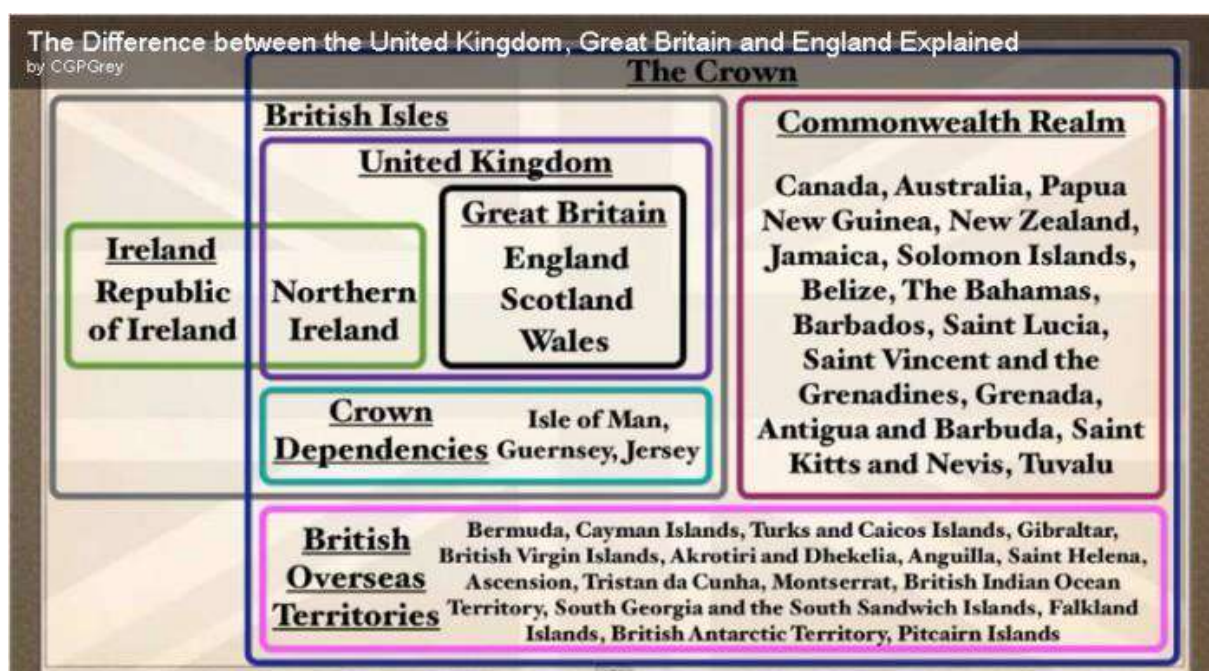
The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The population of the USA is more than 236 million people. The USA is a highly developed industrial country. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Canada has an area of nearly 10 million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Canada is over 26 million people. Canada is a capitalist federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Australia territories are the continent of Australia, the island of Tasmania and number of smaller islands. Australia has an area of nearly eight million square kilometers. The population of Australia is over sixteen million people. The Commonwealth of Australia is a capitalist self-governing federal state.

New Zealand is situated south-east of Australia. The country consists of the large islands called North Island, South Island and Stewart Island and also many small islands. The population of New Zealand is over three million people. New Zealand is a capitalist self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth.

1. Look and speak about the difference between the United Kingdom, Great Britain and England.



2. Read and translate the text.

United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established. And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland — 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.

Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;

North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties;

Scotland is divided into 32 council areas;

Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Tony BLAIR since 2 May 1997.

Vocabulary:

to exist — существовать; находиться в природе, жить

entity — сообщество; объект; организация

to enact — предписывать, определять, устанавливать; вводить закон; постановлять

permanent — постоянный, перманентный

to implement — выполнять, осуществлять; обеспечивать выполнение

adoption — принятие; усвоение

partition — деление, радел, разделение

county — графство (административно-территориальная единица в Англии)

to remain — оставаться current — текущий, данный, современный; течение

maritime — морской

zenith — зенит

to stretch — иметь протяжение, простираться, тянуться

the Commonwealth — Содружество (свободное объединение независимых государств, не имеющее общего договора или конституции)

the European Monetary Union — Европейский монетный союз

issue — исход, результат (чего-л.); спорный вопрос, предмет спора, разногласие;
 проблема
 border — граница
 temperate — умеренный (о климате и т. п.)
 to moderate — ослаблять, смягчать
 to prevail — преобладать, господствовать, превалировать; доминировать
 landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж
 rugged — пересеченный, заваленный, труднопроходимый (о местности)
 coal — уголь
 petroleum — нефть
 limestone — известняк
 iron ore — железная руда
 clay — глина, глинозем
 chalk — мел
 gypsum — гипс
 lead — свинец
 borough — район; городок, небольшой город
 heir — наследник, преемник

3. Answer the questions:

1. How long has England existed as a unified entity?
2. When was the union between England and Wales enacted?
3. When was the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland implemented?
4. When was the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adapted?
5. What is Northern Ireland?
6. Was Great Britain the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 17th century?
7. Is there a connection between France and Great Britain today?
8. Is the United Kingdom a member of the European Monetary Union?
9. Where is the United Kingdom located?
10. What climate has the United Kingdom?
11. What landscape has Great Britain?
12. What are the lowest and the highest points of the country?
13. What are official languages in Great Britain?
14. What are the natural resources?

CAN Возможность что-нибудь сделать (могу, умею)	
I <i>can</i> play the piano, (умею) He <i>can</i> answer the question, (может)	I <i>cannot</i> swim, (не умею) He <i>cannot</i> understand, (не может)

Can you sing? (умеете?) Can you help me? (можете?)

I could not ski when I was little, (не умел) She could not jump so high, (не могла)

2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол *can (could)*.

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. _____
2. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки. _____
3. Ты умеешь говорить по-французски? _____
4. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках. _____
5. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку? _____
6. Я не могу выпить это молоко. _____
7. Она не может вас понять. _____
8. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году? _____
9. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею. _____
10. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала? _____
11. Не могли ли бы вы мне помочь? _____
12. Я не могу перевести это предложение. _____
13. Никто не мог мне помочь. _____
14. Где тут можно купить хлеб? _____
15. Твоя бабушка умела танцевать, когда была молодая? — Да, она и сейчас умеет. _____

TO BE ABLE TO

Эквивалент глагола CAN

He is able to do it. (может, в состоянии)

He was able to do it yesterday, (мог)

He will be able to do it tomorrow, (сможет)

**He has been able to swim since childhood.
(умеет с детства)**

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя выражение *to be able to*.

1. Ты сможешь сделать эту работу завтра?

2.

Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу.

3.

Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.

4.

Мы сможем поехать в Нью-Йорк в будущем году?

5.

Ты сможешь починить мой магнитофон?

6.

Вчера я не смог повидать директора, так как он был на конференции, но сегодня после работы я смогу это сделать.

UNIT 15. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

— Just a Myth? —



a English people drink tea every day at five o'clock.

b Italian people eat pasta every day.

c It's always cold in Moscow.

d All Spanish people enjoy bullfighting.



e Japanese people are very polite.

f People in Argentina are crazy about football.

g People in the United States are very keen on fast food.

h People in Australia have a lot of barbecues.

i You often see camels in Arab countries.

j Men in Scotland normally wear kilts.



1. Read the vocabulary of our topic “Traditions and customs of Great Britain”

Customs – обычаи	to lit - зажигать
to decorate – украшать	Shrove – масленица
Tradition – традиция	Effigies – чучела
Christmas Eve – сочельник	Lent – Великий пост
Generation – поколение	trick-or-treating - проделка или угощение
Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарская площадь	Contestant – участник
Substantial – существенный	Witch – ведьма
Christmas cards – рождественские открытки	To flip – подбрасывать
Refreshment - закуска	Lantern – фонарь
The Easter – Пасха	Bonfire – костер
Treat – угощение	Ghosts – привидения
Bunny – зайчик	Christmas tree – ёлка
Pancake – блин	Pumpkin – тыква

2. Read the text and translate

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.

Pancake Day Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. “Pancake races” are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

Guy Fawkes Night The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.

Christmas

Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present... It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every house in

Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

2. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations

От поколения к поколению _____
знамениты во всем мире _____
веселый _____
странный _____
интересный _____
традиция _____
завтрак _____
по всей стране _____
Первая мировая война _____
грибы _____
легкие закуски _____
традиционные угощения к чаю _____
40-дневный Великий пост _____
ходить от дома к дому _____
подбрасывать блины _____
мастерить костер _____
спускаться по дымоходу _____

3. Write an essay about the traditions in your family.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



29 Life in the UK

Before you start

- 1 Listen to the Key Words and match them to the pictures in the article.

KEY WORDS: Superstitions

a black cat, a broken mirror, Friday 13th, a rabbit's foot, spilling salt, touching wood

Which of the things bring good or bad luck in your country?

Reading

2 Read the article about British superstitions.

- Which things in the pictures ...
 - bring good luck?
 - bring bad luck?
 - stop bad luck?
- Are there any differences between your country and the UK for ...
 - superstitions?
 - politeness?

Millennium Bridge,
Newcastle



PROFESSOR CULTURE

'Professor' Angela Webster answers your questions about British culture.

Miriam Diaz from Cordoba in Argentina asks: 'I recently discovered that Friday the 13th is unlucky in Britain. For us, it is Tuesday the 13th! What other superstitions are there in Britain?'

Professor Culture replies: Well, thirteen is an unlucky number because it comes after 12 – a very lucky number. A lot of buildings don't have a 13th floor and some aeroplanes don't have seats with number 13! Some other things which bring good or bad luck are:

- **black cats** In Britain, to see a black cat brings good luck, but in some countries it brings bad luck.
- **a broken mirror** A broken mirror brings you bad luck for seven years. Take it out of the house and don't look at it!
- **touching wood** This doesn't bring good luck but it stops bad luck. We do it when we are talking about good things. For example, we say, 'I'm doing well at school, touch wood.'
- **a rabbit's foot** This brings good luck but it is not very lucky for the rabbit!
- **spilling salt** This brings bad luck. To stop the bad luck, throw some of it over your left shoulder and make a wish!

Soffia Varga from Budapest in Hungary asks: 'In books and films, British people are often very formal. Is this true?'

Professor Culture replies: No, it's not! In the past, British people were very formal but now they are more informal. However, some things are important:

- Wait in queues. British people get very angry when people 'jump' queues!
- Always say 'please' and 'thank you' when you ask for and receive things.
- Don't ask personal questions like 'How much money do you earn?' or 'How old are you?'

Передайте следующие предложения в *Passive Voice*.

E.g. Mother *waters* the flowers in the evening. — The flowers *are watered* in the evening (by Mother)

1. A marble pavillion protects the house.

2. The boys will paint the roof of the house.

-
3. Tom Sawyer whitewashed the fence.
-
4. Her daughters gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present.
-
5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday.
-
6. Our mother tells us stories every evening.
-
7. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures.
-
8. A boy showed her the way.
-
9. They will send us a box of fruit.
-
10. Five or six small children followed them.
-
11. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields.
-
12. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest.
-
13. The waves carried the boat away. 14. We shall do the translation in the evening.
-
15. They water the flowers regularly.
-
16. You promised me these books long ago.
-
17. Bessie's father gave her a complete set of Walter Scott's works.
-
18. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south.
-
19. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview.
-
20. Mr. Wilson will teach you English.
-
21. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying.
-

UNIT 16. ART AND CULTURE

1. Read and translate the text.

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

Russia is a country that can rightfully boast its artistic and cultural traditions, its art galleries attract huge crowds of tourists from all over the world. St. Petersburg is a precious stone in the crown of Russian cities. The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects

covering a span of about seven hundreds years and comprising masterpieces of by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, and Rubens. The collections illustrate the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. The West – European Department also includes a fine collection of European Sculpture. People come to admire the collections of tapestry, precious textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery, porcelain and furniture as well.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Put ten questions to the text.

3. Combine the following words using the model:

model: “Tarsan” is an interesting film.

“The Pilgrim”	interesting	musical
“Romeo and Juliet”	famous	comedy
“Pigmalion”	popular	play
“Dracula”	wonderful	opera

“Nobody Wanted to Die”	great	ballet
“The Swan Lake”	classical	film
“The Snow Maiden”	rock	thriller
“Gone with the Wind”	horror	drama
“My Fair Lady”	fascinating	animated
“Jesus Christ – Super Star”	splendid	cartoons
“Mickey Mouse”		

4. Find the Russian equivalents of the English sentences:

Cultural Life. Arts. Museums and Libraries	Культурная жизнь. Искусство. Музеи и библиотеки
a) Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture.	1) В Большом театре ставятся оперы и балеты.
b) Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatre’s school.	2) Москва долго была центром российской и мировой культуры
c) The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow.	3) Танцоры со всей страны обучаются в школе Большого театра..
d) The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.	4) Ослепительные сокровища, которые принадлежали царям, демонстрируются в Оружейной палате в Кремле. Третьяковская галерея содержит собрание традиционного искусства. Русский национальный выставочный центр отводит главное место науке и технике.
e) The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets.	5) Московский Государственный симфонический и другие оркестры выступают в концертном зале Чайковского в Москве.
f) Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history. The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution.	6) Отличительным признаком города также являются множество известных драматических театров, включая Малый и Московские художественный театры.
g) Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin. The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.	7) Государственный исторический музей привлекает много студентов, которые изучают российскую историю. Центральный музей революции демонстрирует экспонаты российской Революции.
h) Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.	8) В Москве работают более 1 200 основных библиотек. Русская Государственная библиотека — самая большая библиотека в России, и считается одной из самых больших библиотек в мире.

5. Write the answers.

UNIT 17. MASS MEDIA

KEY WORDS: The media

TV programmes: chat show, documentary, game show, reality show, soap opera, the news

Magazines about: cars, computers, current affairs, fashion, films, music, sport

Newspapers: local newspaper, popular newspaper, quality newspaper

The Internet: chatroom, newsletter, website

Mobile phones: text updates (e.g. news/traffic), text voting (interactive TV)

Which things in the Key Words have you seen, read or used?

2 Listen and identify the five types of TV programmes.

3 Read the questions. Then, in pairs, tell your partner about yourself.

Example

I listen to the radio every morning while I'm getting ready for school. And you?

- 1 Do you listen to the radio much? Which programmes?
- 2 How many hours of TV do you watch each week?
- 3 What are your favourite TV programmes?
- 4 What magazines do you read regularly?
- 5 Do you read a newspaper regularly? If yes, which one?
- 6 What do you use the Internet for? How much time do you spend on the Internet each week?
- 7 Do you use a mobile phone for information or entertainment? What kind of information would you like to get on your mobile phone?

Before you start

1 Do you ever find out news from the Internet? Which websites do you find useful?

2 Look at the photo and read the headline. Use the Key Words to answer these questions.

- 1 What do you think has happened?
- 2 What do you think is happening?
- 3 What do you think is going to happen next?

KEY WORDS: Disasters

aid, casualties, earthquake, homeless, rescue teams, ruins, tsunami, wave

3 Now read the article and answer these questions.

- 1 Why were there suddenly huge waves?
- 2 How big was the earthquake?
- 3 How are other countries going to help?



Headlines

120,000 killed by tsunami

Thousands of people were killed yesterday when an earthquake near Sumatra caused a massive 'tsunami'. The entire coastal area of the Bay of Bengal was affected as buildings and whole villages were destroyed by the huge waves.



Many people were left homeless

The exact number of casualties cannot be confirmed,' said a government official, 'but thousands more have been injured.'

The earthquake registered 8.9 on the Richter scale. By yesterday afternoon, over 60,000 dead bodies had been found and much higher figures are being predicted. There are fears that many others will be left homeless.

Aid is going to be sent by many countries and rescue teams from Europe are being flown in tomorrow.

Most of the buildings on the coast are said to be in ruins. The problems were being made worse because lots of hospitals were badly damaged.

The area is not often threatened by tsunamis.

5 Read the sentences below. Why is the 'doer' of the action not given in each sentence? Match the sentences (1–2) with the uses of the passive (a–b).

- 1 The patient was operated on after the accident.
- 2 My car has been stolen.

- a It's obvious who the 'doer' is.
- b We don't know who the 'doer' is.

Find similar examples of the passive in the text.

6 Read these sentences and then choose the correct option to complete the rule.

- 1 Over 60,000 dead bodies had been found.
- 2 The area is not often threatened by tsunamis.

We use the passive with 'by + noun' when it *is/isn't* important who or what does something.

Practice

7 What tenses are underlined in the examples below? Identify the uses of the passive from Exercises 5 and 6.

- 1 The news today will be read by James Cook.
- 2 Three men are being questioned about last month's bank robbery in Weymouth.
- 3 According to a report, hundreds of people are attacked in the streets every day.
- 4 The law about TV stations has been passed in parliament today.
- 5 The scandal was uncovered by two reporters from *The Washington Post*.

8 Put the verbs into the passive. Use an appropriate tense.

- 1 He _____ (just offer) a well-paid job with Radio Four.
- 2 _____ (the Oscar ceremony report) in the news last night?
- 3 I think cinema _____ (replace) gradually by TV and computers in the next century.
- 4 This programme became very popular after the main presenter _____ (vote) the most interesting TV personality of the year.
- 5 _____ (his next book publish) soon?
- 6 Some films should _____ (not watch) by children and they should only _____ (show) on TV after ten o'clock.
- 7 Look at those men in dark glasses! I think we _____ (watch).

9 Change these sentences into the passive making the underlined words the subject of the passive sentences. Add 'by + noun' if necessary.

- 1 The police fined the driver for speeding.
- 2 People have sent her lots of birthday cards.
- 3 The lights went out when they were serving the meal.
- 4 Journalists asked the prime minister a lot of difficult questions.
- 5 Nobody has told me what to do.
- 6 The police were following him until he got home.
- 7 They didn't ask him about the accident.

10 Rewrite the newspaper report below using the passive where possible.

Example

'More can be brought out alive'

'We can bring more out alive'

Thousands have died in the earthquake in Iran, but as a British rescue team goes in, there is optimism that they can save lives.

Many countries such as the UK, Germany, China, Russia and Japan have sent rescue teams to the city and they still hope they will find survivors. As they arrived, queues of injured people surrounded the medical and rescue workers. Difficult travelling conditions had hampered their journey to the disaster zone.

'We are still optimistic that we can bring more out alive,' said Graham Payne, the director of the 60-strong British team. 'If anyone is trapped, there is a good chance we will find them.'

On the first day, the team used snake-eye cameras, hi-tech listening devices and carbon dioxide detectors to locate survivors.

11 The passive is very common in news broadcasts and newspapers. In pairs, think about what is in the news at the moment. Use the cues below to help you and add your own ideas.

Example

Large parts of France were destroyed by floods.

- area/place/building/destroyed by ...
- team/player beaten by ...
- person/people killed or injured on ...
- robbers, terrorists or famous person arrested ...
- conference/exhibition held in ...

Now work in small groups. Talk about what's in the news.

12 Personalisation Work in groups. Take turns to say passive sentences about what happened or will happen to *you*.

Example

- A *I have been selected for the school volleyball team.*
- B *My father will be offered a job in Brussels.*
- C *My dog was bitten by another dog last night.*



Boleyn / bo'lin/
Winstone / winston/
Bonham / bonam/
Arundel / arundel/

16 Communication Workshops

Henry VIII is a historical TV drama in two parts produced by Granada Television. It is set in England during the sixteenth century. The exciting story is based on historical fact – Henry VIII had six wives, executed two of them, and broke with the Catholic Church in order to get a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

In the first episode, shown on TV last Sunday night, Henry meets and falls in love with his second wife, Anne Boleyn. After Anne's failure to give him a son, Henry turns against her and she is executed despite being innocent of any crime.

Ray Winstone plays Henry like a London gangster, an angry man who becomes a cold, calculating killer.

Nevertheless, he can also be a caring husband and an affectionate lover. Asumpta Serna is excellent as Queen Catherine who is loyal in spite of Henry's treatment of her. Helena Bonham-Carter plays the brave but devious Anne Boleyn very well.

Among the all-star supporting cast, there are some outstanding performances although some of the dialogues sound unnatural.

The filming is imaginative with good action scenes, for example when Henry fights in a tournament. However, some



of the scenes are violent and the film is definitely not for children. The costumes are beautiful and the film is shot in some spectacular locations, such as Arundel castle.

To sum up, this episode shows how history can be more exciting than any modern gangster film or soap opera. Don't miss the second episode next Sunday!

Writing

Before you start

1 Look at the photo. Do you know anything about Henry VIII of England? What kind of person do you think he was? Read the review and find out more.

2 Look at the underlined linking words in the text. Which of them are used to contrast ideas?

A Review

Write a review of a film or TV drama series. Follow the stages below. See Writing Help 4 on page 141.

Stage 1

Choose something to watch on TV (e.g. a film, an episode of a series or soap opera). While you are watching, take notes in English about these:

- background to the story; where and when it is set
- main events in the plot
- actors and the characters they play
- location, scenes and costumes

After you have watched:

- write a brief personal comment about it and think about who you would recommend to watch it.

Stage 2

Use your notes to write a review in five paragraphs. Use linking words.

Stage 3

Check your review.

Talkback

Work in groups. Read each other's reviews. Discuss the programmes.

Example I saw that programme, too, but I didn't like it because ...

Listening

A TV Debate

Listen to a television debate.

1 Listen to a TV debate and complete the sentences with the correct option (a, b or c).

- The woman thinks that ...
a young people are addicted to TV.
b TV stops people reading.
c people don't go out enough.
- The man thinks that ...
a TV is educational.
b TV causes many problems.
c TV is complete rubbish.
- The woman thinks that ...
a most programmes are educational.
b there is too much violence on the news.
c some young people copy TV violence.
- The man thinks that ...
a people copy violence they read about in the papers.
b newspapers shouldn't pay criminals.
c newspapers make too much money.
- The woman is in favour of ...
a more sport.
b treatment for Internet addicts.
c control of the media by the government.

2 Which guest interrupts the other rudely – the man or the woman? Do you remember how he/she interrupts? What words or phrases did he/she use?

UNIT 18. ADVERTISEMENT

1. Classify the words into 2 groups: +/-

Give true information; do not talk about the products' defects; make you buy one thing instead of another; (are) misleading; show life unrealistically; put pressure on consumers; famous people endorse products; teach you how to get the best value for your money; (are) truthful; help you choose best products; help to improve your taste; (are) impossible to check; people seem to be happy consumers; (are) creative/ informative/ silly/ annoying/ clever/ funny; full of humour/ fantasy; convince people to buy things they do not need; present an honest; realistic image of a product

Advantages

Disadvantages

2. Read the text.

Advertisement

What are the functions of advertisements?

The first one to mention is to inform. A lot of the information people have about household devices, cars, building materials, electronic equipment, cosmetics, detergents and food is largely derived from the advertisements they read. Advertisements introduce them to new products or remind them of the existing ones.

The second function is to sell. The products are shown from the best point of view and the potential buyer, on having entered the store, unconsciously chooses the advertised products. One buys this washing powder or this chewing gum, because the colorful TV commercials convince him of the best qualities of the product. Even cigarettes or sweets or alcohol are associated with the good values of human life such as joy, freedom, love and happiness, and just those associations make a person choose the advertised products. The aim of a good advertisement is to create a consumer demand to buy the advertised product or service. Children are good example as they usually want the particular kind of chocolate or toy or chewing-gum. Being naive they cannot evaluate objectively what is truthful and what is exaggerated and select the really good products unless they buy the goods and check for themselves.

Thirdly, since the majority of advertisements are printed in our press we pay less for newspapers and magazines, also TV in most countries in cheap. The public advertising seen on street hoardings, railway stations and buildings makes people's life more joyful.

Moreover, all those small ads in the press concerning "employment", "education" and "For sale and wanted" columns, help ordinary people to find a better job or a better employee, to sell or to buy their second-hand things and find services, or learn about educational facilities, social events such as, concerts, theatre plays, football matches, and to announce births, marriages and deaths.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

1. Read the words correctly.

[3:] learn, world, German

[ei] trade, great, relation

[Λ] other, cultural,

[ai] science, scientific

[au] outlook

2. Read the text.

Nowadays it is especially important to know foreign languages. Some people learn languages, because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. It is not surprising that many intellectuals and well-educated people are polyglots.

English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa Republic. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It is the language of computers technology and the Internet. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist.

English language is a wonderful language. It is the language of the great literature. It is the language of William Shakespeare, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Charles Dickens.

The great German poet Goethe once said, “He, who knows no foreign languages, does not know his own one”. That is why in order to understand oneself and the environment one has to study foreign languages.

3. Write why you study English. Choose from the following and add your own ideas.

I study English, because....

(it’s fun; my parents want me to do it; I like reading/ speaking English; I want to use English in my future job (to use computer programs in English); I like English songs; My friends are learning English; I want to go to Britain or to the USA some day; I want to travel and meet a lot of people, then I’ll talk to them in English; I’d like to read English and American books in the original; I don’t know; etc.)

4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple Active* или *Past Simple Passive*.

Я рассказал - Мне рассказали _____

Я показал - Мне показали _____

Она привела - Ее привели _____

Мы спросили - Нас спросили _____

Мы ответили - Нам ответили _____

Он помог - Ему помогли _____

Он посоветовал - Ему посоветовали _____

Он забыл - Его забыли _____

Он вспомнил - Его вспомнили _____

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CARDINAL and ORDINAL NUMERALS.**FRACTIONS.** Количественные и порядковые числительные. Дроби

ТАБЛИЦА № 4

CARDINAL	ORDINAL	FRACTIONS
0 – zero		
1 – one	first	
2 – two	second	$1/2$ – one second/a half
12 – twelve	twelfth	$1/12$ – a twelfth
20 – twenty	twentieth	$1/20$ – a twentieth
3 – three	third	$1/3$ – one third/a third
13 – thirteen	thirteenth	$1/13$ – a thirteenth
30 – thirty	thirtieth	$1/30$ – a thirtieth
4 – four	fourth	$1/4$ – a fourth/a quarter
14 – fourteen	fourteenth	$1/14$ – a fourteenth
40 – forty	fortieth	$1/40$ – a fortieth
5 – five	fifth	$1/5$ – a fifth
15 – fifteen	fifteenth	$1/15$ – a fifteenth
50 – fifty	fiftieth	$1/50$ – a fiftieth
6 – six	sixth	$1/6$ – a sixth
16 – sixteen	sixteenth	$1/16$ – a sixteenth
60 – sixty	sixtieth	$1/60$ – a sixtieth
7 – seven	seventh	$1/7$ – a seventh
17 – seventeen	seventeenth	$1/17$ – a seventeenth
70 – seventy	seventieth	$1/70$ – a seventieth
8 – eight	eighth	$1/8$ – an eighth
18 – eighteen	eighteenth	$1/18$ – an eighteenth
80 – eighty	eightieth	$1/80$ – an eightieth
9 – nine	ninth	$1/9$ – a ninth
19 – nineteen	nineteenth	$1/19$ – a nineteenth
90 – ninety	ninetieth	$1/90$ – a ninetieth
10 – ten	tenth	$1/10$ – a tenth
100 – a hundred	hundredth	$1/100$ – a hundredth
1,000 – a thousand	thousandth	$1/1000$ – a thousandth
1,000,000 – a million	millionth	$1/1000000$ – a millionth