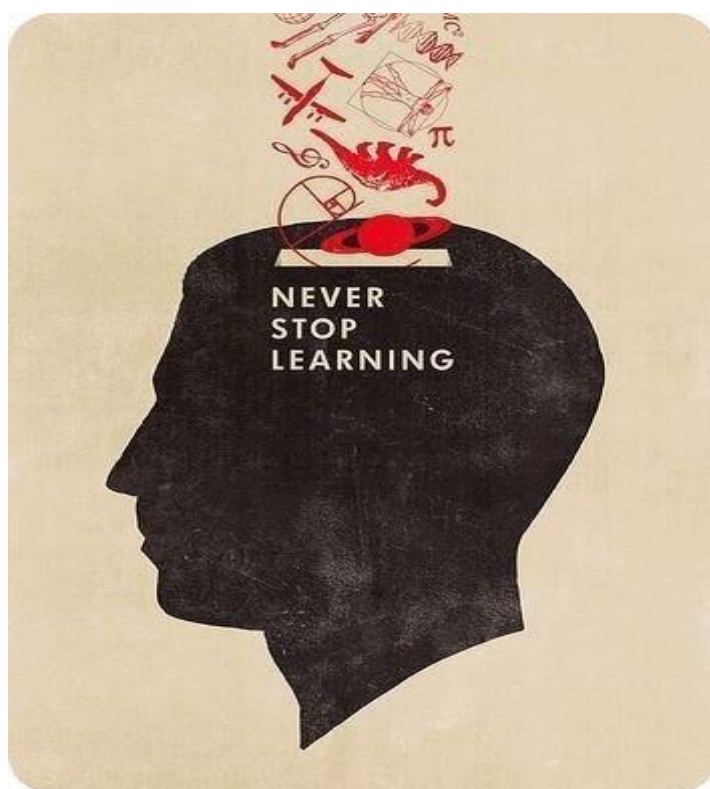


Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет

Ю.Л. Малкова, С.Г. Шишкина

Социокультурное проектирование
Английский язык для бакалавров

Учебное пособие
Часть I



Иваново
2017

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Ивановский государственный химико-технологический университет

Ю.Л.Малкова , С.Г.Шишкина

Социокультурное проектирование
Английский язык для бакалавров

Учебное пособие
Часть I

Иваново 2017

Малкова, Ю. Л. Социокультурное проектирование. Английский язык для бакалавров : учеб. пособие / Ю.Л. Малкова, С.Г. Шишкина ; Иван. гос. хим.-технол. ун-т. – Иваново, 2017. – 107 с.

Учебное пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы бакалавров направления «Культурология» профиля подготовки «Социокультурное проектирование» гуманитарного факультета ИГХТУ заочной (дистанционной) формы обучения, изучающих английский язык.

Цель пособия — обучить студентов необходимым лексико-грамматическим навыкам извлечения информации из профессионально-ориентированных текстов, подготовить слушателей к самостоятельной работе с оригинальной литературой.

Материал пособия профессионально ориентирован и структурирован, что формирует умение осуществлять иноязычную коммуникацию (устную и письменную) для решения задач личностного роста в межкультурном взаимодействии (ОК-5), способность к поиску, анализу и трансформации профессионально ориентированной информации (ОПК – 4). Концепция пособия предполагает формирование алгоритма самостоятельной работы с необходимой теоретической литературой (ПК-1). Тексты для чтения и анализа включают регионоведческий материал, что позволяет говорить о лингвокультуроведческом характере пособия.

Материал каждого урока позволяет осуществить работу по обучению различным видам чтения (аналитического, ознакомительного, поискового), что расширяет когнитивный кругозор и углубляет креативные способности обучаемых. Послетекстовые упражнения направлены на развитие навыков иноязычной коммуникации. Работа над каждым разделом завершается контрольными заданиями, которые содержат необходимые для самостоятельной работы маркеры. Пособие включает в себя теоретическое приложение – схемы, таблицы, пояснения.

Материалы пособия позволяют применить принцип дифференциации и индивидуализации обучения, предоставляя преподавателю возможность выбора заданий в зависимости от уровня подготовки студента (минимальный, базовый, продвинутый).

Рецензенты:

кандидат филологических наук, доцент Н.Г. Лаврентьева
(Ивановский государственный университет);

старший преподаватель Т.С. Рычагова
(Ивановская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия)

UNIT I.

☞ ABOUT MYSELF

Task 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Обратите внимание на употребление форм глаголов to be, to have. Изучите таблицу употребления времен в активном залоге (Приложение).

Let me introduce myself. I am Peter Klimov. I am from Ivanovo, Russia. I am 17. This year I've finished school № 30 and became a student of Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology. Now I'm a first-year student of organic (inorganic, mechanical, humanities) faculty, of group № 15. As I study in the first shift, I have to get up early, in fact at 6.30 a.m. I do my morning exercises, take a shower, dress myself; then I go to the kitchen and have breakfast.

I leave home for the University about 7.30. It usually takes me half an hour to get to the University by bus. My classes begin at 8 sharp and last until 13.15 p.m. or sometimes until 15.05 p.m. We usually have lectures, tutorials, practical classes in various subjects: maths, chemistry, physics, English, history, drawing, PT. As for me, I like mathematics very much. Also I'm fond of working in the chemical lab. During our English classes we read texts about chemistry, translate them, answer the questions, learn new words and grammar rules. I like to speak English very much.

Sometimes we make up dialogues, discuss interesting topics with our teacher and with each other. It's difficult to speak English fluently but I try to do it. After classes I go home and have dinner. Then after a short rest I begin doing my homework. I often have to go to the library, as I need some books for my studies.

When I have free time, I like to meet my friends. We listen to music, go dancing or watch TV and video. Once a month I go to the theatre or to the museum. I'm fond of modern art. I try not to miss interesting exhibitions. If the weather is warm, my friends and I go to a picnic. And in winter I like skiing together with my sister. She is seven years younger than me and likes to spend time together with me and our parents. Our family tradition is to spend holidays together. My favourite holiday is New Year and, of course, my birthday. In summer we travel and visit various cities of Russia.

My mother is a doctor and works at a large hospital. My father is a manager. His hobby is fishing. We often go fishing together. My grandparents don't live with us, but they live in Ivanovo too. Every week I visit them. I have aunts, uncles and cousins who live in different places of Russia. We write emails to each other and very often we meet. They come to us in their cars or we go and visit them once a year. My hobby is travelling, hiking and basketball. In summer we all like to work in our garden. It's always a great pleasure to gather a rich harvest of vegetables and fruits in our garden in autumn time.

✎ Exercise 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. How old are you?
4. When and where were you born?
5. When did you finish school?
6. What University do you study at?
7. What year student are you?
8. What shift do you study at?
9. What kind of classes do you have?
10. What do you usually do during your English classes?
11. What are your favourite subjects?
12. What do you do after classes?
13. What is your father (mother, sister, brother)?
14. What is your hobby?
15. What books do you like to read?
16. What TV programs do you like to watch?
17. What music do you like?
18. What are your family traditions?
19. What are your favourite holidays?
20. What do you like to do during your free time?

21. Where do you live?
22. Are you married? (Is your sister or brother married?)
23. Do you have children?
24. What animals do you like?
25. What is your favourite sport?
26. Where do you spend your vacation?
27. Who goes shopping in your family?
28. Who cooks in your family?
29. How often do you go to the library?
30. What subjects are you good at?
31. What floor do you live on?
32. Where do your parents work?
33. What languages can you speak?
34. Do you like science fiction?
35. What is your favourite pop group?
36. How often do you go dancing?
37. What museums do you like to visit?
38. Do you like theatre? How often do you go to the theatre?
39. What's your future profession?
40. Who is your best friend?

Exercise 2. Fill in this form (заполните анкету):

Name:

Address:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Nationality:

Sex:

Profession:

Education:

Parents:

Sisters, Brothers:

Grandparents:

Aunts, Uncles:

Cousins:

Wife (Husband):

Children:

Subjects:

Book:

Artist:

Composer:

Singer:

Dancer:

Season:

Man (Woman) in History:

Food:

Animal:

Quality of People:

Historical Era:

Art style:

Writer:

Exercise 3. List of Professions (изучите названия профессий):

accountant – бухгалтер

doctor – врач

engineer – инженер

businessman – бизнесмен

designer – конструктор

mechanic – механик

tailor – портной

teacher – преподаватель, воспитатель
salesperson; shop-assistant – продавец
clerk – служащий
builder; construction worker -строитель
technologist – технолог
weaver – ткач, ткачиха
turner – токарь
scientist – ученый
physicist – физик
chemist – 1) химик; 2) аптекарь
artist – художник
actor – актер
draftsman – чертежник
driver – шофер, водитель
lawyer – юрист
research worker – научный работник
house-wife – домашняя хозяйка
fireman – пожарный
militaryman; serviceman – военнослужащий
militiaman – милиционер
nurse – 1) няня; 2) медсестра
optician – оптик
photographer – фотограф
electrician – электрик, электромонтер
baker – пекарь
soldier – солдат
officer – офицер
sailor – моряк
gardener – садовник, садовод
barber – парикмахер

economist – экономист
tax inspector – налоговый инспектор
security guard – охранник
director (general director) – директор (генеральный директор)
manager – управляющий, менеджер
cook – повар, кулинар
banker – банкир
bank clerk – служащий банка
cashier – кассир
sewer – швея
barman – бармен
surgeon – хирург
curator – хранитель музея, музейный работник
procurator – прокурор
pensioner – пенсионер
librarian – библиотекарь
conductor – 1) кондуктор; 2) проводник
pilot – летчик
administrator – администратор
decorator – 1) декоратор; 2) маляр

Exercise 4. When you meet someone for the first time, it is customary to introduce yourself. Some expressions used:

My name is ...

I'm...

First name...

Last name...

Hi...

Hello...

How do you do?

✎ Exercise 5. Go over this dialogue.

A: Hello. Are you a student here?

B: Yes, I am.

A: So am I. My name is...

B: How do you do? I'm...

A: I'm pleased to meet you. Is ... your first name or your last name?

B: My last name.

A: ... is my first name. Please, call me

B: Okay, ..., and please call me

A: Okay,....

✎ Exercise 5a. Now form a circle, and introduce yourself to the person facing you. Shake hands and smile when introducing yourself.

Here are some expressions used when we want to introduce someone:

I'd like to introduce...

I'd like you to meet...

Can I introduce you to...

John, this is Mike.

✎ Exercise 6. Прочитайте текст. Передайте его содержание по-русски. Согласны ли вы с представленными в тексте утверждениями. Объясните свою точку зрения.

Personal Details.

British people have the reputation of being shy and reserved with strangers. Actually this is not always true. Of course, some are shy and reserved with strangers, and some are shy and reserved with everybody. But others are very extrovert and talk to anybody. This just proves that you shouldn't make generalizations about people!

But making generalizations about people is great fun. Everybody knows that all Englishmen wear bowler hats, pinstripe suits and carry umbrellas; Scotsmen are mean, hate spending money and drink whisky all daylong; Welshmen do nothing but play rugby and sing. And the Irish? Well, they only exist that other British people can tell jokes about them!

One generalization is probably true. The British don't like answering questions about details of their lives. You must never ask them how much money they earn, or how old they are. Only officials can ask questions like that; that is perhaps why the British don't really like officials. That's another generalization...

✎ **Exercise 7. Расскажите о себе.**

✎ **Exercise 8. Заполните пропуски личными формами глагола to be:**

1) ... your sister a doctor? 2) What ... you? 3) How old ... she? 4) ... your father very old? 5) ... you Russian? 6) ... your friends students? 7) What ... your name? 8) Where ... your parents? 9) Where ... you from? 10) What ... your phone number? 11) ... this your watch? 12) Two heads ... better than one. 13) Last month they ... in the Hermitage. 14) He ... a student twenty years before. 15) ... you ... at home tomorrow? 16) In two weeks they in the Tretyakov Gallery. They ... lucky. 17) Yesterday we... at the theatre. 18) They ... not at the office at the moment. 19) When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20) There ... n interesting exhibition here. 21) The ship ... to arrive t six o'clock in the evening.

✎ **Exercise 9. Заполните пропуски формами глагола to have:**

1) I ... a newspaper and a book. 2) We ... dinner. 3) She ... a daughter and a son. 4) My mother ... two sons. 5) You ... a good flat. 6) He ... many sisters. 7) My brother ... a good wife. 8) They ... an English lesson. 9) She ... come home. 10) We ... to leave home early in the morning. 11) I'll ...to go there once more. 12) Did you ... dinner at the restaurant yesterday? 13) Do you ... to go to the shop

today? 14) I ... very interesting conversation with my brother yesterday. 15) He ... has very interesting magazines.

Exercise 10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую видовременную форму глагола (см. Приложение).

1. Tom usually (play) football but today he (play) tennis.
2. What language they (speak) in Holland? What language he (speak) now?
3. I (go) and see Venice as soon s I (reach) Italy.
4. Where you (go) for your next holiday?
5. He (leave) for London tomorrow night.
6. The businessman (fly) to England t six yesterday.
7. I can reach my work easily now, s I (buy) new car.
8. Where you (put) my keys? I can't find them.
9. Your eyes are red. You (cry)?
10. He just (see) his friends arrive.
11. Nick hoped there (be) no post since Friday.
12. The house was very quiet when I (get) home.
13. She got message saying she (pass) the exam.
14. Do you think it (rain) tomorrow?
15. Tell hem again, perhaps they (understand).

Exercise 11. Choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct.

1. We knew the lecture ... in fifteen minutes.
a) will be over; b) would be over; c) is over d)was over
2. She informed me they ... us a couple of days ago.
a) will call; b) would call; c) have called; d) had called
3. The ship ... to the north when a storm ... out.
a) was going, broke; b) had gone, broke; c) would go, break
4. Although the weather ... fine during the last few days, this spring is not a good one on the whole.

a) *has been*; b) *was*; c) *is*

5. All last week he ... for the exam.

a) *had been preparing*; b) *was preparing*; c) *prepares*

6. Up to now I ... anything from him.

a) *heard*; b) *have heard*; c) *haven't heard*

7. It ... every day since we ... there.

a) *is raining, came*; b) *was raining, came*; c) *rains, come*

8. . . . a dark street, and in that dark street . . a dark gloomy house.

a) *it is*; b) *there is*; c) *this is*

9. Don't you know him? He always . . . lies.

a) *tell*; b) *say*; c) *says*; d) *tells*

10. The waiter had to change the plates several times, . . . ?

a) *had he*; b) *hasn't he*; c) *did he*; d) *didn't he*

11. A typist is someone who . . . letters and reports.

a) *types*; b) *type*; c) *is typing*; d) *are typing*

12. By this time next year you ... from the University.

a) *graduate*; b) *will graduate*; c) *will have graduated*

13. When I ... to the station, I ... that the bus ... a few minutes before.

a) *got, learnt, had left*; b) *got, learnt, left*; c) *got, had learnt, had left*

14. We ... your brother a year ago, but we ... him since then.

a) *saw, didn't see*; b) *saw, haven't seen*; c) *had seen, hadn't seen*

15. I only ... in solving the problem after I ... on it for several hours.

a) *succeeded, has worked*; b) *succeeded, worked*; c) *succeeded, had worked*

16. He reminded me that we ... classmates at school.

a) *had been*; b) *were*; c) *have been*

Exercise 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow.

2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow.
3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow.
4. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from the University.

5. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening.
6. What you (to do) tomorrow?
7. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow?
8. You (to do) this work by next Sunday?
9. I know we (not to be) late.
10. Are you sure that we (to have) time to do that?

Exercise 13. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени.

1. I am afraid I will be late.
2. He hopes you will often visit him.
3. They expect he will be at home in a few days.
4. I think Henry will help us.
5. She promises that she will finish the work in a week.

Контрольное задание 1.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, переведите текст.

The Farmer and the Boy

One morning farmer met boy and asked him if the latter wanted a job. The boy (answer) that he (do). The farmer (want) (know) if the boy (can) (give) him a good character. The boy said that he (can) and (add) that it (be) from Mr. Muggs, the shopkeeper, his previous master.

The farmer agreed. The farmer told the boy (go) and (ask) Mr. Muggs (come) there and (speak) to him. He said that he (wait) there for some time. Twenty minutes (pass) and then forty minutes (pass), but Mr. Muggs (not come).

Later in the afternoon the farmer (see) the boy again and he said that Mr. Muggs (not come) with the boy's character. The boy (not be) surprised (hear) it. He said he (not asked) Mr. Muggs to come there.

The farmer asked why the boy (not do) it. The boy (answer) that he (tell) his old master who (want) the character. The farmer not (understand). Then the boy (explain) that his old master (tell) him the character of the farmer.

Задание 2. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

1. Are, students, very, my, nice.
2. John, are, tennis, and, playing, Dick.
3. On, to spend, a, money, of, education, he, lot, had.
4. Breakfast, before, he, swim, a, always, has.
5. Money, I, the, get, son, when, I, a, new, will, toy-car, buy, for, my.
6. Did, not, film, enjoy, the, yesterday, they.
7. Is, new, Ford, he, today, driving, a.
8. A, new, here, will, there, service-station, be.
9. Every, she, day, does, room, her.
10. 1492, in, discovered, America, Columbus.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст. Кратко передайте его содержание на английском языке, используя активную лексику темы. Перевод некоторых полезных фраз и выражений дается после текста.

Дмитрий Геннадьевич Бурылин

Дмитрий Геннадьевич Бурылин родился 4 (16) февраля 1852 г. в Вознесенской слободе, вблизи села Иваново, в доме деда Диодора Андреевича Бурылина.

Получил домашнее образование.¹

¹ **Домашнее обучение** — способ получения образования, который предполагает изучение общеобразовательных предметов вне школы (дома, в образовательных центрах). Каждый год учащиеся должны проходить обязательную аттестацию в школе. Самая древняя форма получения образования, которая появилась задолго до первых школ. На протяжении

В 1866 г. 14-летний Дмитрий и его 16-летний брат Николай стали руководить работой фабрики, построенной Диодором Андреевичем Бурылиным, и взяли на себя заботу о сестрах и больных родителях.

Фабричное дело Д.Г. Бурылина крепло, развивалось и приобретало известность. В 1882 году в Москве на Всероссийской промышленно-художественной выставке ему вручили похвальный отзыв о фабричном производстве.

Д.Г. Бурылин стремился содействовать в родном городе развитию просвещения, медицины, культуры, помогал в благоустройстве Иваново-Вознесенска. В 1910 году на собственные средства он устроил бульвар на Александровской улице напротив своего родового дома. В течение 28 лет избирался гласным городской думы. Занимал различные общественные должности в городских и общественных учреждениях. В 1902 году получил звание Потомственного Почётного гражданина города Иваново-Вознесенска.

В 1884 году, когда Дмитрию Геннадьевичу было 32 года, умерла его жена Мария Степановна, урожденная Романова. От этого брака у Д.Г. Бурылина осталось четверо детей. Спустя два года 12 января 1886 года Дмитрий Геннадьевич сочетался вторым браком с Анной Александровной Носковой, дочерью небогатого ярославского торговца сукном. Этот брак оказался счастливым, у Бурылина родилось еще пятеро детей.

В 1864 году бабушка Евдокия Михайловна передала Дмитрию Бурылину всю коллекцию деда — старинные книги, монеты, редкие вещи...Страсть к коллекционированию, любовь к старинным и редким вещам определили цель его жизни — создать музей для всеобщего обозрения, для всех желающих.



многих веков домашнее обучение было единственным способом получить образование. Изначально эта форма была доступна лишь обеспеченным семьям, у которых было время обучать собственных детей или средства нанять преподавателя.

«Музей – это моя душа, а фабрика источник средств для жизни и его пополнения», – произнес как-то Дмитрий Геннадьевич Бурылин слова, удивительно точно передающие его стремление.

Для пополнения коллекций Дмитрий Геннадьевич выезжал в различные города России и в другие страны. Побывал в Англии, Австрии, Германии, Греции, Египте, Италии, Польше, Турции, Франции, Финляндии, Бельгии, Швейцарии. И везде он посещал музеи и антикварные магазины, разыскивал любителей старины и привозил множество ценных предметов быта и искусства.

С конца 1880-х годов Д.Г. Бурылин представлял свои коллекции на многих выставках в Москве, С.-Петербурге, Н. Новгороде.

В 1912 году исполнилось 100 лет промышленной и общественной деятельности купеческого рода Бурылиных. Эту дату Д.Г. Бурылин ознаменовал началом строительства специального здания для музея. Торжественное открытие музея состоялось 26 декабря 1914 года, но уже с октября 1914 года залы были открыты для организованных посетителей. Часть помещения Д.Г. Бурылин сдал в аренду Иваново-Вознесенской школе рисования.

События октября 1917 года круто изменили жизнь Д.Г. Бурылина. В 1919 году фабрику и музей национализировали. В 1924 году Д.Г. Бурылина отстранили от должности главного хранителя и запретили проводить какие-либо занятия в музее. Этот жестокий удар подорвал здоровье Д.Г.Бурылина.

13 сентября 1924 года Дмитрия Геннадьевича не стало.

В 2000 г. Дмитрию Геннадьевичу Бурылину было присвоено звание Почетного гражданина города Иванова, в 2003 году - возрожден Музей промышленности и искусства, который носит имя своего создателя.

26 мая 2007 г. на здании музея установлена мемориальная доска работы московского скульптора Н.Иванова: «Дмитрий Геннадьевич Бурылин (1852 – 1924) – Почетный гражданин г. Иванова, промышленник и меценат, основатель музея».

1. домашнее образование

Home education

2. взять на себя заботу	To take care of somebody
3. фабричное дело	Factory business
4. становиться известным	To become famous
5. содействовать развитию	Promote development
6. помогать в благоустройстве	Help in the improvement
7. избираться гласным городской думы	To be elected as a speaker of the city дума
8. потомственный Почётный гражданин города	The hereditary honorary citizen of the city
9. страсть к коллекционированию	Passion for collecting
10. определять цель	Define the purpose
11. создать музей для всеобщего обозрения	Create a public museum
12. любители старины	Lovers of antiquity
13. купеческий род	Merchant family
14. отстранять от должности главного хранителя	Remove a chief curator
15. мемориальная доска	Memorial plaque
16. промышленник и меценат	Industrialist and philanthropist

UNIT II

☞ IVANOVO STATE UNIVERSITY OF CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY

Task I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите. Выделите основную информацию.

The aim of all higher schools is to give their students an all-round education. They train specialists with deep theoretical knowledge combined with practice. To enter a higher institution it is necessary to leave a secondary school. There are no entrance exams now; you pass only some State Exams at the end of school course of education. The results of them give you possibility to choose an Institute or

University. There are wide opportunities to get higher education both for the young people and the elder ones. I study at the Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology, at the Faculty of Distant Learning.

Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology (ISUCT) /ai es ju: si: ti:/ is one of the oldest higher educational institutes of our country. It was formed on the basis of the Chemistry department of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk Polytechnic Institute. In 1930 the Poly was reorganized into four independent Institutes: Textile, Power, Agricultural, and Chemical-Technological.

At present our University is an important educational and scientific centre. It trains engineers for chemical, machine-building, textile, electronic, food and other branches of industry as well as economists, researchers, specialists in the Culture Studies. During the years of its existence a lot of engineers, about 1000 Candidates of Science and 90 Doctors of Science have been trained at our University.

Now the ISUCT occupies five buildings with the following faculties and departments:



- Faculty of Inorganic Chemistry and Technology;
- Faculty of Organic Chemistry and Technology;
- Faculty of Engineering and Cybernetics;
- Faculty of Distant Learning and of Post-Professional Training;
- International Students Department;
- Humanities Faculty;
- Institute of Finance, Management and Economic Systems;
- Faculty of Fundamental and Applied Chemistry;
- Chemistry Lyceum.

Various educational programmes are available at our University: basic higher education (bachelorship), mastership, post-graduate and doctorate courses, the second higher education, distant education, supplementary education, retraining and professional skills improvement.

As in every University, an academic year is divided into two semesters at the end of which students have tests and exams. The third and the fourth-year students fulfil their essays and projects. Senior students write their year papers and diploma projects. Students of Distant Learning Faculty are, as a rule, practitioners. They already work. Their programmes of learning include the same subjects and tasks as the ones for the full-time students. The final diploma works of such graduates are connected with their practical real activity. For example, distant students of Humanities Faculty carry out projects which improve the cultural environment of our city and region.

Пополните свой активный словарь:

high school – старшие классы средней школы;

higher school – высшая школа;

chemistry department – химический факультет;

to reorganize - реорганизовывать;

to train – готовить, учить кого-л.,

to enter a higher institution – поступить в вуз

an applicant – абитуриент; заявитель

to occupy – занимать (какое-либо здание – зд.)

educational programmes – образовательные программы;

to be available – быть доступным;

Bachelorship – бакалавриат; (a bachelor - бакалавр);

mastership – магистратура; (a master - магистр

to graduate – окончить обучение в вузе (закончить школу)

a graduate – выпускник вуза;

full-time student – студент очной формы обучения;

Exercise 1. Соедините информацию с датами, данными внизу:

... Ivanovo-Vosnessensk Polytechnic Institute was founded. Its Chemical Faculty was opened.

... IVPI was reorganized into 4 independent higher schools. On the basis of the Chemical Faculty of IVPI the Ivanovo Institute of Chemistry and Technology was established.

... Ivanovo Institute of Chemistry and Technology was awarded the order of the Labour Red Banner.

... ICTI was ranked among the leading higher schools of this country.

... ICTI gained the status of Ivanovo State Academy of Chemistry and Technology.

... ISACT was transformed into Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology.

... The Faculty for Humanities was formed.

1918; 1998; 1930; 1980; 1987; 1992;

Exercise 2. Прочитайте, пользуясь словарем. Объедините информацию всех текстов. Расскажите об истории и сегодняшнем дне ИГХТУ.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?



1. During the Great Patriotic War the University made its contribution to the victory of our country over Nazi Germany. More than 600 students, teachers and employees defended our Motherland. The departments of the University produced explosives, accumulators, pharmacy products. The auditorium building and the hostels were accommodated for military hospitals. In

1943 many teachers of the University were awarded the orders and medals for their great help to the front.

2. At present Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology is famous for its scientific schools in the fields of chemistry, chemical technology and chemical engineering.

3. Modern academic image of our University is successfully maintained by some laboratories, Test Centre, workshop «The Sixth Floor».

Exercise 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the role of higher schools?
2. When is it possible to enter an institute?
3. What subjects are usually included into the curriculum of a higher school?
4. When was Ivanovo-Vosnessensk Polytechnic Institute founded?
5. When was its Chemical Faculty opened?
6. When was IVPI reorganized into 4 independent higher schools?
7. When was ISACT transformed into Ivanovo State University of Chemistry and Technology?.
8. What specialists are trained at our University?
9. What Faculty do you study at?
10. What disciplines do you study at University?
11. What is your form of education?
12. There are different forms of education in our University, aren't there?
13. What is your future profession?

Exercise 4. Составьте предложения, используя нижеследующие фразы:

to be trained in ...; to be aimed at ...; to be divided into ...; to be interested in ...;
to rename into ...; to be formed; to carry out ...; to take part in ...; to become.

Exercise 5. Найдите в тексте предложения в Passive Voice. Для справки пользуйтесь Приложением.

Exercise 6. Прочитайте текст. Поймите его содержание. Вставьте в предложения глаголы, выбрав форму активного или пассивного залога.

What Is Wonderful About the Brain?

Inside your head is a remarkable organ, the brain. You use it to understand and remember things that (to happen)¹ around you. The brain is soft and spongy. It (to make up)² of billions of tiny parts called cells. Three coats or membranes (to cover)³ the brain. The brain sometimes (to call)⁴ the busiest communication centre in the world. The brain (to control)⁵ your body functions and keeps all parts of your body working together. Thousands of messages from all parts of the body (to send)⁶ to and from the brain. Messages (to carry)⁷ to the brain by sensory nerves. Special places, or centers, on the brain receive sensory messages from all parts of the body. When messages (to receive)⁸ by centers, the brain (to interpret)⁹ them. All day long your muscles and your brain (to work)¹⁰. By the end of the day they (to be tired)¹¹. Then your brain and your muscles (to start)¹² to relax. Before long, you go to sleep. As you sleep, the big muscles in your body relax.

1. A) are happened B) are happening C) happens
2. A) is made up B) makes up C) made up
3. A) is covered B) covered C) cover
4. A) is called B) has called C) calls
5. A) is controlled B) controlled C) controls
6. A) send B) are being sent C) has sent
7. A) are carried B) was carried C) carried
8. A) are received B) will be received C) will receive
9. A) is interpreted B) interpreted C) interprets
10. A) are worked B) is worked C) are working
11. A) have be tired B) are tired C) are being tired
12. A) are started B) started C) start

Exercise 7. Перепишите предложения, используя Passive Voice. Для справки пользуйтесь Приложением и данными в нем таблицами.

Например: The teacher explained it to us yesterday. – It was explained to us by the teacher yesterday.

1. The scientists discovered new types of chemicals.
2. Now about two billion people are using the Internet.
3. We have always stored the important information on this computer.
4. We turn on the light when it is dark.
5. The students finished their translation in time.
6. They built this house in 1990.
7. They were selling new children's books in that shop when I entered it yesterday.

Контрольная работа № 2.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

STUDENTS' LIFE IN THE UK (GREAT BRITAIN)

I. The oldest and the most celebrated Universities of Great Britain are in Oxford and Cambridge. There are also universities in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and other cities. There are no state universities in Britain; each of the universities has its own government. But the status is defined by the state. The government gives them the power to grant degrees to students. The form of examination and the standards of knowledge for the first degree (Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science) are the same at all the universities. Education is not free of charge, it is paid. Most students now do some paid work during their vacations, but practically none does paid work during the term-time.

II. Each college is governed by its fellows² and they are also responsible for teaching their own students. It is more expensive to study at Oxford or Cambridge than at any other university and it is not easy to find a place to study at Oxford or Cambridge. Special tests are used to reduce students' fees. Teaching at all faculties is organized by

² fellow – член совета колледжа; стипендиат и исследователь

means of lectures arranged by the university, and any student may attend any university lecture. At the beginning of each term a list is published. All the lectures during the term within each faculty are shown, and every student can choose which lectures he will attend. «Tutorial system³» is very popular. This is a system of individual consultations. The meetings with the tutor are arranged every week. Each student writes an essay⁴ and it is discussed with the tutor. Before writing an essay the student may consult his tutor.

III. The university is a combination of colleges. There is no single building which can be called the university. The colleges and university buildings are situated about the town. You graduate from the University with a degree of a Bachelor. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of Master. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is given for a thesis which is an original contribution to knowledge.

The number of young people who can enter the university is limited.

Задание 2. Найдите в тексте предложения с тем же самым значением:

1. There are many universities in Great Britain, but the most famous are higher educational establishments in Oxford and Cambridge.
2. Once every week each student has a tutorial.
3. Students still have to pay fees.
4. Many students have to do some paid work during their vacations.
5. You can see different buildings of the University all over the city.
6. When you graduate from the University you are a Bachelor.
7. You must not attend all the lectures at your faculty, you may choose subjects necessary for you from the list of all lectures read at all colleges.

³ tutorial – университетская система обучения путем прикрепления студентов к отдельным консультантам

⁴ essay – очерк, этюд, эссе, рассказ, реферат

Задание 3. Закончите предложения правильной фразой, выбрав вариант в скобках. Переведите на русский язык.

1. British education ... (provides equal opportunities for all; is cheap; is expensive; gives little opportunity to workers' children).

2. Most universities in Great Britain... (are state universities; are independent; aren't financially supported by rich people).

3. Each university has the right... (to give degrees; to conduct meetings; to arrange lectures).

4. The first university degree is... (Doctor of Philosophy; Master of Arts; Bachelor of Arts).

5. University students have to work... (during the term; during their vacation; all the year round).

6. If a postgraduate student has defended a thesis, he gets a degree of... (Bachelor of Science; Master; Doctor of Philosophy).

8. Attendance at university lectures is... (compulsory; not compulsory).

Задание 4. Просмотрите текст. Найдите англоязычные эквиваленты. Помните правила образования *Passive Voice*. В случае необходимости воспользуйтесь Приложением.

1. Статус университета определяется государством.

2. Образование платное.

3. Совет колледжа отвечает за обучение своих студентов.

4. Каждую неделю организуются встречи с консультантом.

5. Преподавание осуществляется в лекционной форме.

6. Студенческий реферат обсуждается с консультантом-тьютором.

7. Не существует какого-то единственного здания, которое называется университетом – корпуса разбросаны по городу.

Задание 5. Read the text again and find the answer to the following questions:

1. What are the oldest and the most celebrated universities of Great Britain?

2. Are there any state universities in Great Britain?
3. How are the universities governed? Who defines their status?
4. Is the form of examination different or the same at all the universities?
5. Do students have to pay fees for the tuition at the university?
6. Why do most students have to work while studying at the university?
7. What is the first postgraduate degree?
10. Whom is each college governed by?
11. What are the Fellows responsible for?
14. How are the fees reduced?
15. Is the attendance of lectures compulsory or not?
16. What system of teaching is available at British universities?
17. What is the way of conducting tutorials?

Задание 6. Прочитайте текст (без словаря). Передайте его содержание на русском языке.

The system of education in the USA differs greatly from state to state. School education in so called state public schools⁵ is free. Parents are free to choose any public school for their children. Although there are a lot of private schools, mainly religious, and parents have to pay for them. A school year starts in September and ends in June. It is divided into three terms or four quarters.

American children start attending elementary schools at the age of 6. Pupils finish high schools at the age of 18. The high schools (also known as secondary schools) are generally larger and accommodate teenagers from four or five elementary schools. During the school year the students study four or five subjects according to their professional interests. They must complete a certain number of courses to receive a high school diploma or a certificate of school graduation.

At American colleges and universities young people get higher education. They study for 4 years and get a Bachelor's degree in arts or science. If a student wants to get

⁵ Государственная школа

a Master's degree he must study for two more years and do a research (*исследовательская*) work. Students who want to advance their education in a specific field can pursue a Doctor degree. The most famous American universities are Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, Yale, Columbia Universities.

UNIT III.

☞ IVANOVO

Task I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите. Выделите основную информацию.



Ivanovo is the center of the Ivanovo region. It is situated 317 km north-east of Moscow. Its population is about 410 thousand people (2010). Hundred years ago it was one of the main textile cities in the country. Until 1932 its official name was Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

The first mention of the village of Ivanovo was found in the documents of the 16th century.

At that time Ivanovo was a small village on the right bank of the Uvod River. The main occupation of the villagers was farming. By the 17th century the village had grown in size. The weaving of linen became one of the most important crafts.

In 1742 Grigory Butrimov – a serf – founded the first linen manufactory. In the late 18th century the first machines began to appear and soon the village became one of the major centers of textile manufacturing. Its trading ties extended far beyond the borders of Russia. Fabrics were marketed in England, Persia and other countries.

With the passing of time Ivanovo grew into a large industrial and trading town. In 1871 Ivanovo and Voznesensky Posad were joined to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk. The new city grew rapidly: a lot of factories were built and the weaving

process was mechanized, railway lines connected the city with Moscow, Nizhniy Novgorod, Kineshma.

By the 20th century the number of workers exceeded 26 000. Textile workers of Ivanovo took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. Ivanovo became famous as the Motherland of the First Soviet which was formed in May 1905. The First Soviet consisted of 151 members and was headed by the Bolsheviks. There are a lot of streets, squares and monuments which are named after revolutionaries, organizers and leaders of the First Soviet in Ivanovo. In the 20th century Ivanovo grew into a large textile and engineering centre.

In the middle of the 20th century Ivanovo became one of the major textile centers. There were about 10 textile factories and 3 textile combines. Cotton, worsted and silk goods and clothing were produced in Ivanovo. One of four meters of fabrics of the country was manufactured here. But the collapse of the Russian textile industry during the last years of the 20th century hit the Ivanovo region hard. Some of the factories were completely closed, production has decreased. Chemical, textile, food industries as well as clothing and footwear are developing in Ivanovo now.

Ivanovo is also an important scientific centre. It has some research and development institutes and the Institute of Chemistry of Solutions of the Russian Academy of Science.

Ivanovo is often called a city of students. Thousands of students study at seven higher educational establishments of the town. Among them are: the University of Chemistry and Technology, the Power University, the State University, the Medical Academy, the Agricultural Academy, the Polytechnic University.

Ivanovo has become a big cultural centre. There are a lot of places of interest in Ivanovo where one can spend his free time, for example, theatres, museums, etc. A big cultural complex which is called "The Palace of Arts" includes three theatres under one roof: the Drama Theatre, the Musical Theatre and the Puppet Theatre. The circus of Ivanovo is one of the biggest circuses in our country.

At the beginning of the 21st century Ivanovo is still growing and developing in different directions.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXT

constantly – постоянно

mention – упоминание

bank – берег

occupation – занятие

weaving – ткачество

linen – полотно

craft – ремесло

serf – крепостной

to found – основывать

tie – связь

to extend – простираться, распространяться

border – граница

fabrics – ткани

to market – продавать, находить рынок сбыта

industrial – промышленный

trading – торговый

to join – соединять, объединять

movement – движение

to consist (of) – состоять

cotton – хлопок

goods – товары

worsted – камвольная ткань

silk – шелк

collapse – упадок, разрушение

to hit – поражать, ударять

capacity – мощность, нагрузка, возможность

enterprise – предприятие

metalworking machine tools – металлорежущие станки

high precision instrument – прибор с высокой точностью
measuring – измерение
durability – прочность, износостойчивость
weaving equipment – ткацкое
оборудование
auto-cranes – автокраны
excavator – экскаватор
synthetic leather – синтетическая кожа
trademark – торговая
марка, ярлык
scientific – научный
research and development institutes – научно-исследовательские институты
the Institute of Chemistry of Solutions of the Russian Academy of Science –
институт
химии растворов Академии Наук
higher educational establishments – высшие учебные заведения
to spend – проводить (время)
"The Palace of Arts" – Дворец Искусств
to include – заключать, включать
Puppet Theatre – кукольный театр

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Ivanovo situated?
2. When was the village of Ivanovo first mentioned?
3. What was the most important craft in the 17th century?
4. When was the first linen manufactory founded?
5. Who founded the first linen manufactory?
6. When did the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk appear? How did it happen?
7. What do you know about the First Soviet?
8. What branches of industry are developed in Ivanovo region?

9. Why is Ivanovo called one of the major textile centers?
10. What is the present day situation in the textile industry of Ivanovo?
11. Why is Ivanovo an important scientific centre?
12. How many higher educational establishments in Ivanovo do you know?
13. How large is the population of Ivanovo?
14. Where can we spend our free time in Ivanovo?
15. What can you say about the cultural development of Ivanovo?

☞ IVANOVO MUSEUMS

Task II. Прочитайте текст. Переведите. Выделите основную информацию

In museums of our city one can learn about its past, present and future. One of the famous Ivanovo museums is **the Local History and Lore Museum**. It is the first museum in Ivanovo region. The building in which it is situated is a unique architectural construction. It was designed by an architect Trubnikov and was built in 1914 by a well known manufacturer and rarities' collector Dm. Burylin for the purpose of displaying his numerous private collections.



Another famous museum is **Ivanovo Cotton Museum**. The museum is situated in the "modern" style building just opposite the Local History and Lore Museum. This private building also belonged to Dm. Burylin, a manufacturer and the patron of fine arts and literature. The museum was opened in 1987. Its exposition tells us about the history of weaving from the oldest times up to the present days.



One of the most interesting museums is the **Ivanovo Regional Art Museum**. This museum has more than 24 000 works of art and it is one of the largest in Russia. The range of its collection makes it possible to follow the history of world culture.



WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO THE TEXTS

the Local History and Lore Museum – Ивановский историко -краеведческий музей

unique – уникальный

to design – проектировать, конструировать

rarity – редкость, раритет

to display – показывать, демонстрировать

numerous – многочисленный

Ivanovo Cotton Museum – Музей ивановского ситца

opposite – напротив

patron – покровитель

fine arts – изобразительные искусства

Ivanovo Regional Art Museum – Ивановский Художественный музей

to follow – прослеживать

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words below.

1. In the 16th century Ivanovo was a small village on the ... of the Uvod River.
2. The main... of the villagers was farming.
3. The weaving of linen became one of the most important
4. In 1742 Grigory Butrimov founded the first linen... .
5. In 1871 Ivanovo and Voznesensky Posad ... to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk.
6. Fabrics were... in England, Persia and other countries.
7. In the 20th century Ivanovo grew into a large... and...centre.
8. Thousands of students study at seven... ..of the town.
9. Ivanovo is also an important ... center.
- 10.Ivanovo has some ... and... institutes.
- 11.A big cultural complex which is called "The Palace of Arts"... three theatres under one roof.

12. The Local History and Lore Museum was built in 1914 by a well known ...
Dm. Burylin.
13. Ivanovo Local History and Lore Museum was ... by an architect Trubnikov.
14. Ivanovo... ... was opened in 1987. Its exposition tells us about the history of
... .
15. The Ivanovo... ... has more than 24 000 works of art and it is one of the
largest in Russia.

(occupation, manufactory, marketed, Cotton Museum, research, manufacturer, includes, to be designed, Regional Art Museum, higher educational establishments, scientific, to be joined, textile, engineering, crafts, weaving, right bank, development)

Exercise 3. Correct the following statements if you find them wrong.

1. Ivanovo was first mentioned in the documents of the 19th century.
2. A well-known manufacturer Burylin founded the first linen manufactory in 1742.
3. In 1871 Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Voznesensky Posad were joined to form the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk.
4. In the middle of the 20th century there were about 3 textile factories and 10 textile combines.
5. Ivanovo has some research and development institutes.
6. "The Palace of Arts" includes the Drama Theatre, the Musical Theatre, the Puppet Theatre and the circus under one roof.
7. Ivanovo Cotton Museum is the first museum in Ivanovo Region.
8. Ivanovo Local History and Lore Museum was built in 1914.
9. Ivanovo Cotton Museum was opened in 1897.
10. Ivanovo Regional Art Museum was designed by an architect Trubnikov.

Exercise 4. Find evidence in the text to support the following statements.

1. Ivanovo is situated not far from Moscow.
2. In 1871 Ivanovo-Voznesensk was formed.
3. In the middle of the 20th century Ivanovo was one of the major textile centers.
4. The collapse hit the Ivanovo region hard.
5. There are a lot of places of interest in Ivanovo where one can spend his free time.

Exercise 5. Study the list of Ivanovo sights. Try to explain where they are situated (Пользуйтесь Приложением).

- The Shchudrov Shop,
- Local History and Lore Museum,
- Ivanovo Cotton Museum,
- Ivanovo Regional Art Museum,
- Stepanov Park,
- Sokovsky Bridge,
- The Circus,
- The Red Church.

Exercise 6. Imagine that your pen-friend is going to Ivanovo for a week. Say what places in Ivanovo you expect him or her to visit and give your reasons.

Model: I expect my friend to visit Burylin's Museum, because he (she) is interested in all places connected with history.

Exercise 7. Speak about the events that took place at the given dates.

- a) the 16th century;
- b) 1742;
- c) 1871;
- d) 1905;

e) 1914;

f) 1987.

Exercise 8. Check yourself.

The center of Ivanovo Region	Ivanovo-Voznesensk
The main occupation of the villagers in the 16 th century	"The Palace of Arts"
The most important craft in the 17 th century	Local History and Lore Museum
It was formed in 1871	farming
He founded the first linen manufactory	Dm. Burylin
It includes three theatres under one roof	the weaving of linen
The first museum in Ivanovo Region	Regional Art Museum
This private building belonged to Dm. Burylin	Ivanovo
Its collections make it possible to follow the history of culture	Cotton Museum
A manufacturer, the patron of fine arts and literature	Grigory Butrimov

Exercise 9. Complete the dialogue:

A: Hello Paul! Nice to see you!

P: Hello Andrew! Haven't seen you for ages. Where were you?

A: I went to Ivanovo to visit my relatives.

P: Ivanovo? Hm, I've heard something about this town. Where is it situated?

A:

P: Is it a big town? How many people live in Ivanovo?

A:

P: Quite a big town. And is it old?

A:

P: I see. What do people mainly do in the town?

A:

P: As far as I understand, Ivanovo was one of the major textile and engineering centers. Has anything changed in the town with the collapse of the Russian textile industry?

A:

P: The situation is rather difficult. Do you think Ivanovo and its industry has future?

A:

P: And what about young generation?

A:

P: Well, lots of young people live and study in Ivanovo. And, by the way, what places of interest can you visit in Ivanovo?

A:

P: Where do young people usually spend their free time?

A:

P: I see. Do you enjoy your stay in Ivanovo?

A:

P: I'm glad to hear it. May be next time you'll take me with you.

Grammar Exercises.

Exercise 1. Образуйте от следующих прилагательных сравнительную и превосходную степень (см. Приложение).

Big, heavy, short, dirty, clean, near, bad, famous, little, much, clever, good, expensive, cheap, important, pale, hot, beautiful, large, practical, fat, early, pretty, happy, bright, dark, dry, flat, fresh, full, quick, late, nice, rich, sad, thin, thick, wet, weak, early, funny, easy, lazy, ugly, comfortable, quiet, far.

Exercise 2. Образуйте от прилагательных, стоящих в скобках, сравнительную или превосходную степень в зависимости от смысла.

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is (long) in the world.
2. The 22nd of December is the (short) day of the year.
3. Iron is (useful) of all metals.
4. The Volga is (wide) and (deep) than the Neva River.
5. His theory is (practical) than yours.
6. This house is (small) than all the houses in the city.
7. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
8. This exercise is (big) than the last one.
9. Yesterday was the (cold) day we have had this winter.
10. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian Mountains.

Exercise 3. Заполните пропуски словами as ...as, so ...as.

1. The temperature today is ... high ... it was yesterday.
2. He is not ... old ... he looks.
3. He is ... strong ... his brother.
4. This street is ... wide ... the next one.

5. The luggage is not ... heavy ... I expected it to be.
6. His TV set is not ... powerful ... mine.
7. She is ... tall ... her mother.
8. In Novgorod it is notin Rostov.

✎ Exercise 4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Россия – самая большая страна в мире.
2. Новое здание Московского Университета – одно из самых высоких зданий в Москве.
3. Эта статья – самая трудная из всех, которые мы когда-либо переводили.
4. Ваша сестра старше Вас? – Нет. Она моложе меня.
5. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера.
6. Эта аудитория меньше нашей.
7. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал.
8. Ваш доклад был намного интереснее его доклада.
9. Это крайне важная проблема.
10. Большинство моих друзей – студенты.

✎ Exercise 5. Вставьте предлоги on, in, into, to.

1. There are many people ... the park today.
2. Pour some tea ... my cup.
3. Tom likes reading ... bed.
4. He always lives in the country while ... holiday.
5. He will arrive ... the city ... Monday.
6. My birthday is ... winter, in December, but I'm not sure where I'll be ...
Christmas day.
7. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the
mailbox which hung ... the wall of the house.
8. Put the plates ... the table. Put the book ... the bag.

9. How long has he been ... his trip?
10. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room.
11. It is too late. Go ... bed at once.
12. We are going ... St. Petersburg in a week.
13. It was Sunday yesterday and we didn't go ... school/. Our parents didn't go ... work.
14. Have you ever been ... Paris?
15. An academic year begins ... the first of September.

Exercise 6. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги in, at.

В кухне, в порту, в бассейне, в парке, в лесу, в театре, в библиотеке, в магазине, в комнате, в кино, в снегу, в университете, в доме, в музее.

Exercise 7. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги on, at.

На полке, на стене, на полу, на выставке, на остановке, на концерте, на уроке, на работе, на скамейке, на крыше, на доске, на мосту, на земле, на заводе.

Exercise 8. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги to, into.

1. Я пошел в парк. Я вошел в парк.
2. Идите в класс. Войдите в класс.
3. Я пошел в сад. Я вошел в сад.
4. Не ходите в магазин. Не входите в комнату.
5. Мы ходили на выставку. Положи книгу в портфель.

Exercise 9. Переведите диалоги на русский язык, обращая внимание на предлоги направления и глаголы движения.

- Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Red Square?

- Sure. Go down Gorky Street two blocks straight ahead and you'll see the Kremlin.

- Thank you very much. Is there a bus?
- No, there is a trolley-bus. The stop is over there.
- Thank you.
- Don't mention it. Have a good time!
- Good luck!

- Excuse me, I want to see Mr. Brown.

- Mr. Brown's office is on the 7th floor. Take the lift to the 7th floor. The third door on the right. Room 715. Mr. Brown is waiting for you.

- Thank you very much. You have been most helpful/

- It's my duty to help our clients.

- Is Green Street far from here?

- Yes. Turn left and you'll see a big parking lot. Take the fourth turning on your right and you'll find yourself in Green Street.

- Thanks a lot.

- How do I get to your house, Nick?

- Do you see a supermarket over there?

- Yes, I do.

- You'll turn left there and go down the street about a mile. Then you'll see a turning on the right. My house is the 3rd house on the right.

- Thank you.

- Is this Second Street?

- I'm afraid not. You should walk in the opposite direction 500 yards and then turn right. It will be Second Street.

- Thanks a lot.

- Don't mention it.

Exercise 10. Переведите на английский язык, используя необходимые предлоги (см. Приложение).

1. Стол находится в середине комнаты.
2. Наша квартира находится над магазином.
3. Я хочу сидеть у окна.
4. Перед музеем есть автобусная остановка.
5. Дом Анны находится напротив парка
6. За углом есть магазин.
7. Вечером они гуляли по пляжу.
8. Джеймс вышел из своей машины и зашел в банк.
9. Дорога в аэропорт идет через туннель.
10. Идите мимо музея и поверните налево.

Контрольное задание 3.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски необходимыми предлогами.

1. Write your name ... the top of the page.
2. There are a lot of apples ... those trees.
3. What's the largest country ... world?
4. The office is ... the first floor.
5. I want o go ... Italy next year.
6. What time did you arrive ... the hotel?
7. I met a lot of people ... the party.
8. I jumped ... the wall into the garden.
9. Jane isn't at work this week. She is ... holiday.
10. Do you like traveling ... train?

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа. Используйте структуру Passive Voice. (При необходимости пользуйтесь приложением).

1. The problem which ... now at the conference is very important.
a) is being discussed; b) is discussing; c) was discussed
2. This bridge ... in 1945.
a) has been built; b) was built; c) built
3. All the students ... by ten o'clock yesterday.
a) were examined; b) will be examined; c) had been examined
4. The documents ... yet by the manager. They ... now.
a) have not been singed, are being checked; b) are not singed, are being checked
c) were not singed, are being checked
5. This book ... to us by our teacher.
a) was recommended; b) has been recommended;) is recommended
6. Don't enter the room! A student ... there.
a) is examining; b) is being examined; c) is examined
7. The event ... by the magazines before they arrived home.
a) had been reported; b) was reported; c) has been reported
8. I am sure that this work ... by the end of the year.
a) will complete; b) will be completed; c) will have been completed
9. Some new magazines just Would you like to look them through?
a) had just been brought; b) were brought; c) have just been brought
10. The new film ... in all the big cinemas of St. Petersburg.
a) is being demonstrated; b) is demonstrated; c) was demonstrated

Задание 3. Прочитайте стихотворение. Найдите в нем прилагательные и образуйте все возможные степени сравнения.

Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.
Some people live in the city
Where the houses are very tall.
But in the country where the houses are small,
The gardens are very big.

And in the city where the houses are tall
There no gardens at all.

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Kineshma

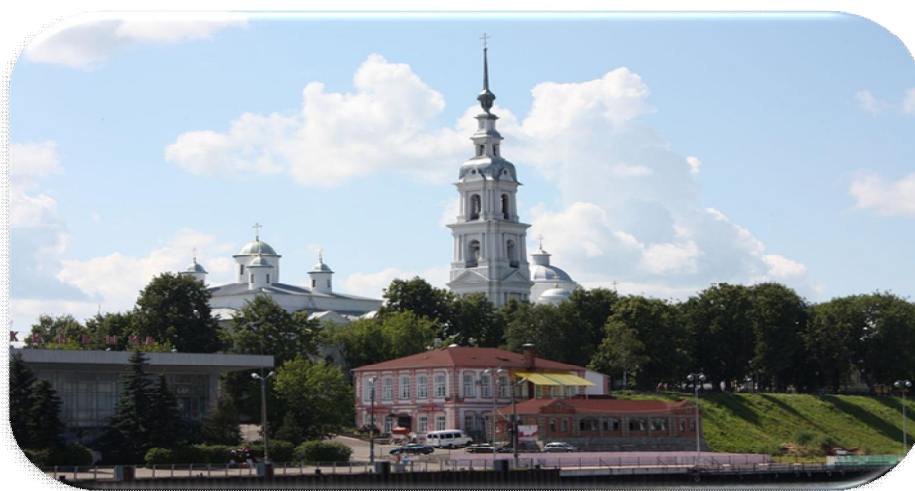
Modern Ivanovo region is a real treasury for those, who are interested in the history of Russian State. Unique and beautiful, Kineshma is one of the ancient towns of Ivanovo region, situated on the bank of the Volga river.

It is the second in size and economics town of the region with the population of almost 100 thousand people. It is 400 km from Moscow and 100 km from the regional center. The town stretches along the banks of the Volga for 15 kilometers. The width of the river here is from 800 meters to 1.5 kilometers. The two banks are connected with motor-car bridge opened in 2003.

There are many interesting places in Kineshma. One of them is Kineshma Boulevard. It has its own cinema history. It started in 1936, when A. Roy and Y. Protozanov chose this place for creating the first film version of A.N. Ostrovsky play.

Walking along the boulevard you can reach the building of the theatre. Kineshma Drama theatre named in honor of A.N. Ostrovsky is the oldest provincial theatre in Russia; it was opened on the 26th of December in 1897.

Kineshma museum (now the Art-Historical museum) was founded in 1919. Its collections are rich and beautiful. We can see the works of painting, graphics, fine and applied art.



UNIT IV.

MY WORKING DAY

Task I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите.

This is my daily programme. I wake at about seven o'clock and then it is time for me to get up. I like a cold shower every morning, so I put on my dressing-gown and slippers and go to the bathroom. The water feels very cold on winter mornings, but I rub myself hard with the towel and soon I feel quite warm. Then I shave, brush my teeth, wash my face and go back to the bedroom to dress. I brush and comb my hair, take a clean handkerchief out of the drawer and have breakfast at a quarter past eight. After breakfast I sit and work with my computer, read my email letters. If the weather is fine, I usually walk to my office. At nine o'clock the day's work begins. At twelve-thirty I have a break for lunch. I generally finish my work about six o'clock. Then I have a cup of tea and a biscuit, and in summer I spend an hour or so out-of-doors, play a few games of tennis or volley-ball. We have supper about seven-thirty or eight o'clock and then we sit and talk, or watch TV. Often in summer we take out the car and go for a run in the country; in winter we go to the cinema or the theatre. But that is not often. I have a lot of work to do, and usually after supper I read or write until twelve or one o'clock.

Пополни свой активный словарь:

to wake – просыпаться

to get up – вставать

to put on – надеть на себя что-либо

to rub – растереться, вытереться (полотенцем)

to shave – бриться

to brush – чистить (щеткой)

to comb – расчесываться

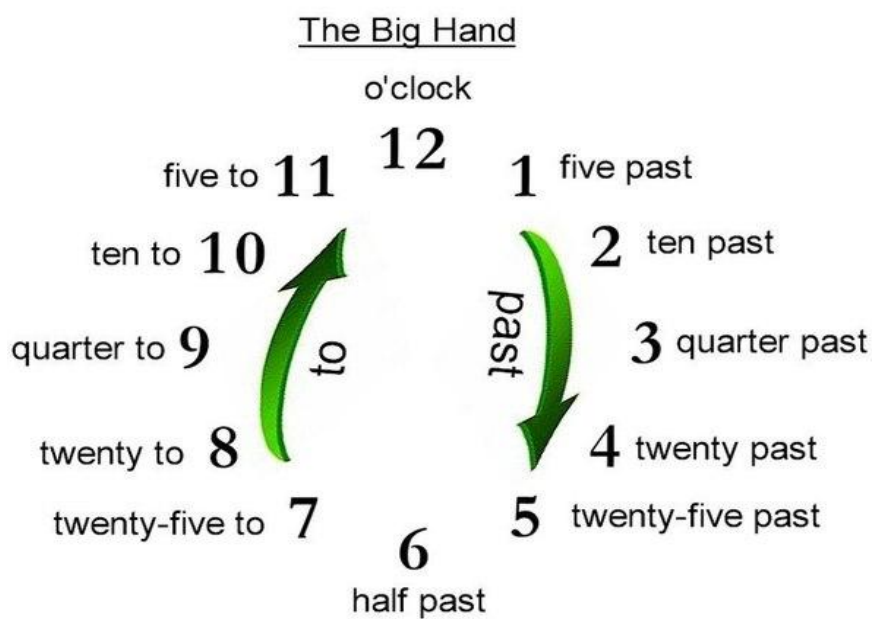
to have breakfast/lunch/dinner – завтракать / обедать / ужинать

to read email letters – читать письма по электронной почте

to walk – гулять, ходить пешком

to spend time out-of-doors – проводить время на открытом воздухе

at	<p>5 o'clock – в 5 часов (со временем); midnight/noon – в полдень; night – ночью; lunchtime – в обед; sunset – на закате; sunrise – на рассвете; the weekend/weekends – по выходным; Christmas – в Рождество(с праздниками); the moment/present – сейчас the same time – одновременно</p>
on	<p>Friday/Fridays – в пятницу (с днями недели); 16 May 1999 – (с датами); Christmas Day – (если есть слово Day); my birthday – в мой день рождения; NB! Friday morning/Sunday evening</p>
in	<p>October – в октябре (с месяцами); 2012 – (с годами); in summer – летом (с временами года); the 18th century – в 18 веке; the Middle Ages – в Средние века; in the past / in the future – в прошлом/в будущем.</p>



✎ *Exercise 1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя материалы таблиц.*

1. (At) what time do you get up? 2. Is it light when you get up? 3. You do your morning exercises to music, don't you? 4. What do you do in the bathroom? 5. What do you do with a tooth-brush (a towel, a comb)? 6. Do you take a shower in the morning or before you go to bed? 7. What do you clean your teeth with? 8. What do you dry yourself on? 9. You do your hair before a looking-glass, don't you? 10. At what time do you usually have breakfast? 11. What must you do with the dishes after having a meal? 12. What do you usually do before you leave for work? 13. What do you clean your flat with? 14. (At) what time do you leave for work? 15. It takes you long to get to your office, doesn't it? 16. How long does it take you to get to your work? 17. Do you go to the office by bus? 18. Where do you usually have dinner? 19. When do you usually come home? 20. What do you usually do when you come home? 21. What do you usually do in the evening? 22. Do you often go to the theatre or to the cinema? 23. You are fond of skating, aren't you? 24. What do you do when you stay at home in the evening? 25. Do your friends often come to see you? 26. (At) what time do you usually go to bed? 27. Who does the shopping in your family?

✎ Exercise 2. Прочитайте диалог. Переведите.

Morning and evening

– Donald, you look so tired. You do not feel well, do you?

– It is not that. I am tired. I need a rest.

– Take a holiday.

– I cannot do it now. We have got a lot of work to do.

– Excuse my curiosity, what do you usually do at your office?

– You'd better ask me what I do not do at my office. As soon as I come to my office I have to answer telephone calls, sign documents, participate in the talks, discuss the terms of the agreements, send letters and telegrams and do many other things.

– How long does your working day last?

– It depends... I come to my office at a quarter to nine and at 5 p.m. our working day is over. But if we have got many things to do, we stay there until everything is done.

– I see. I suppose, you have got a break for lunch.

- Sure. At 11 p.m. we have got a break for lunch which lasts for an hour.
- Do you sometimes go on business trips?
- Our employees go to various cities and towns in this country and abroad.
- Have you been abroad?
- Yes, several times. I have already been to Canada, Australia and Germany.
- Have you been to the USA?
- Not yet, I am planning to go there next year. And you, have you been to the USA?
- Yes, I returned from the USA last month. I spent a fortnight there and visited New York, Washington, Boston, and Chicago.
- Was it a business trip?
- Sure, it was.

Word list

1. abroad – за рубежом
2. as soon as... – как только...
3. break for lunch – перерыв на обед
4. business trip – командировка
5. colleague – коллега
6. employee – служащий
7. excuse my curiosity – прошу простить мое любопытство
8. fortnight = two weeks – две недели
9. I suppose – я полагаю, я думаю
10. it depends – когда – как, по разному, для кого – как
11. p.m. – с 12 дня до 11 вечера
12. several times – несколько раз
13. sometimes – иногда
14. sure = of course = certainly – конечно
15. take a holiday – возьмите отгул (выходной)
16. to answer – отвечать

17. to be tired – быть уставшим
18. to call on – заходить
19. to call up – звонить по телефону
20. to depend – зависеть
21. to discuss the terms of the agreements – обсуждать условия договоров
22. to have a lot of work to do – иметь много работы, которую нужно сделать
23. to have a rest – отдыхать
24. to have many things to do – иметь много дел
25. to need rest – нуждаться в отдыхе
26. to sign – подписывать
27. to talk smth. over with smb. – обговорить (обсудить) что-либо с кем-либо
28. you'd better ask... - Вы бы лучше спросили...

✎ Exercise 3. Закончите предложения, используя материалы текстов.

1. I usually get up at...
2. When I have time I do...
3. Then I go to...
4. After breakfast it's time ...
5. At 8.30 I...
6. I don't go by bus, as a rule I...
7. I am at work from... till...
8. As soon as I come to my office I ...
9. We have got a break for lunch which lasts...
10. I return home at...
11. In the evenings we...
12. Sometimes we go out to...
13. At 11 p.m. or later I ...

Exercise 4. Прочитайте текст. Постарайтесь понять его содержание.

При необходимости используйте словарь.

A day in the life of The Queen – her daily routine

Queen Elizabeth II, who recently became the longest-reigning British Monarch in history, is busy from morning until midnight it would seem. Take a look at The Queen's daily routine and how she spends most of her time.

Rising at around 8.30 am, Her Majesty is greeted by the sounds of the bagpipes each morning at nine, as a piper plays on the terrace beneath her apartment at Buckingham Palace. She usually takes a bath before having breakfast in her apartment alone, and it is usually Cornflakes or Special cereal and fresh or dried fruit.



At Christmas, when she usually receives truffles as a gift, The Queen will have scrambled eggs with smoked salmon and a grating of truffle as a festive treat.

Starting the day, The Queen takes her time to read the daily newspapers, catching up with the latest goings on in the world – she is Head of State of 16 governments, and leader of the Commonwealth of 53 nations, and so it is important to stay abreast of world

news.

Morning

After breakfast, the Queen scans the British newspapers before reading her correspondence. She usually receives 200-300 letters from the public each day. She chooses a selection of letters to read herself and tells her staff how to respond to them.

Her Majesty then meets with two of her private secretaries and examines her official papers. Policy papers, Cabinet documents and State papers are sent to her in 'red boxes' and, where necessary, she signs and approves them.

A series of official meetings follow with the likes of Ambassadors and High Commissioners. The Queen and each visitor meet alone, usually for about 20

minutes. If there is an investiture, the ceremony begins at 11am and lasts just over an hour. If the Queen is on engagements, she usually has three per morning, either alone or with the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Queen either has a private lunch or she and the Duke will invite a dozen or so guests for an informal lunch.

Afternoon

Afternoons are usually spent on public engagements. These are carefully selected from hundreds of invitations sent to her each year. She carries out well over 300 engagements per year, sometimes well over 400. The Queen visits schools, hospitals, factories, military units, art galleries, hostels for the homeless and British and Commonwealth organisations. On occasions, the Queen, sometimes with the Duke of Edinburgh, goes to a city or region for the whole day. She often ends the afternoon meeting government ministers from the Privy Council.

Evening

The Queen has a weekly audience alone with the Prime Minister when they are both in London. This usually take place at Buckingham Palace at 6.30 pm on a Wednesday. No written record is made of these meetings and tradition dictates that communications between the Queen and Prime Minister remain confidential.



At about 7.30 pm on weekday evenings, a report on the day's Parliamentary proceedings, written by one of the government whips, arrives. The Queen insists on reading these the same evening.

The Queen sometimes attends film premiers, charity concerts or a reception for a charity of which she is patron. Her Majesty also hosts official receptions at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse. Other receptions or dinners may be linked to a State visit.

The Queen manages the balance between her public and private duties, by ensuring she is kept well-briefed throughout. Hers is often the last light out at the Palace, as she continues to read her red boxes.

✎ Exercise 5. Найдите в тексте англоязычные эквиваленты. Вспомните правила перевода на русский язык предложений в Активном и Пассивном залогах. При затруднениях с определением правильной структуры обращайтесь к материалам Приложения.

1. Королева Елизавета II занята с утра до позднего вечера.
2. Каждое утро, в 9.00, Королеву приветствуют звуки волынок.
3. Начиная день, Королева какое-то время читает газеты.
4. Для нее важно оставаться в курсе мировых новостей.
5. Документы и государственные бумаги посылаются ей в красных чемоданчиках.
6. Во второй половине дня обычно проводятся общественные мероприятия.
7. Королева посещает школы, больницы, фабрики, воинские части, художественные галереи, общежития для бездомных.
8. Встречи с Премьер-министром обычно проводятся в Букингемском дворце каждый вторник в 6.30 вечера.
9. Иногда приемы или званые обеды связаны с визитом государственного уровня.
10. Свет в ее покоях часто выключается последним, так как Королева продолжает читать письма из «красных сундучков».

✎ Exercise 6. Переведите на русский язык

a) 1. The delegation was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. 2. She can be seen in the library every day. 3. Heat and light are given to us by the sun. 4. The child was often left home alone. 5. The children were brought up in the country. 6. He was

educated at Oxford. 7. I wasn't told about your decision. 8. The guests were shown the places of interest in the city. 9. The house is destroyed by the fire. 10. She is invited to come to England next year. 11. This house was rebuilt after the war.

б) 1. The film is much spoken about. 2. My father will be operated on. 3. The letter is being looked for everywhere. 4. The boy was laughed at. 5. The book is often referred to. 6. My friend can be relied on. 7. I must go. I'm being waited for. 8. The children will be looked after. 9. Your parents are taken good care of. 10. Our teacher is always listened to attentively.

✎ Exercise 7. Откройте скобки. Вставьте правильную форму глагола.

При необходимости используйте Приложение.

1. Mike (to live) in New York.
2. As for me, I (not to live) in the USA.
3. I (to be) from Russia.
4. Now I (to live) in Ivanovo.
5. It (to be) not far from Moscow.
6. Ivanovo (not to be) my native city.
7. I (to finish) school in Yaroslavl some years ago.
8. Now my parents (to live) there.
9. My elder sister (to live) with them.
10. She (graduate from) the University in Yaroslavl this year.
11. I (to study) at the Ivanovo University of Chemistry and Technology at the Distant Learning Faculty.
12. So, I must (to go) to Ivanovo twice a year to listen to lectures, take tests and exams.
13. When I am in Ivanovo, I have to (to get up) at seven o'clock, (to wash), (to dress) and (to go) to the University.
14. But today I (to oversleep) and in the morning I (to come) for the classes late.
15. At the moment we with other students (to listen) to a professor who (to read) a very interesting lecture on History.

16. But later, after the second classes I (to be going) to the canteen and (to buy) some sandwiches with a cup of tea.
17. As a rule I (to return) home after 15.00 o'clock when our classes (to be over).
18. But today I (to prepare – буду готовиться) for the seminar at the library.
19. Yesterday we also (to read) at the library for two hours.
20. I hope, my results (to be a success) and I (to have) a good week end.

✎ **Exercise 8. Вставьте вместо точек модальный глагол или его эквивалент.**

Используйте таблицу в случае необходимости.

1. You ... come to the university at 8 o'clock – Ты должен быть в университете в 8 часов.
2. Nicki ... do like this – Ники не следует так поступать.
3. I ... play the piano but I ... swim – Я умею играть на пианино, но я не умею плавать.
4. You ... drink aspirin if you feel head pain – Тебе следует выпить аспирин, если у тебя головная боль.
5. He ... clean his teeth. – Он должен почистить зубы.
6. Mrs. Blake asked the secretary if she ... speak to Mr. Bild.– Миссис Блейк спросила секретаря, может ли она поговорить с мистером Билдом.
7. ... I use your printer? – Можно мне воспользоваться твоим принтером?
8. There was no bus, so we ... to walk home.– Не было автобуса, поэтому нам пришлось идти домой пешком.
9. In this office you ... wear a tie, it's not necessary. – В этом офисе вам не нужно носить галстук, в этом нет необходимости.
10. I... have left my keys in the car. – Возможно, я оставил свои ключи в машине.

Exercise 9. Вставьте вместо точек модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

Вспомните некоторые значения модальных глаголов⁶

1. You (можете)...see this actor everywhere, he is very popular.
2. You ...(не надо) pay : it is free.
3. When he was little he liked this book because the letters were big – he (мог)...read it easily.
4. The train (должен)....leave at 3. Why is it still standing on the platform?
5. You (сможете)....speak English in a few months if you work hard.
6. She said I (не нужно)worry so much.
7. сможете)....speak English in a few months if you work hard.
8. She said I (не нужно)worry so much.
9. Mum, ...I buy an ice cream? Oh..., (не надо). We have ice-cream at home.
10. Your eyes are not well – you....(нельзя) read in the dark room.
11. If you (можете)...afford this book – buy it.
12. (Можно ли?)...I help you with this heavy book?
13. Nobody answered the phone – they (должно быть)...be out.
14. Does he (Должен ли он?) ... leave at 7 tomorrow? No, he does not. He has no classes tomorrow.

⁶ can - уметь, смочь

could - смог, мог бы

must - должен, обязательно

have to - должен, обязательно, следует

may - можно

might - можно (немного устаревшее)

should - следует

ought to - следует (немного устаревшее)

need to - нужно, необходимо

Модальный глагол	Значение	Present Simple	Past Simple	Эквивалент
can may	возможность, способность совершения действия	can may	could might	to be able (to) to be allowed (to)
must	долженствование, т.е. необходимость совершения действия	must	--	to be (to) to have (to)
ought (to) should	долженствование (для выражения морального долга)	ought (to) should	-- --	--

✎ Exercise 10. Употребите глаголы в нужной видовойременной форме

a) 1. Our new house (build) in a year. 2. We think this picture (paint) by Van Gogh. 3. The letter looks as if it (write) by a child. 4. The best whisky (produce) in Scotland. 5. Every time I go through customs I (search). 6. Too many books (publish) lately – nobody has time to read them all. 7. Her telephone (cut off) soon because she didn't pay the bill. 8. Do you know when the window (break)? 9. On Sundays our TV (switch on) at breakfast time and it stays on all day. 10. Gunpowder (invent) by the Chinese several centuries ago. 11. The text (translate) by the students now.

б) 1. The documents (sign) by the president of the company today. 2. This book (translate) into Russian soon. 3. A new railway line (construct) across the desert. 4. A new Metro line (build) in our city by the end of the year. 5. Many goods (export) from China to different countries of the world. 6. The articles (not to translate) yet? – Yes, they (translate) them by 2 o'clock yesterday.

✎ Exercise 11. Переведите следующие пословицы. Найдите русскоязычные эквиваленты.

1. The devil is not so black as he is painted.
2. Marriages are made in heaven.
3. Hell is paved with good intentions.
4. Man is known by the company he keeps.
5. Don't cry before you are hurt.
6. Rome was not built in a day.
7. Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today.
8. The wolf may lose his teeth, but never his nature.
9. What is done, cannot be undone.
10. A fair face may hide a foul soul.
11. Love cannot be forced.
12. If the mountains will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountains.

Контрольная работа №4.

Задание 1. Прочитайте 1-ю часть текста. Переведите отрывок, пользуясь словарем.

A) Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were coming back from their first trip to Europe. On board the Queen Elizabeth they got acquainted with a Frenchman. His English was good and soon they got quite friendly. The Frenchman told the Greggs that he was an artist and his name was Lautisse. He asked them to keep it a secret. He did not like publicity.

The Greggs didn't know any artist whose name was Lautisse. So they talked to the ship's librarian and found out that their new friend was the famous artist. His pictures were very expensive. The librarian found a book with a biographical sketch and a photograph. The sketch of his life said that the artist retired at fifty-three and lived in a villa on the Riviera. He said he would never touch a brush again.

Lautisse was planning to spend a month in New York. Mrs. Gregg invited him to their house for the weekend. The artist accepted the invitation and made them promise not to invite anyone and not to speak to him about art.

At the appointed time Lautisse arrived at the Greggs's house. The Greggs were happy to see him. Mr. Gregg and his wife did their best to entertain the famous artist, but he wanted just to sit and relax.

b) Просмотрите 2-ю часть текста. Переведите. Раскройте скобки. Выберите правильную форму глагола из приведенных ниже.

The next morning Mr. Gregg (to get up)¹ very early, as he wanted to paint the fence around the vegetable garden. He took a brush and was about to start painting when Lautisse (to approach)² him. As soon as he saw the brush, he seized it from Mr. Gregg, and (to start)³ painting the fence.

The same day Lautisse (to go)⁴ to New York. Some reporters found out about Lautisse's stay in New York. An article (to publish)⁵ in one of the newspapers saying: "Mr. Lautisse (to spend)⁶ all his time in New York except for the weekend at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg. He (to meet)⁷ the Greggs on the ship coming from Europe.

The day after the story appeared, two reporters came to the Greggs's house. They wanted to know everything about the stay of the famous artist at their house. They (to show)⁸ the fence which (to paint)⁹ and (to sign)¹⁰ by Lautisse. A long article, headlined "Lautisse Paints Again", was published the next day. The fence turned out to be a valuable thing. It (to sell)¹¹ for a lot of money. It was taken to a museum. Mr. Gregg could not help laughing when he saw his fence in the museum. The fence was not worth it.

1. A) Got up b) has got up c) was getting up
2. A) Was approaching b) approached c) approaches
3. A) start b) started c) has started
4. A) went b) was going c) will go
5. A) will publish b) published c) was published
6. A) has spent b) spend c) will be spent
7. A) meets b) met c) will meet
8. A) show b) was shown c) were shown

9. A) was painted b) paints c) painted
10. A) signing b) signed c) was signed
11. A) sells b) has been sold c) was sold

Задание 2. Выберите заголовок.

- A. Lautisse and the Greggs;
B. A Famous Painter;
C. The Valuable Fence;
D. The Stay of Lautisse in New York.

Задание 3. Выберите ответ на вопрос.

What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. To tell a funny story about Lautisse.
B. To describe the stay of Lautisse in New York.
C. To describe the life of the famous painter;
D. To recommend a voyage on a ship.

Задание 4. Какому вопросу соответствует ответ?

The Queen Elizabeth was coming from Europe.

- A. What was the name of the ship where the Greggs met with Lautisse?
B. Where was the ship, on which Lautisse met the Greggs's, coming from?
C. When did the Greggs get acquainted with Lautisse?
D. What was published in one of the newspapers?

Задание 5. Найдите продолжение фразы в соответствии с содержанием текста: *Lautisse asked the Greggs not to invite anyone because...*

- A. He wanted to paint the fence.
B. He did not want to see the reporters.
C. He wanted to go to New York.
D. He did not like publicity.

Задание 6. Расположите фразы в том порядке, в каком они следуют в тексте.

1. The artist retired at fifty-three
2. The Greggs met a Frenchman on board the ship.
3. The fence was sold for a lot of money.
4. Mr. Gregg wanted to paint the fence.

Задание 7. Найдите в тексте англоязычные эквиваленты. Обратите внимание в Приложении на раздел «Согласование времен».

- A. Француз рассказал семье Греггз, что он художник по фамилии Лотисс
B) Очерк его жизни рассказывал, что художник живет на вилле, на Ривьере.
C) Художник сказал, что никогда снова не дотронется до кисти.

Задание 8. Составьте предложения о художнике, употребляя следующие глаголы и фразы:

To be a famous artist; to retire; to live in the villa; to accept an invitation; to sit; to relax; to see the brush; to start painting; to spend time in New York; to sign a fence.

Задание 9. Найдите в правой таблице правильный вариант перевода предложений, размещенных в таблице слева.

Он может придти, если захочет.	They could read when they were four.
Тебе следует выучить больше английских слов.	He may come if he wants.
Я должен сделать это сам?	Must I do this myself?

Тебе следует уважать родителей.	I have to go. The boss's waiting for me.
Мне надо быть (должен быть) там через полчаса.	You should learn more English words.
Мне нужно идти. Меня ждёт начальник.	You ought to respect your parents.
Нам следует быть более серьёзными.	I'm to be there in half an hour.
Они могли читать, когда им было четыре года.	We need be more serious.

Задание 10. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов.

1. Nick can run long distances. 2. He can speak many foreign languages. 3. You can join our group. 4. I must excuse myself. 5. You mustn't park the car here. 6. The boy must see a doctor. 7. You may keep my book for a week. 8. Drivers may go at 60 kilometres an hour here. 9. You may stay at your friends' over the weekend. 10. It may be cold. Take your coat. 11. Jack shouldn't have laughed at John. 12. John ought to be more careful in the future. 13. You needn't buy bread. We have some at home. 14. You needn't have done this. It was useless. 15. I have to take a taxi in order not to be late. 16. We had to wait as the manager was out. 17. Robert is to take his exams next month. 18. We are to meet at 5 o'clock.

Задание 11. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из действительного залога в страдательный.

1. He published the book last year. 2. We use these clothes only on special occasions. 3. Somebody switched on the light and opened the door. 4. They will give you an answer in some days. 5. Who wrote this novel? 6. They showed her the easiest way to do it. 7. We have looked for the telegram everywhere. 8. Nobody had visited him. 9. They will have finished the work by twelve. 10. We shall not admit children under sixteen. 11. The pupils can do this exercise without any difficulty. 12. You must not leave your bags in the hall. 13. They don't look after the children properly.

Задание 12. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из страдательного залога в действительный.

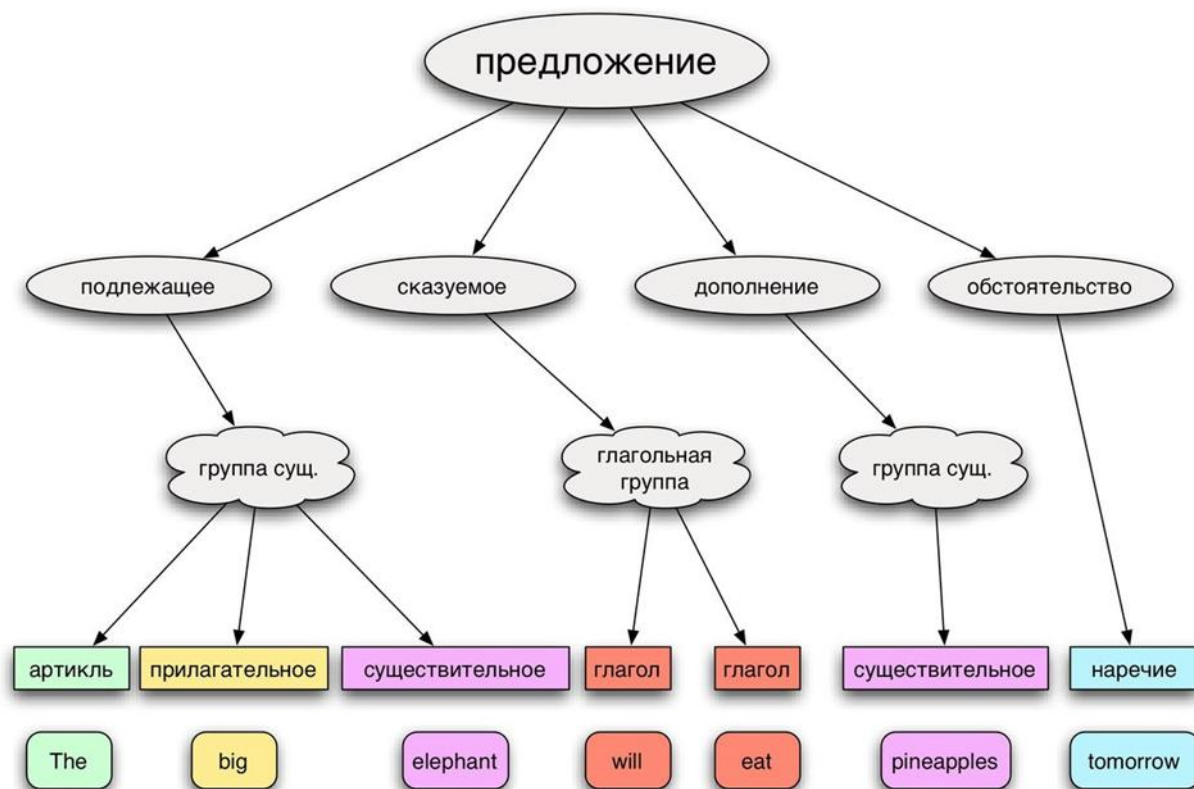
1. This article is often referred to. 2. Lewis Carroll is remembered not as a mathematician but as the author of Alice in Wonderland. 3. His paintings will be exhibited at the Picture Gallery. 4. The child was taken to the circus. 5. The first spaceship was constructed by the Soviet scientists. 6. The anniversary of the liberation of Minsk is celebrated on July, 3. 7. A new system of work is being started by the librarians. 8. He doesn't like to be laughed at. 9. The doctor must be sent for at once. 10. The door must be kept shut. 11. This talk must have been started by our opponents. 12. The problem is being discussed now.

Задание 13. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужной видовойременной форме

1. This piece of music (know) to me. But it never (play) so wonderfully before. 2. When I came into the cinema, a new film (show). I was sorry that I (not, tell) about the show before and was late for the beginning as the end impressed me greatly. 3. It is raining and football (not to play). 4. The students (work) at the laboratory the whole evening yesterday. 5. Nick was late for the party, so when he came into the room all the guests (introduce) to each other, some of them (dance) and some (sing) in the next room. 6. The mother (tell) not to worry about her sick boy. He (examine) soon by the doctor. 7. We (discuss) the problem already when you came. 8. The weather changed for the worst. It (rain) heavily. The windows (break) by the strong wind. 9. When you come here in summer, their house (repair). 10. It's a very good class. It (teach) by Mr.

Smith. 11. I (give) a kitten. It (call) Pussy, but my little sister (call) it Push. 12. I (introduce) to him last week but I am afraid I (not, recognize) him if I meet him again. 13. I (not, see) anything of Moscow yet.

1. Структура английского предложения.



Сказуемое расположено на схеме в центре предложения. Слева от него — подлежащее, а справа — дополнения. Остальным членам предложения также отведены строго определенные места: обстоятельства располагаются либо в начале предложения, либо в конце, либо между подлежащим и сказуемым. Определения, которые могут быть левыми и правыми, определяют либо подлежащее, либо дополнения, либо обстоятельства.

e.g. Students translate texts.

e.g. This year the students of this group often translate English special texts.

e.g. This year the students of all the groups of our University very often translate special texts from the American and

Сводная таблица спряжения глагола *to be*
ИЗЪЯВИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ (THE INDICATIVE MOOD)

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I am he is we are you are they are	I am being he is being we are being you are being they are being	I have been he has been we have been you have been they have been
	Am I?	Am I being?	Have I been?
	I am not	I am not being	I have not been
Past	I was he was we were you were they were	I was being he was being we were being you were being they were being	I had been he had been we had been you had been they had been
	Was I?	Was I being?	Had I been?
	I was not	I was not being	I had not been
Future	I shall be he will be we shall be you will be they will be	X	I shall have been he will have been we shall have been you will have been they will have been
	Shall I be?		Shall I have been?
	I shall not be		I shall not have been
Future in the Past	I should be he would be we should be you would be they would be	X	I should have been he would have been we should have been you would have been they would have been
	I should not be		I should not have been

Сводная таблица спряжения глагола *to have*
ИЗЪЯВИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ (THE INDICATIVE MOOD)

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I have he has we have you have they have	I am having he is having we are having you are having they are having	I have had he has had we have had you have had they have had
	Have I?	Am I having?	Have I had?
	I have not	I am not having	I have not had
Past	I had he had we had you had they had	I was having he was having we were having you were having they were having	I had had he had had we had had you had had they had had
	Had I?	Was I having?	Had I had?
	I had not	I was not having	I had not had
Future	I shall have he will have we shall have you will have they will have	I shall be having he will be having we shall be having you will be having they will be having	I shall have had he will have had we shall have had you will have had they will have had
	Shall I have?	Shall I be having?	Shall I have had?
	I shall not have	I shall not be having	I shall not have had
Future in the Past	I should have he would have we should have you would have they would have	I should be having he would be having we should be having you would be having they would be having	I should have had he would have had we should have had you would have had they would have had
	I should not have	I should not be having	I should not have had

4. ВИДО-ВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

ACTIVE VOICE (действительный залог)

SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
Констатация факта	Процесс	Завершенность	Процесс в течение некоторого периода времени
<p>V, V-s</p> <p>ДЕЛАЕТ</p> <p>He translates Он <i>переводит</i> (часто)</p>	<p>am } is } V-ing are }</p> <p>ДЕЛАЕТ</p> <p>He is translating Он <i>переводит</i> (сейчас)</p>	<p>have } has } V-ed, V₃</p> <p>СДЕЛАЛ</p> <p>He has translated Он <i>перевёл</i> (уже, только что)</p>	<p>have } has } been V-ing</p> <p>ДЕЛАЕТ</p> <p>He has been translating Он <i>переводит</i> (уже час, с двух часов)</p>

<p>V-ed, V₂</p> <p>ДЕЛАЛ</p> <p>He translated</p> <p><i>Он переводил</i> (вчера, два дня тому назад)</p>	<p>was } were V-ing</p> <p>ДЕЛАЛ</p> <p>He was translating</p> <p><i>Он переводил</i> (вчера в два часа, когда он вошел)</p>	<p>had V-ed, V₃</p> <p>СДЕЛАЛ</p> <p>He had translated</p> <p><i>Он перевёл</i> (вчера к трем часам; до того как он пришел)</p>	<p>had been V-ing</p> <p>ДЕЛАЛ</p> <p>He had been translating</p> <p><i>Он переводил</i> (уже два часа, когда он пришел)</p>
<p>shall } will V</p> <p>БУДЕТ ДЕЛАТЬ</p> <p>He will translate</p> <p><i>Он будет переводить</i> (завтра)</p>	<p>shall } will be V-ing</p> <p>БУДЕТ ДЕЛАТЬ</p> <p>He will be translating</p> <p><i>Он будет переводить</i> (завтра в три часа)</p>	<p>shall } will have V-ed, V₃</p> <p>СДЕЛАЕТ</p> <p>He will have translated</p> <p><i>Он переведёт</i> (завтра к трем часам)</p>	<p>shall } will have been V-ing</p> <p>БУДЕТ ДЕЛАТЬ</p> <p>He will have been translating</p> <p><i>Он будет переводить</i> (завтра уже три часа, когда он придет)</p>

5. PASSIVE VOICE (страдательный залог)

Таблица. Видовременные формы английского глагола в пассивном залоге

		Passive			
		Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	спрашивают обычно всегда каждый день	спрашивают сейчас все еще	спросили уже (результат)	Вместо отсутствующих форм Perfect Progressive употребляются формы Perfect	
	am } is } asked are }	am } is } being asked are }	have } has } been asked		
Past	спросили был спрошен вчера когда-то в прошлом	спрашивали когда я приехал	спросили, был спрошен (к тому моменту, уже)		
	was } were } asked	was } were } being asked	had been asked		
Future	спросят, будет спрошен завтра	вместо отсутствующей формы Future Progressive употребляется форма Future Simple	спросят, будет спрошен (к тому моменту)		
	will (shall) be asked	will have been asked			
be V ₃		be being V ₃	have been V ₃		

	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
	Констатация факта	Процесс	Завершенность	Процесс в течение некоторого периода времени
PRESENT	am } is } V-ed, V ₃ are ДЕЛАЕТСЯ / ДЕЛАЮТ The text is translated Текст <i>переводится</i> (каждый год)	am } is } being V-ed, V ₃ are ДЕЛАЕТСЯ / ДЕЛАЮТ The text is being translated Текст <i>переводится</i> (сейчас)	have } has } been V-ed, V ₃ БЫЛО СДЕЛАНО / СДЕЛАЛИ The text has been translated Текст <i>был переведён</i> (уже, только что)	

PAST	<p>was } were V-ed, V₃</p> <p>ДЕЛАЛОСЬ / ДЕЛАЛИ</p> <p>The text was translated</p> <p>Текст <i>переводился</i> (вчера, два дня тому назад)</p>	<p>was } were being V-ed, V₃</p> <p>ДЕЛАЛОСЬ / ДЕЛАЛИ</p> <p>The text was being translated</p> <p>Текст <i>переводился</i> (вчера в два часа, когда он вошел)</p>	<p>had been V-ed, V₃</p> <p>БЫЛО СДЕЛАНО / СДЕЛАЛИ</p> <p>The text had been translated</p> <p>Текст <i>был переведён</i> (вчера к трем часам; до того как он пришел)</p>	<p>Вместо отсутствующих форм <i>PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</i> употребляются формы <i>PERFECT</i></p>
FUTURE	<p>shall } will be V-ed, V₃</p> <p>БУДЕТ ДЕЛАТЬСЯ / БУДУТ ДЕЛАТЬ</p> <p>The text will be translated</p> <p>Текст <i>будет переводиться</i> (завтра)</p>	<p>Вместо отсутствующей формы употребляется <i>FUTURE SIMPLE</i></p>	<p>shall } will have been V-ed, V₃</p> <p>БУДЕТ СДЕЛАНО / СДЕЛАЮТ</p> <p>The text will have been translated</p> <p>Текст <i>уже будет переведён</i> (завтра к трем часам)</p>	

6.

Таблица глаголов:

Вопрос		Утверждение		Отрицание		
WILL	I YOU WE LOVE ? THEY HE SHE	I YOU WE WILL THEY LOVE HE SHE	I YOU WE WILL NOT THEY LOVE HE SHE			Будущее
DO	I YOU WE LOVE ? THEY	I YOU LOVE WE THEY	I YOU DON'T WE LOVE THEY			Настоящее
DOES	HE LOVE ? SHE	HE LOVES SHE	HE DOESN'T SHE LOVE			
DID	I YOU WE LOVE ? THEY HE SHE	I YOU WE LOVED THEY HE SHE	I YOU WE DID NOT THEY LOVE HE SHE			Прошедшее

**Сводная таблица спряжения глагола *to ask*
ИЗЪЯВИТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ (THE INDICATIVE MOOD)
Действительный залог (The Active Voice)**

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	I ask he asks we ask you ask they ask	I am asking he is asking we are asking you are asking they are asking	I have asked he has asked we have asked you have asked they have asked	I have been asking he has been asking we have been asking you have been asking they have been asking
	Do I ask?	Am I asking?	Have I asked?	Have I been asking?
	I do not ask	I am not asking	I have not asked	I have not been asking
Past	I asked he asked we asked you asked they asked	I was asking he was asking we were asking you were asking they were asking	I had asked he had asked we had asked you had asked they had asked	I had been asking he had been asking we had been asking you had been asking they had been asking
	Did I ask?	Was I asking?	Had I asked?	Had I been asking?
	I did not ask	I was not asking	I had not asked	I had not been asking

Future in the Past	<p>I shall ask he will ask we shall ask you will ask they will ask</p> <p>Shall I ask?</p>	<p>I shall be asking he will be asking we shall be asking you will be asking they will be asking</p> <p>Shall I be asking?</p>	<p>I shall have asked he will have asked we shall have asked you will have asked they will have asked</p> <p>Shall I have asked?</p>	<p>I shall have been asking he will have been asking we shall have been asking you will have been asking they will have been asking</p> <p>Shall I have been asking?</p>
	<p>I shall not ask</p> <p>I should ask he would ask we should ask you would ask they would ask</p> <p>I should not ask</p>	<p>I shall not be asking</p> <p>I should be asking he would be asking we should be asking you would be asking they would be asking</p> <p>I should not be asking</p>	<p>I shall not have asked</p> <p>I should have asked he would have asked we should have asked you would have asked they would have asked</p> <p>I should not have asked</p>	<p>I shall not have been asking</p> <p>I should have been asking he would have been asking we should have been asking you would have been asking they would have been asking</p> <p>I should not have been asking</p>

Предлоги • Prepositions

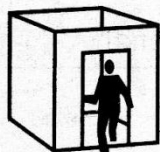
Список предлогов

about above across after against along among around at before behind	below beneath beside besides between beyond but by despite down during	except for from in in front of inside into like near next to of	off on opposite out (of) outside over past round since through throughout	till to toward(s) under until up upon with within without
--	--	---	---	--

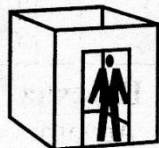
Предлоги, выражающие пространственные отношения (используются с глаголами движения, состояния, отдыха)

above, across, against, along, among, around, at, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, from, in, in front of, inside, into, near, next to, off, on, opposite, out (of), outside, over, past, round, through, to, toward(s), under, up, upon

Предлоги *into* (или *in*), *in*, *inside*



into (или in)

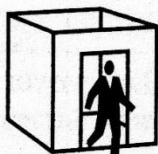


in



inside

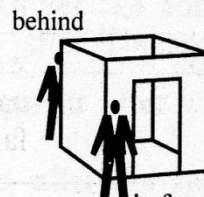
Предлоги *out of*, *outside*, *behind*, *in front of*



out of



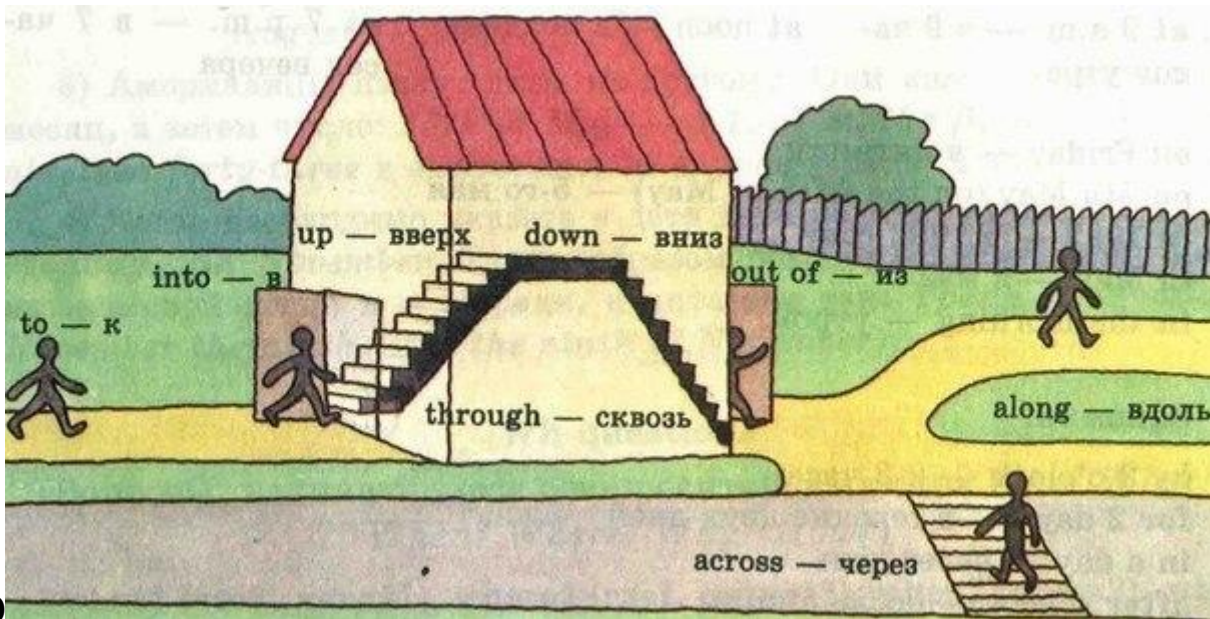
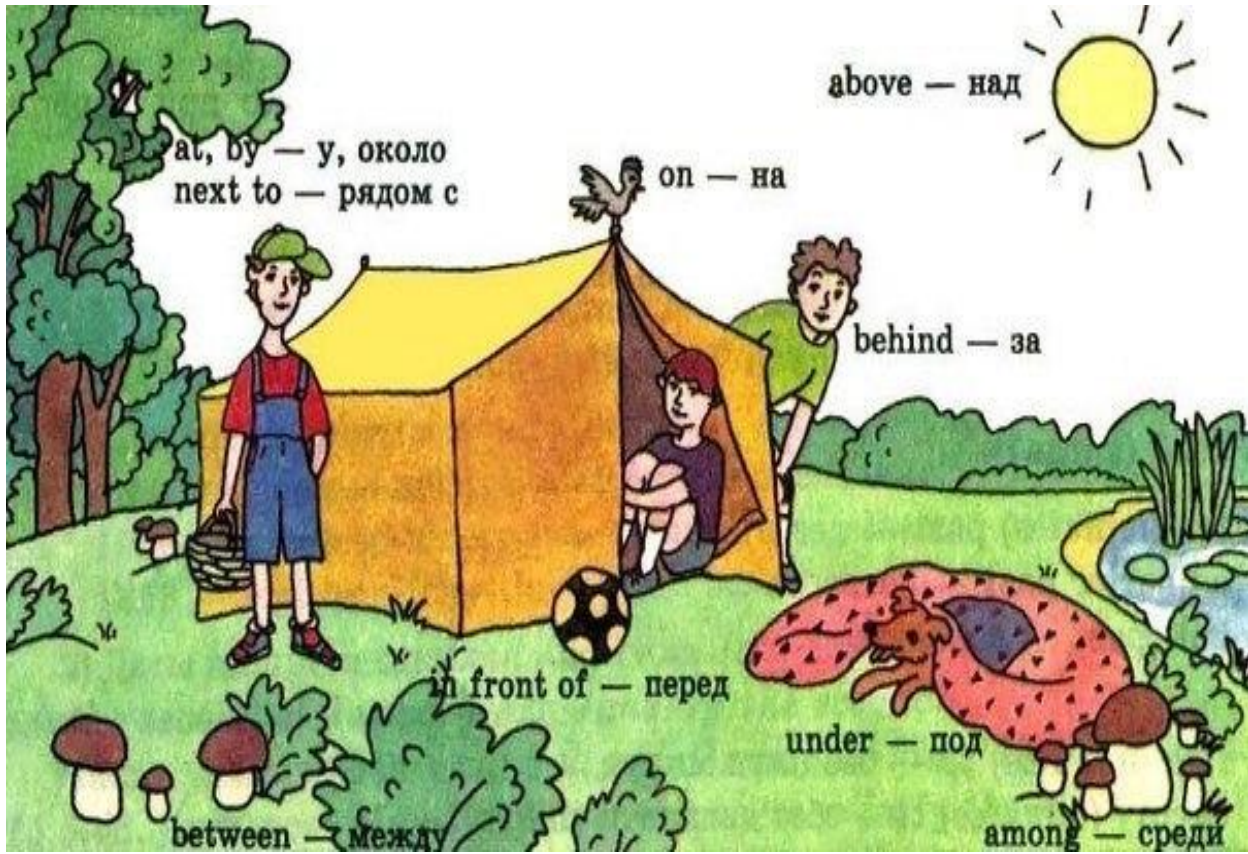
outside



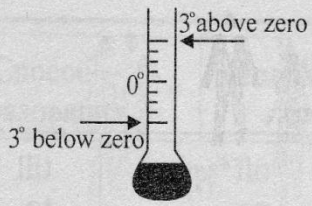
behind

in front of

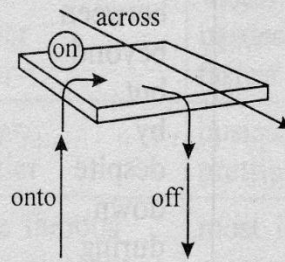




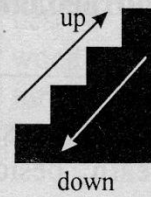
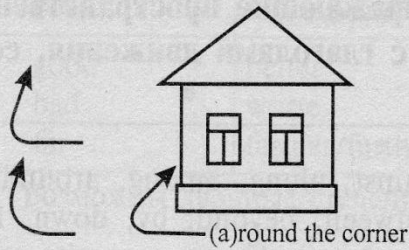
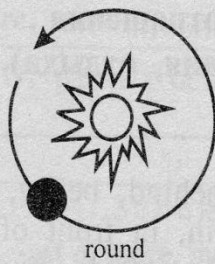
Предлоги *above/below, over/under*
(выражают отношения по вертикали)




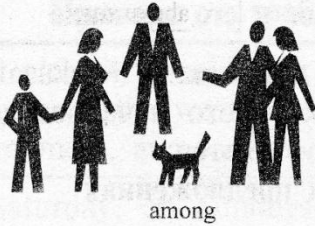
Предлоги *on, onto, off, across*



Предлоги *(a)round, up and down*




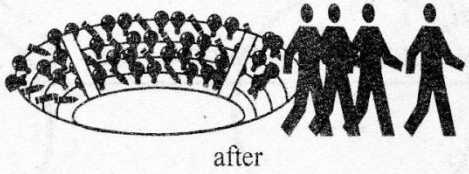
Предлоги *between/among*

	
<p>Between + 2 лица, предмета Между двумя предметами, лицами и т. д.</p>	<p>Among + сущ. во мн. числе Среди более чем 2 предметов, лиц и т. д.</p>
<p>It's between you and me. This town is between Moscow and St. Petersburg. What's the difference between these two words?</p>	<p>It's good to be among friends. It often happens among such people.</p>

Предлоги, выражающие временные отношения

after, at, before, between, by, during, for, from, in, on, past, since,
through(out), to, towards, until (till), within

Предлоги *before/after*

	
<p>До... Before</p>	<p>После... After</p>
<p>before the game before the concert before Thursday</p>	<p>after the game after the concert after Thursday</p>
<p>Have a cup of tea before you go. We met before the game.</p>	<p>We'll discuss it after we've had a cup of tea. We talked after the game.</p>

13.



СИСТЕМА ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛА

В английском языке имеется четыре группы времен глагола в действительном залоге (Active Voice):

Indefinite (Simple) Tenses – неопределенные (простые) времена

Continuous Tenses – длительные времена

Perfect Tenses – перфектные (совершенные) времена

Perfect Continuous Tenses – перфектно-длительные времена.

В каждой группе в изъявительном наклонении действительного залога имеется четыре времени: Present (настоящее), Past (прошедшее), Future (будущее) и Future in the Past (будущее с точки зрения прошедшего).

Таким образом, в английском языке 16 грамматических времен в действительном залоге.

Indefinite (Simple) Tenses

Времена группы **Indefinite** употребляются для описания однократных или регулярно, систематически повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем.

Образование Present Indefinite (ask/asks)

Утвердительная форма Present Indefinite совпадает с инфинитивом глагола (без частицы **to**) для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание **-s** или **-es** (после **-o, s, ss, se, sh, tch, ch, x**).

I, you	work	He	works
		She	
we, they		It	

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** (**does** в 3-м лице единственного числа), стоящего в

вопросах перед подлежащим и соответственно **do not** и **does not** в отрицательных предложениях после подлежащего. Причем следует помнить, что окончание -s в третьем лице единственного числа исчезает при наличии вспомогательного глагола **does**.






		work?		he	work?
Do	I, you	not work?	Does	she	not work?
Don't	we, they	work?	Doesn't	it	work?

Общие вопросы в отрицательной форме выражают удивление и соответствуют в русском языке вопросам, начинающимся с **разве** или **неужели**.

Сравните:

Do you know him? – Yes, I do. Вы знаете его? – Да.

Don't you know him? – No, I don't. Разве (неужели) вы его не знаете? – Нет.

 <p>I, you do not (don't) work.</p>	<p>I don't play the piano. He doesn't skate.</p>
 <p>We, they</p>	
 <p>He</p>	
 <p>She does not (doesn't) work.</p>	
 <p>It</p>	

Вопросы к подлежащему и его определению не содержат вспомогательных глаголов, а основной глагол употребляется в 3-м лице единственного числа: т.е. сохраняет окончание **-s, -es** и **прямой порядок слов**.

Who lives near here? – I do. / He does.

What makes you think so?

Which of you knows his address?

Whose parents work here?

How many students study at Oxford University?

What books help us to become educated people?

Употребление Present Indefinite

1. **Present Indefinite** употребляется для выражения обычного, повторяющегося или постоянного действия или состояния, констатации факта в настоящем времени. Часто в таких предложениях используются наречия неопределенного времени: **usually, always, sometimes, often, seldom, as a rule, everyday (every week, every year), twice a year.**

The Earth goes round the Sun. Земля вращается вокруг солнца.

I usually get up at 7 o'clock. Я всегда встаю в 7 часов.

He doesn't smoke. Он не курит.

2. Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи, с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (**to see, to hear, to understand, to know, to love, to hate, to prefer, to want** и др.).

Look! I see a lake in the distance. Посмотри! Я вижу озеро вдали.

Sorry, but I don't understand what you mean. Извините, но я не понимаю, что вы имеете в виду.

3. Для выражения будущего действия в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени (вместо Future Indefinite), которые вводятся союзами: **if – если, unless – если не, provided – если, when – когда, till, until – до тех пор пока, as soon as – как только, as long as – пока, before – прежде чем** и т.д.

You will pass your exams successfully if you **work** hard. Вы успешно сдадите экзамены, если будете упорно работать.

We shall stay here until he **comes** back. Мы останемся здесь, пока он не вернется.

4. Present Indefinite употребляется с глаголом **say**, когда мы хотим получить информацию о прочитанной книге, письме, сообщении.

What does the book say? О чем говорится в книге?

5. Мы употребляем Present Indefinite, когда говорим о расписании, транспорте, сеансах в кинотеатрах и т.д.

The train **leaves** Minsk at 10.30 and Поезд отправляется из Минска в 10.30

arrives in Brest at about 19.00. и прибывает в Брест приблизительно в 19.00.

What time **does** the film **begin**? Когда начинается фильм?

Образование Past Indefinite (asked/saw)

Утвердительная форма Past Indefinite правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления окончания **-ed** к основе инфинитива для всех лиц: **worked, helped, changed, visited, decided.**

Неправильные глаголы образуют Past Indefinite путем различных изменений и употребляются во второй форме: **went, came, wrote.**

I, we	worked
you	came
he, she, it	
they	

Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did** (для всех лиц), который в вопросах всегда стоит перед подлежащим, а в отрицаниях **did not** (-didn't) после подлежащего перед смысловым глаголом в форме инфинитива без частицы **to** (1-й формы глагола).

When	Did	you	help	him?	help
	did		see		I did not see.

Вопросы к подлежащему и его определению не содержат вспомогательного глагола, а основной глагол сохраняет форму прошедшего времени.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Who met you at the station? | Кто встретил вас на вокзале? |
| What happened with him yesterday ? | Что случилось с ним вчера? |
| Which of you visited the museums
in Minsk? | Кто из вас посещал музеи
в Минске? |
| What firms organized this
exhibition? | Какие фирмы организовали
эту выставку? |

Употребление Past Indefinite

Past Indefinite употребляется для выражения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действий, при описании последовательности событий, фактов, отдельных действий, совершившихся в прошлом.

Past Indefinite может переводиться на русский язык глаголом как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида в прошедшем времени.

She translated this text yesterday. Она перевела (переводила) этот текст вчера.

Следующие индикаторы времени употребляются с Past Indefinite: **yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, a few days ago, the other days, in 1991, during the war.**

They **left** school last year. Они окончили школу в прошлом году.

We **didn't play** football yesterday. Мы не играли в футбол вчера.

He **left** the house, **took** a bus and Он вышел, сел в автобус и уехал
went to work. на работу.

Для выражения **обычных, повторяющихся** действий в **прошлом**, а также для выражения действий или состояний, которые продолжались длительный период времени в прошлом (часто с глаголами **to be, to know, to live** и др.), но которые в данный период времени не имеют уже места, употребляется **used (to)** в сочетании с инфинитивом.

I used to read a lot about Я много читал об известных людях.
famous people.

Did you use to live in the village Вы жили в деревне в детстве?
in your childhood?

I didn't use (used not) to ask him Я обычно ни о чем его не спрашивал.
about anything.

Образование Future Indefinite (shall/will ask)

Утвердительная форма Future Indefinite образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **shall** (для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа) и **will** (для всех остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

Возможно употребление **will** для всех лиц в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях, но не в вопросах.

I, we	shall do it
He, she, it	will do it
You, they	

В вопросительных предложениях глаголы **shall, will** стоят перед подлежащим. В вопросах к подлежащему и его определению сохраняется прямой порядок слов.

1. Where shall I put this book? Куда положить эту книгу?
2. Will you help me? Вы поможете мне?
3. When will she call us? Когда она позвонит нам?
4. Will you or your brother go abroad? За границу поедете вы или ваш брат?
5. She will come by bus, won't she? Она приедет автобусом, не так ли?
6. They won't wait, will they? Они не будут ждать, не так ли?
7. Who will answer the questions? Кто ответит на эти вопросы?

В отрицательных предложениях частица **not** стоит между вспомогательным и основным глаголами.

It will not (won't) rain today. Сегодня не будет дождя.

I shall not (shan't) stay there. Я здесь не останусь.

Употребление **Future Indefinite**

Future Indefinite обычно употребляется для выражения однократных или повторяющихся действий в будущем и может переводиться на русский язык будущим временем глагола как совершенного так и несовершенного вида.

She will know the results tomorrow. Она узнает (будет знать) результаты завтра.

Наряду с **Future Indefinite** будущее действие выражается посредством словосочетания **to be going** (собираться) и инфинитива с частицей **to** другого глагола.

I am going to help him. Я собираюсь помочь ему.

На будущее время в предложении могут указывать обстоятельства времени: **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in a few days, next week (year), soon**, а также придаточные предложения времени и условия (употребленные в Present Indefinite).

The lesson **will be over** soon. Урок скоро заканчивается.

I'll ring you up when I **get** home. Я позвоню вам, когда доберусь домой.

Future Indefinite-in-thePast употребляется в придаточных дополнительных предложениях для описания будущих событий, если глагол главного предложения стоит в **Past Indefinite**.

She said that she would follow
my advice.

Она сказала, что последует моему
совету.

Continuous Tenses (Длительные времена)

Времена группы Continuous обозначают длительное действие, которое происходит, происходило или будет происходить в указанный момент или период времени в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

Continuous Tenses образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** (в соответствующем времени группы Indefinite) и причастия настоящего времени (смыслового глагола).

be + Participle I

Present Continuous	am, is, are reading
Past Continuous	was/were reading
Future Continuous	shall/will be reading
Future Continuous-in-the-Past	should be reading would

I **am translating** the text now.

He **was translating** the text at 3 o'clock yesterday.

We'll **be translating** the text at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

He said that they **would be translating** the text at this time tomorrow.

В вопросительных предложениях первый вспомогательный глагол стоит перед подлежащим, а в отрицательных предложениях частица **not** стоит после первого вспомогательного глагола.

Are the children playing now? – No, they **are not playing** now. **Will you be working** when I come? – No, I shan't be working at that time. What are you doing now? – I am playing chess.

Момент протекания действия может быть указан следующим образом: в **Present Continuous** словами: **now, at this moment**, но их наличие не обязательно, поскольку сама форма выражает, что действие совершается в момент речи.

Listen! Somebody **is playing** the piano. Послушайте! Кто-то играет на пианино.

Present Continuous может употребляться с обстоятельствами времени **today, this week, this evening** и др., когда мы хотим подчеркнуть более широкий период протекания длительного действия (не обязательно в момент речи).

Is Mr. Brown working this week? М-р Браун работает на этой неделе?

– No, he is on holiday. – Нет, у него отпуск.

Present Continuous употребляется, если мы говорим об изменениях, происходящих вокруг нас.

The pollution of the air is getting worse. Загрязнение воздуха ухудшается.

Present Continuous часто употребляется для выражения будущего запланированного действия. В таких предложениях обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время.

We **are taking** the final exams in June. Мы сдаем выпускные экзамены в июне.

Present Continuous употребляется для выражения постоянной привычки, склонности и выражает неодобрение, нетерпение, сопровождаясь наречиями **always, all the time, too often, constantly**.

You are always losing something. Ты всегда что-то теряешь.

She is always complaining. Она всегда жалуется.

Следует помнить, что глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятие, желание, умственное состояние, не употребляются во временах группы Continuous, так как они не могут выражать действие или состояние как процесс. Такие глаголы как **love, like, have, see, notice, hear, feel, want, wish, desire, know, understand, remember, forget, recognize, seem, believe** и др. употребляются в одном из времен группы Indefinite.

Do you hear the noise in the street? Ты слышишь шум на улице?

I want to eat. Я хочу есть.

В Past и Future Continuous для указания на определенный период протекания длительного действия могут употребляться следующие обстоятельства времени: **at that time, at 2 o'clock (yesterday/tomorrow), at noon, at midnight, while** (для указания двух одновременных длительных действий), **the whole evening, all day long, from nine till eleven** и др., а также придаточные предложения времени с глаголом в Past Indefinite или Present Indefinite (для указания определенного момента в будущем). Все времена группы Continuous переводят на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида.

The doorbell rang when I was watching TV. Раздался звонок в дверь, когда я смотрел телевизор.

I'll be sleeping when you return. Я буду спать, когда ты вернешься.

I'll be doing my homework while my mother will be cooking dinner. Я буду делать домашнее задание в то время, как мама будет готовить обед.

Future Continuous-in-the-Past употребляется в придаточных предложениях для описания будущего длительного действия, когда глагол в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени.

He said that he would be working in the library from 9 till 11 o'clock. с 9 до 11 часов.

Perfect Tenses (Совершенные времена)

Времена группы Perfect употребляются для выражения законченного действия, совершившегося к определенному моменту в настоящем или предшествующего действию по отношению к какому-то моменту в прошлом или будущем.

Perfect Tenses образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** (в соответствующем времени группы Indefinite) и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) смыслового глагола.

to have + Participle II

Present Perfect	have/has done
Past Perfect	had done
Future Perfect Future Perfect in the Past	shall/will have done
	should
	have done
	would

She **has** already left for Moscow. Она уже уехала в Москву.

She had left for Moscow before I arrived. Она уехала в Москву того, как я приехал.

She will have left for Moscow before I arrive. Она уедет в Москву того, как я приеду.

She said that she would have left for Moscow before I arrived. Она сказала, что уедет в Москву до того, как я приеду.

В вопросительных предложениях первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, а в отрицательных предложениях частица **not** употребляется после первого вспомогательного глагола.

Have you **learnt** this poem by heart? – Yes, I have.
No, I **haven't learnt** it yet.

Will you **have done** it before I come? – No, I **won't have done** it by that time.

Present Perfect употребляется для описания событий, которые произошли в еще неистекший период времени, или который продолжался вплоть до

настоящего времени, а также при наличии наречий неопределенного времени: **today, this week/year/month, already, ever, never, yet** (в отрицательных предложениях со значением *еще* и в общих вопросах со значением *уже*), **just, (for a long time), for two hours, up to now, since**; при наличии слов **it is the first (second) time...**; в письмах, в первом вопросе и ответе, начинающих беседу о прошлых событиях.

Present Perfect в отличие от Past Indefinite (которое выражает действие, свершившееся в истекшем отрезке времени) выражает связь прошлого действия с настоящим благодаря наличию результата **сейчас**. Present Perfect никогда не употребляется в вопросах, начинающихся с вопросительного слова *when*).

Сравните:

а) The lift has broken down. Лифт сломался (*приходится ходить сейчас пешком*).

The lift broke down. Лифт сломался (*возможно, он уже снова работает*).

When did the lift break? Когда сломался лифт?

He has smoked for two years. He continues smoking.

He smoked for two years. And then stopped smoking.

б) I'm sorry I haven't written before Извините, что я не писал раньше, because I've been very busy lately. но я был занят последнее время.

в) Where have you been? I've been to the cinema.

What did you see?

What was the film? (I saw) Hamlet.

Did you like it? Yes, I enjoyed it.

It is the second time I've seen this film. – Я смотрел этот фильм второй раз.

Have you seen this film **yet**? Вы уже смотрели этот фильм?

No, I haven't seen it **yet**. – Нет, я его **еще** не видел.

Past Perfect и Future Perfect

Past Perfect представляет собой «предпрошедшее» время по отношению к другому моменту в прошлом, до которого закончилось действие; в то время как

Future Perfect употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится к определенному моменту в будущем.

Этот момент в прошлом и будущем может быть выражен следующими указаниями времени: **by that time, by two o'clock, by Sunday, by the end of the year/month**, а также другим прошедшим действием, выраженным в Past Indefinite и будущим действием в Present Indefinite.

The students had passed the exam by 2 o'clock(yesterday).	Студенты сдали экзамен к двум часам (вчера).
---	--

The students will have passed the exam by 2 o'clock (tomorrow).	Студенты сдадут экзамен к 2 часам (завтра).
---	---

Past Perfect употребляется, когда прерывается последовательность описываемых действий в прошлом упоминанием о ранее совершившихся действиях.

Ann came home late. She had been to the theatre. She had supper and went to bed.	Анна пришла домой поздно. Она была в театре. Она поужинала и легла спать.
---	---

Past Perfect употребляется в главном предложении при наличии наречий **hardly, no sooner** (в последующем придаточном предложении употреблено Past Indefinite).

No sooner I had done my homework, than my friends came.	Не успел я сделать домашнее задание, как пришли друзья.
---	---

Future Perfect-in-the Past употребляется в придаточных дополнительных предложениях для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится к определенному моменту, когда глагол в главном предложении употреблен в прошедшем времени.

The teacher said that he would have returned from London by the 1st of September.	Учитель сказал, что вернется из Лондона к первому сентября.
---	---

Времена группы Perfect переводятся на русский язык соответственно настоящим, прошедшим и будущим временем глагола совершенного вида.

14. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

(The Passive Voice)

Глагол в страдательном залоге выражает действие, которое направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим, (дом продается, магазин открывается, статья переведена и т.д.).

Страдательный (пассивный) залог представляет собой форму, которая образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастия прошедшего времени (или так называемой 3-ей формой) смыслового глагола (**to be + Participle II**).

The work will be done in time. Работа будет сделана вовремя.

The letters are being answered now. На письма сейчас отвечают.

The table had been laid by 8 p.m. Стол накрыли к 8 вечера.

В первом примере сказуемое стоит в Future Indefinite Passive и образуется от Future Indefinite глагола **to be** в 3-м лице ед. числа (**will be**) + Participle II, т.е. третья форма смыслового глагола **to do (done)**. Во втором примере форма Present Continuous Passive образуется от Present Continuous глагола **to be** во множественном числе (**are being**) + Participle II смыслового глагола **to answer (answered)**. В третьем примере форма Past Perfect Passive образуется от Past Perfect глагола **to be (had been)** + Participle II глагола **to lay (laid)**.

Вопросительная форма в страдательном залоге образуется путем переноса (первого) вспомогательного глагола на место перед подлежащим. В специальных вопросах вспомогательный глагол ставится после вопросительного слова.

Is the house **being built** now? Дом строится теперь?

Who **was** the novel **written** by? Кем был написан роман?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после (первого) вспомогательного глагола, например:

The article **will not** be **written** tomorrow. Статья не будет написана завтра.

The work **has not been finished** yet. Работа еще не закончена.

Употребление времен в страдательном залоге соответствует правилам употребления соответствующих времен в действительном залоге. Сравните:

The Present Indefinite: Articles are translated every day.

Статьи переводят каждый день.

The Past Indefinite: Articles were translated every day last year.

Статьи переводили каждый день в прошлом году.

The Future Indefinite: Articles will be translated tomorrow.

Статьи будут переведены завтра.

The Present Continuous: Articles are being translated now.

Статьи сейчас переводят.

The Past Continuous: Articles were being translate at 5 o'clock yesterday.

Статьи переводили в 5 часов вечера.

The Present Perfect: Articles have just been translated.

Статьи только что перевели.

The Past Perfect: Articles had been translated by the end of the day.

Статьи перевели к концу дня.

The Future Perfect: Articles will have been translated by the end of the day.

Статьи переведут к концу дня.

Времена группы **Perfect Continuous**, а также **Future Continuous** не употребляются в страдательном залоге (см. таблицу)

The Passive Voice

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I am he she is it shown we you are they	I am he she is being it shown we you are they	I have he she has been it shown we you have they
Past	I he she was it shown we you were they	I he was she it being we shown you were they	I you he she had been it shown we they
Future	I shall we you he be she will shown it they	—	I shall we you have he will been she shown it they

При **преобразовании** предложений из действительного залога в страдательный необходимо помнить следующее:

а) глагол в страдательном залоге ставят в том же времени, что и в действительном. Лицо и число может меняться, так как меняется подлежащее:

I read newspapers in the evening. Я читаю газеты вечером.

Newspapers are read in the evening. Газеты читают(ся) вечером.

б) дополнение в действительном залоге будет подлежащим в страдательном и наоборот:

They build new houses in our street. Они строят новые дома на нашей улице.

New houses are built in our street. На нашей улице строятся новые дома.

в) если в предложении действительного залога имеется два дополнения, то любое из них может быть подлежащим в страдательном залоге. При этом дополнение, выраженное местоимением в косвенном падеже, ставится в действительном залоге в именительном. Местоимение, указывающее на носителя действия в страдательном залоге, ставится в объектном падеже.

Например:

Nick gave me an interesting book. Николай дал мне интересную книгу.

An interesting book was given to me. Мне дали интересную книгу.

I was given an interesting book. Мне дали интересную книгу.

г) дополнение с предлогом **by** в страдательном залоге часто опускается, если оно выражено личным местоимением. Например:

He showed me a picture. Он показал мне картину.

A picture was shown to me (by him). Мне показали картину.

д) если сказуемое действительного залога выражено сочетанием модального глагола с инфинитивом, то в страдательном залоге ему соответствует сочетание того же модального глагола с инфинитивом в страдательном залоге. Например:

I can't answer your question. Я не могу ответить на ваш вопрос.

Your question can't be answered. На ваш вопрос невозможно ответить.

He must clean the room. Он должен убрать в комнате.

The room must be cleaned. В комнате необходимо убрать.

Перевод глаголов в страдательном залоге на русский язык

Существует несколько способов перевода английской конструкции страдательного залога на русский язык.

1. Соответствующей страдательной конструкцией:

Many pictures were destroyed by the fire. Огнем было уничтожено много картин.

2. Возвратной формой глагола в соответствующем времени:

The house is being built in our street. Дом строится на нашей улице.

3. Глаголом в действительном залоге в 3-м лице множественного числа с неопределенно-личным значением:

The question has been discussed. Вопрос уже обсудили.

The child is being dressed. Ребенка одевают.

Если позволяет контекст и русская грамматика, одну и ту же страдательную конструкцию можно перевести двумя или тремя вышеуказанными способами (строят, строится и т.п.).

Поскольку в английском языке страдательный залог употребляется гораздо чаще, чем в русском, существует ряд случаев, представляющих определенную трудность при переводе. К ним относятся следующие:

1. Если в страдательном залоге указан носитель действия (**by somebody**), то при переводе может употребляться личная форма глагола действительного залога:

The news was brought by my sister. Новость принесла моя сестра.

2. Если сказуемое в страдательной конструкции выражено глаголом с предлогом, то подлежащее переводят дополнением с соответствующим предлогом, а сказуемое – неопределенно-личной формой глагола:

The doctor has been sent for. За доктором послали.

The child is being looked after. За ребенком присматривают.

3. После ряда глаголов (**to give, to help, to send, to tell, to show, to ask, to see, to teach**) подлежащее в английском языке переводят существительным или местоимением в дательном или винительном падеже, а сказуемое – неопределенно-личной формой глагола:

My friend was asked to come to the party. Моего друга попросили прийти на вечер.

I wasn't told about it.

Мне об этом не сказали.

4. Безличные конструкции переводят следующим образом:

It is known that... Известно, что...

It is said that... Говорят, что...

It is expected that... Ожидают, что...

It should be mentioned that... Следует упомянуть, что....

15.МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (Modal Verbs)

Модальные глаголы обозначают не действия, а отношение к ним. С помощью модальных глаголов говорящий показывает, что он считает то или иное действие возможным или невозможным, обязательным или не-обязательным, вероятным или маловероятным. К числу модальных глаголов относятся **can, may, must, should, need**. Кроме того, модальные значения могут быть выражены глаголами **to be** и **to have**.

Модальные глаголы считаются дефектными, неполноценными по форме. У них отсутствует ряд грамматических форм. Многие из них употребляются только в настоящем времени, не имеют суффикса -s в 3-м лице единственного числа и не образуют неличных форм (причастия, инфинитива, герундия).

После модальных глаголов, как правило, стоит смысловой глагол без частицы to (за исключением to be, to have и ought).

Модальные глаголы могут употребляться со всеми формами инфинитива в зависимости от времени совершения действия. Если действие относится к настоящему времени, то употребляется простой инфинитив или инфинитив продолженной формы (Continuous).

He can play tennis. Он умеет играть в теннис.

He may be playing tennis now. Он, возможно, играет в теннис сейчас.

Если действие относится к прошлому, то употребляется перфектный инфинитив.

You could have taken care of her. Вы могли бы позаботиться о ней.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы предложений с модальным глаголом образуются без вспомогательных глаголов (за исключением глагола to

have). Обычно модальный глагол в вопросе стоит перед подлежащим.

Например:

May I come in? Можно войти?

Can you translate the text? Ты можешь перевести этот текст?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая стоит после модального глагола.

You must not smoke here. Вы не должны здесь курить.

You needn't go there. Тебе не надо туда ходить.

Can

Модальный глагол can имеет следующие формы:

can – настоящее время (*могу, может, умеет* и т. д.);

could – прошедшее время (*мог, могли*), сослагательное наклонение (*мог бы*), форма вежливости.

Словосочетание *to be able* (*быть в состоянии*) употребляется вместо недостающей формы глагола can в **будущем времени (shall/will be able to)**, а также когда речь идет о фактически свершившемся действии в определенной ситуации (*was/were able to*) в прошлом.

Can может выражать:

1) умственную и физическую возможность, способность, умение выполнить действие, выраженное инфинитивом стоящего за ним глагола:

I **can't** understand you. Я не могу вас понять.

We couldn't swim well, but once we **were able to** cross a wide river. Мы не могли хорошо плавать, но однажды смогли переплыть широкую реку.

She **will be able to** answer these letters tomorrow. Она сможет ответить на эти письма завтра.

Could you show me the way to the station? Не могли бы вы показать мне дорогу к вокзалу?

He **is (was, will be) able to** come and visit us every Sunday. Он может (смог, сможет) навещать каждое воскресенье.

2) разрешение, запрещение (в отрицательных) и неуверенность (в вопросительных предложениях):

You can use my book. Ты можешь взять мою книгу.

You can't speak to your mother like that. Ты не смеешь (я не разрешаю) так разговаривать со своей мамой.

Can it be true? Неужели это правда?

Must

Модальный глагол **must** имеет только одну форму, которая употребляется в настоящем времени и не изменяется в косвенной речи. В прошедшем и будущем времени для выражения долженствования вместо **must** употребляется глагол **to have** с частицей **to** (had to, shall/will have to). Например:

I must do it. Я должен это сделать.

I had to do it. Я должен был это сделать.

I'll have to do it. Я должен буду это сделать.

Must может выражать:

1) необходимость, обязанность, долг:

Every young man must serve in the army. Каждый молодой человек должен служить в армии.

2) запрещение (в отрицательных предложениях):

You must not disturb him. Вы не должны мешать ему.

3) настойчивый совет, приказание, предположение:

You must speak to him. Ты должен поговорить с ним.

He must be in trouble. У него, вероятно, неприятности.

To have (to)

Модальный глагол **to have** может употребляться в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах, образуя вопросительную и отрицательную формы по

общему правилу (с помощью вспомогательных глаголов do, does, did): После него следует инфинитив с частицей **to**.

He has to get up at 6 o'clock. Он вынужден вставать в шесть.

Does he have to get up at 6 o'clock? Он вынужден вставать в шесть?

He doesn't have to get up at 6 o'clock. Ему не приходится вставать в шесть.

Модальный глагол **to have** выражает обязанность и необходимость, обусловленную обстоятельствами:

I didn't want to go there but I had to. Я не хотел идти туда, но мне пришлось.

I have to cook dinner myself because my mother is out. Я должен (*мне приходится*) готовить обед сам, потому что мамы нет дома.

To be (to)

Модальный глагол **tobe** употребляется в двух формах – **Present** и **Past Indefinite** и всегда с частицей **to**:

We are to meet on Friday. Мы встретимся (должны встретиться) в пятницу.

We were to meet yesterday. Мы должны были встретиться вчера.

To be может выражать:

1) предварительную договоренность, планируемое действие:

Mary and John are to marry in June. Мери и Джон поженятся в июне.

He was to come and see me last week. Он должен был навестить меня на прошлой неделе.

2) приказы, распоряжения:

The Principal says I am to arrange the meeting. Директор говорит, что я должен организовать встречу.

May

Глагол **may** имеет следующие формы:

may – настоящее время (могу, можешь и т.д.)

might – в косвенной речи, после глагола в прошедшем времени;
сослагательное наклонение (мог бы, смогли бы).

Глагол **may** может выражать:

1) разрешение, позволение совершить какое-либо действие, а также предположение (возможно, может быть):

You may take my umbrella. Ты можешь взять мой зонт.

May I come in? – Yes, you may. Можно войти? – Да. (Нет).

– No, you may not.

He said that we might leave in half an hour. Он сказал, что мы можем уйти через полчаса.

It may rain. Возможно, будет дождь.

To be allowed (to) употребляется для выражения разрешения в прямой речи в **прошедшем** времени, а также вместо недостающих форм глагола **may** (has been allowed, will be allowed).

He was allowed to stay here. Ему разрешили остаться здесь.

2) предположение, основанное на неуверенности:

It may start raining. Вероятно, пойдет дождь.

He may not be at home. Возможно (может быть) его нет дома.

Форма **might** может выражать упрек или неодобрение:

You might have told him about it. Ты мог бы сказать ему об этом.

Should, ought (to)

Модальные глаголы **should** и **ought** имеют только одну форму, которая употребляется в настоящем времени и не изменяется в косвенной речи.

Глаголы **should** и **ought** практически имеют одно и то же значение и различаются лишь тем, что **ought** употребляется с частицей **to**, а **should** – без нее.

Они могут выражать:

1) совет или рекомендацию (*следует, должен*):

You ought to be more attentive at Вы должны быть более внимательны на

the lessons. уроках.

You shouldn't go to bed so late. Вам не следует ложиться спать так поздно.

2) недоумение, удивление, возмущение. В этом случае **should** придает эмоциональную окраску высказыванию, не выражая модальности:

Why should I go there? С какой стати мне туда идти?

How should I know? Откуда мне знать?

Need

Модальный глагол **need** имеет только одну форму. Он употребляется преимущественно в отрицательных предложениях и выражает ненужность совершения действия:

You needn't come so early. Вам незачем приходить так рано.

Need может употребляться и как смысловой глагол со знанием "нуждаться в чем-либо":

He needs a long rest. Ему нужен продолжительный отдых.

Do you need my advice? Вам нужен мой совет?

16. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

(The Sequence of Tenses)

Правило согласования времен в английском языке представляет определенную зависимость времени глагола в придаточном предложении (главным образом дополнительном) от времени глагола в главном предложении. В русском языке такой зависимости не существует.

Основные положения согласования времен сводятся к следующему:

1. Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в настоящем или будущем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения может стоять в любом времени, которое требуется по смыслу:

He says he

|| he studies English. что изучает английский.

|| will study English. Он говорит, что будет изучать английский.

he studied English. что изучал английский.

2. Если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения должно стоять в одном из прошедших времен. Выбор конкретной видовременной формы определяется тем, происходит ли действие в придаточном предложении одновременно с главным, предшествует ему либо будет происходить в будущем:

He said

|| he studied English. что изучает английский.

|| he would study English. Он сказал, что будет изучать английский.

he had studied English. что изучал английский.

ПРАВИЛО 1.

Если глагол главного предложения имеет форму настоящего или будущего времени, то глагол придаточного предложения будет иметь любую форму, которая требуется смыслом предложения. То есть **никаких изменений не произойдет**, согласование времен здесь в силу не вступает.

ПРАВИЛО 2.

Если глагол главного предложения имеет форму прошедшего времени (обычно Past Simple), то глагол придаточного предложения должен быть в форме **одного из прошедших времен**. То есть в данном случае время придаточного предложения изменится. Все эти изменения отражены в нижеследующей таблице (показаны наиболее распространенные времена).

ТАБЛИЦА 1. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН.

Переход из одного времени в другое	Пример	
Present Simple » Past Simple	<p>He can speak French – Он говорит по-французски.</p>	<p>Boris said that he could speak French – Борис сказал, что он говорит по-французски.</p>
Present Continuous » Past Continuous	<p>They are listening to him – Они слушают его.</p>	<p>I thought they were listening to him – Я думал, они слушают его.</p>
Present Perfect » Past Perfect	<p>Our teacher has asked my parents to help him – Наш учитель попросил моих родителей помочь ему.</p>	<p>Mary told me that our teacher had asked my parents to help him – Мария сказала мне, что наш учитель попросил моих родителей помочь ему.</p>
Past Simple » Past Perfect	<p>I invited her – Я</p>	<p>Peter didn't</p>

	пригласил ее.	know that I had invited her – Петр не знал, что я пригласил ее.
Past Continuous » Past Perfect Continuous	She was crying – Она плакала.	John said that she had been crying – Джон сказал, что она плакала.
Present Perfect Continuous » Past Perfect Continuous	It has been raining – Идет дождь.	He said that it had been raining – Он сказал, что идет дождь.
Future Simple » Future in the Past	She will show us the map – Она покажет нам карту.	I didn't expect she would show us the map – Я не ожидал, что она покажет нам карту.

Список использованной литературы

1. Афанасьева, О. В. «What or that?»: Как выбрать слово? Справочник-самоучитель по английскому языку / О. В. Афанасьева, А. С. Саакян. – М.: Издательский центр «ACADEMIA», 1995. – 176 с.
2. Голицинский, Ю. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений / Ю. Голицинский. – 4-е изд., - Спб.: КАРО, 2004. – 544 с.
3. Зайцева, О.С. Настоящий английский: учеб. Пособие для вузов / О. С. Зайцева, С. Э. Арзуманова. – Спб.: КАРО, 2003. – 272 с.
4. Ионина, А.А. Английская грамматика в таблицах / А. А. Ионина, А. С. Саакян. - М.: Айрис-пресс, 2003. – 160 с. – ил.
5. Качалова, К.Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами / К. Н. Качалова, Е. Е. Израилевич. – Спб.: КАРО, 2005. – 608 с.
6. Кинешма. Администрация городского округа Кинешма. Информационно-справочный буклет.
7. Кондратюкова, Л.К. , Воскресенская Л.И. Английский язык для студентов – заочников неязыковых вузов/ Л.К. Кондратюкова, Л.И. Воскресенская. – Омск: Изд-во ОмГТУ, 2004.- 184 с.
8. Контрольные и тестовые задания по английскому языку для студентов экономических специальностей и гуманитарного факультета. 1-4 курсы : учеб. пособие для студентов, обучающихся по экономическим и гуманитарной специальностям / Р.Ю. Блинов, В.В. Ганина, Л.Н. Григорьева, О.Н. Забываева, Е.В. Костина, Ю.Л. Малкова, Л.Л. Меркурьева, С.Г. Шишкина ; Иван. гос. химико-технолог. ун-т. - Иваново, 2009– 136 стр.
9. Мендельсон, Д. Учись говорить по-английски: Коммуникативный курс разговорного английского языка / Д. Мендельсон, Р. Лофер, Ю. Сескус; русс. предисл. Т.Б. Назаровой. - М.: ООО «Издательство Астрель»: ООО «Издательство АСТ», 2002.

10. Методическая разработка урока. -
<https://festival.1september.ru/articles/311525/pril1.doc>
11. Обучение основам иноязычной коммуникации : метод. указания для студентов I курса, изучающих английский язык / О. Н. Забываева, Ю. Л. Малкова, М. В. Ельниковская, Н. В. Потягалова, С. Г. Шишкина ; Иван. гос. химико-технолог. ун-т. – Иваново, 2012. - 35 с.
12. Основатель музея Д.Г. Бурьлин. - <http://www.igikm.ru/>
13. Ханникова, Л.Н. Spoken English : Интенсивный курс английской разговорной речи. – М.: СП «Соваминко», 1991. – 288 с. – ISBN 5-85300-029-2
14. Murphy, R. Essential Grammar in Use. Русская версия : самоучитель по грамматике с практическими упражнениями для изучающих английский язык на начальном уровне / R. Murphy, O. Sands. – Cambridge University Press, 2017. – 319 с.

Учебное издание

Малкова Юлия Леонидовна

Шишкина Светлана Григорьевна

Социокультурное проектирование
Английский язык для бакалавров

Учебное пособие

Технический редактор Г.В. Куликова

ФГБОУ ВО «Ивановский государственный
химико-технологический университет»

153000, г. Иваново, Шереметевский пр., 7