

Правило чтения

Занятие 1

1. Запомните правила чтения согласных

b [b], d [d], f [f], h [h], k [k], l [l], m [m], n [n], p [p], r [r], s [s], t [t], v [v], w [w], z [z]

2. Запомните правила чтения согласных

a	o	e	u	i/y
[ei] take	[əu] [ou] rose	[i:] he	[ju:] blue	[ai] like, my
[æ] fat	[ɔ] dog	[e] pen	[ʌ] bus	[ɪ] did
[a:] dark	[ɔ:] port	[ɜ:] [ə:] her	[ɜ:] [ə:] fur	[ɜ:] [ə:] girl

3. Прочитайте слова

take, make, lake, hate, fate, pale;
map, fat, bad, Dad, pan;
part, mark, start, park, art, smart;
note, no, so, bone, rose;
not, dog, lot, pot, Bob;
sport, port, pork, born;
Pete, me, he, be, tree;
pet, let, met, fed, net, set;
her, term, serve;

tune, duke, blue, mute;
but, fun, nut, must, custom;
fur, hurt, curls;
line, fine, mine;
did, bit, lift, hit;
first, girl, firm, bird;
type, by, fly, my;
mystic, hymn

4. Напишите транскрипцию слов

hate, bad, art, rose, pot, sport, he, let, term, duke, nut, hurt, fine, lift, firm, my, hymn

5. Запомните формы местоимений

Кто?	Кого Кому? Кем? О ком?	Чей?		
		С существительным	Без существительного	
I	me	my	mine	myself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

This – these, that – those, some, any

6. Запомните спряжение глаголов

	<i>to be</i>		<i>to have</i>		<i>to do</i>	
I	am	was	have	had	do	did
he	is	was	has	had	does	did
she						
it						
we	are	were	have	had	do	did
you						
they						

7. Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык и запомните следующие слова

boy, girl, man, woman, lady, chap, guy, gentleman, son, daughter, brother, sister, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, husband, wife, parents, relatives, people, pupil, student, worker, employee, engineer, teacher, doctor, physician, physicist, scientist, dentist, actor, actress, artist, musician, lawyer, businessman, manager, driver, journalist, tailor, fitter, carpenter, sound, letter, syllable, word, phrase, sentence, paragraph, extract, passage, text, title, article, story, composition, quiz, mark, novel, book, textbook, notebook, magazine, journal, dictionary, pin, clip, pen, pencil, eraser, rubber, ruler, cassette, disc

8. Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык следующие предложения

1. I am a pupil. 2. He is a teacher. 3. She is an actress. 4. We are journalists. 5. You are workers. 6. They are drivers. 7. I have some pens and pencils. 8. He has this book. 9. She has that book. 10. You have some pins and clips. 11. They haven't any boxes. 12. He was an actor. 13. They were engineers. 14. I had a ruler. 15. This is a book. 16. It is a book. 17. That is a magazine. 18. Those are newspapers. 19. The text has some paragraphs. 20. The paragraphs have some sentences.

9. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола *to be, to have*

1. She... a student. 2. He... a businessman. 3. I... an employee. 4. We... pupils. 5. You... journalists. 6. This... a ruler. 7. Those... clips. 8. I... a disc. 9. They... books. 10. Those girls... students. 12. The pupil... a ruler and some pencils. 13. My mother... a lawyer. 14. My sister... some notebooks. 15. I... some discs. 16. We... some books. 17. He... a cassette. 18. He... a musician. 19. They... journalists. 20. We... pupils.

10. Переведите на английский язык предложения, используя глаголы *to be, to have*

1. Он врач. 2. Его жена — учитель. 3. Их сын — бизнесмен. 4. Их дочь — студентка. 5. У него есть эта кассета. 6. Это её журналы, а то — мои. 7. Это ваши сочинения. 8. У меня было несколько кнопок. 9. У них был этот диск. 10.

У меня была эта книга. 11. Моя мама — журналистка. 12. Мой папа — юрист. 13. Мои бабушка и дедушка — пенсионеры. 14. У бабушки есть эти журналы. 15. Моя сестра — ученица. 16. У моей сестры есть эта кассета. 17. Его брат был музыкантом. 18. У его брата есть эти диски. 19 У неё есть несколько булавок. 20. У меня нет этих дисков.

11. Постарайтесь запомнить следующие разговорные клише

Что говорят при встрече и прощании

Good morning (afternoon, evening)! - Доброе утро (день, вечер)!

Hello (hi)! - Привет!

Nice (glad) to see you. - Приятно (рад) видеть вас.

How are you? - Как вы себя чувствуете?

How's life? - Как жизнь?

How are you getting on? - Как вы поживаете?

Fine, thanks. - Хорошо, спасибо.

Not too (so) bad. - Неплохо.

Can't complain. - Не могу пожаловаться.

So so. - Так себе.

Pretty bad. - Очень плохо.

Could be better. - Могло бы быть лучше.

Let's go somewhere together. - Давай сходим куда-нибудь вместе.

I don't mind, but now I am in a hurry. - Я не возражаю, но сейчас я тороплюсь.

Good-bye! - До свидания!

Bye-bye! - Пока!

So long. - Пока, до встречи.

See you soon. - Пока, до скорой встречи.

I hope we'll meet soon. - Я надеюсь, мы скоро увидимся.

Good luck to you. - Удачи вам.

I wish you success. - Я желаю вам успехов.

All the best. - Всего хорошего.

The same to you. - Того же и тебе.

Please, remember me to... -Пожалуйста передай привет...

Have a nice holiday (journey).- Хорошо вам отдыха (поездки).

Call me some time.- Позвони мне как-нибудь.

Как поздравить, сделать комплимент

I congratulate you on your excellent results.- Я поздравляю тебя с отличными результатами.

My congratulations.-Мои поздравления.

Happy birthday.- С днем рождения.

Happy New Year!- С Новым Годом! Счастливого Нового Года!

Merry Christmas!- С Рождеством! Веселого Рождества!

May all your dreams come true.- Пусть все ваши мечты исполняются.

I wish you success (good health, luck).-Я желаю вам успехов (хорошего здоровья,

удачи).

You look wonderful (lovely) today.-Вы выглядите чудесно (замечательно) сегодня.

You were great.-Вы были великолепны.

Good for you.- Молодец.

Well done.- Отлично сработано.

12.Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык и воспроизведите следующие диалоги

-Hello, Mike! Nice to see you.

-Hello, Sam! How are you?

-I m fine, thanks. And how are you?

-Thank you. Not so bad. Can t complain.

-Let s go somewhere together.

- I don t mind, but how I am in hurry. Call me some time. So long. I wish you success.

-The same to you. Remember me to your sister. I hope we ll meet soon.

-Hi, David! How are you getting on?

-Fine, thanks.

-You were great at the conference yesterday. My congratulations on your excellent results!

-Have a lot. It was nice to meet you. Lets keep in touch.

-Have a nice weekend! Bye! Good luck to to you. See you later.

Занятие 2

1.Запомните правила чтения согласных

C	[s] [k]	Ceiling, pencil, cat, back	kn	[n]	know
ch	[tʃ]	chess	wr	[r]	write
sh	[ʃ]	she	wh	[w]	when
ph	[f]	photo	nk	[nk]	thanks
th	[θ]	Thank you	ng	[ng]	English
x	[ks]	text	j	[dʒ]	just
x	[kz]	exam	g	[g]	glad
qu	[kw]	queen	tion	[fn]	information

2. Прочитайте слова

pencil, luck, clean, chap, chain, chose, chalk, she, shape, shop,
shut, sheet, phase, phrase, phone, tenth, thanks, thick, thick, three, they,
them, thus, rhythm, next, text, box, six, exam, exist, example, queen,
question, quarter, knee, knight, knife, wrote, write, ink, pink, sink,
think, rank, song, sing, thing, rang, ring, spring, king, angry, hungry,
language, English, Jane, Jack, just, jump, joke, jam, gym, gentle, large,
go, get, gate, golf, egg, gap, dog, gun, demonstration, mention, organization,
when, where, what, why, white

3. Напишите транскрипции слов

pencil, luck, cleat, chap, chalk, thick, three, thus, next, exam, exist,
queen, quarter, knight, song, angry, language, jump, large, gun, mention, what

4. Запомните суффиксы существительных

-er, -or: worker, director, writer, visitor;
-ist: artist, scientist, physicist;
-ion(-ation, -tion, -sion, -ssion): dictation, expression, invitation, creation;
-ment: agreement, development, movement
-ing: beginning, building, feeling;
-ship: friendship, leadership;
-hood: childhood, neighbourhood;
-ance, -ence: importance, difference;
-age: language, heritage;
-ity: minority, nationality, university;
-ure: agriculture, pleasure;
-dom: freedom, kingdom.

5. Запомните, как образуется множественное число существительных

-s: pens;
-(e)s: bushes;
y-->i: sky- skies(boy- boys);
f, fe-->ves: wife- wives;
um-->a: datum- data;
non-->na: phenomenon- phenomena;
is-->es: analysis- analysis;
us-->i: nucleus- nuclei;
a-->ae: formula- formulas.

Man- men	sheep
woman- women	swine

child- children	deer
ox- oxen	Chinese
tooth-teeth	Japanese
foot- feet	Swiss
goose- geese	trousers
mouse- mice	scissors
louse- lice	

6. Запомните, как образуется притяжательный падеж существительных

the girl's book – книга девочки
 the girls' book – книга девочек
 children's book – книга детей

7. Запомните предлоги места

in: in the room- в комнате
 on: on the floor- на полу
 under: under the table -под столом
 above, over: above the picture- над картиной
 in front of :in front of bookcase – перед телевизором
 behind : behind the bookcase – за книжным шкафом
 between :between the table and the chair- между столом и стулом
 among: among the spoons -среди ложек
 in the middle of: in the middle of the kitchen – посередине кухни
 near: near the fridge- около холодильника
 at: at the tape-recorder – около магнитофона
 around: around the table- вокруг стола

8. Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык и запомните следующие слова

flat, room, kitchen, bathroom, shower, window, window sill, floor, ceiling, wall, blackboard, chalk, duster, lamp, desk, table, chair, bench, door, clock, TV-set, armchair, sofa, carpet, cupboard, furniture, bookcase, wardrobe, bed, shelf, stove, refrigerator, fridge, wash-bowl, sink, tap, washing- machine, vacuum-cleaner, rug, fork, spoon, knife, plate, pan, iron, vase, pot, jug, glass, cup, bottle, tape-recorder, player, recorder, radio, video, picture, picture, curtains, flowers

9. Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык

1. There is a book on the shelf. 2. Is there a book on the shelf?- Yes there is. 3. There are flowers in the vase. 4. Are there any flowers in the vase? - Yes, there are. 5. There are no magazines under the table. 6. Are there any magazines under the table? - No, there are not. 7. There was a fridge between the stove and the sink. 8. There were some chairs near the window. 9. Some chairs were around the table. 10. There are

many words in this sentence. 11. There are some forks among spoons and knives. 12. Some cups are in the cupboard. 13. Are any cups in the cupboard? - Yes, they are. 14. There is a lamp above the table. 15. There is an armchair in front of the TV-set. 16. The armchair is in front of the TV-set. 17. The boy's player is near the tape-recorder. 18. The writer's flat is in this building. 19. The children's carpet is on the floor in the middle of the room. 20. the sisters' bookcase is behind the curtains.

10. Постарайтесь запомнить следующие разговорные клише
Как подбодрить, посочувствовать, предложить свою помощь

Don't worry. - Не волнуйтесь.
 Everything will be alright. - Все будет хорошо.
 Relax. - Расслабьтесь.
 Take it easy. - Воспринимайте это легко.
 Don't take it to heart. - Не принимайте это близко к сердцу.
 Let's hope for the best. - Давайте надеяться на лучшее.
 Things happen. - Всякое бывает.
 Let me help you. - Позвольте мне помочь вам.
 Let me do it. - Позвольте мне сделать это.
 What can I do for you? - Что я могу сделать для вас?
 Give it to me. - Оставьте это мне.
 Can I help you? - Могу я помочь тебе?
 Good luck. - Удачи вам.

Занятие 3

1. Запомните правила чтения некоторых буквосочетаний

ough	[ɔ:]	brought	ow	[əu] [ou]	show, know
augh	[ɔ:]	daughter	ere, ear, eer	[ɪə]	here, hear, deer
oo	[u]	book, took	eigh	[eɪ]	eight
oor	[ɔ:]	door	ure	[jʊə]	sure
wa	[wɔ:]	wash, warm	ire	[aɪə]	fire
are, air	[ɛə] [eə]	fare, chair	igh	[aɪ]	high
ou, ow	[au]	mouse, town	er, or	[ə]	teacher, doctor

2. Прочитайте

brought, caught, thought, fare, stare, care, pair, pure, mere, ear, fear, deer, beer, high, light, might, fight, knight, weight, hook, crook, war, look, cook, want, dare, hare, snow, blow, down, how, low now, town, mouse, eighteen, right, night, sight, reader, leader, helper, bright, engineer, soon, spoon, about

3. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов

daughter, care, pure, ear, high, fight, crook, want, blow, down, helper

4. Запомните суффиксы и префиксы прилагательных

-able: comfortable, changeable;
-al (ical): cultural, central, historical, industrial;
-ful: beautiful, careful, useful, joyful, peaceful;
-less: hopeless, useless, helpless, fearless, homeless;
-ous: famous, glorious, dangerous, courageous;
-y: cloudy, frosty, sunny, rainy, windy, healthy;
-ent (ant): different, abundant;
-ic: economic, climatic, historic;
-an: European, Russian, American;
-ive: legislative, executive;
un-: unhappy, unknown, unpleasant, unusual;
in-: indirect, incapable;
im-: impossible;
il-: illegal;
ir-: irregular

5. Запомните, как образуются степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

high – higher – the highest
dangerous – more dangerous – the most dangerous
good – better – the best
bad – worse – the worst
little – less – the least
many, much – more – the most
than – чем
as ... as ... – как, так и; такой же, как и
the more ... the better ... – чем больше, тем лучше

6. Запомните модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

<i>can, to be able to</i>	I can speak English.	I am able to speak English.
<i>(could)</i>	I can run quickly.	I am able to run quickly.
<i>may, to be allowed to</i>	You may do it.	You are allowed to do it
<i>(might)</i>	May I come in?	Am I allowed to come in?
<i>must, to have to</i>	The pupil must do it.	The pupil has to do it .
<i>(–) to be to</i>		The pupil is to do it.
<i>Should</i>	You should do it.	You have to do it.
<i>(should)</i>		You are to do it.

7. Проанализируйте употребление глаголов *to be, to have*

I have a book.	We are to answer questions.
He has a book.	They were to answer questions.
We had books.	The table is big.
I have to answer questions.	The table was big.
He has to answer questions.	The table was in the room.
He had to answer questions.	There is a table in the room.
He was a teacher.	There was a table in the room.
She is in the room.	There are tables in the room.
He is happy.	There were tables in the room.
She was happy.	

8 Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык и запомните

town, city, district, street, avenue, lane, square, park, garden, road, crossing, car, bus, bus stop, trolley-bus, tram, bicycle, motorcycle, vehicle, train, air-plane, airport, building, shop, office, post-office, enterprise, joint venture, plant, factory, station, school, institute, college, university, gym, swimming pool, bank, embankment, chemist's, kindergarten, hotel, monument, museum, market, department store, fountain, news-stall, bookstall, flowerbed, street lamp, passenger, crowd, cinema, sky, cloud, sun, star, moon, tree, bush, air, dog, cat, pram, river, sea, ocean, lake, white, black, yellow, green, orange, red, blue, violet, brown, grey, pink, silver, golden, small, big, large, tall, high, short, quick, fast, slow, loud, low, wide, narrow, long, square, bright, light, dark, easy, heavy, difficult, old, young, new, clean, dirty, cheap, expensive, busy, quiet, thick, thin, warm, hot, cold, beautiful, new, necessary, different, clever, brave, perfect, perfectly, quickly, slowly, work, translate, jump, repeat, ask, answer, watch, walk, rest, live, change, help, clean, receive, play, wash.

9 Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык

1. I can work in this office well. 2. He is able to translate these sentences very well. 3. They can jump high in the gym. 4. She can repeat all long and short sounds. 5. We are allowed to watch TV in the kitchen. 6. You may change the flowers in the vase. 10. The boy may help them. 11. He must fulfil the necessary task. 12. The pupil should clean the dirty blackboard. 13. My mother is to receive the letter. 14. My sister has to wash the plates. 15. The children may play in the garden. 16. Their sons can play football very well. 17. This river is longer than that one. 18. That tree is the highest in

this street. 19. This park is as beautiful as that one. 20. The more we translate the sentences the better we answer the questions.

10 Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения

1. Он должен работать на этом большом совместном предприятии. 2. Ей не следует прогуливаться вдоль этой узкой темной улицы. 3. Они могут наблюдать яркие звёзды на синем небе. 4. Вы можете помочь почистить эту большую зелёную клумбу. 5. Я могу перевести этот короткий текст. 6. Мы можем ответить на этот вопрос. 7. Мой брат должен выполнить задачу. 8. Его сестра может помыть окна. 9. Эта девочка должна помочь тебе. 10. Её муж может очень хорошо играть в футбол. 11. Этот автобус более комфортабельный, чем тот. 12. Этот переулок более узкий, чем тот. 13. Этот красивый проспект самый широкий в городе. 14. Этот перекрёсток самый оживлённый в этом районе. 15. Это здание самое красивое на этой улице. 16. Этот преподаватель самый молодой в нашем институте. 17. Он самый известный музыкант в городе. 18. Этот театр такой же красивый, как и тот. 19. Он может прыгать так же высоко, как и его брат. 20. Чем больше мы смотрим телевизор, тем больше информации мы получаем.

11 Постарайтесь запомнить следующие разговорные клише

Как поблагодарить, ответить на благодарность

Thanks a lot. - Спасибо большое.

Thanks awfully. - Ужасно благодарен.

Thank you very much. - Спасибо вам большое.

A thousand thanks. - Тысячу благодарностей.

I would like to thank you. - Мне бы хотелось поблагодарить вас.

Thank you for... - Спасибо за...

My gratitude cannot be expressed in words. - Моя благодарность не может быть выражена в словах.

I don't know how to thank you. - Я не знаю, как поблагодарить вас.

Don't mention it. - Не стоит упоминать об этом.

Not at all. - Не стоит благодарностей.

You are welcome. - Всегда пожалуйста.

It's O.K. - Всё хорошо.

That's all right. - Всё хорошо.

It was no trouble at all. - Мне это ничего не стоило.

It was a real pleasure for me to do it. - Мне было приятно сделать это для Вас.

12 Прочитайте, переведите на русский язык и воспроизведите следующие диалоги

- I'd like to invite you to our party.

- A thousand thanks. At what time?

- Does 7 o'clock suit you?

- Fine. Thanks for inviting me...

- You are welcome!

- Good morning. Tom! How are you getting on?

- Good morning, Jane! Not too bad. Can't complain!

- You were great at the exam yesterday. My congratulations on excellent results!

- Thank you very much. And what about your exam results?
- Don't know yet.
- Don't worry and relax. Don't take it to heart. I'd like to invite you to our party.
- Thank you for inviting me. At what time?
- Does 8 o'clock suit you?
- O.K.! Can I help you?
- Give it to me. See you soon.
- Bye for now!

Занятие 4

Сводная таблица правил чтений гласных

a	o	e	u	i
[er]face ai rain ay bay	Ow show oa coat old cold	[I:]he ee show ea sea ei ceiling ie field	[ju:] blue	[ai] nice igh high ild child ind kind
[æ]black	[

1 Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых все три формы совпадают.

To cost – cost – cost	стоять
To cut – cut – cut	резать, рубить
To hit – hit – hit	ударять
To hurt – hurt – hurt	причинять боль
To let – let – let	разрешать, позволять
To put – put – put	класть
To set – set – set	устанавливать
To shut – shut – shut	закрывать
To spread – spread – spread	распространяться

2 Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых совпадают вторая и третья формы.

To become – became – become	становиться
To come – came – come	приходить
To run – ran – run	бежать

3 Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых совпадают вторая и третья формы

To bring – brought – brought приносить
 To build – built – built строить
 To burn – burnt – burnt жечь, сжигать
 To buy – bought – bought покупать
 To catch – caught – caught ловить, поймать
 To feed – fed – fed – кормить
 To fight – fought – fought – сражаться, бороться
 To find – found – found – находить
 To get – got – got – получать
 To have – had – had иметь
 To hear – heard – heard слышать
 To hold – held – held держать, проводить
 To keep – kept – kept держать, хранить
 To lay – laid – laid класть
 To lead – led – led – вести , руководить
 To leave – left – left покидать, оставлять
 To learn – learnt – learnt учить , изучать
 To lose – lost – lost терять
 To make – made – made делать
 To meet – met- met -встречать(ся)
 To pay – paid- paid платить
 To read – read -read читать
 To say- said-said -сказать , говорить
 To sell – sold- sold – продавать
 To send – sent – sent -посылать
 To sleep – slept – slept – спать
 To spend – spent – spent – проводить(время), тратить(деньги)
 To teach – taught – taught – учить(кого-либо)
 To tell – told – told - говорить
 To think – thought – thought думать
 To understand – understood – understood – понимать
 To win – won – won – побеждать

4. Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых все три формы не совпадают

To be – was/were – been	быть, находиться, являться
To begin – began – begun	начинать
To bite – bit – bitten	кусать
To blow – blew – blown	дуть
To break – broke – broken	ломать, крушить
To choose – chose – chosen	выбирать
To do – did – done	делать
To drink – drank – drunk	пить

To eat – ate – eaten	есть
To fall – fell – fallen	падать
To forget – forgot – forgotten	забывать
To give – gave- given	давать
To go – went – gone	идти
To grow – grew – grown	расти
To know – knew – known	знать
To lie – lay – lain	лежать
To ring – rang – rung	звонить
To rise – rose – risen	подниматься
To see- saw- seen	видеть
To sing – sang – sung	петь
To speak – spoke – spoken	говорить
To swim – swam – swum	плавать
To take – took – taken	брать
To throw – threw – thrown	бросать
To wake – woke – woken	просыпаться
To wear – wore – worn	носить
To write – wrote – written	писать

5 Запомните времена группы *indefinite (simple) Active*

Present	Past	Future
1. You work He <i>works</i> 2. You <i>don't</i> work He <i>doesn't</i> work 3. Do you work? Does he work ?	1. You <i>worked</i> They <i>wrote</i> 2. You <i>didn't</i> work They <i>didn't</i> write 3 Did you work? Did they write ?	1 I shall work He will work 2 I shall not work (<i>shan't</i> work) He will not work (<i>won't</i> work) 3 Shall I work? Will he work?
Usually- обычно often- часто seldom- редко rarely – редко always – всегда as a rule – как правило every day – каждый день sometimes - иногда	Ago – тому назад last week – на прошлой неделе last year(month, century)- в прошлом году (месяце, веке) yesterday - вчера	Tomorrow- завтра in a week- через неделю next week – на следующей неделе

Test

1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks

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

A area B natural resources

C population D coal

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

A Alaska B California C Hawaii D Nevada

3. The Rocky Mountains are in the

A east B west C north D south

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

A northwestern B southwestern

C northeastern D southeastern

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

A natural B large C abundant D fertile

6. The nation founders spoke...

A Spanish B Italian C English D Russian

7. The name of the capital should not be mixed ... with a state on the Pacific Coast.

A down B out C up D aside

8. The capital is ... no other city of the USA.

A love B resemble C like D name after

9. The weather in the USA is very

A mild B cold C changeable D similar

10. The word "Michigan" means

A heat of the oven B a large lake

C colored red D covered with snow

2) Choose the proper form of the Participle I or Participle II and fill in the blanks

1. The tops of the mountains are ... with snow.

A covering B having covered

C covered C having been covered

2. The lakes are... by natural channels.

A connecting B connected

C covered D having been connected

3. The channels ...by rapids are long .

A cutting B cut C having cut D connected

4. The place for the capital was... aside by the federal government.

A est B setting C having set D having been set

5. There are thirteen stripes on the American flag ... thirteen original states.

A having been representing B represented
C representing D having represented

6. The ... population look part in the process of government.

A involving B being involved
C having crossed D having been crossed

7. ... by the mountain chains from the north to the south , the country is visited by winds from the north and from the south .

A crossing B being crossed
C having crossed D having been crossed

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

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

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

A meant B meaning
C having meant D heaving been meant

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

A blowing D having been blown
C blown C visited

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

The building of the Capitol have got its name from the temple (храм) in Rome . The Capitol consist of a central building with a great dome and two galleries. Under the dome there are a monumental hall calling the Rotunda. There are 450 rooms in these huge building . The Capitol Building stand of the Capitol Hill, the highest point of the city, that is why the Capitol Building is seen from any point of the capital.

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

1. *What territory does USA occupy?*

A About nine thousand four hundred square kilometers

- B About nine million four hundred square kilometers
C About nine million four hundred thousand square kilometers
2. *what countries does the USA border?*
A Canada, Mongolia
B Mexico, Spain
C Canada, Mexico
3. *What are the major rivers of the USA?*
A the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Colorado
B the Missouri, the Ohio, the Niagara
C the Columbia, the Colorado, the California
4. *How many million people live in the USA?*
A About two hundred fifty thousand people
B About two hundred fifty million people
C About fifty million people
5. *Where is the capital of the country located?*
A between the states of New Jersey and New York
B between the states of Virginia and Maryland
C between the states of Washington and Oregon
6. *In what part of the country is it very hot?*
A inland southwest
B on the Pacific Coast
C on the Atlantic Coast
7. *What part of the country has the tropical climate?*
A in Hawaii
B on the Pacific Coast
C on the Atlantic Coast
8. *What is at the head of the State*
A the King
B the President
C the Queen

THE SEQUENCES OF TENSES

В английском языке строго соблюдается правило согласования времен, которое проявляется в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, когда в главном предложении сказуемое выражено глаголом, вводящим косвенную речь, таким как: *to say, to ask, to answer, to declare* и т. п., а так же *to think, to remember, to*

promise, to know, to decide и т.п.

Правило согласования времен заключается в следующем: если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом прошедшего времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения (или предложений, если их несколько) должно быть выражено глаголом в форме одного из прошедших времен .

1. Для выражения одновременного действия употребляется ***Past Indefinite*** или ***Past Continuous***: *I knew that he was a writer. Я знал что он писатель. I noticed that he was writing his report. Я заметил что он пишет (свой) доклад.*
2. Для выражения действия, которое было раньше действия главного предложения, употребляется ***Past Perfect***: *He answered that John had gone to London some days before. Он ответил, что Джон (уже) уехал в Лондон несколько дней назад.*

Для выражения действия, которое произойдет в будущем употребляется ***Future- in- the Past***: *She said that he would come in a month. Она сказала, что он придет через месяц.*

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

1. I knew that you were ill. 2. I knew that you had been ill 3. We found that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. 4. We found that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. 5. When he learned that his son had received an excellent mark at school, he was very pleased. 6. We did not know where our friends went every evening . 7. We did not know where our friends had gone. 8, She said that her best friend was a doctor. 9. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.

Упр. 2. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus. 2. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus. 3. He says it did him a lot of good. 4. He says he feels better now. 5. He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach. 6. he says they did a lot of sightseeing. 7. He says he has a good camera. 8. He says he took many photographs while traveling in the Caucasus. 9. He says he will come to see us next Sunday. 10 He says he will bring and show us the photographs he took during his stay in the Caucasus.

Упр. 3. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

1. Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St. Petersburg from the United States of America. 2. He says they have not been here for

a long time. 3. He says they were friends at school. 4. He says he will take them to the theater on Sunday. 5. They say they will write me a letter when they return home. 6. Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides. 7. He says they have made good progress in English. 8. Oleg says that in a day or two several English students will come to pay a visit to their school and he will probably have to act as interpreter. 9. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street. 10. She says Boris told her a lot of interesting things about his travels in the south.

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола.

1. He said he (is staying/was staying) at the "Ritz" Hotel. 2. They realized that they (lost/had lost) their way in the dark. 3. He asked me where I (study/studied). 4. I thought that I (shall finish/ should finish) my work at the time. 5. He says he (works/worked) at school two years ago. 6. Victor said he(is/was) very busy. 8. My friend asked me who (is playing/was playing) the piano in the sitting-room. 9. He said h (will come/would come) to the station to see me off. 10. I was sure he (posted/had posted) the letter. 11. I think the weather (will be/would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change/would not change) for the worse. 12. I knew that he (is/was) a very clever man. 13. I want to know what he (has bought had bought) for her birthday. 14. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen/had seen) at the museum.

Упр. 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени .

1. He said he _____(to leave) tomorrow morning. 2. She says she already _____(to find) the book. 3. He stopped and listened: the clock _____(to strike) five. 4. She said she ____ (can) not tell me the right time, her watch ____ (to be) wrong. 5. I asked my neighbor if he ever _____(to travel) by air before \. 6. The policeman asked George where he _____ (to run) so early. 7. The delegates were told that the guide just _____(to go) out and ____ (to be) back in ten minutes. 8. I knew they ____ (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry. 9. I didn't know that you already _____(to wind) up the clock. 10. I was afraid that the little girl _____ (not to be) able to unlock the front door and ____ (to go) upstairs to help her. 11. He says that he _____(to know) the laws of the country.

Упр. 6. Употребите следующие предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения, данные в скобках.

1. The children are playing in the yard . (She thought) 2. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped) 3. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought). 4. She knows English very well. (I supposed) 5. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure) 6. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad) 7. He works at his English hard. (I knew) 8. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told) 9. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learned) 10. He is painting a new picture. (We heard)

Самостоятельная работа с текстом «British Character»

BRITISH CHARACTER

The British are said to be **polite** and **well-mannered** people. Polite words or phrases such as “Please”, “Thank you”, “Excuse me”, or “Sorry” are used very often in Britain.

The British people are **reserved**. They don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations. But they are not unemotional. They control their emotions because **they are taught** that it is best not to show their feelings. The English **hardly ever lie**, but they don't tell you the **truth** either.

Englishmen tend to be rather conservative, they love **familiar** things. They **are proud of** their traditions and carefully **keep them up**. Britain has more living symbols of its past than many other countries. Traditional uniforms are still **preserved** in Great Britain.

Every Englishman is said to be a countryman at heart. The English countryside is many things to many people. It means **peace and quiet**, beauty, good **health** and no crime. Most Englishmen love gardens. **Gardening** is one of the most popular hobbies among Englishmen. They usually prefer a house with a garden to an apartment in a modern **block of flats**.

The British people are considered to be the world's greatest tea drinkers. They drink it at **meals** and between meals. The English tea is usually strong and with milk.

The British love animals very much. Millions of families have “bird-tables” in their gardens. The English take good care of their pets. They are pet lovers.

Vocabulary:

polite- вежливый

well-mannered- воспитанный

reserved- сдержанный

they are taught- их учат

hardly ever lie- почти никогда не лгут

truth- правда

familiar- знакомый

are proud of- гордятся

to keep up- хранить

to preserve- сохранять

peace and quiet- мир и покой

health- здоровье

gardening- садоводство

block of flats- многоквартирный дом

meal- прием пищи

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps with the following words: gardening, tea, conservative, well-mannered, pets, polite, unemotional. Complete the translation.

1.
The British are said to be _____ and _____.-
Говорят что британцы _____ и _____.
2.
They are not _____. In fact, they don't like to show their feelings. – Они не _____. На самом деле, они не любят показывать свои чувства.
3.
Englishmen are considered to be _____ as they keep up their old traditions. – Англичане считаются _____, так как они хранят свои старые традиции.
4.
_____ is one of the most popular hobbies among Englishmen. - _____ - одно из самых популярных занятий англичан.
5.
The English are the world's greatest _____ drinkers. – Англичане известны во всём мире как большие любители _____.
6.
They love _____ very much. – Они очень любят _____.

Ex. 2 True or false? Correct the false statements.

1.
The British are said to be polite
- 2.

- They are very emotional. They like to show their feelings.
3. They are always ready to tell you the truth
 4. Englishmen are proud of their traditions.
 5. Every Englishman is said to be a countryman at heart.
 6. The British people are great lovers of coffee.