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**Английский без проблем  
для начинающих**

**2014**

## Предисловие

**М.В. Донченко. Английский без проблем для начинающих. — 2014.**

Серия книг «Иностранный без проблем для начинающих» адресована широкому кругу читателей, уже знакомых с основами изучаемого иностранного языка и желающих обобщить, углубить и проверить свои умения и знания в данной области.

Это учебное пособие будет полезно и интересно взрослым читателям любого возраста.

В книге приведены тексты на бытовую тематику (о семье, работе, друзьях и пр.), смешные истории, а также тексты, открывающие для читателя интересные страноведческие факты, рассказывающие о праздниках, культурных и кулинарных традициях и обычаях страны, язык которой изучается.

В этом пособии используются современные материалы. Их цель — развитие основных навыков, необходимых при изучении любого иностранного языка: аудирования (понимание и восприятие услышанного), понимания прочитанного текста, возможности написания и речевого воспроизведения.

В этой серии книг мы постарались уйти от стандартных и однообразных упражнений, которые могут показаться скучными человеку, изучающему язык, и превратить процесс изучения в приятное и полезное времяпрепровождение, хобби.

Чтобы сделать ваши занятия языком более интересными и разнообразными, были разработаны кроссворды, сетки, шарлады, ребусы.

Вашему вниманию предлагаются необычные и интересные задания: «Хоровод», «Четвертый лишний», «Утренняя газета», «Подбери пару», «Анаграммы», «Веселый алфавит», «Веселая фонетика», «Квиз» и пр.

Материал в книге структурирован в зависимости от разного уровня языковой подготовки читателей — от самого простого к сложному. Так, например, задания к кроссвордам всегда представлены в двух вариантах — на русском и иностранном языках.



Книга имеет четкую структуру. 52 раздела из 6 страниц теоретически рассчитаны на каждую неделю в году. Но вы можете пройти книгу за полгода или даже за пару месяцев, ориентируясь на свой индивидуальный темп и время.

Каждый раздел построен по определенной схеме. Прежде всего читателю предлагается текст, который можно сначала прослушать на CD, начитанном носителем языка, а уже после прочитать самому, максимально подражая иностранному ритму, интонации и произношению. На текст и задание к нему выделены две первые страницы в разделе. На третьей странице раздела всегда предлагается грамматическое объяснение, часто представленное в виде схем и таблиц для удобства восприятия. Практически всегда грамматическое задание дается на основе диалога. Четвертая и пятая страницы раздела предназначены для фонетических таблиц и скороговорок на закрепление того или иного звука, для упражнений, наиболее известных высказываний знаменитых персоналий, толкования иностранных пословиц, поговорок или сравнений. Каждая шестая страница в разделе отведена под ключи, что дает возможность самоконтроля и самооценивания.

В конце книги вы найдете раздел «Основные слова и выражения», в котором приведены наиболее полезные речевые формулы и слова.

Необычный дизайн макета книги и специальные значки помогут вам еще быстрее сориентироваться в структуре пособия:



— начало раздела, текст записан на CD;



— задание к тексту;



— грамматические или фонетические моменты;



— переход к развлекательным упражнениям;



— ответы на задания;



— окончание раздела.

Желаем успехов в изучении иностранных языков!



## Several Words about Me and My Family

**Let me introduce myself. My full name is Phillip Thomas. I was born** on the 21 June in 1995 in a family of musicians. But I decided not to **pursue** my musical career and entered the faculty of economic international relations. I really want to work in this sphere that I **consider** to be a perspective one. I have learned English and French for five years so I'm sure my **knowledge** will be useful.

I have a **nuclear family. There are three of us in the family:** my father, mother and me. Certainly I've also got many uncles, aunts and cousins but we usually gather at big holidays such as Christmas, New Year Party, **Easter** and others. **We like working and resting together.** We love travelling very much and often go abroad. My family means a lot to me and I want they all stay healthy and happy for many years to come. I consider a family to be the important **support** for any person at times when somebody needs help and compassion.

**Слова и выражения:****let me introduce myself** — позвольте представиться**my full name is** — мое полное имя**I was born** — я родился**to pursue** — следовать намеченному курсу**to consider** — считать; рассматривать**knowledge** — знания**nuclear** — полноценный (о семье)**there are three of us in the family** — нас в семье трое**Easter** — Пасха**we like resting together** — мы любим отдыхать вместе**support** — поддержка**Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.**

- What season was Phillip Thomas born?
  - Winter.
  - Autumn.
  - Summer.
  - Spring.
- What kind of family was he born in?
  - Musicians.
  - Teachers.
  - Engineers.
  - Designers.
- What faculty did he enter?
  - Marketing.
  - Management.
  - Financial.
  - Economic international relations.
- Does he have many relatives?
  - Not really.
  - Only uncles.
  - Only aunts.
  - A lot.

**Употребление неопределенного артикля в английском языке**

Неопределенный артикль *a* произошел от числительного *one* один, поэтому может определять только исчисляемые существительные единственного числа.

Неопределенный артикль имеет две формы: *a*, если стоящее после него слово начинается с согласной (*a book, a flag*), и *an*, если стоящее после него слово начинается с гласной (*an army, an hour's walk*).

Неопределенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

- Если предмет или лицо упоминаются впервые и они неизвестны собеседнику.
- Если о предмете или лице говорится как о представителе всего класса.
- Если существительное является частью составного именного сказуемого.

**Заполните пропуски неопределенными артиклями, где это необходимо.**

Every \_\_\_ spring \_\_\_ children go skiing, so my wife and I go to Paris on \_\_\_ holiday. Paris is really \_\_\_ big city. We usually stay in \_\_\_ hotel near \_\_\_ River Seine. In \_\_\_ hotel we have \_\_\_ breakfast and \_\_\_ lunch in \_\_\_ restaurant. \_\_\_ French food is delicious! We walk \_\_\_ lot and sometimes we go by \_\_\_ taxi. \_\_\_ rest is great!



**Наиболее известные высказывания о семье**

- All happy families resemble one another, each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.  
(*Leo Tolstoy*)
- A happy family is but an earlier heaven.  
(*John Bowring*)
- The family that prays together stays together.  
(*Proverb*)
- Good families are generally worse than any others.  
(*Anthony Hope*)
- Happiness is having a large, loving, caring, close-knit family in another city.  
(*George Burns*)
- A man should never neglect his family for business.  
(*Walt Disney*)
- The family is one of nature's masterpieces.  
(*George Santayana*)
- The family is one of nature's masterpieces.  
(*George Santayana*)



**«Четвертый лишний»**

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1. magazine film  
cinema screen
2. uncle cousin  
aunt boss
3. respect friendship  
love hate
4. France Germany  
Spain Australia
5. by feet by bus  
by car by train



**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"Several Words about Me and My Family", с. 6.**

1. What season was Phillip Thomas born?  
c. Summer.
2. What kind of family was he born in?  
a. Musicians.
3. What faculty did he enter?  
d. Economic international relations.
4. Does he have many relatives?  
d. A lot.

**Ключ к заданию, с. 7.**

Every spring children go skiing, so my wife and I go to Paris on holiday. Paris is really a big city. We usually stay in a hotel near the River Seine. In the hotel we have breakfast and lunch in a restaurant. French food is delicious! We walk a lot and sometimes we go by a taxi. The rest is great!

**Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 9.**

1. cinema ~~magazine~~ screen film
2. aunt ~~uncle~~ boss cousin
3. love respect ~~hate~~ friendship
4. Spain ~~Australia~~ France Germany
5. ~~by feet~~ by car by train by bus



**My House**

Both me and my family live in a big red brick private house. Our house is **surrounded** by fruit trees, **deciduous** and **conifer** trees. They make our garden beautiful and shady especially in summer when the temperature is too high. In spring the trees begin **to flourish** and my mam usually plants her favourite flowers: roses, sunflowers and asters. I like my house very much because I was born and spent my childhood there. There are a living-room, three bed-rooms, a kitchen, a bath-room, a laundry in the basement and an attic in the roof in our house. There are also all modern appliances in our house: central heating, water plumbing, telephone and wireless connection. They all enable us to feel comfortable in the house and **treasure** every minute we spend at home. My room is certainly one of my favourite. I have all things I need in it: a desk, a sofa, a book-case, several book-shelves where I keep my books, text-books and magazines etc. So, I'm happy to live in such a house!



**Слова и выражения:****to be surrounded** — быть окруженным**deciduous** — лиственный**conifer** — хвойный**to flourish** — цвести, расцветать**to treasure** — ценить**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

- In a big red brick private house. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, they have a garden. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, his mother does. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There are four rooms in the house. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, there are all modern appliances. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Yes, they treasure every minute. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He likes his own room. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He keeps books, text-books and magazines there. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Оборот  
*there is/there are***

Оборот *there is/there are* используется, когда хотят сказать, что что-то существует (или не существует) или находится где-то. Подлежащее (предмет, о котором идет речь) ставится после глагола, а на первое место — слово *there* (*There's a sofa in my room*. В моей комнате есть диван).

Обратите внимание:

- Подобные конструкции на русский язык переводятся с конца предложения.
- Вместо *there* нельзя использовать *it* (*There is a lot of noise in this room*. В комнате шумно. Ошибка: *It is a lot of noise in the room*).
- С подлежащим во множественном числе следует использовать оборот *there are* (*There are a lot of problems with this theory*. С этой теорией много проблем).

**Прочитайте диалог.****Заполните пропуски *there is/there are*.**

- What a lovely house you have!  
— Thank you! I love it. \_\_\_\_\_ everything I need in the house.  
— I see. \_\_\_\_\_ all modern appliances in it?  
— Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_ central heating, water plumbing, Internet, etc.  
— Great! It is so important to have all these things in the house.  
— I agree, it is very comfortable.



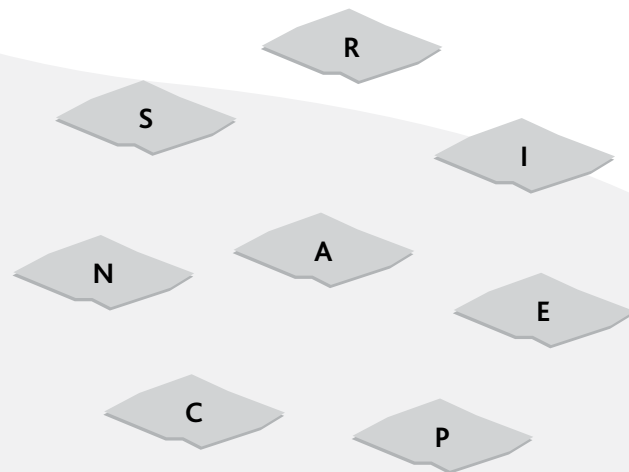
**Найдите и обведите 13 слов по теме «Растения».**

Астры, папоротник, хвойный, лиственный, подсолнечник, сосна, тополь, розы, кусты, деревья, цветы, кедр, пальма.

C	O	N	I	F	E	R	O	S	E	S
S	A	Z	L	K	J	E	P	Z	T	H
D	F	W	D	N	M	T	A	S	R	R
P	L	F	E	R	N	S	X	Y	I	U
O	O	X	C	M	B	A	Z	W	Q	B
P	W	Z	I	P	N	T	R	E	E	S
L	E	Z	D	I	B	B	M	Z	Y	T
A	R	S	U	N	F	L	O	W	E	R
R	S	X	O	E	Z	X	Y	O	P	P
V	N	M	U	T	R	C	E	D	A	R
C	B	U	S	P	A	L	M	N	N	M

**«Хоровод»**

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



Pain, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**Ключ к заданию по тексту "My House", с. 12.**

1. What kind of house does he live in? 2. Do they have a garden near the house? 3. Does his mother like gardening? 4. How many room does their house consist of? 5. Is the house equipped with central heating, water plumbing, telephone? 6. Do they like spending time in their house? 7. What room does he like the most? 8. What does he keep in his room?

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 13.**

- Thank you! I love it. There is everything I need in the house.
- I see. Are there all modern appliances in it?
- Yes, of course. There are central heating, water plumbing...

**Ключ к заданию «Растения», с. 14.**

Conifer, rose, flowers, poplar, palm, deciduous, fern, pine, shrubs, cedar, trees, sunflower, aster.

C	O	N	I	F	E	R	O	S	E	S
S	A	Z	L	K	J	E	P	Z	T	H
D	F	W	D	N	M	T	A	S	R	R
P	L	F	E	R	N	S	X	Y	I	U
O	O	X	C	M	B	A	Z	W	Q	B
P	W	Z	I	P	N	T	R	E	E	S
L	E	Z	D	I	B	B	M	Z	Y	T
A	R	S	U	N	F	L	O	W	E	R
R	S	X	O	E	Z	X	Y	O	P	P
V	N	M	U	T	R	C	E	D	A	R
C	B	U	S	P	A	L	M	N	N	M

**Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 15.**

Pain, car, pair, air, insain, nail, lain, cape, an, alien, sale, rare, clear, near, pear...



**The Place  
Where I Was Born**

We all are born somewhere in big megalopolises or small towns, in the very centre of events or in the most distant corners of our planet. This place becomes the most valuable and remarkable in our lives. We remember it wherever we live afterwards. I'm not the exception. Now I'd like to tell you several words about my place of birth, my native village, which was situated in the country. The village was founded in the seventeenth century and at first it was a merchant place. People used to sell and buy different goods. But now it is just a small cosy village with a few farmsteads. The river that flows nearby is the place where we used to spend much of our time when we were children. We skated in winter and swam and went fishing in summer. The only street that divided the whole village into two sides is broad and spacious. Our people spend all holidays together. So the special atmosphere and sincere attitude are the main things which I can't find somewhere else.





### Слова и выражения:

- we are born** — мы рождены
- the very centre of events** — центр событий
- distant** — отдаленный
- remarkable** — замечательный
- afterwards** — впоследствии, позднее, позже, после, потом
- exception** — исключение
- merchant** — купец, торговец
- cosy** — уютный; удобный; теплый
- divided the whole village into two sides** — разделила деревню на две части
- spacious** — просторный
- to spend** — тратить, расходовать
- sincere attitude** — искреннее отношение

### Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

	True	False
1. We all are born in different places.		
2. The author was born in a big city.		
3. The place he was born was founded not so many years ago.		
4. At first his place of birth was a merchant place.		
5. There is a river nearby.		
6. The main street is narrow.		



### Употребление неопределенного артикля в устойчивых словосочетаниях

Неопределенный артикль *a* употребляется:

1. После слов *rather, quite, such, what* (в восклицательных предложениях) и после оборота *there + to be*, стоящих перед исчисляемыми существительными.
2. В словосочетаниях *once a day (week, month, year), at a time, in a minute, not a word*, когда они по своему значению соответствуют числительному *one* (один).
3. В словосочетаниях *a great deal (of), a number (of), a great many, a little, a few* и др., а также в словосочетаниях *to be at a loss, to be in a hurry, as a rule, it's a shame, it's a pity, to have a walk, to have a smoke* и др.

### Прочитайте диалог. Выпишите и переведите словосочетания, в которых употребляется неопределенный артикль *a*.

- What a beautiful park!
- Yes, it is. Let's have a rest!
- We have no time. We are in a hurry and we can't miss a train.
- It's a pity! I would like to have a little snack.
- OK. There is a bench over there. Let's go!
- Such a surprise! It happens once in a year that you agree with me.
- Don't say a word and just go!



## Ритм английской речи

Ритм английской речи достигается слитным, без паузы, произнесением безударных слогов с последующим ударным слогом в пределах одной ритмической группы. Вдох в разговорной речи делается только между ритмическими группами, а внутри все слоги произносятся «на одном дыхании».

Слитно читаются следующие сочетания слов:

1. артикль, местоимение, предлог + существительное (возможно, с определением): *a book, the desk, this book, my old bag, by the car, near the town, on the large table;*
2. частица *to* с инфинитивом: *to be, to make, to take;*
3. вспомогательные и модальные глаголы: *they will be having, Anna was going;*
4. союзы и предлоги с окружающими частями речи: *black and white, about a week, before he goes, when I came home, if you are ready;*
5. вводное *there* + форма глагола *to be*: *there is, there are, there were;*
6. сказуемое + обстоятельство или дополнение: *listen to the radio, go to school, write a letter;*
7. местоимение, существительное + глагол: *you go, Nick would have written;*
8. сложные наречия: *at last, so much, best of all;*
9. конечная «немая» *r (re)* + слово, начинающееся с гласной: *far away, more important.*

## Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. Great feeling that all people want.

S	P	A
S	N	P
I	E	H

2. They are steep hills.

I	U	S
A	T	N
M	N	O

3. It is made of cacao tree.

C	O	L
A	H	T
O	C	E



**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"The Place Where I Was Born", с. 18.**

1. We all are born in different places. **True**
2. The author was born in a big city. **False**
3. The place he was born was founded not so many years ago.  
**False**
4. At first his place of birth was a merchant place. **True**
5. There is a river nearby. **True**
6. The main street is narrow. **False**

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 19.**

What a beautiful park — какой красивый парк, have a rest — отдохнуть, in a hurry — спешить, miss a train — опоздать на поезд, it's a pity — как жаль, to have a little snack — немного перекусить, such a surprise — какой сюрприз, once in a year — один раз в год, say a word — сказать хоть слово.

**Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 21.**

1. Happiness.
2. Mountains.
3. Chocolate.



**My Day Off**

I really hate **doing nothing** so I get up early even on Saturday and start checking the emails. I am very **sociable** person therefore I have many penfriends worldwide and I try to keep in touch with all of them. **Making friends** gives me a lot of pleasure and joy. I really like meeting friends and having breakfast in a café, so I catch a bus into town at about 9.00 a.m. After breakfast, which is usually very **substantial**, my friends and I sometimes go to an art gallery or new exhibition in our city. I'm a kind of **culture vulture** so I'm quite keen on most kinds of art so I don't mind which gallery we go to but my friends really hate modern art. I do different things on Saturday evenings. I sometimes have dinner with friends or I stay in and watch TV. Anyway, after hard working week it is so pleasant to stay home and have a rest.





**Слова и выражения:**

- doing nothing** — ничего не делать
- sociable** — общительный
- making friends** — заводить друзей
- substantial** — основательный, питательный
- culture culture** — человек, который любит посещать все выставки и музеи

**Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Is she a lazy person? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How does she usually start her day off? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Does she like making friends? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Does she have breakfast at home? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does she prefer to do at weekend? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do her friends support her hobby? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What does she do at Saturday evening? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Does she work hard? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Настоящее время  
(Present Simple)**

Настоящее время в английском языке используется для описания:

1. Привычек или повторяющихся действий в течение всей жизни.
2. Фактов или абсолютных истин.

Обратите внимание на список наречий и словосочетаний, характерных для времени Present Simple: *often, always, sometimes, usually, seldom, every day*.

**Образование Present Simple  
(на примере глаголов *study, use, know, hide*)**

Лицо	Число	
	Единственное	Множественное
1	I study/use/know/hide.	We study/use/know/ hide.
2	You study/use/know/ hide.	You study/use/know/ hide.
3	He/She/It studies/uses/ knows/hides.	They study/use/know/ hide.



**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами: *live, do, learn, know, try*.**

- Hello! How are you?
- Hi! I'm fine. And you?
- I'm fine. Thank you.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in London. Right?
- Yes, that's true. And I \_\_\_\_\_ Russian that's why I'm in Moscow now.
- Really? Is it difficult for you?
- Not so much. But to be honest this language can't be called an easy one.
- Yes, I agree. Anyway you \_\_\_\_\_ lots of work.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to be active! And you?
- I prefer more or less quiet mode of life.
- Oh, I see. All right, wish you all the best.
- Yes, thanks. Me too.

... «Подбери пару»

Соедините слова, противоположные по значению.

garage	oven
garden	holidays
kitchen	vehicle
summer	forecast
weather	bed
sleep	tree



### Ключ к заданию по тексту "My Day Off", с. 24.

1. No, she is not lazy at all.
2. She starts her day off with checking the emails.
3. Yes, she does.
4. She has her breakfast in the cafe.
5. She prefers to meet friends and visit art galleries.
6. No, they don't share her interest.
7. She has dinner with friends or stays in and watches TV.
8. She has hard working week.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 26.

- Hello! How are you?  
 — Hi! I'm fine. And you?  
 — I'm fine. Thank you.  
 — I know you live in London. Right?  
 — Yes, that's true. And I learn Russian that's why I'm in Moscow now.  
 — Really? Is it difficult for you?  
 — Not so much. But to be honest this language can't be called an easy one.  
 — Yes, I agree. Anyway you do lots of work.  
 — I try to be active! And you?  
 — I prefer more or less quiet mode of life.  
 — Oh, I see. All right, wish you all the best.  
 — Yes, thanks. Me too.

### Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 27.

Garage — vehicle, garden — tree, kitchen — oven, summer — holidays, weather — forecast, sleep — bed.



## The Way We Sleep

It's not a secret that cats like sleeping. They adore it and spend half their lives **asleep**. If we talk about other animals we should say that they have very different sleeping **habits**. For example, horses seem to be active but indeed they are sleeping. We think so because they usually do it standing up! Fish asleep for about seven hours a day but they too have **strange** habits, they don't close their eyes to sleep. As for people, most of us sleep for about a third of our lives. Except those, who **do yoga**, certainly! The number of hours we actually sleep, however, **depends on** our age. Newborn babies sleep a lot — usually about seventeen hours in every twenty-four. That's nearly third of their time spend asleep! As we get older we need less sleep. Children need about eleven hours and **adults** sleep for about eight hours every night. So, yes, **statitics** is **pitiless**, it says that **on average** we spend about 2,688 hours a year doing nothing — sleeping and having sweet dreams.





**Слова и выражения:**

- asleep** — спящий
- habits** — привычки
- strange** — странный
- to do yoga** — заниматься йогой
- to depend on** — зависеть от чего-либо
- adults** — взрослые люди
- statistics** — статистика
- pitiless** — безжалостный
- on average** — в среднем

**Соедините части предложений.**

1. Cats like sleeping and	a. sleep standing up.
2. However,	b. spend a half of their lives asleep.
3. Horses prefer to	c. other animals have different sleeping habits.
4. It is very strange that	d. the less sleep we need.
5. People spend	e. age we sleep different quantity of hours.
6. Depending on	f. than adults.
7. Babies sleep much more	g. sleeping about the third of their lives.
8. The older we become	h. fish sleep with open eyes.

**Употребление порядковых числительных в английском языке**

Порядковые числительные образуются путем прибавления суффикса *-th* к соответствующим количественным числительным (*four — (the) fourth, eighteen — (the) eighteenth*). Исключение составляют числительные *one, two, three*: *one — (the) first, two — (the) second, three — (the) third*.

При образовании порядковых числительных от числительных *five, eight, nine, twelve* перед суффиксом *-th* изменяется написание основы (*five — (the) fifth*).

При образовании порядковых числительных от количественных числительных, оканчивающихся на *-ty*, конечное *-y* меняется на *-ie* (*twenty — (the) twentieth*).

**Образуйте порядковые числительные от количественных.**

1. three — \_\_\_\_\_
2. eight — \_\_\_\_\_
3. nine — \_\_\_\_\_
4. twelve — \_\_\_\_\_
5. twenty — \_\_\_\_\_
6. forty-two — \_\_\_\_\_
7. fifty-one — \_\_\_\_\_
8. ninety-nine — \_\_\_\_\_
9. eleven — \_\_\_\_\_
10. five — \_\_\_\_\_





**Найдите и обведите 12 слов по теме  
«Вещи домашнего обихода».**

Люстра, одеяло, простынь, подушка, коврик, зеркало,  
ковер, лампа, полки, стул, фен, занавески.

I	W	E	B	R	T	S	F	G	H	J
P	D	F	L	U	O	H	L	M	J	K
I	C	H	A	N	D	E	L	I	E	R
L	H	S	N	Z	R	E	A	R	C	U
L	A	S	K	X	R	T	M	R	U	G
O	I	A	E	H	J	S	P	O	R	E
W	R	C	T	G	D	F	H	W	T	F
J	H	C	A	R	P	E	T	G	A	H
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	G	D	I	Q
S	H	E	L	V	E	S	K	L	N	G
H	A	I	R	D	R	Y	E	R	S	N

**«Утренняя газета»**

**Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их  
с соответствующей рубрикой.**

Утренняя газета	
1.	Healthy Skepticism Can Be Food for the Heart, Doctors Say
2.	A Nation of Couch Potatoes! British Teenagers and Adults Are Spending More Time in Front of The TV and on the Internet
3.	Pop Star's Secret Lover Tells All...
4.	Politician Attacks Red Tape
5.	Warming Warning for Antarctica!
6.	The Hundred Metres in 8 Seconds?
7.	Jerry Snowdon Becomes the Richest Kid in the World!
8.	Travelling from Venus to Mars? Not Yet!

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature



### My Working Day

My usual working day begins at 4 a.m. I **get up** and do my morning exercises. Then I **have my breakfast**. Actually I don't eat much early in the morning so I've got a **couple of** cheese sandwiches and a cup of coffee with milk. At 4.40 I'm ready and a **studio car collects me**. My working place, studio, is near my house and I arrive at 4.45 a.m. I always read my script and then we have a short **rehearsal**. After that I have make-up and **hairdone** and I always begin to feel nervous. At six o'clock our programme starts and we **go on air**. After this morning **fuss** I can finally have a rest and go home. It happens **approximately** at 10 a.m. But my working day is **not over yet** and even at home I have to find interesting facts for my articles, **check my email** and report to my chief manager. Generally, I like my job and I can get up so early but stay at home for the rest of a day.

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "The Way We Sleep", с. 30.

1. Cats like sleeping and spend a half of their lives asleep.
2. However, other animals have different sleeping habits.
3. Horses prefer to sleep standing up.
4. It is very strange that fish sleep with open eyes.
5. People spend sleeping about the third of their lives.
6. Depending on age we sleep different quantity of hours.
7. Babies sleep much more than adults.
8. The older we become the less sleep we need.

### Ключ к заданию, с. 31.

1. three — third; 2. eight — eighth; 3. nine — ninth; 4. twelve — twelfth; 5. twenty — twentieth; 6. forty-two — forty-second; 7. fifty-one — fifty-first; 8. ninety-nine — ninety-ninth; 9. eleven — eleventh; 10. five — fifth.

### Ключ к заданию «Вещи домашнего обихода», с. 32.

I	W	E	B	R	T	S	F	G	H	J
P	D	F	L	U	O	H	L	M	J	K
I	C	H	A	N	D	E	L	I	E	R
L	H	S	N	Z	R	E	A	R	C	U
L	A	S	K	X	R	T	M	R	U	G
O	I	A	E	H	J	S	P	O	R	E
W	R	C	T	G	D	F	H	W	T	F
J	H	C	A	R	P	E	T	G	A	H
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	G	D	I	Q
S	H	E	L	V	E	S	K	L	N	G
H	A	I	R	D	R	Y	E	R	S	N

### Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 33.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
4	3	2	8
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
6	7	1	5





### Слова и выражения:

- I get up** — я встаю
- I have my breakfast** — я завтракаю
- a couple of** — пара
- a studio car collects me** — студийная машина забирает меня
- rehearsal** — репетиция
- hairdone** — прическа
- to go on air** — выходить в эфир
- fuss** — суета
- approximately** — приблизительно
- is not over yet** — еще не закончен
- to check my email** — проверить почтовый ящик

Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.

1. Her working day begins very early ...
  - a. in the afternoon.
  - b. at night.
  - c. in the morning.
  - d. in the evening.
2. Her breakfast is ...
  - a. very substantial.
  - b. very light.
  - c. very various.
  - d. very poor.
3. She gets to the studio ...
  - a. in five minutes.
  - b. in an hour.
  - c. in a half of an hour.
  - d. in 45 minutes.
4. When she arrives back home she ...
  - a. has a rest.
  - b. keeps working.
  - c. goes shopping.
  - d. does housework.

### Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в Present Simple

Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в Present Simple образуются по четкой схеме.

Образование вопросительных предложений в Present Simple  
(на примере глаголов *study, use, know, hide*)

Лицо	Число	
	Единственное	Множественное
1	Do I study/use/know?	Do we study/use/know?
2	Do you study/use/know?	Do you study/use/know?
3	Does he/she/it study/use/know?	Do they study/use/know?

Образование отрицательных предложений в Present Simple  
(на примере глаголов *study, use, know, hide*)

Лицо	Число	
	Единственное	Множественное
1	I don't study/use/know.	We don't study/use/know.
2	You don't study/use/know.	You don't study/use/know.
3	He/She/It does study/use/know.	They don't study/use/know.



Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами: *think, belong, know, ask, need, go, like, see.*

- Hey, Mike!
- Yes! What's up?
- I want to ask whose bike is this?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ to Ann.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I can borrow it?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) \_\_\_\_\_. Ask Ann if she \_\_\_\_\_ it today.
- But we are not friends. Can you ask for me?
- Oh. I am not sure it is a good idea. Sometimes she \_\_\_\_\_ to her grandmother. She \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to her.
- I \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can find a bike over there, at the rent agency.
- All right. Thanks.

Из предложенных слогов составьте 6 слов по теме «Одежда».

trou at ket use ss coat loons fur ti dre blo jac ghts sers co panta



### Ключ к заданию по тексту "My Working Day", с. 36.

1. Her working day begins very early in the morning.
2. Her breakfast is very light.
3. She gets to the studio in five minutes.
4. When she arrives back home she keeps working.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 38.

- Hey, Mike!
- Yes! What's up?
- I want to ask whose bike is this?
- It belongs to Ann.
- Do you think I can borrow it?
- I don't know. Ask Ann if she needs it today.
- But we are not friends. Can you ask for me?
- Oh. I am not sure it is a good idea. Sometimes she goes to her grandmother. She likes to talk to her.
- I see.
- You can find a bike over there, at the rent agency.
- All right. Thanks.

### Ключ к заданию «Одежда», с. 39.

Trousers, jacket, blouse, dress, coat, furcoat, pantaloons, tights.



## My Last Holidays

My last holidays I had in the end of June. They **lasted** for a week. I decided to make my holidays full of new **impressions** and emotions. As I once heard "Adventure is pleasure, sometimes it is **leisure** and always try to make it treasure". I thought it was a good idea. So, it didn't take me much time to make up a route and my destination was the northern capital of Russia – Saint Petersburg! The city of dream, city — legend... I have never been to Saint Petersburg before and it was the first time I had visited it. I stayed in a small but cosy hotel in the suburbs of the city and every day I went for the different sightseeing tours. I was impressed by the **historical heritage**, beautiful parks, **magnificent** monuments and even crowded streets in the city centre. I can say for sure that it was a journey of lifetime and I treasured every minute I spent there.





**Слова и выражения:**

- to last** — длиться
- impressions** — впечатления
- leisure** — досуг
- historical heritage** — историческое наследие
- magnificent** — величественный

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.**

1. lasted/for/a/my/summer/week/holidays. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. to/have/wanted/interesting/I/holidays. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. decided/go/I/to/capital/of/northern/to/the/Russia.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. it/had/never/I/before/visited. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. hotel/small/was/my/and/cosy. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. were/many/tours/there/sightseeing. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. overcrowded/were/the/streets. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. everything/I/in/liked/my/journey. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Употребление прошедшего неопределенного времени Past Simple**

Past Simple употребляется для выражения действия, имевшего место в прошлом, если время действия выражено такими словами, как *yesterday* (вчера), *last week* (на прошлой неделе), *the other day* (на днях), *an hour (a week, a month) ago* (час/неделю/месяц назад). Также Past Simple употребляется для выражения ряда последовательных действий в прошлом и для выражения общеизвестного факта, имевшего место в прошлом.

Утверждение		Вопрос		Отрицание	
S + V.		Did + S + V?		S + didn't+V.	
I	-	Did	I	I	didn't
You			you	You	
We	-	Did	we	We	didn't
They			they	They	
He			he	He	
She	-	Did	she	She	didn't
It			it	It	

Примечание. S — subject (подлежащие), V — verb (глагол).



**Прочитайте диалог.  
Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы  
в Past Simple.**

- Hello Richard!
- Oh, hello Barni.
- How are you today?
- Thank you, excellent! And you?
- Not so bad, thank you. I'm doing my task for Literature and found out many interesting facts.
- How interesting! What are they?
- All right, for example, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) that Agatha Christie \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) as a nurse?
- Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to hear) about it.
- Yes. And she \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) a lot about different poisons.
- Now I understand why she \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) about crimes.
- Exactly. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) good at detective stories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) any of her stories?
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) several and I advise you to read too.
- I will do it without fail. Thank you for advice.



**Наиболее известные высказывания  
о праздниках**

- A gloomy guest fits not a wedding feast.  
*(Friedrich Schiller)*
- Don't get up from the feast of life without paying for your share of it.  
*(Dean Inge)*
- Faith is the ticket to the feast, not the feast.  
*(Edwin Louis Cole)*
- A perpetual holiday is a good working definition of hell.  
*(George Bernard Shaw)*
- Christmas is a holiday that persecutes the lonely, the frayed, and the rejected.  
*(Jimmy Cannon)*
- April in Paris, chestnuts in blossom, holiday tables under the trees.  
*(E. Y. Harburg)*

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "My Last Holidays", с. 42.

1. My summer holidays lasted for a week.
2. I wanted to have interesting holidays.
3. I decided to go to the northern capital of Russia.
4. I had never visited it before.
5. My hotel was small and cosy.
6. There were many sightseeing tours.
7. The streets were overcrowded.
8. I liked everything in my journey.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 44.

- Did you know that Agatha Christie worked as a nurse?
- Really? I didn't hear about it.
- Yes. And she learned a lot about different poisons.
- Now I understand why she wrote about crimes.
- Exactly. She was good at detective stories.
- Did you read any of her stories?
- Yes, I read several and I advise you to read too.

### My Favourite Writer

There are many writers and poets whose work I like to read such as Pushkin, Tolstoy, Shakespeare, Kafka and others. But since I started learning English and was able to read in original I have been much engrossed by Agatha Christie's detective stories. I'm especially impressed by her **sophisticated** wit and almost **unpredictable** ways of the novel end.

Having read her biography I came to the conclusion that her life was pretty interesting, full of both pleasant and tragic events. She was born in 1890 in Devon. She was educated at home by her mother. In my opinion, her experience of working in hospital, during the World War the first, enabled her to get **unique** knowledge in chemicals and **poisons**, which proved to be very useful in her later career. Agatha Christie wrote 79 novels and several plays. Her sales **outnumber** those of William Shakespeare. The most popular are the following: "The Murder of Roge Ackroyd", "Miss Marple", "The Mysterious Affair of Styles". Her amazing play, "The Mousetrap", first opened on the 25th November in 1952 is still successfully running and it is the longest running show in the world.





**Слова и выражения:****sophisticated** — утонченный**unpredictable** — непредсказуемый**unique** — уникальный**poisons** — яды**outnumber** — превосходить численно**Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.**

- Whose works does the author like reading most of all?
  - Tolstoy's works.
  - Agatha Christie's works.
  - Jack London's works.
  - Shakespeare's works.
- What kind of works did Agatha Christie write?
  - Detective stories.
  - Comedies.
  - Dramas.
  - Different stories.
- Where did Agatha Christie get her education?
  - At school.
  - At home with her mother.
  - At the university.
  - She didn't get education.
- Which of her plays has become the most successful?
  - "The Mousetrap".
  - "The Mysterious Affair of Styles".
  - "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd".
  - "Miss Marple".

**Модальные глаголы**

Модальными глаголами (Modal Verbs) являются глаголы *can* (могу (физически)), *may* (могу, разрешаю), *must* (должен, обязан), *ought (to)* (должен), *need* (нуждаюсь), *should* (следует). Модальные глаголы обозначают не действие, а способность, допустимость, возможность, вероятность, необходимость совершения действия.

В сравнении со смысловыми глаголами модальные имеют ряд особенностей:

- Модальные глаголы не употребляются без смыслового глагола.
- Смысловой глагол после модальных глаголов стоит в инфинитиве без частицы *to*.
- Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам, т. е. в 3-ем лице единственного числа не имеют окончания *-s (-es)*.
- Вопросительную и отрицательную формы модальные глаголы образуют без помощи других вспомогательных глаголов.

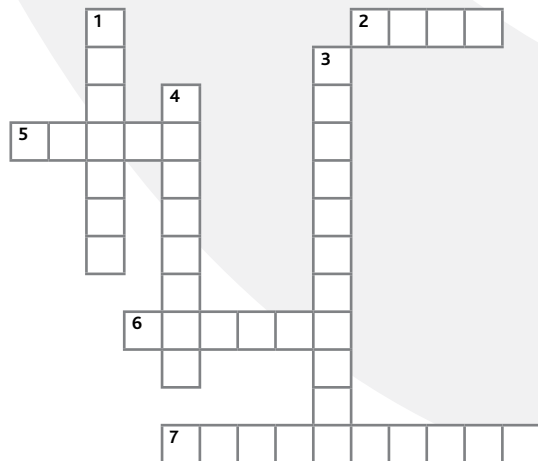
**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами.**

- Mam, \_\_\_\_\_ I jump into the water now?  
 — No, dear, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not), it is too high.  
 — But I want to!  
 — Martin, calm down, please, you \_\_\_\_\_ be more careful.  
 — But I am careful!  
 — You \_\_\_\_\_ (not) forget that you \_\_\_\_\_ obey me.  
 You promised.  
 — Yes, I remember. But \_\_\_\_\_ I play with boys then?  
 — All right.



Разгадайте кроссворд.

Профессии



По горизонтали:

- 2. Шеф-повар.
- 5. Медсестра.
- 6. Певец.
- 7. Журналист.

По вертикали:

- 1. Флорист.
- 3. Переводчик.
- 4. Механик.

Across:

- 2. He cooks delicious courses.
- 5. She looks after patients at hospital.
- 6. Beautiful songs are sung by him/her.
- 7. He gathers information and publishes the article.

Down:

- 1. He is a person who sells and arranges cut flowers.
- 3. He usually translates texts.
- 4. To mend cars is his job.



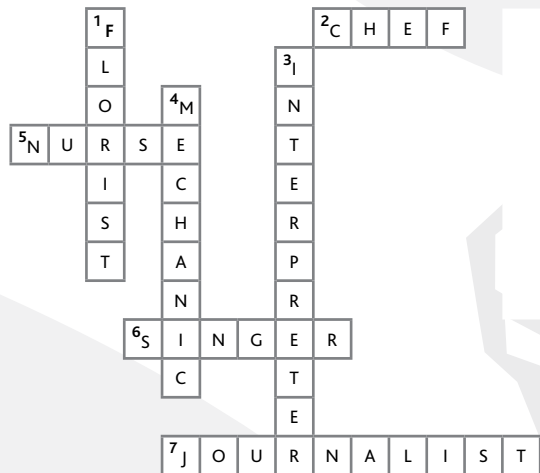
**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"My Favourite Writer", с. 48.**

1. — b. Agatha Christie's works.
2. — a. Detective stories.
3. — b. At home with her mother.
4. — a. "The Mousetrap".

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 49.**

- Mam, may I jump into the water now?
- No, dear, you can't, it is too high.
- But I want to!
- Martin, calm down, please, you should be more careful.
- But I am careful!
- You mustn't forget that you should obey me. You promised.

**Ответы на кроссворд «Профессии», с. 50–51.**



**Visit to the Theatre**

I should **confess** that I'm a big theatre fan and I don't miss any **performance** especially at its first night. I have already been in a new building of our Russian Drama Theatre. This new buiding is situated not far from the Opera House and it is really gorgeous. I have recently seen a comedy "Much Ado About Nothing" by William Shakespeare. Both me and my friends liked it a lot. We had our seats in the **stalls** and we could see and hear everything what was happening on the stage. We were eager for the performance to begin. And at last the bell rang and the curtain went up. The actors play was great! **It couldn't be better**. Their costumes were so colourful and beautiful. The events on the stage made us forget about the reality and gave us the impression it was real life. After the performance we were **looking forward to** visiting the theatre again.





**Слова и выражения:**

- to confess** — признаться
- performance** — спектакль
- stalls** — партер
- It couldn't be better** — лучше и быть не могло
- to look forward to** — с нетерпением ожидать чего-либо

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. Yes, the author likes the theatre a lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Now it is in a new building. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The building is gorgeous. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It is one of the Shakespeare's famous comedies. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The seats were in the stalls. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The actors' costumes were very beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The actors play was excellent. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Everybody liked the performance a lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Употребление нулевого артикля**

Артикль в английском языке не употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими абстрактные понятия.
2. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими вещество, массу (если не указывается количество этого вещества).
3. Перед названиями стран, континентов, городов, улиц, гор, островов, озер и т. д., а также перед именами и фамилиями.
4. Перед названиями времен года, месяцев, дней недели.

**Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо.**

1. Loneliness is \_\_\_\_\_ real tragedy for \_\_\_\_\_ anyone.
2. He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ hot and strong \_\_\_\_\_ coffee to \_\_\_\_\_ tea.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ book on the table. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on \_\_\_\_\_ table.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ apples are good for you.
5. I will come to your \_\_\_\_\_ place \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ summer is my favourite season.
7. I live in \_\_\_\_\_ Liverpool.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Australia is one of the continents, surrounded by the ocean.



### Наиболее знаменитые высказывания о доме, отдыхе, досуге

- Every house where love abides and friendship is a guest, is surely home, and home, sweet home for there the heart can rest.  
*(Henry Van Dyke)*
- Leisure is the time for doing something useful. This leisure the diligent person will obtain the lazy one never.  
*(Benjamin Franklin)*
- He does not seem to me to be a free man who does not sometimes do nothing.  
*(Marcus Tullius Cicero)*
- The superior man thinks always of virtue; the common man thinks of comfort.  
*(Confucius)*
- The unhappy derive comfort from the misfortunes of others.  
*(Aesop)*
- There is nothing like staying at home for real comfort.  
*(Jane Austen)*

### «Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

Утренняя газета	
1.	Nanotrees Harvest the Sun's Energy to Turn Water into Hydrogen Fuel
2.	Insulin Resistance May Lead to Kidney Disease in the Elderly
3.	Often Frosty Relationship between Obama and Cantor Begins to Warm up
4.	Waterfield Takes World Cup Bronze
5.	Which Jobs Have More Women than Men?
6.	Tuesday: Fox Cancels Spielberg TV Series
7.	Spring Arrives in Manhattan with 70-Degree Weather
8.	Energy Imports Hit Japan Deficit

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Visit to the Theatre", с. 54.**

1. Does the author like the theatre?
2. Where is the Russian drama theatre located?
3. What kind of building is it?
4. Is "Much Ado About Nothing" famous play?
5. Where were the seats?
6. What kind of costumes did the actors have?
7. How did the actors play?
8. Did everybody like the performance?

**Ключ к заданию, с. 55.**

1. Loneliness is a real tragedy for anyone.
2. He prefers hot and strong coffee to tea.
3. There is a book on the table. There are books on the table.
4. Apples are good for you.
5. I will come to your place next week.
6. Summer is my favourite season.
7. I live in Liverpool.
8. Australia is one of the continents, surrounded by the ocean.

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 57.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
3	6	5	1
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
4	8	2	7



**Meeting at the Airport**

As many other unexpected meeting this one happened at the airport. A young beginning business woman named Claudia was in the airport VIP lounge on her way to New York. Suddenly she noticed a very famous millionaire sitting on the sofa enjoying a cocktail. The fact is that Claudia was meeting with a very important client who was running somewhat late and she decided to take advantage of the situation.

Claudia was a bold woman, so she went ahead and approached a millionaire and introduced herself. Much to her surprise he turned out to be very nice. She explained to him that she was about to close a very important business deal and that she would be very grateful if he could say a quick "Hello, Claudia" to her when she was with her client. He consented to do for her.

Fifteen minutes later while Claudia was speaking to her client, she felt a rap on her shoulder. It was a millionaire. Claudia turned about and looked at him as he said. "Hi, Claudia, what's going on?" To which Claudia glibly replied, "Not now, dear, can't you see I'm in a meeting!"





**Слова и выражения:**

- lounge** — холл, комната для отдыха
- a rap on her shoulder** — хлопок по плечу
- deal** — сделка
- glibly** — бойко
- to consent** — согласиться

**Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What was Claudia? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did she do in the airport? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who did she see in the VIP lounge? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who did Claudia wait for? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did she come up to a famous millionaire? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Was Claudia shy woman? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Did the millionaire agree to help? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Did Claudia thank a millionaire? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Особые случаи употребления нулевого артикля**

Нулевой артикль употребляется:

1. Перед существительными *dinner, breakfast, supper, tea, day, night, evening, morning, school, college, hospital* и др. в абстрактном значении.
2. Перед существительными, определяемыми количественным числительным, притяжательным или указательным местоимениями или словами *North(ern), South(ern), West(ern)*, а иногда словами *last, next*.

**Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Queen lives in \_\_\_\_\_ very big house in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford is \_\_\_\_\_ town in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom, on \_\_\_\_\_ River Thames.
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ spring comes, \_\_\_\_\_ sun shines brighter, days become longer.
4. He goes to \_\_\_\_\_ school in \_\_\_\_\_ morning, so he gets up early.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Africa is separated from \_\_\_\_\_ Europe by \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea.
6. Where is Ann? She is in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital now.
7. After \_\_\_\_\_ dinner they usually go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk.
8. Our meeting will be \_\_\_\_\_ next week.



### Наиболее известные английские поговорки о бизнесе и работе

- |                                                                          |                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Every man has his hobby-horse.                                        | 1. У всякого свой конек.                                             |
| 2. Every man rides his own hobby.                                        | 2. Каждый занимается любимым занятием.                               |
| 3. Easier said than done.                                                | 3. Легко сказка сказывается, да не легко дело делается.              |
| 4. Every day is not Sunday.                                              | 4. Не все коту масленица.                                            |
| 5. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. | 5. Кто рано ложится и рано встает, здоровье, богатство и ум наживет. |
| 6. A bargain is a bargain.                                               | 6. Уговор дороже денег.                                              |
| 7. Bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit.                         | 7. Худой мир лучше доброй ссоры.                                     |
| 8. A penny saved is a penny gained.                                      | 8. Копейка рубль бережет.                                            |
| 9. A thief knows a thief as a wolf knows a wolf.                         | 9. Рыбак рыбака видит издалека.                                      |
| 10. Every bird likes its own nest.                                       | 10. Всяк кулик свое болото хвалит.                                   |
| 11. Make hay while the sun shines.                                       | 11. Куй железо пока горячо.                                          |

### Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. It is a boat but it sails under the water.

U	B	E
S	M	N
R	I	A

2. — Look at the wall! What beautiful ...!

W	E	P
A	L	R
P	A	L

3. When we go to Italy we certainly taste it.

A	G	T
E	H	T
S	P	I





### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Meeting at the Airport", с. 60.

1. She was a business woman.
2. She had a business meeting.
3. She saw a millionaire.
4. She was waiting for a client.
5. She asked him for a favour?
6. No, she was bold.
7. Yes, he agreed.
8. No, she didn't.

### Ключ к заданию, с. 61.

1. The Queen lives in a very big house in London.
2. Oxford is a town in the United Kingdom, on the River Thames.
3. When spring comes, the sun shines brighter, days become longer.
4. He goes to school in the morning, so he gets up early.
5. Africa is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea.
6. Where is Ann? She is in hospital now.
7. After dinner they usually go for a walk.
8. Our meeting will be next week.

### Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 63.

1. Submarine.
2. Wallpaper.
3. Spahgetti.



## The Tower of Babel — or How Foreign Languages Emerged

Knowledge of **foreign languages** helps to promote cultural, educational and technical cooperation among people. Nowadays this knowledge is especially vital for people because it **enables** to find more prestigious and well-paid job, travel worldwide and even make friends abroad. But let's not forget the prehistoric times, as it is said in the **Bible**, that the whole world had one language — one common speech for all people. **The people of the earth** became skilled in construction and decided to build a city with a tower **that would reach to heaven**. By building the tower they wanted to make a name for themselves and also prevent their city from being **scattered**.

God came to see their city and the tower they were building. He **perceived** their intentions, and in His infinite wisdom, He knew this "stairway to heaven" would only **lead the people away from** God. He noted the powerful force within their unity of purpose. As a result, God confused their language, causing them to speak different languages so they would not understand each other. By doing this, God ruined their plans. He also scattered the people of the city all over the face of the earth.





**Слова и выражения:**

- foreign languages** — иностранные языки
- to enable** — позволять, давать возможность
- Bible** — Библия
- the people of the earth** — земляне
- that would reach to heaven** — это достигло бы небес
- scattered** — разбросанный
- to perceive** — воспринимать, понимать
- to lead away from** — увести от кого-либо

**Правильны ли следующие утверждения?**

		True	False
1.	There have always been many foreign languages.		
2.	Foreign languages help people to find better job.		
3.	At prehistoric times people wanted to reach the sky.		
4.	The God ruined people's plan.		
5.	The God confused the people's language.		
6.	People didn't know how to build at prehistoric times.		

**Английские предлоги**

Предлог — это служебное слово, выражающее отношение существительного или местоимения к другим словам в предложении. Эти отношения бывают: пространственные, временные, причинные, целевые и др.

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, существительные не имеют падежей (за исключением притяжательного падежа) и значения падежных отношений между словами передаются только предлогами. Предлоги, как и все служебные слова, не могут употребляться самостоятельно. Предлоги не являются членами предложения и не изменяются.

Наиболее употребляемые предлоги: *at* (у, в, за, на), *on* (на в), *in* (в), *for* (для), *with* (с), *without* (без), *behind* (за чем-то), *between* (между), *by* (у, около).

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски пропущенными предлогами.**

- What time do you usually get up \_\_\_\_\_?
- I usually wake up \_\_\_\_\_ 7 a.m. and can stay in bed \_\_\_\_\_ 8 a.m.
- When do you have your days off?
- I have days off \_\_\_\_\_ Friday and Saturday.
- When did you last visit your parents?
- I went to see them \_\_\_\_\_ December \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
- Do you miss them?
- I can't imagine my life \_\_\_\_\_ them.



**Найдите и обведите 11 слов по теме «Национальности».**

Француз, англичанин, немец, житель Уэльса, ирландец, финн, португалец, японец, венгр, русский, испанец.

W	E	F	R	E	N	C	H	Z	H	R
E	A	S	D	N	G	H	J	K	U	U
Z	X	C	E	G	E	R	M	A	N	S
N	M	W	E	L	S	H	J	B	G	S
S	P	A	N	I	S	H	A	V	A	I
A	I	R	I	S	H	J	P	B	R	A
S	T	Y	U	H	O	P	A	N	I	N
D	E	R	T	Y	F	I	N	N	A	Z
F	K	C	H	I	N	S	E	L	N	X
G	H	J	K	L	K	L	S	A	E	C
P	O	R	T	U	G	U	E	S	E	V

**«Четвертый лишний»**

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово в каждой строке.

1.

friendly

scornful

lovely

nice

2.

large

enormous

big

tiny

3.

e-mail

post-office

envelope

parcel

4.

strange

alien

foreign

native

5.

steamer

plane

kite

ferry

**Ключ к заданию по тексту "The Tower of Babel — or How Foreign Languages Emerged", с. 66.**

1. There have always been many foreign languages. **False**
2. Foreign languages help people to find better job. **True**
3. At prehistoric times people wanted to reach the sky. **True**
4. The God ruined people's plan. **True**
5. The God confused the people's language. **True**
6. People didn't know how to build at prehistoric times. **False**

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 67.**

get up at, wake up at 7 a.m., 8 a.m., on Friday, in December before Christmas, without them.

**Ключ к заданию «Национальности», с. 68.**

W	E	F	R	E	N	C	H	Z	H	R
E	A	S	D	N	G	H	J	K	U	U
Z	X	C	E	G	E	R	M	A	N	S
N	M	W	E	L	S	H	J	B	G	S
S	P	A	N	I	S	H	A	V	A	I
A	I	R	I	S	H	J	P	B	R	A
S	T	Y	U	H	O	P	A	N	I	N
D	E	R	T	Y	F	I	N	N	A	Z
F	K	C	H	I	N	S	E	L	N	X
G	H	J	K	L	K	L	S	A	E	C
P	O	R	T	U	G	U	E	S	E	V

**Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 69.**

1. lovely — friendly — nice — ~~scornful~~
2. big — large — ~~tiny~~ — enormous
3. envelope — ~~e-mail~~ — parcel — post-office
4. foreign — strange — ~~native~~ — alien
5. kite — steamer — ferry — plane

**Amazing Birds**

It is very difficult to believe such a story but once one of my friends decided to enter a **pet shop** to buy a **parrot**. He was crazy about these birds and wanted to buy some. The shop **owner** pointed to three identical-looking parrots on a perch and said, "The parrot on the left costs \$500". "Why is it so expensive?" my friend asked. The shop owner replied, "Well, that parrot is good at a computer". My friend then asked about the next parrot, and the shopkeeper told him that that one cost \$1,000 because it could do everything the other parrot could do, plus it could use the most difficult operating system.

My friend was **increasingly startled** and asked about the third parrot, and the shop owner said that it cost \$2,000. The only question was, "What can it do?" The shop owner replied, "To tell you the truth, I've never seen it do a thing, but the other two call it boss".





**Слова и выражения:**

- pet shop** — магазин домашних животных
- parrot** — попугай
- owner** — владелец
- increasingly** — значительно
- to startle** — испугать; поразить, сильно удивить

**Соедините части предложений.**

1. A man wanted	a. than the previous one.
2. There were	b. that the parrots were unique.
3. The parrots were	c. use the computer.
4. Each of them cost more	d. how to use UNIX operating system.
5. The shopkeeper said	e. a "boss" by other two parrots.
6. One of the parrots could	f. three parrots in the shop.
7. Another parrot even knew	g. very expensive.
8. The third parrot was called	h. to buy a parrot.

**Число в английском языке**

В английском языке существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное. В единственном и множественном числе употребляются исчисляемые существительные (*table — tables, book — books, girl — girls*), а неисчисляемые не имеют формы множественного числа. Множественное число существительных образуется путем прибавления к форме единственного числа окончания *-s*. Парные предметы как в английском, так и в русском языке употребляются только во множественном числе: *scissors* (ножницы), *spectacles* (очки), *trousers* (брюки).

Следует запомнить существительные, образующие множественное число другими способами, например чередованием корневых гласных: *man* [mæn] — *men* [men]; *woman* ['wʊmən] — *women* ['wɪmɪn]; *child* [tʃaɪld] — *children* ['tʃɪldr(ə)n]; *foot* [fu:t] — *feet* [fi:t]; *tooth* [tu:θ] — *teeth* [ti:θ]; *ox* [oks] — *oxen* ['oksen]; *goose* [gu:s] — *geese* [gi:s]; *mouse* [maʊs] — *mice* [maɪs].

**Запишите множественное число существительных.**

1. flower — \_\_\_\_\_
2. man — \_\_\_\_\_
3. tooth — \_\_\_\_\_
4. mouse — \_\_\_\_\_
5. child — \_\_\_\_\_
6. knife — \_\_\_\_\_
7. sheep — \_\_\_\_\_
8. car — \_\_\_\_\_
9. city — \_\_\_\_\_
10. foot — \_\_\_\_\_



### Фонетическое упражнение

1. There was a young fisher named Fischer  
Who fished for a fish in a fissure.  
The fish with a grin,  
Pulled the fisherman in;  
Now they are fishing the fissure for Fischer.
2. Elisabeth, Elspeth, Betsy and Bess,  
They all went together to seek a birds's nest.  
They found a bird's nest with five eggs in,  
They all took one, and left four in.
3. Whether the weather is fine  
Or whether the weather is not.  
Whether the weather is hot  
Or whether the weather is cold.  
We'll weather the weather whatever the weather  
Whether we like it or not!
4. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.  
A peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked.  
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.  
Where is the peck of pickled pepper  
Peter Piper picked.

### Quiz "Several Facts about England Kings"

Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.

1. Who is Mary the Bloody?
  - a. Cocktail.
  - b. Queen.
  - c. Province.
2. What Royal family did Henry VIII belong to?
  - a. The Plantagenets.
  - b. The Tudors.
  - c. The Windsor.
3. Where is the residence of British Kings now?
  - a. Buckingham Palace.
  - b. Blenheim Palace.
  - c. Windsor Castle.
4. How was called the reign of Elizabeth II?
  - a. Silver Age.
  - b. Golden Age.
  - c. Cruel Age.



**Ключ к заданию по текст  
"Amazing Birds", с. 72.**

1. A man wanted to buy a parrot.
2. There were three parrots in the shop.
3. The parrots were very expensive.
4. Each of them cost more than the previous one.
5. The shopkeeper said that the parrots were unique.
6. One of the parrots could use the computer.
7. Another parrot even knew how to use UNIX operating system.
8. The third parrot was called a "boss" by other two parrots.

**Ключ к заданию, с. 73.**

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. flower — flowers; | 6. knife — knives; |
| 2. man — men;        | 7. sheep — sheep;  |
| 3. tooth — teeth;    | 8. car — cars;     |
| 4. mouse — mice;     | 9. city — cities;  |
| 5. child — children; | 10. foot — feet.   |

**Ключ к заданию**

**"Several Facts about England Kings", с. 75.**

1. Who is Mary the Bloody?
  - b. Queen.
2. What Royal family did Henry VIII belong to?
  - b. The Tudors.
3. Where is the residence of British Kings now?
  - a. Buckingham Palace.
4. How was called the reign of Elizabeth II?
  - b. Golden Age.



**What a Cat — Astroph!**

This incident **ranks undoubtedly** as one of the most embarrassing moments in my life. One day **turned my life upside down** and everything I can owe my cat!

I had already been dating Carol for two years when I made my mind to get acquainted to her parents **to get to know** each other better. So, I invited them and cooked the dinner with great efforts and desire to do my best. The day they arrived didn't differ much from those I spent together with my cat Astroph usually enjoying ourselves. The first part of our dinner seemed fantastic to everybody. Inspired and motivated I came to kitchen to fetch the main course — baked salmon with vegetables. And!!! **To my horror** I found the kitchen in ends and bits of salmon and other pieces of food. In the middle of this mess there was he — my best friend — a cat Astroph!!! **Needless to say**, what could happen afterwards? Can you imagine what I did with it and how the dinner ended...





**Слова и выражения:**

- to rank** — занимать место
- undoubtedly** — несомненно
- to turn smth upside down** — перевернуть что-либо «вверх дном»
- to get to know** — узнавать
- to my horror** — к моему ужасу
- needless to say** — нет надобности говорить

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. It happened when I decided to invite my girlfriend's parents. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I wanted to get to know them better. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I knew that I myself could cope with all preparations. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I felt inspired and motivated. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We got on very well. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Everybody was enjoying the dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My best friend, a cat Astroph, did it. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I saw a total mess in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_

**Отличия между числом существительных в русском и английском языках**

Число существительных в английском и русском языках часто не совпадает.

Английский язык	Русский язык
<b>Употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:</b>	<b>Употребляются только во множественном числе:</b>
watch-watches	часы
clock-clocks	часы
gate-gates	ворота
<b>Употребляются только в единственном числе:</b>	<b>Употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:</b>
knowledge	знание(-я)
progress	успех(-и)
advice	совет(-ы)
money, information	деньги

**Заполните пропуски подходящей формой глагола to be, обращая внимание на число существительных.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the shops open?
2. My hands \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.
3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ money?
4. Information \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the scissors?
6. His new trousers \_\_\_\_\_ chic.
7. Who \_\_\_\_\_ those men?
8. His advice \_\_\_\_\_ useful.





### Фонетическое упражнение

1. A Tudor who tooted a flute  
Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.  
Said the two to their tutor,  
"Is it harder to toot  
Or to tutor two tooters to toot?"
  
2. As I was going to St. Ives,  
I met a man with seven wives,  
Each wife had seven sacks,  
Each sack had seven cats,  
Each cat had seven kits,  
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,  
How many of them were going to St. Ives?
  
3. Amidst the mists and coldest frosts,  
With stoutest wrists and loudest boasts,  
He thrusts his fist against the posts  
And still insists he sees the ghosts.
  
4. Whereat with blade, with bloody, blameful blade,  
He bravely broached his boiling bloody breast.

### «Утренняя газета»

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

Утренняя газета	
1.	Facebook Users Judge Friends by Photos, Not Profile
2.	UK 'Must Plan for Euro Collapse'
3.	Is Cancer Outwitting "Personalized Medicine"?
4.	BMW Sees its Profits Accelerate
5.	"The Artist" Paints Golden Picture at Oscars
6.	New Species of Deep-Sea Catshark Described from the Galapagos
7.	New Advances in Science of Carbon Accounting
8.	A Lesson Learned: Short Game Distance Control

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"What a Cat — Astroph!", с. 78.**

1. When did this incident happen?
2. What was the reason of invitation?
3. Why didn't I ask a chef to cook the meal for the dinner?
4. What was my mood?
5. What relations did we have with a cat Astroph?
6. How was everybody feeling during the dinner?
7. Who spoilt the dinner?
8. What was the first thing I saw entering the kitchen?

**Ключ к заданию, с. 79.**

1. Are the shops open?
2. My hands are dirty.
3. Where is money?
4. Information is very interesting.
5. Where are the scissors?
6. His new trousers are chic.
7. Who are those men?
8. His advice is useful.

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 81.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
2	5	1	7
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
8	4	3	6



**Seasons and Weather**

The year **is divided** into four seasons: spring, summer, winter and autumn or the **fall** as it is called in the USA. In spring nature awakens from its long winter sleep. The Earth is warmed by the **rays of the Sun**. The weather gets milder, trees and flowers begin to flourish and smell. This season usually gives people the sensation of joy and happiness. In June summer sets in. June is one of the pleasant months of the year. Rivers get warmer and it is usually the time when people start devoting more time to active forms of a rest such as: swimming, sunbathing, touring around etc. The hot sun ripens the corn and the fruit. The warmer the sun, the sweeter and juicier the fruit is. The sky is blue and mostly unclouded. Sometimes it's very hot in July in August. In September autumn comes. The days become shorter and the nights longer. It **gradually** gets cooler. Leaves change their colour from green to red and yellow that makes the landscape very picturesque. Autumn brings with itself the **harvestime**. It's very pleasant to walk in the parks hearing leaves crumpling under your feet. When winter comes we spend most of the time indoors because it is very cold. Everything looks beautiful covered with snow and ice. In general, all seasons are beautiful and unique in their nature.





**Слова и выражения:**

**to be divided** — быть разделенным

**fall** — осень (*америк.*)

**rays of the Sun** — лучи Солнца

**gradually** — постепенно

**harvestime** — время урожая

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.**

1. are/seasons/all/great. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. trees/brings/much/spring/and/flowers/flourishing/joy/and. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. somewhere/spend/people/summer/their/time/like/in/in/country/the/to. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. comes/harvestime/autumn/in. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. activities/skiing/skating/sledging/are/and/winter. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. winter/shorter/in/than/are/in/summer/days/much. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. is/most/the/season/colourful/autumn. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. people/their/have/summer/most/in/holidays. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Повелительное наклонение**

Повелительное наклонение выражает побуждение к действию, т. е. приказание, просьбу, совет, запрещение, команду и т. д. Утвердительная форма повелительного наклонения совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы *to*: (*Stand up!* Встань(-те)!).

Для выражения приказа, просьбы и т. п., обращенных к 1-му и 3-му лицу, употребляется глагол *let*, со следующим за ним прямым дополнением (выраженным существительным в общем падеже или личным местоимением в объектном падеже), обозначающим лицо, к которому относится приказание или просьба, и инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы *to*:

*Let him answer!* — Пусть он отвечает! (Дайте (позвольте) ему ответить!)

*Let's (let us) begin!* — Давайте начнем!

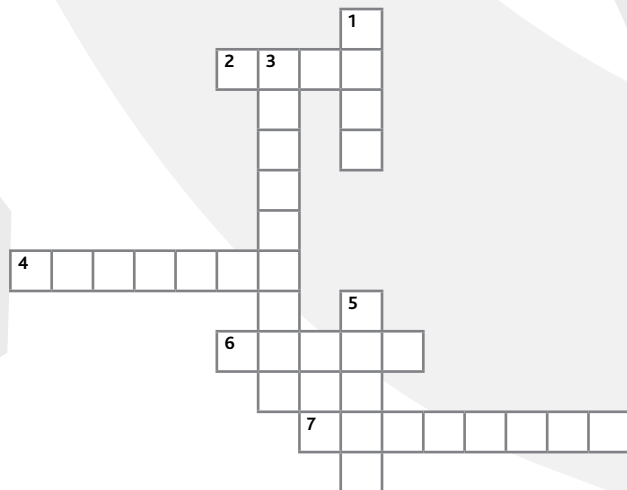
**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски глаголами в соответствующей форме повелительного наклонения.**

- Now we have to discuss our rules!
- I offer to do it later.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (to interrupt) me and \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen)!
- I don't like the way you speak to us and Alex wants to say something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak)!
- You sound so harsh that he refuses.
- I don't care. \_\_\_\_\_ us (to get) down to work.
- But what's the rule?
- You will find out.



Разгадайте кроссворд.

Погода и природные явления



По горизонтали:

- 2. Дождь.
- 4. Тайфун.
- 6. Прохлада, холод.
- 7. Прогноз.

По вертикали:

- 1. Снег.
- 3. Лавина.
- 5. Потоп.

Across:

- 2. Moisture falling visibly in separate drops.
- 4. A tropical storm. 6. An unpleasant feeling of coldness in the atmosphere. 7. To predict or estimate a future event or trend.

Down:

- 1. Moisture frozen into ice crystals and falling in light white flakes. 4. A mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside. 5. An overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits.

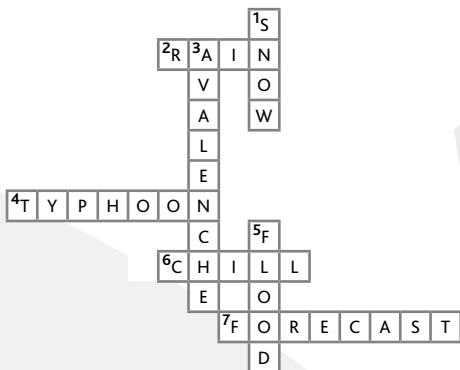
**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Seasons and Weather", с. 84.**

1. All seasons are great. 2. Spring brings much joy and flourishing trees and flowers. 3. People like to spend their time somewhere in the country in summer. 4. Harvestime comes in autumn. 5. Skating, skiing and sledging are winter activities. 6. In winter days are much shorter than in summer. 7. The most colourful season is autumn. 8. Most people have their holidays in summer.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 85.**

- Now we have to discuss our rules!
- I offer to do it later.
- Don't interrupt me and listen!
- I don't like the way you speak to us and Alex wants to say something.
- Let him speak!
- You sound so harsh that he refuses.
- I don't care. Let's get down to work...

**Ответы на кроссворд  
«Погода и природные явления», с. 86–87.**



**Farmer and Manager**

One sunny afternoon a **farmer** was looking after his sheep on the edge of a deserted road. Suddenly a brand new jeep stopped next to him. The driver, a young man dressed in luxurious clothes got out and asked the farmer:

"If I guess how many **sheep** you have, you give me one of them?"

The farmer looked at the young man, then looked at the sheep and said: "All right."

The manager did all preparations for his work, connected the notebook, entered a NASA site, scanned the **ground**, opened a **database** and 60 excel tables filled with algorithms, then printed a report on his high-tech mini printer. Then he turns to the farmer and says: "You have exactly 1187 sheep here."

The farmer answers:

"That's correct, you can have your sheep. The young man took the sheep and put it in the back of his jeep."

The farmer looked at him and asked:

"If I **guess** your profession, will you return my sheep?"

The young man answered: "Yes, why not."

The farmer said:

"You are a manager of the most popular businessman from Miami!"

"How did you know?" asked the young man.

"Very simple, answered the farmer: First you come here without being called. Second, you charge me, tell me something I already knew. Third, you do not understand anything just what I do because you took my dog!"



**Слова и выражения:**

- shepherd** — пастух
- sheep** — овца
- ground** — почва
- database** — база данных
- to guess** — угадать

**Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.**

1. The farmer was looking after his sheep ...
  - a. in his yard.
  - b. in the wood.
  - c. on the edge of a road.
  - d. near the river.
2. The car that stopped near the farmer was ...
  - a. very old.
  - b. a brand new.
  - c. very dirty.
  - d. full of people.
3. A driver of a car was dressed in ...
  - a. luxurious clothes.
  - b. shabby clothes.
  - c. modest clothes.
  - d. dirty clothes.
4. The farmer could ...
  - a. guess a guy's job.
  - b. ask to leave him alone.
  - c. take back his sheep.
  - d. call the police.

**Личные местоимения**

Личные местоимения являются показателями лица и имеют форму именительного и объектного падежа. Важно помнить, что местоимение *I* (я) всегда пишется с большой буквы. Местоимение *it* (он, она, оно) употребляется вместо существительных, обозначающих неодушевленные предметы и названия животных.

Лицо	Именительный Падеж	Объектный Падеж
<b>Единственное число</b>		
1-e	I	me
2-e	you	—
3-e	he/she/it	him/her/it
<b>Множественное число</b>		
1-e	we	us
2-e	you	you
3-e	they	them

**Прочитайте диалог.**

**Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями.**

- Do you know where \_\_\_ English teacher lives?
- Yes, \_\_\_ teacher is my neighbour and lives next to \_\_\_.
- Really? \_\_\_ didn't know about \_\_\_.
- And I meet \_\_\_ every day when \_\_\_ go to school.
- I see. Can \_\_\_ ask for help?
- Certainly. What shall \_\_\_ do?
- I would like to ask \_\_\_ teacher to help \_\_\_ to translate a letter that I received from \_\_\_ relative from Canada. Can \_\_\_ ask \_\_\_ about it?
- No problem. I will.



**Прочитайте английские поговорки и обратите внимание на произношение смычных шумных (взрывных) согласных: [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g].**

- |                                          |                                               |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Practice makes perfect.               | 1. Повторение — мать учения.                  |
| 2. Barking dogs seldom bite.             | 2. Собака, что лает — редко кусает.           |
| 3. Better the foot slip than the tongue. | 3. Лучше оступиться, чем оговориться.         |
| 4. Dog does not eat dog.                 | 4. Ворон ворону глаз не выклюет.              |
| 5. Curiosity killed the cat.             | 5. Любопытной Варваре на базаре нос оторвали. |
| 6. A good beginning makes a good ending. | 6. Зачин дело красит. Лиха беда начало.       |

◆◆◆ **Расшифруйте анаграммы.**

1. Pay more ... to your studying.

E	T	N
T	T	I
O	A	N

2. — You look fantastic today! You are so ...!

I	U	T
F	U	L
E	B	A

3. When we learn a lot we get deep ...

L	W	O
E	K	N
G	D	E



### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Farmer and Manager", с. 90.

1. The farmer was looking after his sheep on the edge of a road.
2. The car that stopped near the farmer was a brand new.
3. A driver of a car was dressed in luxurious clothes.
4. The farmer could guess a guy's job.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 91.

- Do you know where our English teacher lives?
- Yes, our teacher is my neighbour and lives next to me.
- Really? I didn't know about it.
- And I meet her every day when I go to school.
- I see. Can I ask for help?
- Certainly. What shall I do?
- I would like to ask our teacher to help me to translate a letter that I received from my relative from Canada. Can I ask you about it?

### Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 93.

1. Attention.
2. Beautiful.
3. Knowledge.



## A Glimpse of World Movie History

Phonographic **motion pictures** projected on to a screen became available for the general public from about 1895, and by the end of the century they were well established in many countries, **notably** in France, Britain and America. The earliest pictures, often of **astonishingly** good quality and steadiness, were intended as popular entertainment in music-hall programmes. They showed comic turns, magic trick pictures, **slapstick**, little romances and even short five-minute dramas. More important were the films recording actual happenings.

In the earliest years of the cinema its power to show **contemporary events vividly** was recognized and appreciated. The history of the film from 1900 to 1911 is the development of it as an international industry. During this period, films grew **gradually** from ten minutes' length to two hours. Makers of films began to learn how to tell a story effectively in motion pictures, the pictures taking the place of words. During the First World War the **demand** for films continued to grow at a time when European producers were least able to meet it. In consequence America became the foremost film-making country of the world and Hollywood in California, with the advantage of its strong clear light, the chief center of production.







### Слова и выражения:

- motion pictures** — кинофильм
- notably** — особенно, в большей степени
- astonishingly** — поразительно
- slapstick** — комедия
- contemporary events** — современные события
- vividly** — ярко
- gradually** — постепенно
- demand** — спрос

### Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

	True	False
1. Motion pictures became available for the general public in 1905.		
2. At the beginning of the 20th century, films grew gradually from ten minute's length to four hours.		
3. During the First World War, America became the foremost film-making country of the world.		
4. Film makers knew how to attract spectators.		
5. European film makers couldn't cope with increasing demand during the First World War.		

### Степени сравнения прилагательных

В английском языке прилагательные имеют три степени сравнения: положительную (The Positive Degree), сравнительную (The Comparative Degree) и превосходную (The Superlative Degree).

Односложные и двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на *-y*, *-er*, *-ow*, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса *-er*, а превосходную — при помощи суффикса *-est* (*dark — darker — (the) darkest*).

Все многосложные прилагательные, а также двусложные, не оканчивающиеся на *-y*, *-er*, *-ow*, образуют степени сравнения при помощи служебных слов *more* (более) — для сравнительной степени и *(the) most* (наиболее, самый) — для превосходной степени (*useful — more useful — (the) most useful*).

### Составьте предложения, выбрав альтернативный вариант.

1. The city life	cheaper	than the life in the city.
2. The country life	more expensive	
	easier	than the life in the country.
	healthier	
	noisier	than the life in the country.
	safer	
	more prestigious	than the life in the country.
	better	



### Наиболее известные высказывания о кинематографе

- All you need for a movie is a gun and a girl.  
(*Jean-Luc Godard*)
- Film as dream, film as music. No art passes our conscience in the way film does, and goes directly to our feelings, deep down into the dark rooms of our souls.  
(*Ingmar Bergman*)
- Cinema is still a very young art form with extraordinary techniques and very impressive special effects but sometimes it seems the soul has been taken out of things.  
(*Catherine Deneuve*)
- Although it is a fantasy film, it's as real as it can be. You have to imagine that an audience will buy their ticket to a cinema and get on a first-class flight and journey to Middle Earth.  
(*Orlando Bloom*)
- Cinema in India is like brushing your teeth in the morning. You can't escape it.  
(*Shahrukh Khan*)

### «Английский алфавит»

#### Отгадайте загадки.

1. What letter of the alphabet is always waiting in order?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why is the A like a flower?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What do you call a witch at the beach?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the longest word in the English language?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"A Glimpse of World Movie History", с. 96.**

1. Motion pictures became available for the general public in 1905. **False**
2. At the beginning of the 20th century, films grew gradually from ten minute's length to four hours. **True**
3. During the First World War, America became the foremost film-making country of the world. **True**
4. Film makers knew how to attract spectators. **True**
5. European film makers couldn't cope with increasing demand during the First World War. **True**

**Ключ к заданию, с. 97.**

1. The city life is more expensive, noisier, more prestigious than the life in the country.
2. The country life is better, easier, healthier, safer than the life in the city.

**Ключ к заданию «Английский алфавит», с. 99.**

1. The Q (queue).
2. Because the B (bee) is after it.
3. A teapot.
4. A sandwich.
5. Smiles.



**The Drink of a Dream**

Nowadays there is much said about this drink. The only thing **remains** stable — when we are thirsty we are eager to drink Coca-Cola. When the Christmas time comes we are **accompanied** by Coca-Cola **advertisement** and mottos everywhere. Let's confess that we are already "good friends" with it. So, the Coca-Cola story began in Atlanta in 1886. John Pemberton invented a new drink. Two of the ingredients were the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut. Pemberton couldn't think of a good name for the drink. Finally, Dr. Pemberton's partner Frank Robinson suggested the name Coca-Cola. Thirty years later the famous Coca-Cola bottle design first appeared. For many years only Coca-Cola was made. They only introduced new drinks — Fanta, Sprite in the 1960s. The **recipe** of Coca-Cola is a secret. Today they sell Coca-Cola in 195 countries. Hundreds of millions of people from Boston to Beijing drink it every day. It has the most famous trademark in the world.





### Слова и выражения:

- to remain** — оставаться
- to accompany** — сопровождать
- advertisement** — реклама
- leaf** — лист
- recipe** — рецепт

### Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.

1. What holiday is the most favourite for Coca-Cola advertisement?
  - a. Easter.
  - b. Halloween.
  - c. Christmas.
  - d. Rio Carnival.
2. Where did the Coca-Cola history begin?
  - a. In Australia.
  - b. In Africa.
  - c. In America.
  - d. In New Zeland.
3. How many are the main ingredients?
  - a. Two.
  - b. Three.
  - c. One.
  - d. A mixture of them.
4. Can anyone find out the recipe?
  - a. Yes, it is in Internet.
  - b. No, it is a secret.
  - c. It's difficult to say.
  - d. Anyone can ask for it.

### Степени сравнения прилагательных и особенности их правописания

1. В односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на одну согласную, стоящую после краткой гласной, для сохранения краткости чтения этой гласной согласная перед суффиксами *-er, -est* удваивается (*big — bigger — (the) biggest*).
2. В прилагательных, оканчивающихся на *-y*, стоящую после согласной, *-y* меняется на *-i* перед суффиксами *-er, -est* (*busy — busier — (the) busiest*).
3. Для выражения более низкой степени сравнения употребляются служебные слова *less* (менее) — в сравнительной степени и *(the) least* (меньше всего, наименее) — в превосходной.

Запомните некоторые прилагательные, образующие степени сравнения от разных основ:

<i>good</i> — хороший	<i>better</i> — лучше	<i>(the) best</i> — самый хороший, лучше всех
<i>bad</i> — плохой	<i>worse</i> — хуже	<i>(the) worst</i> — плохой, самый плохой
<i>little</i> — маленький	<i>less</i> — меньше	<i>(the) least</i> — меньше всех



**Прочитайте диалог. Раскройте скобки и выберите правильную форму степени сравнения прилагательных.**

- Good afternoon Mrs. Thomson! May I come in?
- Hello, my dear! Yes, of course. What's the matter?
- I have some questions as for the task.
- Yes, what are they?
- Well, I think this task is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) than the one you gave us yesterday.
- Maybe. I'm not sure. The \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) thing is to calculate everything.
- Yes, exactly. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) to do calculations with it. But I don't have any calculator.
- Oh, it's not a problem at all. Take my calculator!
- Thank you!
- You are welcome. The \_\_\_\_\_ (important) for you is to do it in time and pass the task.
- Certainly. I'll do my best.



**Найдите и обведите 12 слов по теме «Напитки».**

Виски, содовая, лимонад, напитки, ликер, вода, ром, кофе, чай, коктейль, алкоголь, лате.

W	H	I	S	K	Y	K	T	Y	U	I
A	S	D	F	H	S	L	A	G	T	A
C	V	L	E	M	O	N	A	D	E	L
X	C	V	B	N	D	N	N	B	A	C
B	E	V	E	R	A	G	E	S	D	O
R	S	A	L	A	T	T	E	O	P	H
D	E	W	L	I	Q	U	E	U	R	O
C	R	A	C	O	C	K	T	A	I	L
V	T	T	G	H	J	K	D	A	S	D
V	Y	E	C	C	O	F	F	E	E	M
S	U	R	U	M	R	T	Y	U	I	I



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"The Drink of a Dream", с. 102.**

1. What holiday is the most favourite for Coca-Cola advertisement? **c.** Christmas.
2. Where did the Coca-Cola history begin? **c.** In America.
3. How many are the main ingredients? **a.** Two.
4. Can anyone find out the recipe? **b.** No, it is a secret.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 104.**

- I think this task is easier than the one you gave us yesterday.
- Maybe. I'm not sure. The most difficult thing is ...
- Ok. Take my calculator. It is better to do calculations with it...
- You are welcome. The most important for us is to do it in time.

**Ключ к заданию «Напитки», с. 105.**

Whisky, soda, lemonade, beverages, liqueur, water, rum, coffee, tea, cocktail, alcoholm late.

W	H	I	S	K	Y	K	T	Y	U	I
A	S	D	F	H	S	L	A	G	T	A
C	V	L	E	M	O	N	A	D	E	L
X	C	V	B	N	D	N	N	B	A	C
B	E	V	E	R	A	G	E	S	D	O
R	S	A	L	A	T	T	E	O	P	H
D	E	W	L	I	Q	U	E	U	R	O
C	R	A	C	O	C	K	T	A	I	L
V	T	T	G	H	J	K	D	A	S	D
V	Y	E	C	C	O	F	F	E	E	M
S	U	R	U	M	R	T	Y	U	I	I



**The Story of Mac**

If we think about fast food and **entertainment** the first idea that comes to our mind is certainly Mac Donalds. We love it since childhood! We do it mostly because of the atmosphere and **convenience** in **having a snack**. However, their special **attitude** to children make them also the leaders in this sphere. But how did everything begin? In 1937 the McDonnald brothers, Dick and Mark, opened little restaurant in California. They served hot dogs and milk shakes. In 1945 they have 20 waiters. All the teenagers in town ate hamburgers there. When the 1948 year came they got paper boxes and bags for the hamburgers. They **put the price down** from 30 to 15 cents. There were no more waiters — it was self-service. So it was cheaper and faster. In 1960s the McDonald's company opened hundreds of McDonald's restaurants all over the States. In 1971 they opened restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia. Now the McDonald's company opens a new restaurant every 8 hours. There are more than 14,000 restaurants in over 70 countries.





**Слова и выражения:**

- entertainment** — развлечение
- convenience** — удобство
- to have a snack** — перекусить
- attitude** — отношение
- to put the price down** — снизить цену

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. We have known Mac Donalds since our childhood. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is very convenient. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Two brothers founded the reastaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
4. In California. \_\_\_\_\_
5. At first they served hot dogs and milk shakes. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There were no waiters. \_\_\_\_\_
7. In 1960s. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Every 8 hours. \_\_\_\_\_

**Указательные местоимения**

К указательным местоимениям относятся местоимения *this, that, such, same*. Указательное местоимение *this* (этот, эта, это) имеет форму множественного числа *these* (эти), а местоимение *that* (тот, та, то) имеет форму множественного числа *those* (те).

*this building* — это здание     *these buildings* — эти здания  
*that article* — та статья     *those articles* — те статьи

Указательные местоимения *such* (такой, такая, такое, такие) и *same* (тот же самый, та же самая, то же самое, те же самые) имеют одну форму для единственного и множественного числа. Местоимение *same* обычно употребляется с определенным артиклем. После местоимения *such* существительное в единственном числе употребляется с неопределенным артиклем.

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски подходящим по смыслу указательным местоимением.**

- Today the weather is wonderful.
- It is the \_\_\_\_\_ as it was yesterday.
- Maybe. But it's no good to stay home in \_\_\_\_\_ weather! Let's go out.
- Ok. Just a sec. Where shall we go? The \_\_\_\_\_ park?
- No, not \_\_\_\_\_ one but different!
- \_\_\_\_\_ park is much more beautiful. I agree.



**Наиболее известные  
английские поговорки о еде**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.</p> <p>2. Hunger finds no fault with cookery.</p> <p>3. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.</p> <p>4. Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.</p> <p>5. Fasting comes after feasting.</p> <p>6. First come, first served.</p> <p>7. Tastes differ.</p> <p>8. Vegetables from your neighbor's garden are always the best.</p> <p>9. Bread today is better than cake tomorrow.</p> <p>10. Eat to live, not live to eat.</p> | <p>1. Хлеб на ноги ставит, а вино — валит.</p> <p>2. Голод — лучший повар.</p> <p>3. Надежда — хороший завтрак, но плохой ужин.</p> <p>4. Видит око, да зуб неймет.</p> <p>5. Сегодня пир горой, а завтра пошел с сумой.</p> <p>6. Поздно пришел, кости нашел.</p> <p>7. О вкусах не спорят.</p> <p>8. Овощи с огорода соседа всегда вкуснее.</p> <p>9. Хлеб сегодня лучше, чем торт завтра.</p> <p>10. Есть чтобы жить, а не жить, чтобы есть.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Расшифруйте анаграммы.**

1. Cinderella is a famous ...

A	A	I
T	F	R
Y	L	E

2. This is beautiful flying insect with big wings.

T	U	R
L	F	E
Y	B	T

3. It's sparkling, fizzy alcohol drink.

I	A	M
G	H	P
N	C	A



### Ключ к заданию по тексту "The Story of Mac", с. 108.

1. How long have we known Mac Donalds?
2. Is it convenient to have a snack in Mac Donalds?
3. Who founded Mac Donalds?
4. Where was the first reatarant located?
5. What did they serve first?
6. Did the waiters work at Mac Donald's restaurant?
7. When did they begin to expand?
8. How often do they open a new restaurant?

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 109.

- Today the weather is wonderful.
- It is the same as it was yesterday.
- Maybe. But it's no good to stay home in such weather! Let's go out.
- Ok. Just a sec. Where shall we go? The same park?
- No, not this one but different!
- That park is much more beautiful. I agree.

### Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 111.

1. Fairytale.
2. Butterfly.
3. Champaign.

## Two in the Desert

Their way was through the country. They were driving through the desert that **stretched out endlessly**. Mr. Engelant was sitting next to her on **the pearl-grey upholstery**. His wife was sitting next to him and feeling very hot as her dress stuck to the back of her legs with perspiration. She thought if it would be all wrinkled.

Then the car couldn't go any further and they had to walk. Mr. Engelant still didn't say a word, and sometimes he held some branches aside to make it easier for atherine to walk. But still she **got scratched** by thorns and also some insects were biting her and she was very hot and near to tears.

Catherine hadn't travelled to India before therefore she was **in dismay** and stared at the passing by old buses which were packed to bursting point, with people inside and luggage on top. Once a town was left behind, there was nothing till the next one except flat land, broiling sky, distances and dust. Especially dust: the bus windows were open so that the hot winds blew in freely, bearing desert sand to choke up ears and nostrils and to set one's teeth on edge with grit.

Nawab waved and the bus stopped. Catherine couldn't believe that there was any room for them in the bus where people were **packed like sardines**. With great efforts they got in and finally set off.



**Слова и выражения:**

**to stretch out endlessly** — простирается бесконечно  
**the pearl-grey upholstery** — жемчужно-серая обивка  
**to get scratched** — поцарапаться  
**in dismay** — в смятении  
**packed like sardines** — как килька в банке

**Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.**

- The trip around the county was very long, they drove on and on and Mr. and Mrs. Engelant ...
  - were discussing smth. enthusiastically.
  - were silent.
  - were trying to sleep.
  - were drinking cold champagne.
- Her husband was sitting next to Catherine ...
  - on the leather covering.
  - on the pearl-grey upholstery.
  - and was chattering.
  - and rumpled her dress.
- Catherine was worrying about ...
  - her dress.
  - her straw hat.
  - her shoes.
  - her son.
- People inside the bus reminded of ...
  - packed sardines.
  - camels in the desert.
  - fish in a barrel.
  - beehive.

**Падеж в английском языке**

В английском языке сохранилось только два падежа существительных: Общий (the Common Case) и Притяжательный (the Possessive Case). Существительное в притяжательном падеже выражает принадлежность, определяет другое существительное и ставится перед ним. Форма притяжательного падежа образуется путем прибавления 's (апострофа и s) к существительному единственного числа в общем падеже. Это окончание произносится по тем же правилам, что и окончание множественного числа имен существительных, т. е. в зависимости от предыдущего звука. Форма притяжательного падежа существительных множественного числа, имеющих окончание множественного числа -s, образуется путем прибавления к окончанию только апострофа.

**Определите, в каком из данных предложений употребляется притяжательный падеж, а в каком — форма 3-го лица глагола to be.**

- What's your name? \_\_\_\_\_
- My teacher's daughter is a pianist. \_\_\_\_\_
- His brother's address is Pavlova Street 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- She's our new manager. \_\_\_\_\_
- He's 18 years old. \_\_\_\_\_
- My director's new car is Volvo. \_\_\_\_\_
- Our team's motto is "Never give up". \_\_\_\_\_

**Ротический акцент**

Акценты, в которых звук [r] произносится во всех положениях в слове, включая после гласной в одном и том же слоге (car [ka:r], card [ka:rd]), называют ротическими акцентами (например, *General American*). Акценты, в которых звук [r] не произносится после гласной в одном и том же слоге (car [ka:], card [ka:d]), называют неротическими акцентами (например, *British Received Pronunciation*).

**Фонетическое упражнение**

Betty Botter bought some butter,  
 "But," she said, "this butter's bitter;  
 If I put it in my batter,  
 It will make my batter bitter;  
 But a bit of better butter,  
 Better than the bitter butter  
 Will make my bitter batter better."  
 So she bought a bit of better butter,  
 Better than the bitter butter,  
 and made her bitter batter better.

**«Язык СМС и чата»**

Какие слова и фразы зашифрованы в этих посланиях? Соедините две колонки.

1. C U L8R M8	a. Keep in touch.
2. B4	b. Are you okay?
3. AFAIK	c. See you later mate.
4. W8 4 ME, I'M L8, SOR	d. Love you with all my heart.
5. KIT	e. Wait for me, I'm late, sorry.
6. RUOK?	f. Have a nice day!
7. LUWAMH	g. Before.
8. HAND	h. As far as I know.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Two in the Desert", с. 114.**

1. The trip around the county was very long, they drove on and on and Mr. and Mrs. Engelant were silent.
2. Her husband was sitting next to Catherine on the leather covering.
3. Catherine was worrying about her dress.
4. People inside the bus reminded of packed sardines.

**Ключ к заданию, с. 115.**

1. What's your name? — форма 3-го лица глагола *to be*
2. My teacher's daughter is a pianist. — притяжательный падеж
3. His brother's address is Pavlova Street 7. — притяжательный падеж
4. She's our new manager. — форма 3-го лица глагола *to be*
5. He's 18 years old. — форма 3-го лица глагола *to be*
6. My director's new car is Volvo. — притяжательный падеж
7. Our team's motto is "Never give up". — притяжательный падеж

**Ключ к заданию «Язык СМС и чата», с. 117.**

1. C U L8R M8 — See you later mate.
2. B4 — Before.
3. AFAIK — As far as I know.
4. W8 4 ME, I'M L8, SOR — Wait for me, I'm late, sorry.
5. KIT — Keep in touch.
6. RUOK? — Are you okay?
7. LUWAMH — Love you with all my heart.
8. HAND — Have a nice day!

**Hobbies  
and Leisure Activities**

Traditional **indoor** hobbies include collecting things, e.g. model cars, dolls, comic books, stamps, coins or postcards. Children also collect sets of picture cards from packets of tea and small toys. Many collect stickers of football players or pop stars. Now people are **keen on** collecting things like beer mats, concert programmes, decorated plates, and **antiques**. Many people like doing something creative, such as painting, drawing, playing music, **knitting**, cooking or doing crossword puzzles.

Television and videos provide easy indoor entertainment, and watching television is by far the most popular **leisure activity**. People tend to use the Internet for playing games, communicating, making friends in numerous social nets. Many people's social lives are closely bound up with their interests. Most towns in Britain and the US have a wide choice of clubs and societies for people to join, including choirs, amateur dramatic groups, film societies, dance clubs etc. There are usually also classes where people can learn a new skill and develop their talent.

Some people like going away for the weekend and turn it into a short holiday. They go to places of interest, such as museums and exhibitions, boating lakes and **game parks** and to special events, for example, jazz festivals.





### Слова и выражения:

- indoor** — находящийся в помещении
- to keen on doing smth** — увлекаться чем-либо
- antiques** — антиквариат
- knitting** — вязание
- leisure activity** — досуг
- game park** — сафари

### Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

	True	False
1. Indoor hobbies comprise collecting stamps, coins, and postcards.		
2. At present people seldom attend choirs or amateur clubs.		
3. Internet and video enable us to stay in.		
4. There is a variety of clubs and societies in the most cities of USA and Britain.		
5. No one is interested in concert programmes.		
6. Game park is the place where people can hunt.		



### Образование отрицательной формы повелительного наклонения

Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to do* в повелительном наклонении и отрицательной частицы *not* — *do not* (сокращенная форма *don't*) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to* (*Don't go there!* — Не ходи(-те) туда!).

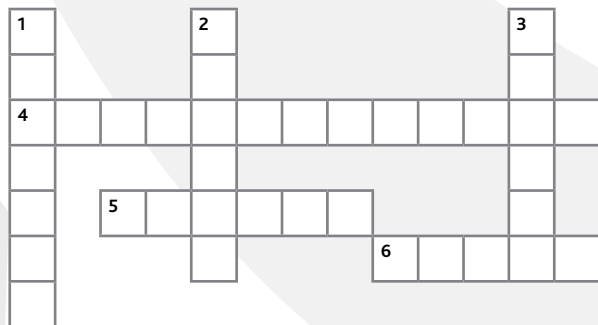
### Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глаголов в повелительном наклонении.

- Hey, dear, \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) to the lion's cage! It's dangerous!
- Mam, but I want to touch it!
- Oh My God! No way! \_\_\_\_\_ (not to think) about it.
- They are so nice.
- Yes, lions are nice and cute but can kill you in a second.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (not to tell) me such things about these magnificent animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) and have a look at monkeys.
- Where are monkeys?
- Over there, see?



**Разгадайте кроссворд.**

**Досуг и развлечения**



**По горизонтали:**

- 2. Кинотеатр.
- 4. Развлечение.
- 5. Сквош.
- 6. Шахматы.

**По вертикали:**

- 1. Театр.
- 2. Цирк.
- 3. Теннис.

**Across:**

2. A theatre where films are shown for public entertainment. 4. It gives us amusement or enjoyment. 5. A game with a ball and rackets. 6. Game of strategic skill for two players.

**Down:**

1. A building where dramatic performances are given. 2. A travelling company of acrobats, clowns, and other entertainers. 3. A game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net.

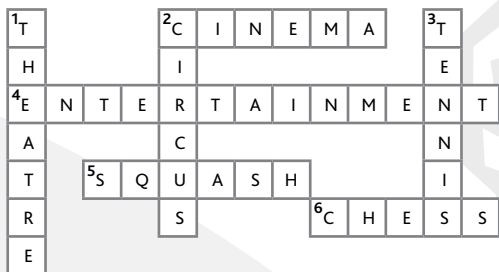
**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"Hobbies and Leisure Activities", с. 120.**

1. Indoor hobbies comprise collecting stamps, coins, and postcards. **True**
2. At present people seldom attend choirs or amateur clubs. **False**
3. Internet and video enable us to stay in. **True**
4. There is a variety of clubs and societies in the most cities of USA and Britain. **True**
5. No one is interested in concert programmes. **False**
6. Game park is the place where people can hunt. **True**

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 121.**

- Hey, dear, don't go to the lion's cage! It's dangerous!
- Mam, but I want to touch it!
- Oh My God! No way! Don't think about it.
- They are so nice.
- Yes, lions are nice and cute but can kill you in a second.
- Don't tell me such things about these magnificent animals.
- Let's go and have a look at monkeys...

**Ответы на кроссворд**  
**«Досуг и развлечения», с. 122–123.**



**Music Around Us**

**Nowadays** it is almost impossible to **escape from** music, even if we want to. It is everywhere! But we don't know the real effect music has on the human system. For many years it has been thought that musical tastes are **subjective** — that one person will like jazz while another prefers classical music. But recent research in America and Australia has shown that appreciation of music is not a matter of **individual taste**.

Psychologists believe that all music can **be divided into** three types. The first is low-energy music, the sort that makes you feel bad. In fact rock music makes people feel hate **instead** of love. The next category is high-energy music. This makes you feel better and it can help to normalize the heart rate. J.S. Bach's music has **exceptionally** high energy. The third category is **prayerful** music that is the most healing. Much of the classical music written before 1600 falls into this category. It seems that most Jazz, Country and Western music is simply, **neutral**, having neither healing nor harmful effect. Many types of classical music speed plant growth, whereas heavy metal causes plants to die. Listening to music gives your brain a break and helps you **to get through** the day. All you have to know is what kind to choose.





### Слова и выражения:

- nowadays** — в наше время  
**to escape from** — убежать от чего-либо  
**subjective** — субъективный  
**individual taste** — индивидуальный вкус  
**to be divided into** — быть разделенным  
**instead** — вместо  
**exceptionally** — исключительно  
**prayerful** — набожный  
**neutral** — нейтральный  
**to get through** — справиться

### Дополните предложения.

1. When it comes to choose the music you should be ...
2. It's better not to listen to ... for hours because it makes us feel bad.
3. Doctors have found that ...
4. Psychologists believe that choice of music is not the matter of ...
5. If you like listening to Jazz, Country or Western, don't worry because ...

### Неопределенные местоимения

Неопределенные местоимения делятся на:

1. Простые (*some, any, all, each, every, both, either, other, another, many, much, little, a little, few, a few, one*).
2. Сложные (*somebody, anybody, something, anything, someone, anyone, everybody, everything, everyone*).

Местоимение *some* обычно употребляется в утвердительных предложениях. Местоимение *any* — в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. В утвердительных предложениях перед исчисляемыми существительными *any* означает *любой, всякий*. Сложные местоимения, образованные от местоимений *some, any*, могут употребляться в утвердительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.

### Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями.

- Let's have dinner together.  
 — All right, with pleasure. We \_\_\_\_\_ understand \_\_\_\_\_ other without words.  
 — Yes, it's true. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?  
 — Maybe \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade.  
 — Where is a waiter? Does \_\_\_\_\_ come up to us?  
 — They \_\_\_\_\_ are busy. We have to wait for a \_\_\_\_\_.





**Наиболее знаменитые  
высказывания о музыке**

1. All good music resembles something. Good music stirs by its mysterious resemblance to the objects and feelings which motivated it.

*(Jean Cocteau)*

2. All music is beautiful.

*(Billy Strayhorn)*

3. I don't know anything about music. In my line you don't have to.

*(Elvis Presley)*

4. Hell is full of musical amateurs.

*(George Bernard Shaw)*

5. I think music in itself is healing. It's an explosive expression of humanity. It's something we are all touched by. No matter what culture we're from, everyone loves music.

*(Billy Joel)*

6. If music be the food of love, play on.

*(William Shakespeare)*

**Расшифруйте анаграммы.**

1. — Do you play any musical instrument? Yes, I play ...

I	O	V
N	L	I

2. What is the name of an instrument that Bill Clinton can play?

S	O	H
E	N	P
X	O	A

3. We read about ancient Greek and Romans Gods in ...

Y	O	G
L	M	Y
O	H	T

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Music Around Us", с. 126.

1. When it comes to choose the music you should be very careful.
2. It's better not to listen to rock music for hours because it makes us feel bad.
3. Doctors have found that music can be divided into three categories.
4. Psychologists believe that choice of music is not the matter of our individual taste.
5. If you like listening to Jazz, Country or Western, don't worry because it is neutral.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 127.

- Let's have dinner together.
- All right, with pleasure. We both understand each other without words.
- Yes, it's true. Would you like anything to drink?
- Maybe some lemonade.
- Where is a waiter? Does anybody come up to us?
- They all are busy. We have to wait for a little.

### Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 129.

1. Violin.
2. Saxophone.
3. Mythology.



## Harvest Festival

Today the baskets of apples and fresh vegetables sit beside tins of processed peas and sliced peaches on the church windowsills at Harvest Festival, but the **sentiment** is still as strong. It is a season of relief and thanksgiving for the safe gathering of the crops. In the preceding weeks, the farmers have been anxiously tapping the barometer, hoping that the good weather will hold so that they can harvest their crops before the autumn rain arrives.

Throughout the world, harvest has always been the occasion for odd customs, and in England to this day **vestiges of magic** may still be found. At the close of reaping in Northumberland the **reapers** shout that they have "got the kern". It is then dressed in a white frock and **hoisted** on to a pole. The Kern baby is then carried back in triumph and set up in a prominent place during the harvest supper. In Devon an old man selects a **bundle** of good ears of wheat, which is called "the neck", then the reapers stand around him in a ring. They take off their hats and hold them with both hands towards the ground. This is called "crying the neck" and is one of many symbolic ceremonies, which have remained long after their origins have been forgotten.



**Слова и выражения:**

- sentiment** — чувство, ностальгия  
**vestiges of magic** — отголоски волшебства  
**reapers** — жнецы  
**hoisted** — поднимать  
**bundle** — пучок, узел

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.**

- selects/wheat/a/bundle/of/in /Devon/of/an/old/man/  
of/good/ears. \_\_\_\_\_
- eat/of/products/a/lot/tinned/we/today. \_\_\_\_\_
- crops/for/it/the/is/relief/a/season/and/of/  
thanksgiving. \_\_\_\_\_
- has/been/always/for/customs/odd/harvest/the/  
occasion. \_\_\_\_\_
- is/then/kern/baby/in/carried/triumph/back/the. \_\_\_\_\_
- off/they/to/greet/take/their/the/hats/reapers. \_\_\_\_\_
- always/about/the/farmers/in/good/worry/weather/  
autumn. \_\_\_\_\_
- in/spoil/heavy/rain/may/september/the/crops. \_\_\_\_\_

**Отрицательные местоимения**

Отрицательные местоимения *no, none, no one, nobody, nothing, neither* служат для выражения отрицания. Если в предложении имеется отрицательное местоимение, то глагол ставится в утвердительной форме (*But nothing happened.* Но ничего не случилось). Местоимение *none* (ни один, никто) является абсолютной формой местоимения *no*. Оно равнозначно *not any*.

Местоимение *neither* (ни тот, ни другой) может употребляться в функции определения к существительному, а также вместо упомянутого существительного. В этом случае глагол употребляется в 3-м лице единственного числа. Местоимение *nobody* (никто) заменяет одушевленные существительные, обозначающие людей, а местоимение *nothing* (ничто) — неодушевленные существительные.

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски местоимениями: *nobody, nothing, none.***

- Did you come to them yesterday?
- Yes I did. But \_\_\_\_\_ was at home.
- How do you know?
- I rang at the door bell but \_\_\_\_\_ happened.
- It's strange that \_\_\_\_\_ of them was at home.
- But \_\_\_\_\_ me nor you are surprised.

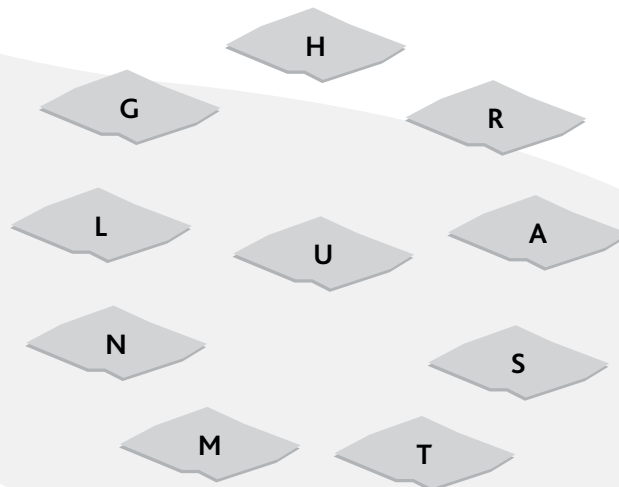


**Наиболее известные английские сравнения**

- |                           |                                                    |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. As cool as a cucumber. | 1. Спокойный, невозмутимый.                        |
| 2. As calm as a millpond. | 2. Спокойный, как запруда у мельницы.              |
| 3. As brown as a berry.   | 3. Очень загорелый.                                |
| 4. As busy as a bee.      | 4. Занятый, как пчела.                             |
| 5. As green as grass.     | 5. Очень неопытный.                                |
| 6. As fierce as a tiger.  | 6. Свирепый, как тигр, неистовый.                  |
| 7. As gentle as a lamb.   | 7. Нежный, кроткий, как ягненок.                   |
| 8. As cunning as a fox.   | 8. Хитрый, как лиса — хитроумный, изобретательный. |
| 9. As clear as mud.       | 9. Дело ясное, что дело темное.                    |
| 10. As deaf as a post.    | 20. Глухой, как столб.                             |

**«Хоровод»**

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



Plum, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Harvest Festival", с. 132.

1. In Devon an old man selects a bundle of good ears of wheat.
2. Today we eat a lot of tinned products.
3. It is a season of relief and thanksgiving for the crops.
4. Harvest has always been the occasion for odd customs.
5. The Kern baby is then carried back in triumph.
6. They take off their hats to greet the reapers.
7. Farmers always worry about the good weather in autumn.
8. Heavy rains in September may spoil the crops.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 133.

- Did you come to them yesterday?
- Yes I did. But nobody was at home.
- How do you know?
- I rang at the door bell but nothing happened.
- It's strange that none of them was at home.
- But neither me nor you are surprised.

### Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 135.

Plum, fun, gun, run, sun, mull, null, gull, luggage, trust, lust,  
sum, rug, mustache...

## World Holidays

There are so many different holidays in the world and every nation has something unique and remarkable. We all know that The Rio Carnival in Brazil is the largest in the world and celebrated before the start of **Lent**. The carnival is usually held on the enormous new stadium, where dancing schools **compete with** each other for the best costumes and performance. Many years ago the carnival procession was in the street of Rio, where beautiful clothed people threw streamers and confetti and danced four days. Unfortunately nowadays people have to pay for entering the carnival.

Germany is famous for the Oktoberfest, the world's largest beer festival, which begins in September. To mark the occasion each of Munich's **breweries** makes a special kind of beer. There is usually the astonishing **variety** of different types of beer that anyone can try.

Noone imagine China without The Dragon Boat festival that is celebrated towards the end of the June. The festival is organised to honour the memory of Qu Xuan, a politician and poet. It is said that local people throw **rice dumplings** into the water to save Xuan's soul from evil spirits in the river. Nowadays, boat races are held every year to remind people of the poet. Guests eat rice cakes and crews row large dragon-shaped boats. Some researchers, however, say that dragon boats existed long before the death of Qu Xuan, and the modern festival is a combination of several old traditions.





### Слова и выражения:

- the Lent** — Великий Пост перед Пасхой  
**compete with smb** — соревноваться с кем-либо  
**brewery** — пивоварный завод  
**variety** — разнообразие  
**rice dumpling** — рисовая клецка

### Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.

- There are many dancing schools which ...
  - show their professionalism.
  - compete with each other.
  - try to impress the audience.
  - spend much money on costumes.
- To mark the beginning of the festival many breweries ...
  - announce the competition.
  - make special beer.
  - offer excursions around.
  - produce the same kind of beer.
- The Dragon Boat Festival is held ...
  - in July.
  - in the second part of June.
  - at the end of July.
  - in the middle of the spring.
- Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated to honour the memory of ...
  - Chinese poet and politician.
  - Japanese writer, who lived in China.
  - Asian educationalist.
  - famous artist.

### Краткие гласные в английском языке

Все английские краткие гласные звуки являются под ударением усеченными гласными звуками, тесно примыкающими к следующему за ними согласному звуку (но без ослабления своей интенсивности к концу). Чтобы сделать краткий гласный усеченным, необходимо как можно скорее перейти к артикуляции последующего согласного. Кроме того, длительность и самого краткого гласного звука зависит от того, является ли последующий согласный звук звонким или глухим (если он находится на конце слова). Перед звонкими согласными на конце слова краткий ударный гласный слегка удлинняется, а перед глухими — остается очень кратким.

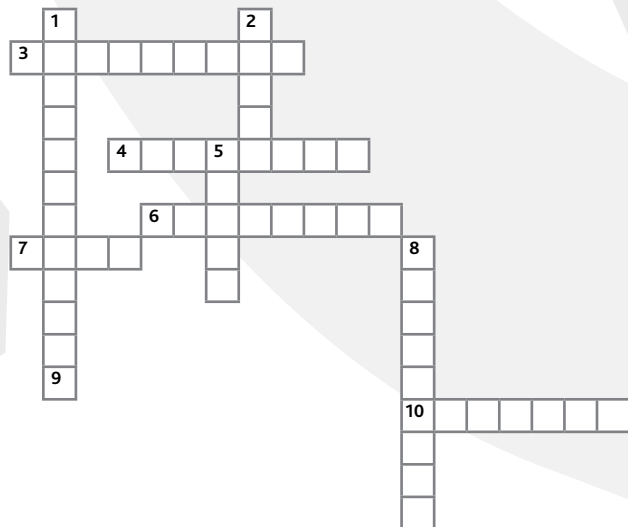
### Фонетическое упражнение [i] — [e] — [æ] — [ɔ] — [u] — [ʌ]

- |                                                        |                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Business is business.                               | 1. Дело есть дело.                                            |
| 2. All is well that ends well.                         | 2. Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.                          |
| 3. A cat in gloves catches no mice.                    | 3. Без труда не вытащишь и рыбки из пруда.                    |
| 4. Waste not, want not.                                | 4. Мотовство до добра не доведет.                             |
| 5. By hook or by crook.                                | 5. Не мытьем, так катаньем.<br>(Всеми правдами и неправдами.) |
| 6. Nothing must be done in haste but killing of fleas. | 6. Поспешность нужна только при ловле блох.                   |



Разгадайте кроссворд.

Праздники



По горизонтали:

3. Рождество.
4. Сюрприз.
6. Фейерверк.
7. Подарок.
9. Гость.
10. Выходные.

По вертикали:

1. Благодарение.
2. То, во что заворачивают подарки.
5. Вечеринка.
8. Хэллоуин.

Across:

3. The greatest holiday in winter.
4. An unexpected or astonishing event.
6. It causes spectacular effects and explosions.
7. A thing given willingly to someone, a present.
9. Invited person to your place.
10. Two days of a week when you don't work.

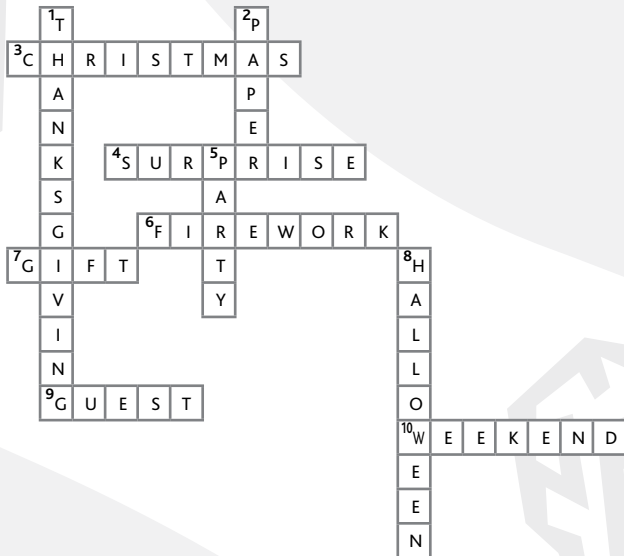
Down:

1. A holiday when we thank God and relatives.
2. Wrapping material for gifts.
5. A social gathering of invited guests.
8. The holiday that is celebrated in autumn.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"World Holidays", с. 138.**

1. There are many dancing schools which compete with each other.
2. To mark the beginning of the festival many breweries make special beer.
3. The Dragon Boat Festival is held at the end of July.
4. Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated to honour the memory of Chinese poet and politician.

**Ответы на кроссворд «Праздники», с. 140-141.**



**A Trick**

An experienced **lieutenant** Nicolas Hitchens was ordered to serve on the board of **the merchant ship**. His men were the **rag-tag** of merchant service and were not very professional. Lieutenant Nicolas Hitchens had his **crew** well in hand except one **particularly** unpleasant guy, called Frantishic. Frantishic was very big Nicolas' problem. If something happened aboard or ashore there was no doubt that it was Frantishic. If anybody was smoking or sleeping **on watch**, it was undoubtedly he. Discipline on board was pretty hard issue and Frantishic made it worse.

Once Nicolas called the boy to his cabin. "I've tried to reason with you," he said. "I've punished you with everything from confinement to ship to extra duty but nothing works. So, I've come to the conclusion that the only thing you may understand is force. Let's have a boxing match". Frantishic agreed. All sailora **gathered** on deck to watch the match. But Frantishic was stronger and absolutely calm and didn't want to finish the match quikcly, he was toying with his commander. The only thing helped the Lieutenant to win — his **trick** in putting **silver coins** into the boxing gloves. After that fight Lieutenant Nicolas Hitchens had no more personnel trouble aboard ship.





**Слова и выражения:**

**lieutenant** — лейтенант  
**the merchant ship** — торговое судно  
**rag-tag** — сброд  
**crew** — команда на корабле  
**particularly** — особенно  
**on watch** — на вахте  
**to gather** — собираться  
**trick** — обман, трюк  
**silver coins** — серебряные монеты

**Закончите предложения.**

1. His men were the rag — tag of the merchant service and ...
2. Nicolas Hitchens had his crew ...
3. I've punished you with ...
4. They were fighting ...
5. He put silver coins into ...

**Особенности употребления числа  
неопределенных местоимений *all, each, every***

Если местоимение *all* употребляется вместо одушевленного существительного, то оно используется с глаголом во множественном числе; если местоимение *all* употребляется вместо неодушевленного существительного, то оно сочетается с глаголом в единственном числе.

Местоимения *each, every* могут употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Местоимение *each* означает *каждый (в отдельности)*, а местоимение *every* означает *всякий, любой*.

Сложные местоимения *everybody* (каждый, любой, все), *everyone* (каждый) и *everything* (все) сочетаются с глаголом в единственном числе.

**Прочитайте диалог. Раскройте скобки  
и согласуйте число глаголов с неопределенными  
местоимениями.**

- Good afternoon! The topic of our lesson "Environmental protection".
- Yes, we know.
- \_\_\_\_ (to be) everyone here? \_\_\_\_ (to be) anybody absent?
- We \_\_\_\_ (to be here).
- \_\_\_\_ (to be) everybody ready for the lesson?
- We hope so. Each of us \_\_\_\_ (to know) that you like asking us the questions.
- Exactly and each question \_\_\_\_ (to be) important, \_\_\_\_\_ (to be not)?



**Наиболее известные поговорки о любви**

- Love is harsh at times, but it is the best thing in this world.
- Love conquers all.
- To find love, you must first be willing to look for it.
- True love doesn't have a happy ending, because true love never ends.
- Love turns winter into summer.
- Find a guy who calls you beautiful instead of hot, who calls you back when you hang up on him, who will lie under the stars and listen to your heartbeat, or will stay awake just to watch you sleep.
- To the world you may be just one person, but to one person you may be the world.
- Love is not blind; it simply enables one to see things others fail to see.
- Keep love in your heart. A life without it is like a sunless garden when the flowers are dead. The consciousness of loving and being loved brings a warmth and richness to life that nothing else can bring.
- True love doesn't happen right away; it's an ever-growing process. It develops after you've gone through many ups and downs, when you've suffered together, cried together, laughed together.

**«Утренняя газета»**

**Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.**

Утренняя газета	
1.	Sleepy Pilots, Train Operators and Drivers
2.	After Spat, Brazil and FIFA Try to Get to Work
3.	Strong Solar Storm Striking Earth
4.	Museum Robbed at Greece's Ancient Olympia
5.	Health Tip: Help Prevent Birth Defects Kids' Penicillin Allergy May Not Signal Other Drug Reactions
6.	Panetta: Pentagon Planning for Potential Iran Strikes
7.	Adidas Sees Record Profit in 2011
8.	Sun Storm "Freight Train" Passes

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"A Trick", с. 144.**

1. His men were the rag — tag of the merchant service and knew very little of it.
2. Nicolas Hitchens had his crew disciplined.
3. I've punished you with everything from confinement to ship to extra duty.
4. They were fighting on the deck.
5. He put silver coins into his boxing gloves.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 145.**

- Good afternoon! The topic of our lesson "Environmental protection".
- Yes, we know.
- Is everyone here? Is anybody absent?
- We are here.
- Is everybody ready for the lesson?
- We hope so. Each of us knows that you like asking us the questions.
- Exactly and each question is important, isn't it?

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 147.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
6	4	1	3
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
2	7	5	8



**Henry Ford**

Henry Ford (1863 — 1947) is an American industrialist, best known for his **pioneering achievements** in the motor vehicle industry.

Ford was born on a farm near Dearborn, Michigan, on July 30, 1863, and educated in district schools. He became a machinist's **apprentice** in Detroit at the age of 16. From 1888 to 1899 he was a mechanical engineer, and later chief engineer, with the Edison Illuminating Company. In 1893, after experimenting for several years in his **leisure hours**, he completed the construction of his first car, and in 1903 he founded the Ford Motor Company.

In 1913 Ford began using standardized interchangeable parts and **assembly-line** techniques in his plant. Although Ford neither originated nor was the first to employ such practices, integral to the factory system, he was chiefly responsible for their general adoption and for the consequent great **expansion** of American industry.





### Слова и выражения:

- pioneering achievements** — инновационные достижения
- apprentice** — подмастерье
- leisure hours** — досуг
- assembly-line** — конвейер, сборочная линия
- expansion** — распространение

### Соедините части предложений.

1. In his plant Ford used	a. founded the Ford Motor Company.
2. Ford is known as a	b. July 30, 1863, and educated in district schools.
3. When he was 16	c. great expansion of American industry.
4. At the Edison Illuminating	d. he was doing important experiments.
5. During his leisure hours	e. Company he worked as a chief engineer.
6. In 1903 Henry Ford	f. he became a machinist's apprentice.
7. He was responsible for	g. pioneering industrialist in the world.
8. Ford was born on	h. standardized parts and assembly-line techniques.

### Английские глаголы

В английском языке существуют правильные (стандартные) глаголы (regular verbs) и неправильные (нестандартные) глаголы (irregular verbs).

Правильные глаголы образуют прошедшее время и причастие II стандартно — путем добавления окончания *-ed* к инфинитиву без частицы *to* (*to stop — stopped*).

Неправильные глаголы имеют особую форму прошедшего времени, которую необходимо запомнить. Это наиболее употребляемые глаголы. Например, глагол *to go* (идти, уезжать, уходить) в прошедшем времени имеет форму *went*.

### Определите тип глагола и заполните таблицу.

Go, play, translate, work, make, do, walk, see, look, want, love, need, put, get, say, study, belong, travel, think.

Правильные глаголы	Неправильные глаголы



## Основные отличия американского и британского вариантов английского языка

- Разное произношение при одинаковом написании (по типу омографов). Например, краткий [a] в американском варианте в отличие от долгого [a:] в британском варианте (*lock, stop, lot*) и т. д. Или же четкое произношение звука [r] в американском варианте (*car, barn, first*).
- Разное написание при одинаковом произношении (по типу омофонов): *color — colour, favorite — favourite, theatre — theater, metre — meter, centre — center*.
- Одно и то же слово, но с другим значением или оттенком в значении. Например, *truck* — «грузовик» в США и «открытая товарная платформа» в Англии.
- Различия в общем употреблении слов. Так, в Америке вместо слова «лифт» (в британском *lift*) скажут *elevator*, а вместо «тротуар» (в британском *pavement*) — *sidewalk*.
- Специфический мелодический рисунок фразы.
- Различия в грамматике, синтаксисе и пунктуации.

## Наиболее известные высказывания о еде

- One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not dined well.  
(*Virginia Woolf*)
- Man does not live by bread alone.  
(*Moses*)
- All happiness depends upon a leisurely breakfast.  
(*John Gunther*)
- Cheese-milk's leap towards immortality.  
(*Clifton Fadiman*)
- The man replete with food is not the same man when fasting.  
(*Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin*)
- All you see, I owe to spaghetti.  
(*Sophia Loren*)



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Henry Ford", с. 150.**

1. In his plant Ford used standardized parts and assembly-line techniques.
2. Ford is known as a pioneering industrialist in the world.
3. When he was 16 he became a a machinist's apprentice.
4. At the Edison Illuminating Company he worked as a chief engineer.
5. During his leisure hours he was doing important experiments.
6. In 1903 Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company.
7. He was responsible for great expansion of American industry.
8. Ford was born on July 30, 1863, and educated in district schools.

**Ключ к заданию, с. 151.**

Правильные глаголы	Неправильные глаголы
play	go
translate	make
work	do
walk	see
look	put
want	get
love	say
need	think
study	
belong	
travel	



**A Secret Fan**

Lindy was totally involved in music and didn't look at the cat at all — **as a matter of fact** she had forgotten that it was near — but as the music of Shubert sounded in the room, she **became aware** of a sudden movement on the sofa to her right. She stopped playing at once. "What's up?" she said, turning to the cat. "**What's the matter?**" The animal, who had been sleeping peacefully, was now sitting upright on the sofa, the whole body tense, ears up and eyes wide open, staring at the her.

Lindy was curious if it would happen a second time, she reached out her hands to the keyboard and began to play the Shubert again. This time the cat was ready for it. But as the music quickened into that first exciting rhythm, a strange look that resembled ecstasy began to settle upon the creature's face. The ears, which up to had been pricked up straight, were gradually drawn back, the **eyelids** drooped, the head went over to one side, and at that moment Lindy could swear that the animal was actually **appreciating** the way she was playing. The behaviour of a cat was so thoroughly human it gave her a strange exciting feeling that it was her dear cat who had always been her secret fan and was ready to listen to any piece of music.





**Слова и выражения:**

- as a matter of fact** — дело в том, что
- became aware** — осознать
- What's the matter?** — В чем дело?
- eyelids** — веки
- to appreciate** — ценить

**Правильны ли следующие утверждения?**

		True	False
1.	She was playing the guitar.		
2.	The woman's name was Lindy.		
3.	She didn't notice a creature in the room.		
4.	The creature wasn't listening to the music and fell asleep.		
5.	The music Lindy was playing had been composed by Mozart.		
6.	It behaved like human being during the musical session.		
7.	It didn't appreciate the work.		

**Дифтонги в английском языке**

Дифтонг — это сложный гласный звук, состоящий из двух компонентов.

Первая часть дифтонга — его главный сильный компонент (ядро); вторая часть короткая и слабая (скольжение). Вместе ядро и скользящий звук дифтонга образуют один гласный звук, который неделим и образует только один слог.

Примеры односложных слов с одним гласным звуком, т. е. дифтонгом: [ai] *ride, right, lie, buy*; [au] *brown, cloud, drought*; [ei] *late, pray, pain, straight*; [oi] *toy, spoil*; [ou] *go, toe, phone, road, bowl, though*. Дифтонг всегда имеет ударение на первой главной составляющей.

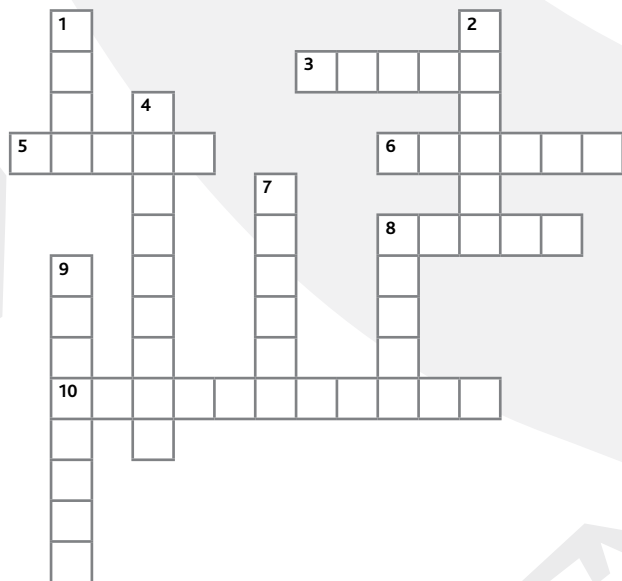
**Прочитайте английские пословицы, обращая внимание на правильное произношение дифтонгов: [ei], [ai], [ɔi], [au], [ɜu], [iə], [ɛə], [uə].**

- |                                           |                                            |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Haste makes waste.                     | 1. Пospешишь — людей насмешишь.            |
| 2. Like begets like.                      | 2. Подобное рождает подобное.              |
| 3. There's no joy without alloy.          | 3. Нет розы без шипов.                     |
| 4. Out of sight, out of mind.             | 4. С глаз долой — из сердца вон.           |
| 5. To know everything is to know nothing. | 5. Знать все — значит ничего не знать.     |
| 6. He that fears death lives not.         | 6. Раньше смерти не умрешь.                |
| 7. Where there's a will, there's a way.   | 7. Где хотенье, там и уменье.              |
| 8. What can't be cured must be endured.   | 8. Что о том тужить, чего нельзя воротить. |



Разгадайте кроссворд.

Музыка и музыкальные инструменты



По горизонтали:

- 3. Флейта.
- 5. Опера.
- 6. Скрипка.
- 8. Имя известного канадского рок-музыканта, гитариста по фамилии Адамс.
- 10. Спектакль.

По вертикали:

- 1. Арфа.
- 2. Мелодия.
- 4. Оркестр.
- 7. Гитара.
- 8. Дирижерская палочка.
- 9. Композитор.

Across:

- 3. A wind instrument made from a tube.
- 5. A dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists.
- 6. A string instrument, which is very difficult to play.
- 8. The first name of a Canadian rock singer-songwriter, guitarist, who's name is Adams.
- 10. Staging or presenting a play, concert.

Down:

- 1. It is a string big instrument.
- 2. Notes that is musically satisfying.
- 4. A group of instrumentalists, playing classical music.
- 7. A string instrument, which is used by singer poets.
- 8. A short stick which is used by an orchestra conductor.
- 9. A person who composes music.







**Слова и выражения:**

- tremendous** — громадный
- to have an influence on** — влиять на что-либо
- heavy rain** — ливень
- to cause** — послужить причиной
- undoubtedly** — несомненно

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. Tremendous. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Extremes of temperature and humidity. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Storms, tropical cyclones as well. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Excessive. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Heavy snowfall and icy conditions can do it. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Interruption of air service. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Absence of rainfall. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. In the U.S. plains in the 1930s. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Некоторые особенности глаголов в английском языке**

Английские глаголы имеют шесть времен, показывающих различия во времени действия, состояния или условий. Каждый английский глагол может быть представлен в трех основных формах, которые часто называются principal parts of verb. Такое название они получили потому, что из основных форм глагола могут быть получены (за редким исключением) все остальные шесть времен глаголов. Эти три основные формы глагола называются Present Tense (I форма, настоящее время), Past Tense (II форма, простое прошедшее время) и Past Participle (III форма или причастие II).

**Раскройте скобки и заполните пропуски тремя формами неправильного глагола.**

Бравый Тима \_\_\_\_\_ (плевать) прямо на картинку, \_\_\_\_\_ (портить) нарисованную свинку, вдруг будильник \_\_\_\_\_ (ударять), свинка оживает, а Тимоша \_\_\_\_\_ (сжиматься) и быстро убегает. Тим от страха \_\_\_\_\_ (трястись) возле мамы близко, а на кухне \_\_\_\_\_ (висеть) чистенькая свинка. Вот наш Тима \_\_\_\_\_ (видеть), как свинья сердится, она ему \_\_\_\_\_ (говорить): «Так делать не годится!» Бравый Тима \_\_\_\_\_ (клясться) розовенькой свинке картинки все не \_\_\_\_\_ (портить), сдувать с них все пылинки! Вдруг мальчишка \_\_\_\_\_ (почувствовать) большое облегченье, он \_\_\_\_\_ (спать) — то было наваждение!



**Наиболее известные  
высказывания о погоде**

- A change in the weather is sufficient to recreate the world and ourselves.  
*(Marcel Proust)*
- Among famous traitors of history one might mention the weather.  
*(Ilka Chase)*
- An inexhaustible good nature is one of the most precious gifts of heaven, spreading itself like oil over the troubled sea of thought, and keeping the mind smooth and equable in the roughest weather.  
*(Washington Irving)*
- Climate is what we expect, weather is what we get.  
*(Mark Twain)*
- Conversation about the weather is the last refuge of the unimaginative.  
*(Oscar Wilde)*
- In the Spring, I have counted 136 different kinds of weather inside of 24 hours.  
*(Mark Twain)*

**«Утренняя газета»**

**Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.**

Утренняя газета	
1.	Bat Invasion Threatens Australian Town
2.	The Benefits of Buying a Home With Cash
3.	Sharapova Happy to Be Closing in on Sport's Summit
4.	Senator Acing Resistance Over Call for Commercialized Rest Stops
5.	Estrogen-Only Therapy May Reduce Breast Cancer Risk
6.	Scientists Decode Gorilla Genome
7.	Law That Regulates Shark Fishery Is Too Liberal, Experts Say
8.	Oscars Wins Boost "Artist", "Separation", "Undeclared"

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Weather and Our Daily Life", с. 162.

1. What kind of influence does the weather have on people?
2. What causes main discomfort?
3. What can kill livestock and injure people?
4. What sort of rainfall may be?
5. What usually increase the frequency of accidents?
6. What else can typhoons cause?
7. What leads to drought?
8. Where was stated severe dust storms?

### Ключ к заданию, с. 163.

Бравый Тима spit/spat/spat прямо на картинку, spoil/spoilt/spoil нарисованную свинку, вдруг будильник strike/struck/struck свинка оживает, а Тимоша shrink/shrank/shrunk и быстро убегает. Тим от страха shake/shook/shaken возле мамы близко, а на кухне hang/hung/hung чистенькая свинка. Вот наш Тима see/saw/seen как свинья сердится, она ему say/said/said так делать не годится! Бравый Тима swear/swore/sworn розовенькой свинке картинке все не spoil/spoil/spoil сдувать с них все пылинки! Вдруг мальчишка feel/felt/felt большое облегченье, он dream/dreamt/dreamt — то было наваждение!

### Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 165.

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
4	8	7	6
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
3	2	5	1

## Cats and Dogs

What I have **suffered from** them this morning nobody can tell! It began with Gustavus Adolphus or "Gusty", as I call him, who is a very good dog when he is in the **middle** of a large field; but our house is too small for him. He gets up — and two chairs **fall** on the floor. He just moves his tail — and the things on the table fall down.

He came in this morning in his **usual style**, that of an American cyclone, and first of all he **upset** my coffee cup. I rose from my chair and called him. But he ran to the door. I went after him and told him **to go downstairs**. Then I came back and finished my breakfast. When I looked into the passage ten minutes later, he was sitting at the top of the stairs again. I told him to **go down**, but he only **barked**. Why did he not go down? I went to see.

It was Tittums. She was sitting on the first **stair** and he was afraid to pass her.

Tittums is our little cat. She is very small. But dogs are sometimes afraid of even very small cats.

I put Tittums into my pocket, and went back to the room. I sat down to work and forgot about her for the moment: but when I looked up I found that she was sitting on my table and was trying to eat the pen; then she put her leg into the **ink-pot** and upset it.



**Слова и выражения:**

**to suffer from** — страдать от чего-либо  
**middle** — середина  
**to fall** — падать  
**usual style** — обычная манера, стиль  
**to upset** — переворачивать  
**to go downstairs** — идти вниз по лестнице  
**to go down** — спускаться  
**to bark** — лаять  
**stair** — ступенька  
**ink-pot** — чернильница

**Закончите предложения.**

1. I was irritated by Gusty because ...
2. Our house was too small for Gusty because ...
3. Gusty would feel better ...
4. My little cat became a real ...
5. Tittumus also drove me mad because ...

**Употребление *much, many, few, a few, little, a little***

В качестве местоимений-прилагательных *much, many, few, a few, little, a little* употребляются следующим образом:

С исчисляемыми существительными	С неисчисляемыми существительными
<b>many</b> — много <b>few</b> — мало	<b>much</b> — много <b>little</b> — мало

*Much* и *many* употребляются, главным образом, в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. В утвердительных предложениях *much* и *many* употребляются только, когда они определяются словами *very, rather, too, so, as, how*.

В других случаях в утвердительных предложениях употребляются выражения *a lot (of), lots, plenty (of)*.

*A little* переводится как немного, а *a few* — немного, несколько. *The little* переводится как небольшое количество, а *the few* — те несколько, те немногие.

**Перепишите предложения, используя *few, a few, little, a little*. Внесите необходимые изменения.**

1. Help yourself to a biscuit. There are one or two left in the tin.
2. My days are so busy that I don't have much time for relaxation.
3. There's a tiny bit of butter left, but not much.
4. He keeps trying, although he doesn't have much chance of success.
5. "I'm afraid you need three or four fillings," said the dentist.
6. She wasn't very hungry. She just had one or two spoonfuls of soup.



**Наиболее известные английские  
идиоматические выражения  
со словами *cat* и *dog***

- |                                                                                                   |                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A cat in gloves catches no mice.                                                               | 1. Без труда не вытащишь и рыбки из пруда.                                                               |
| 2. Every dog has his day.                                                                         | 2. Будет и на нашей улице праздник.                                                                      |
| 3. Honest as the Cat when the meat's out of reach.                                                | 3. Честен, как кот, если только поблизости нет куска мяса.                                               |
| 4. A cat's eyes are windows enabling us to see into another world.                                | 4. Глаза кота — это окна в другой мир, непостижимый человеку.                                            |
| 5. Cat's motto: No matter what you've done wrong, always try to make it look like the dog did it. | 5. Девиз кота: не важно, что ты сделал не так, однако попытайся представить так, что это сделала собака. |
| 6. When the cat's away, the mice will play.                                                       | 6. Без кота мышам раздолье.                                                                              |
| 7. The cat is mighty dignified until the dog comes by.                                            | 7. Кот — величественный и важный, пока не появится собака.                                               |
| 8. It pours cats and dogs.                                                                        | 8. Льет как из ведра.                                                                                    |

... «Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.

Brain, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Cats and Dogs", с. 168.

1. I was irritated by Gusty because he always upset everything around.
2. Our house was too small for Gusty because he was too big for it.
3. Gusty would feel better somewhere in the open field.
4. My little cat became a real handicap for Gusty as he was afraid of her.
5. Tittumus also drove me mad because she upset the ink-pot on the table.

### Ключ к заданию, с. 170.

1. Help yourself to a biscuit. There are a few pieces in the tin.
2. My days are so busy that I have little time for relaxation.
3. There's a little butter left, but not much.
4. He keeps trying, although he has a few chances of success.
5. "I'm afraid you need the few fillings," said the dentist.
6. She wasn't very hungry. She just had a few spoonfuls of soup.

### Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 171.

Brain, train, grain, graffiti, great, grate, iron, rain, troop...

## Twin Sisters

"The decorations look beautiful!" Elizabeth Wakefield said, **clapping her hands in delight** as she surveyed the family's living room. Pink-and-white **streamers** were looped from wall to wall above her head. Elizabeth and her twin sister, Jessica, had spent the entire afternoon decorating and cooking. Today was their parents' sixteenth wedding anniversary and it had been Jessica's idea to have a special party to celebrate. For two weeks the twins had thought of nothing but their big secret.

"This is going to be great", Jessica declared as she entered the dining room. She carried a large **bouquet** in her hands. The sisters had picked sixteen yellow roses from their mother's rose garden, then carefully mixed them with wildflowers.

As they set the flowers on the **sideboard**, they both noticed their reflection in the mirror on the wall. They **were identical** in almost every way. Their blue-green eyes were the color of the Pacific Ocean and their shiny blond hair fell in waves over their shoulders. Even the dimples in their left cheeks matched when they smiled. Only their family and closest friends could tell the girls apart, and those who knew them best knew that their **similarities** were only **skin-deep**. When it came to their personalities, they couldn't have been more different.





**Слова и выражения:**

- to clapping one's hands** — хлопать в ладоши
- in delight** — в восторге
- streamers** — ленты
- bouquet** — букет
- sideboard** — сервант
- to be identical** — быть идентичным
- similarities** — сходство
- skin-deep** — поверхностный, неглубокий, легкий

**Правильны ли следующие утверждения?**

		True	False
1.	Their parents have already celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary.		
2.	Sisters mixed roses with wildflowers for a holiday bouquet.		
3.	Jessica and Elizabeth were identical both in their appearance and personality.		
4.	The twins have thought of a surprise for their parents for two weeks.		
5.	Twins invited professional designer to decorate the living-room.		

**Смычные согласные**

Если органы речи смыкаются так, что полностью преграждают проход для воздуха, то мы произносим смычный согласный. Такие согласные также называют взрывными, так как при размыкании органов речи слышен небольшой взрыв.

К смычным взрывным звукам принадлежат английские согласные [p, b, t, d, k, g].

Если воздух проходит наружу через полость носа, то такие смычные звуки называются носовыми. Примерами носовых смычных являются русские [н, м] и английские [n, m, ŋ].

**Фонетическое упражнение: [m] [n] [ŋ]**

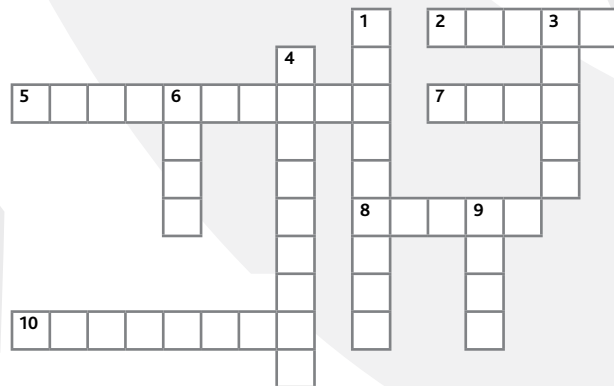
- |                                         |                                               |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Many men, many minds.                | 1. Сколько голов, столько умов.               |
| 2. No news (is) good news.              | 2. Отсутствие новостей — хорошая новость.     |
| 3. By doing nothing we learn to do ill. | 3. Праздность (безделье) — мать всех пороков. |





Разгадайте кроссворд.

Мебель



По горизонтали:

- 2. Скамья.
- 5. Люстра.
- 7. Диван.
- 8. Стол.
- 10. Кресло.

По вертикали:

- 1. Мебель.
- 3. Стул.
- 4. Сервант.
- 6. Дверь.
- 9. Лампа.

Across:

2. A long seat for several people. 5. A large, decorative hanging light. 7. A long comfortable seat with a back and arms. 8. A piece of furniture. 10. A large, comfortable chair with side supports for a person's arms.

Down:

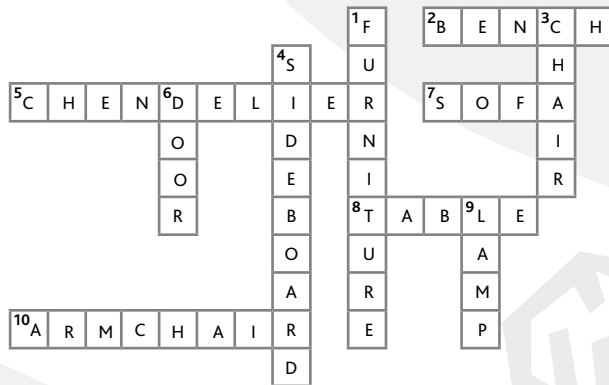
1. The movable articles that are used to make a room. 3. A separate seat for one person. 4. A flat-topped piece of furniture with cupboards, drawers, glasses and table linen. 6. A hinged, sliding or revolving barrier at the entrance to a building, room. 9. A device for giving light.



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Twin Sisters", с. 174.**

1. Their parents have already celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary. **False**
2. The sisters mixed roses with wildflowers for a holiday bouquet. **True**
3. Jessica and Elizabeth were identical both in their appearance and personality. **False**
4. The twins have thought of a surprise for their parents for two weeks. **True**
5. Twins invited professional designer to decorate the living room. **False**

**Ответы на кроссворд «Мебель», с. 176–177.**



**Cincinnati Today**

Rising on the hills from the Ohio River, in southwestern Ohio, Cincinnati is close to Indiana and Kentucky and serves a large, **natural tristate** region. The city is where it is for a reason. Cincinnati grew at the **confluence** of an **ancient** north-south and east-west waterway, the Ohio River and the Miami-Erie Canal-Licking River Valley **system**.

Cincinnati has been **labeled** "City on the Move" and that is just what it is trying to do in industrial development, in community programs, and in developing adequate health, **welfare**, and **rehabilitation services**.

Cincinnati is the gateway to the South and the Midwest. Sixty percent of the country's population lives within six hundred miles of Cincinnati, and sixty-five percent of the **gross domestic product** by manufacturing agents takes place within six hundred miles of the city. It has big-city **amenities** with a small-city "feel". It is a good place to visit and to live.





### Слова и выражения:

- hill** — холм
- natural** — естественный
- tristate** — с тремя состояниями
- confluence** — сосредоточение, скопление
- ancient** — древний
- system** — система
- labeled** — названный
- welfare** — благосостояние
- rehabilitation services** — служба реабилитации
- gross domestic product** — валовый продукт страны
- amenities** — прелести, красоты

### Закончите предложения.

1. Cincinnati is situated in immediate ...
2. This city is considered ...
3. The characteristic feature of the city is ...
4. The community programs ...
5. The area comprises ...
6. The producing power of this region ...

### Вопросительные предложения в английском языке

В английском языке существует два вида вопросительных предложений — специальные и общие.

Общий вопрос требует ответа «да» или «нет»: *Do you want a cup of tea? — Yes, I do.*

Специальный вопрос характеризуется наличием вопросительного слова. Его часто называют *Wh-question*, т. к. большинство вопросительных слов начинаются с буквосочетания *Wh-* (*what, when, which, why, where, who*): *What do you want? — A cup of tea.*

### Соедините в двух колонках вопросы с ответами.

1. What?	a. Yesterday.
2. Who?	b. Because I wanted to.
3. Where?	c. By bus.
4. When?	d. Peter.
5. Why?	e. A pair of jeans.
6. How?	f. Mine.
7. Whose?	g. At home.



**Наиболее знаменитые высказывания  
о поездках и автомобилях**

1. We must accept the fact that transport and communications will bring the world in close relations and the youth of the world should have standards and ideals in common.

*(Juliette G. Low)*

2. A car for every purse and purpose.

*(Alfred P. Sloan)*

3. I remain just one thing, and one thing only, and that is a clown. It places me on a far higher plane than any politician.

*(Charlie Chaplin)*

4. Until you've learned to drive, you've never really learned how to swear.

*(Robert Paul)*

5. The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.

*(Augustine)*

6. I love to travel, But hate to arrive.

*(Albert Einstein)*



**«Четвертый лишний»**

Найдите и зачеркните лишнее слово  
в каждой строке.

1. monkey carnation  
tulip flower

2. river pond  
lake desert

3. turquoise azure  
blue turtle

4. cat leopard  
dog lion

5. walk jog  
run lie

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Cincinnati Today", с. 180.

1. Cincinnati is situated in immediate proximity to two states such as Indiana and Kentucky.
2. This city is considered to be the junction of the waterways.
3. The characteristic feature of the city is that it is constantly developing.
4. The community programs are also targeted by the authorities of Cincinnati.
5. The area comprises approximately six hundred miles.
6. The producing power of this region is about sixty-five percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

### Ключ к заданию, с. 181.

1. What? — A pair of jeans.
2. Who? — Peter.
3. Where? — At home.
4. When? — Yesterday.
5. Why? — Because I wanted to.
6. How? — By bus.
7. Whose? — Mine.

### Ключ к заданию «Четвертый лишний», с. 183.

1. flower — ~~monkey~~ — tulip — carnation
2. lake — river — ~~desert~~ — pond
3. blue — turquoise — ~~turtle~~ — azure
4. ~~dog~~ — cat — lion — leopard
5. run — walk — ~~lie~~ — jog



### Human Beings Can Be Mistaken

One can't believe that people never make mistakes because owing to them they are likely to learn something. The best way to do it is **to make mistakes** first. For example, Thomas Edison, who invented the light bulb, once said: "Of the 200 light bulbs that didn't work, every failure told me something I was able to incorporate into the next attempt." Benjamin Franklin, the US statesman and **scientist** once said: "I haven't failed, I have had 10,000 ideas that didn't work."

There is a pretty surprising fact that a number of common things that surround us every day had their beginnings in a mistake or a misunderstanding. Stickers, sticks of sugar and even bread are all unexpected discoveries. We know that in 2600 B.C., a tired Egyptian **slave** invented bread when the dough rose during he fell asleep being on watch. And crisps were first cooked by an American chef when a customer **complained** that his fried potatoes were not the right size as he expected.

Successful businessmen have often been mistaken in their past. When an employee of prestigious company made a mistake that cost the company enormous sum of money, a chairman was asked if he would fire the man. He objected and explained that the company had spent sum much money on his training. So, he didn't let another company benefit from his experience. The principal thing to remember is that we all have to learn from our mistakes. If we don't, then they are totally useless.





**Слова и выражения:**

- errare huminum est** — человеку свойственно ошибаться
- to make mistakes** — совершать ошибки
- scientist** — ученый
- slave** — раб
- to complain** — жаловаться

**Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What is useful in making mistakes? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did Thomas Edison invent? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What can we call totally unexpected inventions? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who said the following saying: "I haven't failed, I have had 10,000 ideas that didn't work"? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How was bread invented? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who can we owe for crisp cooking for the first time? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How much did the employee's mistake cost to the company? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why did a chairman decide not to fire the employee? \_\_\_\_\_

**Порядок слов  
в вопросительном предложении**

В английском языке существует четкий порядок слов в предложении. Это объясняется наличием очень небольшого количества грамматических окончаний и словообразовательных суффиксов. Функция слова определяется его местом в предложении.

В таблице приведена схема порядка слов в вопросительном предложении.

вопросительное слово или вспомогательный глагол (или глаголы <i>to be, to have</i> )	подлежащее	сказуемое (смысловый глагол)	прямое дополнение	косвенное дополнение	обстоятельство места и времени
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------	------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.**

1. do/buy/you/what/usually/at/supermarket? \_\_\_\_\_
2. is/who/teacher/the? \_\_\_\_\_
3. parents/are/where/your/the/at/moment? \_\_\_\_\_
4. he/love/her/does? \_\_\_\_\_
5. we/prefer/to/go/Italy/summer/in. \_\_\_\_\_



### Фонетические упражнения

- Once upon a barren moor  
There dwelt a bear, also a boar.  
The bear could not bear the boar.  
The boar thought the bear a bore.  
At last the bear could bear no more  
Of that boar that bored him on the moor,  
And so one morn he bored the boar —  
That boar will bore the bear no more.
- All I want is a proper cup of coffee.  
Made in a proper copper coffee pot.  
You can believe it or not — I want a cup coffee  
In a proper coffee pot.  
Tin coffee pots or iron coffee pots.  
They are no use to me,  
If I can't have a  
Proper cup of coffee  
In a proper copper coffee pot  
I'll have a cup of tea.

### Расшифруйте анаграммы.

- Othello looked at his wife ...

E	J	A
L	O	U
S	Y	L

- Women adore these beautiful things.

E	L	R
L	E	E
Y	W	J

- People learn stars and the science is ...

A	S	O
O	T	L
G	R	Y

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Human Beings Can Be Mistaken", с. 186.

1. People learn when they can make mistakes.
2. Thomas Edison invented a light bulb.
3. Post-it notes, packets of crisps and even bread are totally unexpected inventions.
4. Benjamin Franklin said it.
5. A tired Egyptian slave slept and the dough rose.
6. We can owe to a customer who complained that his fried potatoes were not thin enough.
7. The employess's mistake cost \$600,000.
8. He said that he had spent \$600,000 training him.

### Ключ к заданию, с. 187.

1. What do you usually buy?
2. Who is the teacher?
3. Where are your parents at the moment?
4. Does he love her?
5. We prefer to go to Italy in summer.

### Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 189.

1. Jealously.
2. Jewellery.
3. Astrology.

## Sea Stories that Impress the World

Can you imagine that a whale jumps out of the water and appears on your boat? Is that possible? There are 217 million square kilometres of ocean and the boat was only 9 metres long. But one unique day it happened. A family from UK was sailing off the Australian **coast** when the whale jumped on to the boat. "How could it be?!" we all exclaim. Yes, but unbelievable events happen to travellers every day. According to the statistics data the most **incredible** travellers are pets, who may return home after years wandering around the world. These stories mainly **involve** cats, dogs, for example a famous story of a dog that travelled 4,800 kilometres from India to Scotland on a boat!

While travelling people often lose or find different things. Rings are top of the list. In Hawaii, a diver says he finds about many wedding rings a year in the sea. He says that even if a fish eats the ring it is not hopeless. Unique thing is when the loser finds the lost ring, as happened when Carry went to a beach in the UK and found a ring she had lost ten years before.

But the best beach story involves people who saved lives of each other but in different period of time. Alice saved a four-year old boy from **drowning** and nine years later, on **the same** beach, a man was drowning it was Alice's husband. That boy, already a teenager, dived into the water and saved him. That is incredible life as it is!





### Слова и выражения:

- coast** — побережье
- incredible** — невероятный
- to involve** — вовлекать
- to drown** — тонуть
- the same** — тот же самый

### Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.

1. What do we call an unprecedented event in this text
  - a. Whales migration.
  - b. Travelling around the Earth.
  - c. Whale's jump.
  - d. Whale's jump on to the boat.
2. Where did the unprecedented event happen?
  - a. Near the coast of New Zeland.
  - b. Near the coast of UK.
  - c. In the Atlantic Ocean.
  - d. Along the Australian coast.
3. Who are the most incredible travelers?
  - a. Pets.
  - b. Pets' owners.
  - c. Owners of yachts.
  - d. Divers.
4. Where did a boy save a husband of his own lifesaver?
  - a. In Hawaii resort area.
  - b. Somewhere in the ocean.
  - c. On the seaside of California.
  - d. On the same beach.



### Гласные звуки

Гласные — это различные звуки голоса, формируемые работой речевого аппарата человека.

Английские гласные буквы: а, е, і, о, у — передают более 20 гласных звуков.

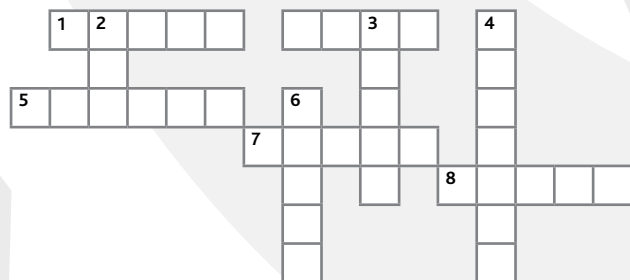
### Прочитайте английские пословицы, обращая внимание на произношение долгих гласных: [i:], [a:], [ɔ:], [u:], [ə:].

- |                                          |                                               |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.   | 1. Видит око, да зуб неймет.                  |
| 2. He laughs best who laughs last.       | 2. Хорошо смеется тот, кто смеется последним. |
| 3. Better untaught than ill taught.      | 3. Недоученый хуже неученого.                 |
| 4. A fool and his money are soon parted. | 4. У дурака в горсти дыра.                    |
| 5. First come, first served.             | 5. Поздно пришел, кости нашел.                |



**Разгадайте кроссворд.**

**Море**



**По горизонтали:**

1. Медуза.
5. Лосось.
7. Жемчужина.
8. Кит.

**По вертикали:**

2. Угорь.
3. Акула.
4. Дельфин.
6. Пляж.

**Across:**

1. A jelly-like sea creature.
5. A large fish that is popular for its pink flesh.
7. A jewellery that grows in the ocean.
8. The biggest mammal.

**Down:**

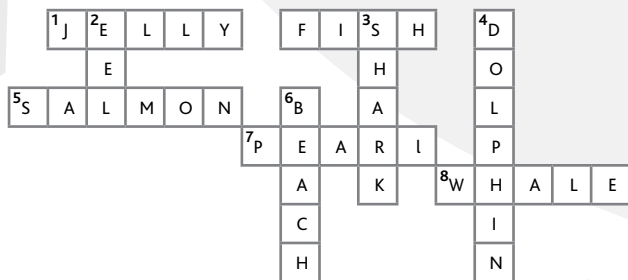
2. A snake-like fish.
3. A dangerous and scary fish.
4. A lifeguard in the sea.
6. A sandy shore.



**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"Sea Stories that Impress the World", с. 192.**

1. What do we call an unprecedented event in this text?  
 d. Whale's jump on to the boat.
2. Where did the unprecedented event happen?  
 d. Along the Australian coast.
3. Who are the most incredible travellers?  
 a. Pets.
4. Where did a boy save a husband of his own lifesaver?  
 d. On the same beach.

**Ответы на кроссворд**  
**«Море», с. 194-195.**



**A Vibrant Capital — Dublin**

Dublin has always had a reputation as a lively city, but **economic boom** of the 1990s has influence on the city life even more and now it is a touristic centre. Dublin unites impressive historical past and even more vivid modern life with lively nightlife. Now the capital of Ireland looks more like other European cities, and has, in fact, become one of Europe's most popular destinations. So, let's have a glimpse on the city.

If you go to Dublin the first place you can go is Temple Bar. It has a great atmosphere, with shops, bars and cafés full of stylish young Europeans.

The Book of Kelts is also worth seeing. This is one of the oldest books in the world (over 1,200 years old!) and you can have a look at it in the Trinity College Library, at the University of Dublin.

Almost everyone in Dublin knows a story about Molly Malone, the city's heroine, who was a beautiful, young **fishmonger**. A famous song was written about her, and many say you can still hear the sound of her ghost walking the streets.

Dublin Castle, which lies in the heart of the city, and is surrounded by beautiful gardens is the place for sophisticated tourists. Noone should leave without **throwing a coin** into the River Liffey. And finally, listen to some live Irish music in Ireland's famous pubs. What's it like? It's fast, exciting and beautiful. Whatever you do in Ireland, you'll certainly **enjoy the craic**", as they say in Ireland.



**Слова и выражения:**

- vibrant** — энергичный, живой  
**economic boom** — экономический расцвет  
**fishmonger** — торговец рыбой  
**to throw a coin** — бросить монетку  
**"enjoy the craic"** — (ирланд., разг.) проводить прекрасно время, наслаждаться

**Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.**

- After the economic boom Dublin has become ...
  - more intriguing.
  - less noisy.
  - more vivid and energetic.
  - less polluted.
- Economic boom means ...
  - soaring of prices.
  - financial development.
  - increasing of unemployment.
  - decreasing of salary.
- The Temple Bar is worth visiting because ...
  - there are many interesting facilities for tourists.
  - it is an old cathedral.
  - the entrance fee is low.
  - it is the place for meeting businessmen.
- Molly Malone, the city's heroine,
  - went fishing.
  - sold fish.
  - sailed alone.
  - distributed fish to the nearest villages.

**Виды вопросительных слов**

В утвердительном предложении сначала ставится подлежащее, за ним — сказуемое и дополнение. Такой порядок слов называют прямым (*He is at home now.*).

Общий вопрос уточняет информацию и задается ко всему предложению. Ответ предполагает употребление «да», «нет» и использование соответствующего вспомогательного глагола.

Вопрос, который относится только к какому-либо члену предложения и задается с целью получения новой конкретной информации, называется специальным. Любой специальный вопрос всегда начинается с вопросительного слова: *who*, *what* — что, какой, *whose* — чей, *whom* — кого, кому, *which* — который, *when* — когда, *where* — где, *where to* — куда, *how* — как, каким образом, *why* — почему, *how much* — сколько (для неисчисляемых существительных), *how many* — сколько (для исчисляемых существительных), *how long* — как долго.

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски вопросительными словами.**

- Good morning, Dad.  
 — Good morning, my love. \_\_\_\_\_ are you today?  
 — Fine, thanks.  
 — I didn't hear you come home last night. \_\_\_\_\_ time did you get in?  
 — About 11 p.m.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ did you go?  
 — To the cinema.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ did you go with?  
 — Oh, there were many of us, mostly my group-mates.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ of you liked the film?  
 — Actually, all of us did.



**Наиболее знаменитые высказывания о море**

1. The fishermen know that the sea is dangerous and the storm terrible, but they have never found these dangers sufficient reason for remaining ashore.  
*(Vincent van Gogh)*
2. Wide sea, that one continuous murmur breeds along the pebbled shore of memory!  
*(John Keats)*
3. Grey rocks, and greyer sea, And surf along the shore — And in my heart a name. My lips shall speak no more.  
*(Charles G.D. Roberts)*
4. The use of sea and air is common to all; neither can a title to the ocean belong to any people or private persons, forasmuch as neither nature nor public use and custom permit any possession therof.  
*(Queen Elizabeth I)*
5. Fishes live in the sea, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones.  
*(William Shakespeare)*

... «Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.

Letters arranged in a circle:

- Top: R
- Top-right: S
- Right: A
- Bottom-right: M
- Bottom: C
- Bottom-left: N
- Left: T
- Top-left: G
- Center: I

Tin, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"A Vibrant Capital — Dublin", с. 198.**

1. After the economic boom Dublin has become more vivid and energetic.
2. Economic boom means financial development.
3. The Temple Bar is worth visiting because there are many interesting facilities for tourists.
4. Molly Malone, the city's heroine sold fish.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 199.**

- Good morning, my love. How are you today?
- Fine, thanks.
- I didn't hear you come home last night. What time did you get in?
- About 11 p.m.
- Where did you go?
- To the cinema.
- Who did you go with?
- Oh, there were many of us, mostly my group-mates.
- Which of you liked the film?

**Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 201.**

Mice, lice, rice, nice, site, kin, kite, rite, mist, might, night...



**Some Sketches  
of London**

When you find yourself in London you will surely take a Tour around the city on a Big Red Bus. All tourists **enjoy** the views from the top of this famous London bus, as you can observe **the sights** and listen to one of our friendly guides. Half-day tour costs £25.

You can also **experience London on foot** with one of our specialised walking tours. **It's dirt cheap!**

Our next stop is Camden market — **the perfect place** to walk around and visit shops, eat in a local café, buy some arts and crafts and just sit with a coffee and watch London go by. Colourful, fun and cheap — this is London as it is.

If you want to watch the Changing of the Guard outside Buckingham Palace you should know that this procession happens at 2 p.m. every afternoon and entrance ticket is not more than £12.

Anyone of you will be attracted by the London Eye — the Giant Observation Wheel, became operational in January 2000. The Wheel is the largest of its kind ever to be built and visitors of London **from abroad** are **delighted** by this new way of seeing the city. Tickets cost £12.50, duration 30 minutes.

Les Misérables — Palace Theatre. This musical has been playing for 18 years, and it is still like going to a first night.

And of course you have to visit the Madame Tussaud's museum to see their world-famous wax models of famous stars, past and present. A very popular attraction, you might have to wait over an hour to get in.

We may continue but...! Go yourself and enjoy!





### Слова и выражения:

- sketch** — набросок
- to enjoy** — получать удовольствие, наслаждаться
- the sights** — достопримечательности
- experience London on foot** — узнать Лондон, гуляя пешком
- it's dirt cheap** (разг.) — это стоит копейки
- the perfect place** — идеальное место
- from abroad** — из заграницы
- delighted** — восхищенный

### Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	For a half-day tour you have to pay the fourth of 100£.		
2.	Walking tour around London is extremely expensive.		
3.	Tourists can watch the Changing of the Guard outside Buckingham Palace at 2 a.m. every afternoon.		
4.	The London Eye is famous English detective.		
5.	There are not big queues waiting to enter Madame Tussaud's Museum.		
6.	Visiting Buckingham Palace costs the cheapest than other entrance fees.		

## Настоящее длительное время Present Continuous

Настоящее длительное время Present Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* и добавления к смысловому глаголу окончания *-ing*.

Present Continuous используется для описания действия, происходящего:

1. В момент речи: *Please don't make so much noise, I'm studying.*
2. Сейчас, но не в момент разговора: *I'm building a new house these days.*

Утверждение			Вопрос			Отрицание		
S + am/are/is + Ving.			Am/Are/Is + S + Ving.			S+ am/are/is not + Ving.		
I	am	painting.	Am	I	painting?	I	am	not painting.
You	are		Are	you		You	are	
We				we		We		
They				they		They		
He	is	Is	he	He	is			
She			she	She				
It			it	It				

*Примечание.* S — subject (подлежащее), Ving — verb in Participle I (глагол в форме причастия I с окончанием *-ing*).



**Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Continuous.**

- Hi, there!
- Hello!
- How are you today?
- I'm OK. And you?
- Not bad, really! Thanks. And what \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do)?
- Hello, Thomas! I \_\_\_\_\_ (to prepare) for the exams.
- Really? When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) them?
- Next week. Time \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) and I'm afraid that I can't learn everything.
- I'm sure you will be ok. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go out) tonight?
- Oh, no! I'm sorry but I can't. Too much work.
- Come on! Let's go and have fun together!
- I'm not sure, really.
- But I tell you, you will do good and everything will be all right.
- Well, I agree. I'll be ready in a minute then.

... «Подбери пару»

Соедините слова из левой колонки с подходящими словами из правой колонки.

foreign	agent
previous	language
personnel	exercises
skiing	job
travel	manager
morning	resort



**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"Some Sketches of London", с. 204.**

1. For a half-day tour you have to pay the fourth of 100£. **True**
2. Walking tour around London is extremely expensive. **False**
3. Tourists can watch the Changing of the Guard outside Buckingham Palace at 2 a.m. every afternoon. **False**
4. The London Eye is famous English detective. **False**
5. There are not big queues waiting to enter Madame Tussaud's Museum. **False**
6. Visiting Buckingham Palace costs the cheapest than other entrance fees. **True**

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 206.**

- Hi, there! What are you doing?
- Hello, Thomas! I am preparing for the exams.
- Really? When are you having them?
- Next week. Time is flying and I'm afraid that I can't learn everything.
- I'm sure you will be ok. Are we going out tonight?
- Oh, no! I'm sorry but I can't. Too much work.
- All right. See you soon.

**Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 207.**

Foreign — language, travel — agent, previous — job, personnel — manager, morning — exercises, skiing — resort.



**An Assistant and a Designer**

Different professions have their own peculiarities. They influence on character, behavior and way of thinking. This is a story about a man flying in a hot air balloon. Suddenly he realised that he got lost. He started to come down until he could see a man on the ground who might hear him.

"Excuse me," he shouted.

"Can you help me? I promised my friend I would meet him a half hour ago, but I don't know the location, where I am now."

The man below answered:

"Oh, certainly. If you don't know you are in a hot air balloon, **approximately** 30 feet above this place. You are between 40 and 42 degrees North **Latitude**, and between 58 and 60 degrees West **Longitude**."

"You sound as a designer," responded the balloonist.

"I am," the man replied. "How did you know?"

"Well," said the **balloonist**, "everything you have told me is technically correct, but I have no idea what to do with this information, and the fact is I am still lost." Whereupon the man on the ground responded, "You must be an assistant." "I am," replied the balloonist, "but how did you guess?"

"Well," said the man, "you haven't got the slightest ides of the location where you are, or where you're going. You've made a promise and have already broken it, and you expect me to solve your problem. The fact is you are in the exact same position you were before we met, but **t's not my fault**."





**Слова и выражения:**

- approximately** — приблизительно
- latitude** — широта
- longitude** — долгота
- balloonist** — воздухоплаватель
- it's my fault** — это моя вина

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. He came down because he got lost. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He promised to meet him in a half an hour. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He was an designer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. No, he didn't, he named only the longitude and latitude. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. No, it didn't, he was still lost. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We call them balloonists. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The distance between them was near 30 feet. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. To be an assistant means to be a person who doesn't exactly what he is doing. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Особенности употребления настоящего длительного времени Present Continuous**

Глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятие и умственные состояния, а также некоторые другие глаголы не употребляются во временах группы Continuous. Эти глаголы не могут выражать действие или состояние как процесс, совершающийся в определенный момент. К числу этих глаголов относятся: *to love* — любить, *to like* — нравиться, *to hate* — ненавидеть, *to want* — хотеть, *to wish, to desire* — желать, *to see* — видеть, *to hear* — слышать, *to feel* — чувствовать, *to notice* — замечать, *to know* — знать, *to understand* — понимать, *to remember* — помнить, *to forget* — забывать, *to believe* — верить, *to recognize* — узнавать, *to seem, to appear* — казаться, *to possess* — обладать, *to contain* — содержать, *to consist* — состоять.

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами: *love, like, prefer, seem, understand, realize, forget, think, feel.***

- You know, I always like music.
- What kind of music do you \_\_\_\_\_?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ classical music.
- Really? It \_\_\_\_\_ to me that you a person with a taste.
- Thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ that everybody \_\_\_\_\_ it!
- I \_\_\_\_\_ that you an optimist.
- Maybe. Why not?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ not all people \_\_\_\_\_ classical music, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Anyway, I \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ it a lot.



### Наиболее известные английские поговорки о профессиях и работе

- |                                                                                |                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. To work with the left hand.                                                 | 1. Работать спустя рукава.                                                                         |
| 2. With time and patience the leaf of the mulberry becomes satin.              | 2. Терпенье и труд все перетрут.                                                                   |
| 3. Where there's a will, there's a way.                                        | 3. Была бы охота — заладится любая работа.                                                         |
| 4. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.                                      | 4. У плохого мастера и пила плохая.                                                                |
| 5. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.                                      | 5. Безделье — мать всех пороков.                                                                   |
| 6. Great minds think alike.                                                    | 6. Мысли великих умов текут в одинаковом направлении.                                              |
| 7. Failure does not mean I'm a failure; It does mean I have not yet succeeded. | 7. Неудача не означает, что я неудачник; она означает, что успех еще впереди.                      |
| 8. All lay load on the willing horse.                                          | 8. На добросовестную лошадь все груз взваливают. Ретивому коню всегда работы вдвое, а тот же корм. |

Из предложенных слогов составьте 6 слов по теме «Офис».

calcu pen lator ter sti lin cil er sor prin ck ra

**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"An Assistant and a Designer", с. 210.**

1. Why did a man in a hot air balloon decide to come down?
2. What did he promise to his friend?
3. What was a man on the ground who a balloonist was asking?
4. Did the designer name the place a balloonist was flying?
5. Did this information help a balloonist?
6. How do we call people on the hot air balloons?
7. What was the distance between a man in a balloon and a man on the ground?
8. What does it mean to be an assistant?

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 211.**

- You know, I always like music.
  - What kind of music do you love?
  - I prefer classical music.
  - Really? It seems to me that you a person with a taste.
  - Thank you. I think that everybody likes it!
  - I forget that you an optimist.
  - Maybe. Why not?
  - I think that not all people understand classical music, you have to realise it.
- Anyway, I believe people feel it a lot.

**Ключ к заданию «Офис», с. 213.**

Collator, pencil, liner, stick, printer, rasor.



**A Good Message**

It was a usual day at school. After going through all the names of the children Miss Whilkinson handed out a **brand-new** exercise-book to each pupil.

"You have all brought your own pencils. I hope," she said.

"Yes, Miss Whilkinson," they chanted.

"Good. Now this is the first day of school for each of you. It is the beginning of at least eleven long years of chooling that all of you are going to have to go through. And six of those years will be spent right here at Crunchem Hall, where, as you know, your headmistress is Miss Trunchbull. Let me, for your own good, tell you something about Miss Trunchbull. She insists upon strict discipline throughout the school, and if you take my advice you will do your very best to behave yourselves in her presence. Never argue with her. Never answer her back. Always do as she says. If you get on the wrong side of Miss Trunchbull she can liquidize you like a carrot in a itchen blender. It's nothing to laugh about, Lavender. **Take that grin off your face.** All of you will be wise to remember that Miss Trunchbull deals very **severely** with anyone who gets out of line in this school. **Have you got the message?**"

"Yes, Miss Whilkinson," **chirruped** eighteen eager little voices.





**Слова и выражения:**

- a brand-new** — совершенно новый
- to take the grin off one's face** — перестать ухмыляться
- severely** — требовательно
- "Have you got the message?"** — «Вы поняли, что я хотела вам сказать?»
- to chirrup** — щебетать

**Соедините части предложений.**

1. She insists on	a. not to interrupt a headmistress, Miss Trunchbull.
2. It is the beginning of	b. out a brand-new exercise-book to each pupil.
3. There were eighteen	c. at least eleven long years of schooling.
4. The teacher asked the children	d. strict discipline throughout the school.
5. The whole image of	e. children in the class.
6. Pupils shouldn't	f. if they had brought pencils.
7. Miss Honey advised pupils	g. get out of line in this school.
8. The teacher handed	h. a headmistress was too strict.

**Редуцированные формы глагола to be**

Для разговорной речи (особенно быстрой) характерно использование редуцированных (сокращенных) форм многих слов. Редуцирование, т. е. сокращение, происходит не только с глаголом *to be*, но и с другими глаголами: модальными, глаголами *have, will, shall*. Редуцирование заключается в замене корневой гласной на апостроф и слиянии двух составляющих в одно целое.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| am → I'm           | Ishe is → she's  |
| you are → you're   | it is → it's     |
| we are → we're     | am not → I'm not |
| they are → they're | are not → aren't |
| he is → he's       | is not → isn't   |

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски соответствующей редуцированной формой глагола to be. Произведите необходимые изменения.**

- Do you know this guy?
- Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ our new groupmate.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ interested in communicating with him.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a problem. Let's go and I introduce you.
- Oh, no, I \_\_\_\_\_ shy! I won't go!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ good friends, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not) afraid, \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ afraid. Next time!
- All right.



### Отгадайте загадки.

1. What's the most colorful state of U.S.A?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What flowers have two lips?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do you call a deer with no eyes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you know where people send a horse when it is sick?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What's got a head and a tail, but no body?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which is the most self-centered letter of the alphabet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which letter is always trying to find reasons?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which letter is not me?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What letter can do the work in one day that you can do in two days?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Why is the letter "A" like noon?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Наиболее известные высказывания о Лондоне

- London is a riddle. Paris is an explanation.  
*(G. K. Chesterson)*
- When it's three o'clock in New York, it's still 1938 in London.  
*(Bette Midler)*
- London, London, London town, you can toughen up or get thrown around.  
*(Kano)*
- In London they don't like you if you're still alive.  
*(Harvey Fierstein)*
- Oh, I love London Society! It is entirely composed now of beautiful idiots and brilliant lunatics. Just what Society should be.  
*(Oscar Wilde)*
- London is a roost for every bird.  
*(Benjamin Disraeli)*
- London: a place you go to get bronchitis.  
*(Fran Lebowitz)*

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "A Good Message", с. 216.

1. She insists on strict discipline throughout the school.
2. It is the beginning of at least eleven long years of schooling.
3. There were eighteen children in the class.
4. The teacher asked the children if they had brought pencils.
5. The whole image of a headmistress was too strict.
6. Pupils shouldn't get out of line in this school.
7. Miss Wilkinson advised pupils not to interrupt a headmistress, Miss Trunchbull.
8. The teacher handed out a brand-new exercise-book to each pupil.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 217.

- Yes, he's our new groupmate.
- I'm interested in communicating with him.
- It isn't a problem. Let's go and I introduce you.
- Oh, no, I'm shy! I won't go!
- We're good friends, you aren't afraid, are you?
- Yes, I'm afraid. Next time!

### Ключ к заданию «Загадки», с. 218.

1. Color-ado.
2. Tulips.
3. No idea (=No eye deer).
4. To a hospital.
5. A coin.
6. I.
7. "Y" (Why?).
8. U.
9. W (Double u — Double you).
10. Because it's in the middle of the day.



## Unforgettable Woman

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas, USA, in 1897 and moved to Chicago in 1914 when her father was fired from the Rock Island Railroad. After **graduating from** high school in 1915, she went to Canada where she trained as a nurse's aid. In 1919 she attended Columbia University but **gave up** after a year to join her parents in California.

In 1920 Earhart went to her first air show and was hooked. She took flying lessons and bought her first plane, which she flew to a height of 14,000 feet in October 1922, a women's world record. In 1925 she moved to Boston and got a job as a social worker. During that time, she also wrote local newspaper columns on flying.

Earhart will be principally remembered for being the first woman to fly solo non-stop across the Atlantic. On May 20, 1932, she **took off** from New Brunswick. She wanted to fly to Paris, but poor **weather conditions** and mechanical problems forced her to land in Northern Ireland.

It was **inevitable** that Earhart would attempt a round-the-world flight and she left Miami on June 1, 1937. After stopping in South America, Africa, the Indian subcontinent and south-east Asia, she arrived in New Guinea on June 29. She left on July 27, but while she was crossing the Pacific, contact was lost. The US government spent \$4m looking for her, but she was never found.



**Слова и выражения:**

- to graduate from** — закончить (*высшее учебное заведение*)  
**to give up** — бросить; больше не заниматься чем-либо  
**take off** — взлететь (*о самолете*)  
**weather conditions** — погодные условия  
**inevitable** — неизбежный

**Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.**

- The Earharts moved to Chicago ...
  - because they liked this city.
  - because the father was fired.
  - because their relatives invited them.
  - because the climate was better.
- Amelia graduated from high school in ...
  1915.      c. 1916.
  1914.      d. 1919.
- She took flying lessons and bought her first plane and in October 1922 ...
  - she got her first job.
  - she flew to Paris.
  - she set a women's world record.
  - she moved to Boston.
- She attempted a round-the-world flight which ...
  - failed when she was crossing the Pacific.
  - succeded finally.
  - asked for help while crossing the ocean.
  - was the second in her experience.

**Оборот *to be going to***

Оборот *to be going to* (собираться сделать что-либо) (сочетание Present Continuous глагола *to go* с инфинитивом) используется для выражения намерения совершить действие или уверенности в его совершении в будущем:

*I am going to learn French next year.* — Я собираюсь (намерен) изучать французский язык в будущем году.

**Прочитайте шутливое стихотворение. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глагола *to be*.**

What \_\_\_\_\_ you going to do at two?  
 What \_\_\_\_\_ he going to do?  
 Where \_\_\_\_\_ we going to be at three?  
 Where \_\_\_\_\_ she going to be?  
 Who \_\_\_\_\_ you going to see?  
 What \_\_\_\_\_ they going to say?  
 How \_\_\_\_\_ she going to go?  
 Where \_\_\_\_\_ students going to stay?





**Высказывания известных женщин о жизненных ценностях**

1. I am not afraid... I was born to do this.  
(*Joan of Arc*)
2. I think that somehow, we learn who we really are and then live with that decision.  
(*Eleanor Roosevelt*)
3. A fashion that does not reach the streets is not a fashion.  
(*Coco Chanel*)
4. A woman has the age she deserves.  
(*Coco Chanel*)
5. A career is wonderful thing, but you can't snuggle up to it on a cold night.  
(*Marilyn Monroe*)
6. I am not interested in money I just want to be wonderful.  
(*Marilyn Monroe*)
7. Do not think that love, in order to be genuine, has to be extraordinary. What we need is to love without getting tired.  
(*Mother Teresa*)

«Подбери пару»

Соедините слова из левой колонки с подходящими словами из правой колонки.

birthday

gallery

sunny

food

sea

ring

art

chain

mountain

party

wedding

day



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Unforgettable Woman", с. 222.**

1. The Earharts moved to Chicago because the father was fired.
2. Amelia graduated from high school in 1915.
3. She took flying lessons and bought her first plane and in October 1922 she set a women's world record.
4. She attempted a round-the-world flight which failed when she was crossing the Pacific.

**Ключ к заданию, с. 223.**

What are you going to do at two?  
 What is he going to do?  
 Where are we going to be at three?  
 Where is she going to be?  
 Who are you going to see?  
 What are they going to say?  
 How is she going to go?  
 Where are students going to stay?

**Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 225.**

Birthday — party, sunny — day, sea — food, art — gallery,  
 mountain — chain, wedding — ring.



**Founder of Laker Airways**

Sir Freddie Laker was the pioneer of today's **low-cost air travel industry**. In 1977, he began his transatlantic Skytrain service flying passengers from London to New York. Tickets cost only £118, which was **one third of the price** of his competitors. The service was extremely popular and by the end of the first year, Skytrain had made profits of £3 million and the number of passengers from the UK to the USA had increased by 30 percent. Freddie Laker was born in August 6, 1922, and grew up in a small house with no bathroom, and his father left home when he was five. He started as a **floor-sweeper** in an aircraft factory and then studied aero-engineering. During his schooldays in England, Laker always told teachers that he wanted to be a millionaire. After World War II, he went into business as an aircraft dealer. Then, in the mid 1960s, he founded his own company — Laker Airways.

After the **success** of the early Skytrain, other airlines agreed to lower their prices to put Laker out of business. As a result, by 1982, Laker Airways **had gone bankrupt**. His last business was running a small airline in the Bahamas. He was married four times and had a daughter, Elaine, and a son.





**Слова и выражения:**

- low-cost air travel industry** — малобюджетные авиа-перевозки
- one third of the price** — одна треть цены
- floor-sweeper** — дворник
- success** — успех
- to go bankrupt** — обанкротиться

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.**

1. Freddie/the/of/pioneer/was/air/todays/travel/industry/Laker/low-cost. \_\_\_\_\_
2. only/tickets/£118/which/one/cost/the/third/of/price/was/of/the/competitors. \_\_\_\_\_
3. service/the/popular/extremely/was. \_\_\_\_\_
4. house/Laker/up/a/grew/in/small. \_\_\_\_\_
5. when/his/father/Freddie/left/five/was/home. \_\_\_\_\_
6. worked/he/a/aircraft/floor-sweeper/as/in/factory/an. \_\_\_\_\_
7. always/Laker/told/teachers/his/he/a/would/millionaire/that/be. \_\_\_\_\_
8. because/Laker/went/of/Airways/competitors/the/bankrupt. \_\_\_\_\_

**Прошедшее длительное время Past Continuous**

Прошедшее длительное время образуется, как и настоящее длительное время, при помощи глагола *to be* и смыслового глагола с *-ing* окончанием. При этом глагол *to be* употребляется в форме прошедшего времени (*was, were*). Основной функцией Past Continuous является обозначение действий, протекающих в точно указанное время в прошлом (*yesterday morning, from 10 a.m. till 12 a.m.*).

Утверждение		Вопрос		Отрицание	
S + was/were + Ving.		was/were + S + Ving?		S + was/were + Ving.	
I	was	was	I	I	wasn't
You	were	were	you	You	weren't
We			we	We	
They			they	They	
He	was	was	he	He	wasn't
She			she	She	
It			it	It	

*Примечание.* S — subject (подлежащее), Ving — verb in Participle I (глагол в форме причастия I с окончанием *-ing*).



**Прочитайте диалог.  
Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы  
в Past Continuous.**

- Helen, are you free now?
- No, unfortunately not. I'm typing letters for my boss.
- But you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) it yesterday all day long.
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) from morning till evening yesterday. But we are preparing for the meeting.
- When I called you yesterday what \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do)?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to my boss about new details.
- I thought you were free.
- No, now we can't relax.
- All right. Keep in touch.

**Наиболее известные  
высказывания об обмане**

- All good is hard. All evil is easy. Dying, losing, cheating, and mediocrity is easy. Stay away from easy.  
*(Scott Alexander)*
- Amplifying acoustic instruments more than a little is really cheating, and everything becomes a compromise.  
*(Richard Thompson)*
- A guy who'd cheat on his wife would cheat at cards.  
*(Texas Guinan)*
- A man that ain't willin' to cheat for a poke don't want it bad enough.  
*(Larry McMurtry)*
- Eighty percent of married men cheat in America. The rest cheat in Europe.  
*(Jackie Mason)*



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Founder of Laker Airways", с. 228.**

1. Freddie Laker was the pioneer of today's low-cost air travel industry.
2. Tickets cost only £118, which was one third of the price of the competitors.
3. The service was extremely popular.
4. Laker grew up in a small house.
5. His father left home when Freddie was five.
6. He worked as a floor-sweeper in an aircraft factory.
7. Laker always told his teachers that he would be a millionaire.
8. Laker Airways went bankrupt because of the competitors.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 230.**

- No, unfortunately not. I'm typing letters for my boss.
- But you were doing it yesterday all day long.
- Yes, I was working from morning till evening yesterday. But we are preparing for the meeting.
- When I called you yesterday what were you doing?
- I was talking to my boss about new details.



**SMS Influence  
on Spelling Literacy**

SMS is very popular but is it sending the right message to young people and teachers? Some teachers believe that SMS is having a negative effect on young people's **literacy** skills. They say that texting is **preventing** young people **from** writing **properly**. Because texting is fast and users have **to be brief**, good grammar, spelling and sentence structure is forgotten. As a result, young SMS users are not able to write correct English. Other teachers, however, say that young people should be permitted to express themselves and that texting is just a modern **means of communication**. Teachers who want **to ban** it are "**old-fashioned**". One educational expert commented:

"Children need to learn to communicate in a range of ways."

A lot of teachers and lecturers **refer** to the story of the teenager who wrote an entire English essay in text language. Her essay started: "My summr hols wr CWOT. B4, we used 2go2 NY 2C my bro. ILNY, it's a gr8 plc." The translation of this is: "My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother. I love New York. It's a great place." Pretty puzzling, isn't it?





**Слова и выражения:**

- spelling** — правописание
- literacy** — грамотность
- properly** — тщательно
- to prevent from** — предотвращать что-либо
- to be brief** — коротко говоря, вкратце
- means of communication** — средства общения
- to ban** — запрещать
- old-fashioned** — устаревший
- to refer** — ссылаться

**Правильны ли следующие утверждения?**

		True	False
1.	SMS have a negative effect on the people's literacy skills.		
2.	Texting develops proper writing.		
3.	When we use texting we forget about proper grammar.		
4.	Texting is the same as text messaging.		
5.	Teachers who don't use texting — old-fashioned.		
6.	Texting is not a modern means of communication.		

**Возвратные местоимения**

Возвратные местоимения в английском языке образуются путем добавления окончания *-self* (в единственном числе) и *-selves* (во множественном числе) к притяжательным местоимениям *my, your, our*, личным местоимениям в объектном падеже *him, her, it, them* и неопределенному местоимению *one: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself*. Ударение в возвратных местоимениях падает на *-self, -selves*. Некоторые глаголы с возвратными местоимениями переводятся на русский язык возвратными глаголами с частицей *-ся (-сь)* (*I dressed myself*. Я одел(а)сь.)

**Заполните пропуски подходящим по смыслу возвратным местоимением.**

1. He wants to drive the car \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The children want to read the book \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Helen and Jane, do you want to wash dishes \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Henry, do you want to repair the radio \_\_\_\_\_?
5. We can install this program \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They can not do it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. She likes to make cakes \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I'm going to cook dinner \_\_\_\_\_.



## Аффрикаты

Аффрикаты (лат. *affricato* — притираю) — согласные, представляющие собой слитное сочетание смычного согласного с фрикативным, обычно того же места образования. Например, русские переднеязычные аффрикаты «ч» («ть» + «щ») и «ц» («т» + «с»), английские «j» («д» + «ж») и «x» («к» + «с»).

**Прочитайте поговорки, обращая внимание на произношение аффрикаттов: [tʃ], [dʒ].**

- |                                             |                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Such carpenters, such chips.             | 1. Видно мастера по работе.                                               |
| 2. A good Jack makes a good Jill.           | 2. У хорошего мужа и жена хороша.                                         |
| 3. Catch the bear before you sell his skin. | 3. Не убив медведя, шкуры не продавай. (Не дели шкуру неубитого медведя.) |
| 4. Children are poor men's riches.          | 4. Дети — богатство бедняков. (На что и клад, когда дети идут в лад.)     |

## «Утренняя газета»

**Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.**

Утренняя газета	
1.	Carlos Slim Tops Forbes Rich List
2.	Get Ready for Big Weather Changes
3.	Guide to the Scottish Parliament
4.	Brazil's Kuerten Named to International Tennis Hall of Fame
5.	Why Asteroid Panic Is on the Rise
6.	Experimental Drug Shows Promise Against Cushing's Disease
7.	Romantic Comedy to Open Tribeca Film Festival
8.	Market Exchange Rules Responsible for Wealth Concentration

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"SMS Influence on Spelling Literacy", с. 234.**

1. SMS have a negative effect on the people's literacy skills. **True**
2. Texting develops proper writing. **False**
3. When we use texting we forget about proper grammar. **True**
4. Texting is the same as text messaging. **True**
5. Teachers who don't use texting — old-fashioned. **True**
6. Texting is not a modern means of communication. **False**

**Ключ к заданию, с. 235.**

1. He wants to drive the car himself.
2. The children want to read the book themselves.
3. Helen and Jane, do you want to wash dishes yourselves?
4. Henry, do you want to repair the radio yourself?
5. We can install this program ourselves.
6. They can not do it themselves.
7. She likes to make cakes herself.
8. I'm going to cook dinner myself.

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 237.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
3	7	8	5
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
4	1	6	2



**Lifelong Learning**

Lifelong learning is the concept that it's never too soon or too late for learning, a way of thinking that many different organisations now believe in. Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, summed up this way of thinking when he said, "Learning is not a product of schooling, but the lifelong attempt to acquire it".

Lifelong learning provides **adults** with learning opportunities at all ages and in various contexts. In recent years, participation in adult education has increased in most European countries. One of the reasons why lifelong education has become important is the acceleration in the progress of science and technology. Despite the increased length of primary, secondary and higher education, the knowledge and skills gained there are usually not **sufficient** for a professional career over three or four **decades**. As an American educator has said, "Learning prepares us for change. More importantly, lifelong learning is about an attitude — that you can and should be open to new ideas, decisions, skills or behaviours. Lifelong learning does not accept the saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks".







**Слова и выражения:**

- to acquire** — приобретать
- adults** — взрослые
- sufficient** — достаточный
- decade** — десятилетие
- saying** — высказывание, афоризм, изречение

**Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.**

1. What is the main idea of lifelong learning?
  - a. It is never late for learning.
  - b. Learning takes much time.
  - c. The main idea is to learn alone.
  - d. It means to learn at home.
2. What is the average age for learning?
  - a. Average age is approximately 20-30 years old.
  - b. It is possible to learn at any age.
  - c. Only children can use this opportunity.
  - d. This is available for businessmen.
3. Why lifelong learning has become so popular?
  - a. Because of the available prices.
  - b. Because it is fashionable.
  - c. Because it is necessary to find a job.
  - d. Because of the acceleration in the scientific world.
4. What does the saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" mean?
  - a. It is better to teach puppies.
  - b. New tricks are very difficult for learning.
  - c. It is difficult to teach adults.
  - d. Adults are easy-going people.

**Глагол to be  
в прошедшем времени**

Глагол *to be* — неправильный глагол. В простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) он имеет две формы — *was, were*. Для образования отрицания с формами *was/were* необходимо ставить отрицательную частицу *not* после глагола. Чтобы задать вопрос, нужно поставить *was/were* перед подлежащим (местоимением или существительным).

Утверждение	Вопрос	Отрицание
I/he/she/it was ...	was I/he/she it ...?	I/he/she/it was not ...
You/we/they were ...	were you/we/they ...?	You/we/they were not ...

**Соедините вопросы с подходящими ответами.**

1. Were you at home yesterday?	a. No, it wasn't. The music was pretty bad.
2. Was Ryan in class yesterday?	b. Yes, she was. We were both there.
3. Was the concert good?	c. Yes, it was. Matt Damon is a great actor.
4. Was the movie interesting?	d. No, I wasn't. I was at the concert.
5. Was Susan at the library yesterday?	e. No, he wasn't. He was sick.



«Язык СМС и чата»

Какие слова и фразы зашифрованы в этих посланиях? Соедините две колонки.

1. EZ	a. Boring
2. BTW	b. Text me back
3. C U 2NITE O 2MORO	c. See you tonight or tomorrow
4. O ME	d. By the way
5. Zzzzzzzzz	e. Easy
6. TMB?	f. Kiss on the lips
7. KOTL	g. Ring me

Расшифруйте анаграммы.

1. — Can you help me to solve this ...? This word in "DOWN" means little pet.

C	R	D
W	S	O
O	S	R

2. This person rules the country.

E	E	N
D	S	T
R	I	P

3. She dances in the theatre.

B	R	A
A	E	N
L	I	L

4. — Can you give me his ... number?

O	E	P
N	H	L
E	T	E

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Lifelong Learning", с. 240.**

1. What is the main idea of lifelong learning?
  - a. It is never late for learning.
2. What is the average age for learning?
  - b. It is possible to learn at any age.
3. Why lifelong learning has become so popular?
  - d. Because of the acceleration in the scientific.
4. What does the saying "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" mean?
  - c. It is difficult to teach adults.

**Ключ к заданию, с. 241.**

1. Were you at home yesterday? — No, I wasn't. I was at the concert.
2. Was Ryan in class yesterday? — No, he wasn't. He was sick.
3. Was the concert good? — No, it wasn't. The music was pretty bad.
4. Was the movie interesting? — Yes, it was. Matt Damon is a great actor.
5. Was Susan at the library yesterday? — Yes, she was. We were both there.

**Ключ к заданию «Язык СМС и чата», с. 242.**

1. EZ — Easy. 2. BTW — By the way. 3. C U 2NITE O 2MORO — See you tonight or tomorrow. 4. O ME — Ring me. 5. Zzzzzzzz — Boring. 6. TMB — Text me back. 7. KOTL — Kiss on the lips.

**Ключ к заданию «Анаграммы», с. 243.**

1. Crossword. 2. President. 3. Ballerina. 4. Telephone.



**Sky City**

Tokyo has a major problem with overcrowding and a **lack of** green space. The Takenaka Corporation has proposed City 1000, a vertical city for the 21st century, as a solution.

The Sky City proposal consists of a building 1,000 metres tall (about three times the height of the Eiffel Tower in Paris and 400 metres wide at the base. It has a total floor area of eight square kilometres. It functions like a medium-sized city with housing, offices, **commercial facilities**, schools, parks and theatres. It provides for 35,000 full-time residents and 100,000 workers. Sky City 1000 hopes to provide all the services of a city in an **attractive** natural environment.

The building is made up of 14 dish-shaped levels stacked one upon the other. To get around such a large building high-speed lifts containing up to 70 people will be used in the building and a small train will run around the roof. Engineers have carried out tests using Tokyo's fire helicopter to see what the danger would be if there was a fire.

The main **advantage** of Sky City 1000 is that people would be able to get to work, the shops, and schools without getting in a car. However, some people would be scared to live in such a tall building, especially with Japan's **earthquake** problems.





**Слова и выражения:**

- a lack of** — нехватка чего-либо
- commercial facilities** — торговые предприятия
- attractive** — привлекательный
- advantage** — преимущество
- earthquake** — землетрясение

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. The major problems of Tokyo are overcrowding and a lack of green space. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Takenaka Corporation offered City 1000, a vertical city for the 21st century. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The building is 1,000 metres tall. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It is compared with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. This building is going to contain housing, offices, commercial facilities, schools, parks and theatres. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The main advantage of Sky City 1000 is that people would be able to get to work, the shops, and schools without getting in a car. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Глагол have (have got)**

Глагол *have (have got)* имеет значение «иметь», «обладать». Выражение *have got* чаще используется в разговорной речи. Выражения *have* и *have got* не всегда взаимозаменяемы. Так, *have got* употребляется только в настоящем времени. Для 3-го лица используется форма *has got*.

Наиболее употребляемые глагольные выражения с *have*: *to have a lesson, to have a lecture, to have a meeting, to have breakfast, to have lunch, to have dinner, to have a rest, to have a swim, to have a wash, to have a drink, to have a cigarette, to have a day off*.

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глагольными выражениями: *have a talk, have a break, have got*.**

*Cynthia*: Hi, Victor, do you think it's possible for us to \_\_\_\_\_ sometime today?

*Victor*: I'd love to, but I \_\_\_\_\_ a pretty tight schedule today.

*Cynthia*: Oh, what \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

*Victor*: Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ finish a report by ten. Then I have to drive to the airport to pick up a client of mine at eleven. After that, I'll have a meeting with him over lunch. I guess I won't \_\_\_\_\_ until two o'clock. But then from three until five, I have to attend a senior staff meeting.

*Cynthia*: Wow, see you next time then.

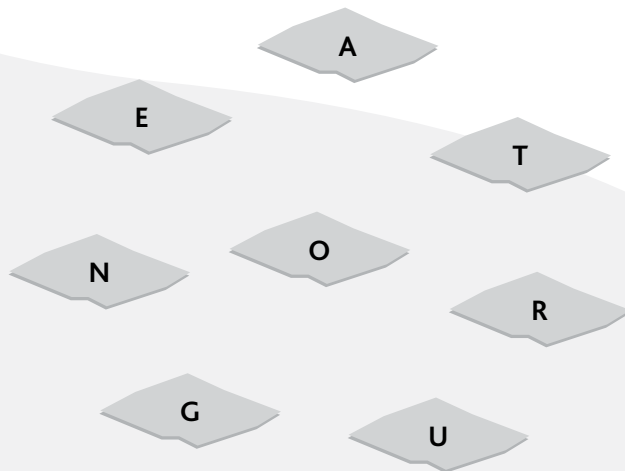


### Наиболее знаменитые английские поговорки о путешествиях

- |                                                                     |                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do (can be done) today. | 1. Сегодняшней работы на завтра не откладывай.         |
| 2. No great loss without some small gain.                           | 2. Нет худа без добра.                                 |
| 3. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.                        | 3. Была бы охота, а возможность найдется.              |
| 4. Nothing venture, nothing have.                                   | 4. Волков бояться — по дрова не ходить.                |
| 5. Tastes differ.                                                   | 5. О вкусах не спорят.                                 |
| 6. Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.                       | 6. Слушай больше, говори меньше.                       |
| 7. Good clothes open all doors.                                     | 7. По одежде встречают.                                |
| 8. Grasp all, lose all.                                             | 8. За двумя зайцами погонишься, ни одного не поймаешь. |
| 9. Haste makes waste.                                               | 9. Поспешись — даром время потеряешь.                  |
| 10. He dances well to whom fortune pipes.                           | 10. Кому счастье служит, тот ни о чем не тужит.        |

### «Хоровод»

Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.



Tour, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Sky City", с. 246.

1. What are the main problems in Tokyo?
2. What did Takenaka Corporation offer?
3. What is the height of the building?
4. What European monument is it compared to?
5. What facilities is it going to contain?
6. What is the main advantage of the city 1000?

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 247.

— Hi, Victor, do you think it's possible for us to have a talk sometime today?

— I'd love to, but I've got a pretty tight schedule today.

— Oh, what have you got?

— Well, I've got to finish a report by ten. Then I have to drive to the airport to pick up a client of mine at eleven. After that, I'll have a meeting with him over lunch. I guess I won't have a break until two o'clock. But then from three until five, I have to attend a senior staff meeting.

### Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 249.

Tour, tonn, none, router, gone, rom, note, oar, goat...



## The Big Apple

New York used to be the city that never sleeps. These days it's the city that never smokes, drinks or does anything naughty (at least, not in public). The Big Apple is quickly **turning into** the Forbidden Apple.

If you wanted a glass of wine with your picnic in Central Park, could you have one? No chance. Drinking alcohol in public **isn't allowed**. If you decided to feed the birds with the last **crumbs** of your sandwich, you could be arrested. **It's illegal**. If you went to a bar for a drink and a cigarette, that would be OK, wouldn't it? Er ... no. You can't smoke in public in New York City.

What's going on? Why is the city that used to be so **open-minded** becoming like this? The **mayor** of New York is behind it all. He has brought in a whole lot of new laws to stop citizens from doing what they want, when they want.

People are **outraged** but recent figures show that New York now has fewer crimes per 100,000 people than 193 other US cities. And it's true — it's safer, cleaner and more healthy than before. But **let's be honest** — who goes to New York for its clean streets?





**Слова и выражения:**

**to turn into** — превращаться во что-либо

**isn't allowed** — это незаконно

**It's illegal** — запрещено

**crumb** — крошка (хлеба)

**open-minded** — широких взглядов, непредубежденный

**mayor** — мэр (города)

**to be outraged** — быть возмущенным, негодовать

**let's be honest** — давайте будем честными

**Правильны ли следующие утверждения?**

		True	False
1.	New York is also called "Big Apple".		
2.	There were no changes in the city life.		
3.	It is allowed to drink beer in public.		
4.	The New York city used to be open-minded.		
5.	The mayor of New York decided to forbid smoking and drinking in public.		
6.	A number of crimes decreased in NY.		

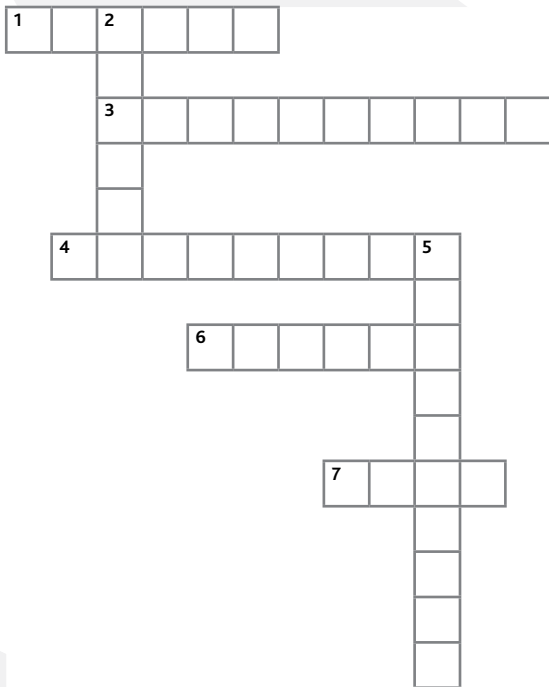
**Наиболее знаменитые высказывания о Нью-Йорке**

1. New York is a different country. Maybe it ought to have a separate government. Everybody thinks differently, they just don't know what the hell the rest of the United States is.  
*(Henry Ford)*
2. It's a town you come to for a short time.  
*(Ernest Hemingway)*
3. It'll be a great place if they ever finish it.  
*(O. Henry)*
4. New York is the biggest collection of villages in the world.  
*(Alistair Cooke)*
5. The city of right angles and tough, damaged people.  
*(Pete Hamill)*
6. The thing that impressed me then as now about New York ... was the sharp, and at the same time immense, contrast it showed between the dull and the shrewd, the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant ... the strong, or those who ultimately dominated, were so very strong, and the weak so very, very weak — and so very, very many.  
*(Theodore Dreiser)*



Разгадайте кроссворд.

Нью-Йорк



По горизонтали:

- 1. Статуя.
- 3. Набережная.
- 4. Космополитен .
- 6. Метро.
- 7. Парк.

По вертикали:

- 2. Бульвар.
- 5. Небоскреб.

Across:

- 1. A large sculpture made of stone or metal.
- 3. A stone wall built to prevent a river flooding an area.
- 4. A very large, heavily populated city.
- 6. An underground railway.
- 7. Green area in the city centre.

Down:

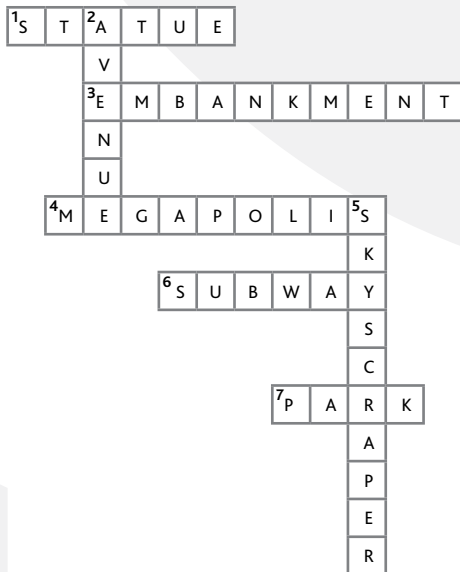
- 2. A broad road in a town or city.
- 5. A very tall building in a city.



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"The Big Apple", с. 252.**

1. New York is also called "Big Apple". **True**
2. There were no changes in the city life. **False**
3. It is allowed to drink beer in public. **False**
4. The New York city used to be open-minded. **True**
5. The mayor of New York decided to forbid smoking and drinking in public. **True**
6. A number of crimes decreased in NY. **True**

**Ответы на кроссворд «Нью-Йорк», с. 254-255.**



**The Engineering Dream**

Dubai is called so because it has a large number of engineering superprojects. The Gulf Emirate can now boast the largest snowdome in the world, built in the middle of the desert.

Ski Dubai is 85 metres high and 80 metres wide and cost \$272m. It has five **slopes** and 6,000 metric tons of snow, which covers the equivalent of three football pitches. One 400 metres, making the snowdome the Gulf's first mountain. It is so steep that engineers had to ensure there were no **avalanches**.

In the summer, outside temperatures **soar** over 40°C. During the day the temperature inside is maintained between -1°C and -2°C. The snow-making process is carried out at night when the temperatures inside the building are reduced to -8°C. Liquid water is used to create a cloud. The cloud is then **sprinkled** with tiny hard ice particles. This allows snow crystals to form. They fall from the cloud as real snow.

The **complexity** of this unique construction project means that materials from all over the world are used. For many of the locals it offers an exciting experience as it is the first time they have seen snow.





**Слова и выражения:**

- slope** — склон
- avalanche** — лавина
- to soar** — стремительно повышаться
- to sprinkle** — брызгать
- complexity** — сложность

**Соедините части предложений.**

1. They use	a. cost a fortune!
2. To build this unique bulding	b. is too high, up to 40°C.
3. In summer the temperature	c. liquid water to create a cloud.
4. While building engineers	d. even thought about avalanches.
5. The snowdome is	e. one of the superengineering projects in Dubai.
6. This project	f. they used materials from all over the world.
7. Native citizens have	g. exciting experience to both tourists and natives.
8. The snowdome in Dubai offers	h. never seen the snow before.

**Простое будущее время  
Future Simple**

Простое будущее время Future Simple употребляется для выражения:

1. Однократного действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем.
2. Регулярно повторяющихся действий в будущем.
3. Ряда последовательных действий в будущем.

На будущее время могут указывать такие обстоятельства времени: *tomorrow* (завтра), *next week* (на следующей неделе), *next year* (в будущем году), *in a week* (через неделю), *in a few days* (через несколько дней), *some day* (когда-нибудь), *one of these days* (на днях).

**Прочитайте диалог. Запишите подходящие по смыслу обстоятельства времени: *tomorrow, in an hour, next year, some day.***

- When are you going to send this letter?
- Maybe \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tomorrow? No way! You said you would do it \_\_\_\_\_. Now five hours passed and nothing?
- What's the difference if I do it \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_? I don't care.
- Hey, you! You are kidding! It's important letter and you are my secretary!
- No, not any more...I bought this firm and now I'm a boss!
- Oh my God... \_\_\_\_\_ the world will turn upside down.



### Наиболее употребимые английские сравнения

- |                                      |                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. As good as gold.                  | 1. Золотой (о характере); очень хорошо себя ведущий (особенно о ребенке). |
| 2. As drunk as a fiddler.            | 2. Совершенно пьяный.                                                     |
| 3. As easy as ABC, as easy as pie.   | 3. Очень легко, легче легкого, пара пустяков.                             |
| 4. As cheap as dirt.                 | 4. Дешевый как грязь; крайне дешевый.                                     |
| 5. As handsome as a young Greek god. | 5. Красив, как молодой греческий бог.                                     |
| 6. As fast as a hare.                | 6. Быстрый, как заяц; очень быстрый (об убегающем человеке).              |

Из предложенных слогов составьте 6 слов по теме «Прилагательные».

Слоги для составления слов:

- won
- ris
- beau
- easy
- turous
- sy
- dange
- bu
- going
- adven
- ky
- tiful
- derful
- rous



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"The Engineering Dream", с. 258.**

1. They use liquid water to create a cloud.
2. To build this unique bulding they used materials from all over the world.
3. In summer the temperature is too high, up to 40°C.
4. While building engineers even thought about avalanches.
5. The snowdome is one of the superengineering projects in Dubai.
6. This project cost a fortune!
7. Native citizens have never seen the snow before.
8. The snowdome in Dubai offers exciting experience to both tourists and natives.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 259.**

- When are you going to send this letter?
- Maybe tomorrow.
- Tomorrow? No way! You said you would do it in an hour.  
Now five hours passed and nothing?
- What's the difference if I do it tomorrow or next year you are my secretary!
- No, not any more... I bought this firm and now I'm a boss!
- Oh my God... Some day the world will turn upside down.

**Ключ к заданию «Прилагательные», с. 261.**

Beautiful, wonderful, risky, dangerous, easy-going, adventurous, busy.



**Homecoming**

"How many of these are yours?" asked the agent.

"These three," said Matthew, indicating the two suitcases and the typewriter case. He handed the agent his ticket folder. The agent took it to the ticket counter, **scribbled** something on the tags and attached them to the handles of Matthew's **luggage**. The bags moved down the **conveyor belt**. Matthew took his ticket folder, stuck it in his coat pocket and walked down the **concourse**.

There was a TV set in the terminal, and he walked over to a chair in front of it and sat down. His legs hurt, whether from fear or from something like the flu, he didn't know. His eyes hurt too; he had spent most of the previous afternoon and evening arguing with the headmaster and then packing — very little sleep. He shut his eyes now but was afraid to fall asleep for fear of missing his flight. That's why he concentrated on gate number and boarding time, on other flights' destinations, pretty girls, anything else... Then he got up and began to walk slowly towards his **boarding area**. He was to fly Eastern Airlines to Chicago.





**Слова и выражения:**

- to scribble** — небрежно написать
- luggage** — багаж
- conveyor belt** — лента транспортера
- concourse** — главный вестибюль вокзала
- boarding area** — посадка на самолет

**Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How many bags did Matthew have? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did an agent do with Matthew's bags? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did Matthew decide to wait for the plane? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How was he feeling that day? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Did he sleep good the previous night? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What was he about to do? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where was he to fly? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Could Matthew type? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Образование будущего времени Future Simple**

Будущее время образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов *shall* (в 1-м лице единственного и множественного числа) и *will* — во 2-м и 3-м лицах. В американском варианте языка во всех лицах употребляется *will*. В современном британском языке в 1-м лице допустимо употреблять как *shall*, так и *will*. Как правило, они не различимы, так как в речи и на письме сокращаются до 'll.

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски: will, shall.**

- Hey, Peter, are you busy now?
- Yes, I'm. What?
- I think there is somebody at the door.
- Can you hear the door ring?
- Yes. But all right, stay here I \_\_\_\_\_ open it.
- All right. Who is it?
- A representative of cable TV. They say we \_\_\_\_\_ have more channels soon.
- Really? I don't care but I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ like it a lot.
- Surely, I \_\_\_\_\_.



**Наиболее известные английские поговорки о доме**

- |                                                                               |                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. East or West — home is best.                                               | 1. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.                                                  |
| 2. There is no place like home.                                               | 2. Свой уголок хоть боком пролезть — все лучше.                                    |
| 3. Home is where the heart is.                                                | 3. Дом там, где твое сердце.                                                       |
| 4. An Englishman's home is his castle.                                        | 4. Дом — моя крепость.                                                             |
| 5. Home Sweet Home.                                                           | 5. Дом, милый дом.                                                                 |
| 6. Charity begins at Home.                                                    | 6. Хочешь быть благодетелем, начинай с собственного дома.                          |
| 7. He makes his home where the living is best.                                | 7. Там, где нам лучше всего живется, и есть наш дом.                               |
| 8. It matters less to a person where they are born than where they can live.  | 8. Не столь важно, где вы родились, а где вы живете.                               |
| 9. A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home. | 9. Сотни мужчин могут разбить лагерь, но только женщина сможет создать уют в доме. |
| 10. Love makes a house a home.                                                | 10. Любовь превращает жилие в дом.                                                 |

**«Утренняя газета»**

Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.

Утренняя газета	
1.	Smaller School Classes Leads to Better Student Outcomes and Higher Wages
2.	Toyota to Recall 681,500 Vehicles
3.	Banned Pair "Could Compete in Olympics"
4.	Peaceful Protests Against Animal Testing Are on the Rise
5.	Health Tip: Coping With Diabetes
6.	Surgical Treatment for Epilepsy Should Not Be Viewed as a Last Resort, Study Shows
7.	Is it Time for Republicans to Elect the Most Conservative Candidate?
8.	Picasso Painting Worth \$80 Million Up for Sale in UK

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature



**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Homecoming", с. 264.**

1. He had three bags.
2. He moved them down the conveyor belt.
3. He went to the concourse to wait for the plane.
4. He was feeling bad.
5. He slept not enough.
6. He was about to sleep.
7. He was fly to to Chicago.
8. Yes, he could.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 265.**

- Can you hear the door ring?
- Yes. Stay here I will open it.
- All right. Who is it?
- A representative of cabel TV. They say we will have more channels soon.
- Really? I don't care but I'm sure you will like it a lot.
- Surely, I will.

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 267.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
7	8	1	6
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
3	2	5	4



**Thoughts in the Air**

I went by plane quite often. My business was the most famous business centers as Rome, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Moscow. I sometimes travelled once a month between these cities. I'm a big fan of extreme feelings so I liked flying, the **incandescence** of the sky at high altitudes. I liked all eastern flights where you can see from the changes of time when the night moves over the continent, when it is four o'clock by your California watch, the housewives of New York City are doing house chores and the **flight attendant** in the plane is passing a second round of beverages. Toward the end of the flight, the air is stale. You are tired and there is a momentary feeling of **estrangement**.

Flying through the dark night I saw a formation, a race of light. There was no shore in that part of the world but it seemed to be the emergence of a new world, a new universe, a gentle hint at my own **obsolescence**, the lateness of my time of life, and my inability change anything in the past. It was a pleasant feeling, completely free of **regret and sorrow**, the one which might be understood by my sons.



**Слова и выражения:**

**incandescence** — накал  
**flight attendant** — стюардесса  
**estrangement** — отчужденность  
**obsolescence** — старение  
**regret** — сожаление

**Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.**

1. The main hero likes flying ...
  - a. because he used to be a pilot.
  - b. because of the incandescence of the sky.
  - c. because he owns an airline company.
  - d. because he likes clouds.
2. Between Rome, New York, San Francisco he travels ...
  - a. once a month.
  - b. every week.
  - c. very often.
  - d. very seldom.
3. He also likes to watch ...
  - a. a flight attendant serve the dinner.
  - b. other passengers talking.
  - c. the landscapes through the window.
  - d. the time changes crossing two continents.
4. Once he saw a formation which reminded him ...
  - a. the emergence of a new world.
  - b. fluffy clouds.
  - c. a plane.
  - d. something strange.

**Основные различия в произношении английской и русской речи****1. Гласные звуки**

В английском языке различают длинные и краткие звуки, что несвойственно русскому языку. В английском произношении следует строго соблюдать это различие, т. к. от долготы гласной зависит смысл слова (*port* [pɔ:t] *порт* — *pot* [pɒt] *горшок*; *sheep* [ʃi:p] *овца* — *ship* [ʃɪp] *корабль*).

**2. Согласные звуки**

В русском языке принято «оглушать» конечные звонкие согласные, вместо них произносить соответствующие глухие, например: *хлеб* произносим как [хлеп], *флаг* — как [флак], *лев* — как [леф]. В английском языке конечные звонкие согласные оглушать нельзя, так как это приводит к изменению значения слова: *bed* [bed] *кровать* — *bet* [bet] *пари*; *bad* [bæd] *плохо* — *bat* [bæt] *летучая мышь*; *had* [hæd] *имел* — *hat* [hæt] *шляпа*.

В русском языке наблюдается явление смягчения согласных (палатализация), когда наравне с твердыми согласными существуют соответствующие мягкие, что имеет словоразличительный характер: *кон* — *коть*, *вес* — *вьес*. В английском языке согласные не смягчаются и всегда произносятся твердо. Произнося русское «люблю», англичанин произнесет «лубли».



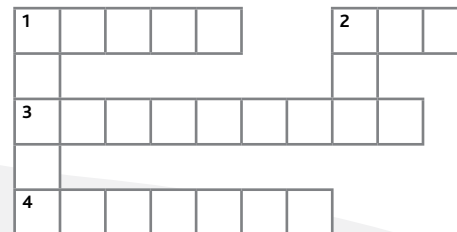


**Наиболее известные высказывания о природе**

- He that plants trees loves others besides himself.  
(*Thomas Fuller*)
- Woodman spare that tree! Touch not a single bough!  
In youth it sheltered me, And I'll protect it now.  
(*George Pope Morris*)
- Come forth into the light of things Let nature be your teacher.  
(*William Wordsworth*)
- The chessboard is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature, the players on the other side is hidden from us.  
(*Thomas Henry Huxley*)
- When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.  
(*John Muir*)
- How I do love the earth. I feel it thrill under my feet.  
I feel somehow as if it were conscious of my love, as if something passed into my dancing blood from it.  
(*James Russell Lowell*)

**Разгадайте кроссворд.**

**Путешествие самолетом**



**По горизонтали:**

1. Самолет. 2. Небо. 3. Молния. 4. Гром.

**По вертикали:**

1. Пилот. 2. Солнце.

**Across:**

1. We can cross continents in the sky by this. 2. The space around the earth. 3. When it rains it is an electrical flash in the sky. 4. Loud noise that we hear from the sky after a flash of lightning.

**Down:**

1. He flies the plane. 2. The star round which the earth orbits.

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Thoughts in the Air", с. 270.**

1. The main hero likes flying because of the incandescence of the sky.
2. Between Rome, New York, San Francisco he travels very often.
3. He also likes to watch the time changes crossing two continents.
4. Once he saw a formation which reminded him the emergence of a new world.

**Ответы на кроссворд  
«Путешествие самолетом», с. 273.**

1	P	L	A	N	E	2	S	K	Y
	I						U		
3	L	I	G	H	T	N	I	N	G
	O								
4	T	H	U	N	D	E	R		

**His Last Invention**

Alfred Nobel, the Swedish **inventor** and manufacturer had no family, no real friends and suffered from ill health. Almost everything he invented served **military purposes**. His greatest achievement was the invention of dynamite. After his brother was killed by an explosion in his laboratory, Alfred Nobel said:

"We could **hardly** expect that a new explosive could be made without loss of human life."

He understood how dreadful his inventions were. But he easily forgot his worries, saying:

"The things we develop are terrible indeed, but they are so interesting theoretically and so perfect technically that it makes them even more attractive."

One morning, while looking through a French newspaper, Alfred Nobel read about... his own death (it was soon after his brother died). Here was a chance to see what people really thought of him. The paper **described** his inventions as "terrible means of destruction" and he was named "a dynamite king" and "a merchant of death".

He decided to use all his money (about two million pounds) for some noble purpose.

According to his will, prizes for "the most outstanding achievements" in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Fight for Peace are awarded every year. Nobel prizes became the highest international scientific **awards**.





**Слова и выражения:**

- inventor** — изобретатель
- military purposes** — военные цели
- hardly** — вряд ли
- to describe** — описывать
- award** — присужденная награда, премия

**Расставьте слова в правильном порядке и запишите предложения.**

1. Nobel/have/many/family/didn't/and/friends/Alfred. \_\_\_\_\_
2. was/main/invention/his/dynamite. \_\_\_\_\_
3. accident/was/an/there/a/laboratory/in. \_\_\_\_\_
4. was/he/dreadful/sure/all/his/that/are/inventions. \_\_\_\_\_
5. at/Alfred/working/his/kept/innovations/Nobel. \_\_\_\_\_
6. he/people/once/a/read/and/realized/didn't/like/newspaper/that/him. \_\_\_\_\_
7. purposes/he/to/use/decided/his/for/money/noble. \_\_\_\_\_
8. awards/Nobel/became/prizes/the/international/highest/scientific. \_\_\_\_\_

**Употребление глаголов shall/will**

В разговорном британском варианте английского языка при образовании форм будущего времени в 1-м лице единственного и множественного числа глагол *will* под влиянием американского варианта вытесняет глагол *shall*. При этом *shall* сохраняется в вопросах (просьбах) дать указание, совет или разрешение, а также в случаях, когда говорящий вызывается сделать что-либо.

Shall I see you tomorrow? Will I see you tomorrow?	Увидимся завтра? ( <i>Первое</i> – просьба о разрешении; <i>второе</i> – просто вопрос о действиях завтра)
Shall we dance? Will we dance?	Потанцуем? ( <i>Первое</i> – приглашение танцевать; <i>второе</i> – просто вопрос)
Shall I translate?	Мне перевести? ( <i>говорящий проявляет инициативу; спрашивает указания</i> )

**Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски глаголами: will, shall.**

- Mrs. Franklin, you are carrying so heavy bag! \_\_\_\_\_ I help you with it?
- Oh, dear! It is so kind of you. Thank you.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we take a taxi to get to your house?
- It's not necessary, my house is very close, over there.
- I see. Let's go then. Hold my arm.
- Thank you. I'm very glad I met you today.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ always be at your disposal as it happens.



### Наиболее известные высказывания об английском языке

- Even if you do learn to speak correct English, whom are you going to speak it to?  
(Clarence Darrow)
- England and America are two countries separated by a common language.  
(George Bernard Shaw)
- If the English language made any sense, a catastrophe would be an apostrophe with fur.  
(Doug Larson)
- The English have no respect for their language, and will not teach their children to speak it.  
(George Bernard Shaw)
- Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the king's English.  
(William Shakespeare)



### «Подбери пару»

Соедините слова,  
противоположные по значению.

professional

noise

pleasant

village

delicious

relations

international

food

strange

worker

native

meeting

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"His Last Invention", с. 276.**

1. Alfred Nobel didn't have family and many friends.
2. His main invention was dynamite.
3. There was an accident in a laboratory.
4. He was sure that all his inventions are dreadful.
5. Alfred Nobel kept working at his innovations.
6. Once he read a newspaper and realized that people didn't like him.
7. He decided to use his money for noble purposes.
8. Nobel prizes became the highest international scientific awards.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 277.**

- Mrs. Franklin, you are carrying so heavy bag! Shall I help you with it?
- Oh, dear! It is so kind of you. Thank you.
- Shall we take a taxi to get to your house?
- It's not necessary, my house is very close, over there.
- I see. Let's go then. Hold my arm.
- Thank you. I'm very glad I met you today.
- I will always be at your disposal as it happens.

**Ключ к заданию «Подбери пару», с. 279.**

Professional — worker, pleasant — meeting, delicious — food, international — relations, strange — noise, native — village.

**Impact of Advertising**

**Advertising** is about creating images, and this is especially true when advertising food and drink. To sell food successfully, it must look appetizing. Milk must look cold, bread must look freshly-baked, fruit must look ripe and juicy. Television advertising of food often uses movement. Apparently, food looks especially appetizing if it moves. Chocolate sauce looks more **delicious** when you see it being **poured** over ice cream than if it is in a jug. Sound effects — but not background music — also help to sell food: sausages **sizzling** in a frying pan are mouth-watering.

The colour of food and the colour of packaging is also very important. If the colour of the food looks wrong, people won't eat it because they associate food with certain colours. Other unpopular food colours are purple, grey and in some cases, white.

How people expect something to taste often influences how it actually does taste. Researchers gave some mineral water to two groups of people. They told one group that the water was mineral water and asked: "What does it **taste** like?" The answer was: "It tastes nice." Then the researchers told the other group that the mineral water was tap water. This second group said the water tasted a bit strange and not very nice.

So it seems to be true, image is everything.





### Слова и выражения:

- advertising** — рекламная деятельность
- delicious** — очень вкусный
- to pour** — наливать
- to sizzle** — шипеть (при жаренье, запекании, сжигании)
- to taste** — иметь вкус

### Соедините части предложений.

1. Advertising helps	a. often uses movement.
2. To sell something fast	b. the colour for packaging.
3. Television advertising of food	c. was not mineral.
4. It is important to choose	d. shouldn't be used for advertising.
5. Unpopular food colours	e. for selling industry.
6. The water for the experiment	f. are purple, grey and in some cases, white.
7. Image is very important	g. it should look appetizing.
8. Background music	h. to create images for different goods.

### Виды наречий

В английском языке, как и в русском, наречием называется часть речи, которая обозначает признак действия, состояния или качества. По своей структуре наречия делятся на:

1. Простые, состоящие только из одного корня (*now* — сейчас, *well* — хорошо, *there* — там).
2. Производные, в состав которых входят суффиксы и префиксы (*orally* — устно, *indeed* — действительно).
3. Сложные, состоящие из нескольких корней (*anyhow* (*any + how*) — как-то, *everywhere* (*every + where*) — везде).
4. Составные, состоящие из нескольких слов (*by all means* — обязательно, *for ever* — навсегда, *in a friendly way* — дружески, *as far as* — насколько).

В предложении наречия выполняют функцию обстоятельства.

### Прочитайте диалог. Заполните пропуски пропущенными наречиями: *as far as, now, everywhere, there, by all means, as far as*.

- What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm reading a gloss magazine "Cosmopolitan".
- I see. I am looking for it \_\_\_\_\_ and you've got it.
- Sorry. Do you want to read it?
- Not \_\_\_\_\_. Put it on my table over \_\_\_\_\_.
- All right, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do you know where my keys are?
- \_\_\_\_\_ I know they are in you bad as usual.
- Ok, I'm so absent-minded.



**Отгадайте загадки.**

1. What are two things people never eat before breakfast?

---

2. What has a neck, but no head?

---

3. Why is number six afraid ?

---

4. What can't be used until it's broken?

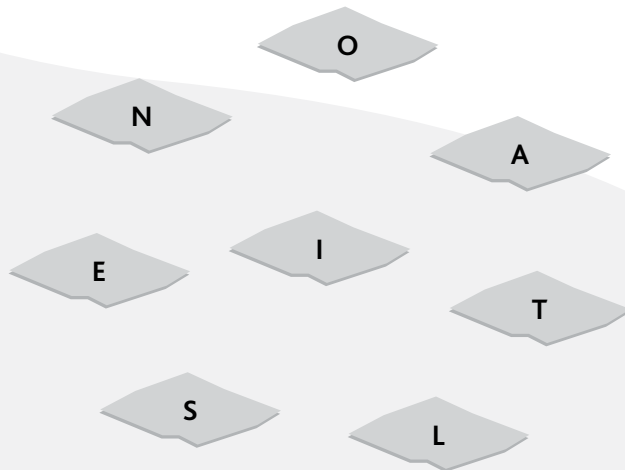
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5. What did zero say to eight?

---



**Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.**



Tile, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Ключ к заданию по тексту "Impact of Advertising", с. 282.

1. Advertising helps to create images for different goods.
2. To sell something fast it should look appetizing.
3. Television advertising of food often uses movement.
4. It is important to choose the colour for packaging.
5. Unpopular food colours are purple, grey and in some cases, white.
6. The water for the experiment was not mineral.
7. Image is very important for selling industry.
8. Background music shouldn't be used for advertising.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 283.

- What are you doing now?
- I'm reading a gloss magazine "Cosmopolitan".
- I see. I am looking for it everywhere and you've got it.
- Sorry. Do you want to read it?
- Not now. Put it on my table over there.
- All right, by all means.
- Do you know where my keys are?
- As far as I know they are in you bad as usual.

### Ключ к заданию «Загадки», с. 284.

1. Lunch and supper.
2. A bottle.
3. Because seven eight nine (seven ate nine).
4. An egg.
5. Nice belt. (The 8 looks like a 0 with a belt around its waist.)

### Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 285.

Tie, die, silent, pilot, oil, site, aile, tile, line...

## Circles on the Ground

**Circles** have appeared all over the West of England every summer for the past ten years. Farmers have woken up in the morning to find strange, almost perfect circles in the middle of their cornfields. Now all sorts of people are trying to explain how the circles are formed. So far no one has given a **satisfactory** answer.

The **circles** vary from two metres to about forty metres in diameter. The Americans, the Canadians and the Japanese are becoming extremely interested because circles have appeared in their countries as well.

There have been many explanations for the circles. Some people have suggested that the circles are made by tractors (but there are never any marks of tractor wheels). Others think that they might be the result of helicopters hovering over the cornfields, or even that they could be the marks from alien spaceships. One **witness** reported that she heard **buzzing** sounds which "sounded like helicopters" and saw "strange little lights" which looked like "lots of candles." There has even been a **suggestion** that the marks come from lovesick hedgehogs running round in circles! On the other hand they may simply be a **hoax**.







### Слова и выражения:

- to appear** — появляться
- satisfactory** — удовлетворительно
- circles** — круги
- witness** — свидетель
- to buzz** — гудеть, жужжать
- suggestion** — предложение
- hoax** — обман, ложь

### Правильны ли следующие утверждения?

		True	False
1.	Circles have appeared all over the world.		
2.	There are many answers to the question about the circles.		
3.	Some people believed that helicopters made them.		
4.	American and Japanese scientists became interested in circles.		
5.	Circles were different in their size.		
6.	Animals were mentioned in the text.		

### Степени сравнения наречий

Некоторые наречия образа действия и времени имеют сравнительную и превосходную степень сравнения.

Степени сравнения односложных наречий образуются так же, как и степени сравнения односложных прилагательных, т. е. при помощи прибавления к основе наречия суффикса *-er* в сравнительной степени и суффикса *-est* в превосходной степени: *late — later — latest; fast — faster — fastest*.

Степени сравнения многосложных наречий образуются так же, как и степени сравнения многосложных прилагательных, т. е. при помощи слов *more* в сравнительной степени и *most* в превосходной степени: *necessarily — more necessarily — most necessarily; carefully — more carefully — most carefully*.

Запомните наречия, степени сравнения которых образуются путем изменения корневой гласной или основы слова:

<i>well</i> — хорошо	<i>better</i> — лучше	<i>best</i> — лучше всего
<i>badly</i> — плохо	<i>worse</i> — хуже	<i>worst</i> — хуже всего
<i>little</i> — мало	<i>less</i> — менее	<i>least</i> — меньше всего
<i>much</i> — много	<i>more</i> — более	<i>most</i> — наиболее, больше всего
<i>far</i> — далеко	<i>further/ farther</i> — дальше	<i>furthest/ farthest</i> — дальше всего



**Прочитайте диалог. Образуйте наречие от прилагательного и впишите его соответствующую форму.**

- Antony, your results are poor this term. You have to study \_\_\_\_\_ (careful).
- I know, Mrs. Wilson. I'm sorry.
- But what is happening with you? You always studied \_\_\_\_\_ (good).
- It's true. I've got some family problems.
- Oh, I see.
- I understand that having high scores is \_\_\_\_\_ (necessary).
- I'm glad you get it. If you need my help, \_\_\_\_\_ you are welcome.
- Thank you, Mrs. Wilson, I appreciate it \_\_\_\_\_ (much) of all.



**Найдите и обведите 12 слов по теме «Знаки Зодиака».**

Овен, Телец, Близнецы, Рак, Лев, Дева, Весы, Скорпион, Стрелец, Козерог, Водолей, Рыбы.

S	H	I	A	K	Y	K	T	Y	U	P
C	A	P	R	I	C	O	R	N	T	I
O	V	L	I	V	I	R	G	I	N	S
R	T	L	E	O	D	N	N	B	A	C
P	A	V	S	R	A	G	E	S	D	E
I	U	A	A	Q	U	A	R	I	U	S
O	R	C	A	N	C	E	R	U	R	O
N	U	A	C	O	G	E	M	I	N	I
V	S	T	G	H	J	K	D	A	S	D
V	Y	E	C	C	L	I	B	R	A	M
S	A	G	I	T	T	A	R	I	U	S

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Circles on the Ground", с. 288.**

1. Circles have appeared all over the world. **True**
2. There are many answers to the question about the circles.  
**False**
3. Some people believed that helicopters made them. **True**
4. American and Japanese scientists became interested  
on circles. **True**
5. Circles were different in their size. **True**
6. Animals were mentioned in the text. **True**

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 290.**

- Antony, your results are poor this term. You have to study more carefully.
- ... But what is happening with you? You always studied better.
- ... I understand that having high scores is more necessarily.
- .... Thank you, Mrs. Wilson, I appreciate it most of all.

**Ключ к заданию «Знаки Зодиака», с. 291.**

Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgin, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces.

S	H	I	A	K	Y	K	T	Y	U	P
C	A	P	R	I	C	O	R	N	T	I
O	V	L	I	V	I	R	G	I	N	S
R	T	L	E	O	D	N	N	B	A	C
P	A	V	S	R	A	G	E	S	D	E
I	U	A	A	Q	U	A	R	I	U	S
O	R	C	A	N	C	E	R	U	R	O
N	U	A	C	O	G	E	M	I	N	I
V	S	T	G	H	J	K	D	A	S	D
V	Y	E	C	C	L	I	B	R	A	M
S	A	G	I	T	T	A	R	I	U	S



**What Makes People Happy**

**Soap operas** may be full of crime, arguing, but watching them regularly might make you happier, according to Dr. Michael Argyle and Dr. Luo Lu from the Department of Experimental Psychology at Oxford University.

**Soap addicts** may get more pleasure out of life because they feel they belong to the **imaginary** communities whose lives they follow day by day.

The psychologists **questioned** 131 people on their leisure activities.

"Those who watch a lot of TV are less happy," said Dr. Argyle, "In fact they are likely to be bored. But those who watch a lot of soaps are an exception. The soaps show a cosy, supportive world which they can join."

"People who have been watching the same soap opera for 20 years often feel they know the characters better than some of their friends," he said.

"I'm too busy to watch soap operas and my wife likes films," he added, "but we are happy."

**Apart from** soap watchers, the team also found that people who belong to a team or a club tend to be happier for the same reason: they have a sense of belonging to a community.

Dr. Argyle said:

"We found that extroverts are happier than introverts because of their leisure activities. Those who go to noisy dances and parties also tend to be happy."



**Слова и выражения:**

- soap opera** — сериал  
**addict** — заядлый любитель; приверженец  
**imaginary** — воображаемый  
**to question** — опрашивать  
**apart from** — кроме

**Выберите правильный ответ на вопрос.**

- How do soap operas influence on people?
  - They make people happier.
  - They help people to relax.
  - They help to solve problems.
  - They make people waste people's time.
- What sort of experiment did the psychologist conduct?
  - They shut new soap operas.
  - They questioned 131 people.
  - They offered some people free of charge tickets for the cinema.
  - They sent letters to many people.
- What communities do people belong to?
  - They belong to social parties.
  - They belong to imaginary communities.
  - They belong to social nets.
  - They belong to different brotherhoods.
- Why are extroverts are happier than introverts?
  - Because they believe in themselves.
  - Because they make friends easily.
  - Because they have leisure activities.
  - Because they don't watch TV.

**Употребление будущего длительного время Future Continuous**

Будущее длительное время употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет происходить в какой-то определенный момент в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен такими словами, как *at seven o'clock tomorrow* (в семь часов завтра), *at the same time next week-end* (в это же самое время на следующей неделе).

Пример. *Tomorrow at the same time I will be having an interview at the international company.*

**Прочитайте диалог. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму Future Continuous.**

- Well, dear, finally we are free and now can pack our things for our holidays.  
 — Yes, what a pleasure!  
 — Imagine, at the same time tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (to lie) on the beach and \_\_\_\_\_ (to sunbathe).  
 — Remember that next Saturday at 10 a.m. we \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) your parents at the airport.  
 — I forgot. Thank you that you told me about it.  
 — I know that you can be absent-minded.



**Наиболее известные поговорки о дружбе**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. One loyal friend is worth ten thousand relatives.</p> <p>2. Books and friends should be few but good. Книг и друзей должно быть мало, но хороших.</p> <p>3. Friendship isn't a big thing — it's a million little things.</p> <p>4. One learns people through the heart, not the eyes or the intellect.</p> <p>5. The only unsinkable ship is friendship.</p> <p>6. A friend is, as it were, a second self.</p> | <p>1. Один близкий друг стоит десяти тысяч родственников.</p> <p>2. Книг и друзей должно быть мало, но хороших.</p> <p>3. Дружба это не что-то одно большое — это множество мелочей.</p> <p>4. Люди познаются через сердце, а не глаза или интеллект.</p> <p>5. Только непотопляемый корабль может называться дружбой.</p> <p>6. Друг, можно сказать, это второе я.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Из предложенных слогов составьте 6 слов по теме «Еда».

straw mus  
pars auber  
ton mut  
pine- apple  
gine ley  
berry sel

**Ключ к заданию по тексту**  
**"What Makes People Happy", с. 294.**

1. How do soap operas influence on people?
  - a. They make people happier.
2. What sort of experiment do the psychologist conduct?
  - b. They questioned 131 people.
3. What communities do people belong to?
  - b. They belong to imaginary communities.
4. Why are extroverts are happier than introverts?
  - c. Because they have leisure activities.

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 295.**

- Well, dear, finally we are free and now can pack our things for our holidays.
- Yes, what a pleasure!
- Imagine, at the same time tomorrow we will be lying on the beach and sunbathing.
- Remember that next Saturday at 10 a.m. we will be meeting your parents at the airport.
- I forgot. Thank you that you told me about it.
- I know that you can be absent-minded.

**Ключ к заданию «Еда», с. 297.**

Strawberry, mutton, parsley, aubergne, pine-apple, mussel.



**Sun Signs**

How often do you turn to the page in a magazine or newspaper to read your **sun sign**? Are you **interested** in knowing more about astrology? Some day you might want to the complete of your personal natal (that is birth) chart. **Meanwhile** to understand your sun sign is important first step. This shouldn't be confused with the information you get in your horoscope in magazines and newspapers. They often be accurate but they're certainly not always so.

The sun isn't the only factor of influence on human **behaviour** and character, but it's very important. True, sun signs can be wrong if they're used without examining them carefully. In other words we must analyse them. But people who have studied them, astrologists, are very good at giving quick reliable information about people. There are no dangers in using sun sign knowledge if you keep **reminding** yourself that they might be only 80% accurate. However, people are different. There are some people who have difficulty in taking any of this seriously, while others really enjoy studying it. If you are one of these people, understanding the twelve sun signs will literally change your life. It will allow you to understand people you've never even met. You'll soon feel closer to strangers, as well as to friends.





**Слова и выражения:**

- sun sign** — знак зодиака
- to be interested in** — быть заинтересованным в чем-либо
- meanwhile** — тем временем
- behaviour** — поведение
- to remind** — напоминать

**Составьте вопросы, на которые данные предложения будут ответами.**

1. We read about them in magazines and newspapers. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It's not always accurate information in horoscopes. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There are twelve of them. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Many factors influence on the human character, not only the sun. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. If we study our own natal chart. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. They are astrologists. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We call it birth chart. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. This knowledge may help people to make friends and communicate with strangers. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Образование будущего длительного времени Future Continuous**

Будущее длительное время образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в будущем простом времени (*shall be, will be*) и смыслового глагола с *-ing* окончанием (Participle I).

Утверждение		Вопрос		Отрицание				
S + will be + Ving.		will be +S + Ving?		S + won't be +Ving.				
I	will be	painting:	will be	I	painting?	I	hadn't	painting:
You				you		You		
We	will be		will be	we		We	hadn't	
They				they		They		
He				he		He		
She	will be		will be	she		She	hadn't	
It			it	It				

*Примечание.* S — subject (подлежащее), Ving — verb in Participle I (глагол в форме причастия первой формы с окончанием *-ing*).



**Прочитайте диалог.**

**Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму Future Continuous.**

- So, Lindy, is everything ready for meeting the delegation from Spain?
- Yes, Mr. Rowanberry, everything is arranged.
- Good, very good. What is the plan?
- Tomorrow from 10 a.m. up to 12 a.m. we \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) them at Heathrow Airport.
- What hotel \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (to stay) for our two days' workshop?
- The Grandplaza Hotel.
- Right choice. What else?
- In the evening from 6 to 8 p.m. we all \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) negotiations and then after that dinner at the restaurant in the hotel.
- Excellent. Deal!

**«Утренняя газета»**

**Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.**

Утренняя газета	
1.	Beach Volleyball Boss Eyes Change
2.	Nordic Trees "Survived Ice Age"
3.	How to Generate More Realistic Images of Clothes
4.	MTV Debuting New Hip-hop Show after "Dance Crew"
5.	Brazil "Overtakes UK's Economy"
6.	Spanking and Genetics May Increase Childhood Aggression
7.	Government Offers NHS Concessions
8.	Incorrect Cancer Diagnosis for Nine Women Is More Than an Oversight

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature





**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Sun Signs", с. 300.**

1. Where do we usually read about our sun signs?
2. Is it always the accurate data in horoscopes?
3. How many are there sun signs?
4. What factors influence on human character?
5. How can we study our sun signs?
6. Who are the people who study sun signs?
7. How do we call personal natal data?
8. How can sun sign knowledge help people in daily life?

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 302.**

- So, Lindy, is everything ready for meeting the delegation from Spain?
- Yes, Mr. Rowanberry, everything is arranged.
- Good, very good. What is the plan?
- Tomorrow from 10 a.m. up to 12 a.m. we will be meeting them at Heathrow Airport.
- What hotel will they be staying for our two days' workshop?
- The Grandplaza Hotel.
- Right choice. What else?
- In the evening from 6 to 8 p.m. we all will be having negotiations and then after that dinner at the restaurant in the hotel.
- Excellent. Deal!

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 303.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
7	4	6	3
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
1	5	8	2



**The Unusual Test**

Once the American President decided to check who was the best among his **investigating** organisations. So, he invited the **representatives** of CIA, FBI and **LAPD** and said what he wanted to do. The President gave them a task to find a rabbit in a forest, which he was going to release. Everybody agreed and got down to work. The first was CIA. Their agents entered the forest, placed **bugs** everywhere, interviewed all forest inhabitants and after two months of work they were able to make a conclusion — rabbits didn't **exist**. The second group was FBI. They were in the forest for two weeks and left it after burning and killing everything. They also told the President that there was no rabbit in the forest. The last, the third were the representatives of LAPD. They went into the forest and in two hours they appeared again with a badly beaten bear who was yelling and crying "Ok, ok! I'm a rabbit!"





**Слова и выражения:**

- to investigate** — исследовать
- representatives** — представители
- LAPD** — полицейский департамент Лос-Анджелеса
- bugs** — прослушивающие устройства, «жучки»
- to exist** — существовать

**Выберите подходящий вариант и дополните предложения.**

1. The President wanted ...
  - a. to honour the winner.
  - b. to check who was the best.
  - c. to have fun.
  - d. to show his power.
2. The competition was between ...
  - a. three organisations.
  - b. all departments.
  - c. ten police stations.
  - d. FBI and CIA.
3. The representatives of CIA came to ...
  - a. the best conclusion.
  - b. the most absurd conclusion.
  - c. the correct conclusion.
  - d. the funny conclusion.
4. The LAPD coped with the task ...
  - a. worse than others.
  - b. better than others.
  - c. quicker than others.
  - d. easier than others.

**Настоящее совершенное время Present Perfect**

В английском языке настоящее совершенное время обозначает действия, закончившиеся к определенному моменту или происходившие ранее других действий. На Present Perfect могут указывать обстоятельства времени, например: *yet* (еще), *already* (уже), *ever* (когда-либо), *never* (никогда), *still* (все еще), *this morning/week/month/year* (этим утром/на этой неделе/в этом месяце/в этом году), *since* (с тех пор), *just* (только что), *recently* (недавно). Для образования Present Perfect используется вспомогательный глагол *have/has* (для 3-го лица) и 3-я форма глагола (Participle II).

Утверждение		Вопрос		Отрицание		
S + have/has + V 3d form.		Have/has + S + V3d form?		S + didn't + V3d form.		
I	have	have	I	I	haven't	
You	have		you		You	haven't
We			we		We	
They			they		They	
He			he		He	
She	has		she		She	hasn't
It		it	It			

*Примечание.* S — subject (подлежащее), V — verb (глагол в 3 форме).



**Прочитайте диалог.**

**Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.**

- What a surprise to meet you here! What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) up to?
- Yes, it's a surprise! I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) busy for the last half of a year.
- I see. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to finish) your book?
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ almost \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) any of our classmates?
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) Alex this month.
- Really? And what \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) up to?
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new car and \_\_\_\_\_ (to marry) this year.
- It's really good news.

... «Хоровод»

**Из предложенных букв составьте возможные варианты слов и запишите их. Используйте центральную букву в каждом слове.**

Letters available: N, R, H, I, C, A, E, M, F, T, D

Chair, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



### Ключ к заданию по тексту "The Unusual Test", с. 306.

1. The President wanted to check who was the best.
2. The competition was between three organisations.
3. The representatives of CIA came to the most absurd conclusion.
4. The LAPD coped with the task quicker than others.

### Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 308.

- What a surprise to meet you here! What have you been up to?
- Yes, it's a surprise! I have been busy for the last half of a year.
- I see. Have you finished your book?
- Yes, I have almost written it.
- Have you seen any of our classmates?
- Yes, I have met Alex this month.
- Really? And what has he been up to?
- He has bought a new car and has married this year.
- It's really good news.

### Ключ к заданию «Хоровод», с. 309.

Chair, mare fare, dare, tear, fame, chance, dance...



### Lost Letter

The letter which Ashley hold in his hands was very unexpected one. Ashley, a post-office sorter, was nervous. The letter was not for him and addressed to his wife and had an Australian stamp. Ashley knew that the sender was Ben Sanders, his wife's cousin. It was the second letter Ashley received after Ben's **departure**. The first letter had come six months before, he didn't read it and threw it into the fire. Ashley was so **jealousy** as no other man on the Earth. But the truth is that his wife was **as frank as the day**, a **splendid** housekeeper, a very good mother to their two children. Anyway he felt a kind of suspicion.

Some months later one afternoon when Ashley came home from work he saw the familiar face of Ben Sanders, who was delighted to see Ashley.

"How are you, pal? I have missed you all so much," he added with a smile.

Ashley looked at his wife.

"Uncle Tom had died," she said and then explained also that when their Uncle died Ben came into his money and the rest part of it he gave to hospitals because Adela never answered his letter. So the Uncle got very angry of that fact and changed his will.

Ashley thought that those two letters **were worth reading**. But it was too late. Jealousy played a bad trick with him and his family.





**Слова и выражения:**

- departure** — отъезд
- jealousy** — ревность
- to be as frank as the day** — быть честным
- splendid** — великолепный
- were worth reading** — стоили того, чтобы их прочитали

**Правильны ли следующие утверждения?**

		True	False
1.	Ashley was a postmaster.		
2.	Ashley read Ben's letters before throwing them away.		
3.	Adela often gave reason for jealousy.		
4.	Ashley envied Ben when he learned that the latter had come into his uncle's money.		
5.	Uncle Tom left Adela's money to hospitals.		
6.	When Ashley understood that he was to blame for everything he told the truth.		

**Прошедшее совершенное время Past Perfect**

Past Perfect употребляется преимущественно для того, чтобы показать, что какое-то действие произошло раньше другого действия. В этом случае обязательно наличие некой временной точки для сравнения, будь то указание времени или другое действие: *The show had already started when they arrived. Christopher Columbus had thought he found India when he reached American shores.*

Для образования Past Perfect используется служебное слово *had* (для всех лиц) и 3-я форма глагола (Participle II).

Утверждение		Вопрос		Отрицание	
S + had + V 3 form.		had + S + V 3 form?		S + hadn't + V 3 form.	
I	had	had	I	I	hadn't
You			you	You	
We	had	had	we	We	hadn't
They			they	They	
He			he	He	
She	had	had	she	She	hadn't
It			it	It	

Примечание. S — subject (подлежащее), V — verb (глагол в 3 форме).



**Прочитайте диалог.  
Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы  
в Past Perfect.**

- So, Mr. Gartner you are a neighbour of the Browns, right?
- That's right, officer.
- You said that by the time you went out the burglars \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (to go).
- Yes, officer, I saw that all windows and doors \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) open before but nobody was at home.
- I see. When you noticed something strange you \_\_\_\_\_ (to decide) to call the police.
- You know, I thought that the thieves \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) something terrible and I worried too much.
- You did good, Mr. Gartner. We'll call you when necessary.
- All right.

**«Утренняя газета»**

**Прочитайте названия статей и соотнесите их с соответствующей рубрикой.**

Утренняя газета	
1.	The Importance of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption
2.	As-it-happened: First Minister's Questions
3.	Snow, Cold Temperatures Hamper U.S. Tornado Clean-up
4.	Unsung Sporting Heroes to Get 2012 Tickets
5.	Nasty People in the Media Prime the Brain for Aggression
6.	Petrol Prices Set Official Record
7.	Book Talk: a Tale of Love and Loss, Sisters and Secrets
8.	The Dark Side of the Universe

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature

**Ключ к заданию по тексту  
"Lost Letter", с. 312.**

1. Ashley was a postmaster. **False**
2. Ashley read Ben's letters before throwing them into the fire. **False**
3. Adela often gave reason for jealousy. **False**
4. Ashley envied Ben when he learned that the latter had come into his uncle's money. **True**
5. Uncle Tom left Adela's money to hospitals. **True**
6. When Ashley understood that he was to blame for everything he told the truth. **False**

**Ключ к заданию по диалогу, с. 314.**

- You said that by the time you went out the burglars had already gone.
- Yes, officer, I saw that all windows and doors had been open before but nobody was at home.
- I see. When you noticed something strange you decided to call the police.
- You know, I thought that the thieves had done something terrible and I worried too much.

**Ключ к заданию «Утренняя газета», с. 315.**

Politics	Culture	Social	Science
2	7	5	8
Sports	Economy	Medicine	Nature
4	6	1	3

**Основные слова  
и выражения**

**Приветствие/Прощание**

Здравствуйте!	Hello!
Как поживаете?	How are you doing?
Спасибо, хорошо.	Thank you, I'm fine.
Добрый вечер!	Good evening!
Привет!	Hi!
До свидания!	Good bye!
До скорой встречи!	See you soon!
До вечера!	See you in the evening!
До скорого! Увидимся!	See you!
Хорошего дня!	Have a nice day!
Хорошего вечера!	Have a nice evening!
Спокойной ночи!	Good night!
Счастливого пути!	Have a good/nice journey!
Хорошей дороги!	Have a good trip!
Прощай(те)!	Good-bye!
До завтра!	See you tomorrow!
До следующей встречи!	Good-bye for now
Берегите себя!	Take care!
Будьте здоровы! (Чувствуйте себя хорошо!)	Keep well!
Извините!	Excuse me!/I'm sorry.

**Основные вопросы**

Кто это?	Who is this?
Кто там?	Who is it?
Кто он?	Who is he?
Что?	What?
Что это такое?	What is this?
Что случилось?	What's happened?
Это случилось когда/где/в котором часу?	When/where/what time did it happen?
Что вы говорите?	What are you saying?
Что вам нужно?	What do you need/ want?
Что вы об этом думаете?	What do you think about it?
О ком вы говорите?	Who are you talking about?
Куда?/Где?	Where?





Куда вы идете?  
 Когда?  
 Когда вы приехали?  
 В котором часу...?  
 В какой день...?  
 В какой момент...?  
 Когда вы уезжаете?  
 Как?  
 Почему?  
 По какой причине?  
 Где это?  
 Чей (чье, чья, чьи) это...?  
 Как это называется?  
 Сколько это стоит?  
 Вам нравится это?  
 Который час?  
 Не подскажите, который час?  
 Когда у тебя/вас день рождения?  
 Какое сегодня число?  
 Какой сегодня день?

Where are you going?  
 When?  
 When did you arrive?  
 What time...?  
 When...?  
 What moment...?  
 When are you leaving?  
 How?  
 Why?  
 What's the reason?  
 Where is it?  
 Whose is this?  
 How is it called?  
 How much is it?  
 Do you like it?  
 What time is it?  
 Could you tell me the time, please?  
 When is your birthday?  
 What's the date today?  
 What's the day today?

### Основные ответы на вопросы

Да.  
 Нет.  
 Спасибо!  
 Пожалуйста!  
 Не за что!

Yes.  
 No.  
 Thank you.  
 Welcome! (Please!)  
 You are welcome! Any time!

### О себе

Как вас зовут?  
 Как ваше/твое имя?  
 Меня зовут...  
 Моя фамилия..., а мое имя...  
 Очень приятно.  
 Мне тоже.  
 Вы откуда?  
 Где вы проживаете?  
 В России.

What is your name?  
 What is your name?  
 My name is ...  
 My surname is..., and my name is ...  
 I'm very glad.  
 Me too.  
 Where are you from?  
 Where do you live?  
 In Russia.

Я постоянно проживаю в Москве.  
 Вот мой адрес.  
 Сколько вам лет?  
 Мне 22 года.  
 Мы с вами одногодки.  
 Когда вы родились?  
 Я родился в ... году.  
 Где вы родились?  
 Я родился (родилась) в Москве.  
 Где вы работаете?  
 Я работаю ...  
 Где вы учитесь?  
 Я учусь...  
 Какая у вас профессия?

I live in Moscow.  
 Here is my address.  
 How old are you?  
 I'm 22.  
 We are peers.  
 When were you born?  
 I was born in...  
 Where were you born?  
 I was born in Moscow.  
 Where do you work?  
 I work...  
 Where do you study?  
 I study...  
 What's your job? What are you?

### Родственные связи

муж  
 жена  
 брат  
 сестра  
 сын  
 дочь  
 отец  
 мать  
 дядя  
 тетя  
 двоюродный брат  
 двоюродная сестра  
 племянник  
 племянница  
 внук  
 внучка  
 бабушка  
 дедушка  
 невеста, жених  
 не замужем, не женат  
 замужем, женатый  
 разведен(а)  
 вдова  
 вдовец

husband  
 wife  
 brother  
 sister  
 son  
 daughter  
 father  
 mother  
 uncle  
 aunt  
 cousin  
 cousin  
 nephew  
 niece  
 grandson  
 grand daughter  
 grandmother (granny)  
 grandfather  
 bride, bridegroom  
 to be not married, single  
 to be married  
 divorced  
 widow  
 widower





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