Министерство образования и науки РК КГКП «Геологоразведочный колледж» г.Семей



Базовые опорные конспекты (1 курс) по предмету «Иностранный язык» для специальностей:

0701000 – «Геологическая съемка, поиск и разведка месторождений полезных ископаемых»

0702000 - «Технология и техника разведки месторождений

полезных ископаемых»

0703000 – «Гидрогеология и инженерная геология» 0704000 – «Геофизические методы поисков и разведки

месторождений полезных ископаемых»

Подготовлены преподавателем английского языка Каримовой А.Г.

Рассмотрены на заседании ПИК английского языка протокол $N_0 \frac{4}{}$ от 09.04. 2014 г.

_Бейсембинова Б.Ж.

Базовые (опорные) конспекты составлены в соответствии с рабочим учебным планом, утвержденным в 2013 году, и учебными рабочими программами, утвержденными в 2013 году.

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VIII семестр	

Количество обязательных контрольных работ 2 в 1.2 семестрах

купанцеские мотоды попохов в развиденть

Итоговый контроль - зачет

Тематический план дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для специалистов среднего звена

№ п/п	Наименование тем		ство учебного
		времени при очной форме обучения	
		Всего	в том числе практических
1	2		3
I курс			
1.	Английский алфавит. Звуки. Типы слогов.	2	2
2.	Правила чтения гласных и согласных буквосочетаний.	2	2
3.	Личные местоимения в именительном и объектном падежах. Глагол to be в Present Simple. Диалог "Знакомство"	2	2
4.	Глагол to be в Past and Future Simple. Диалог "Встреча-прощание"	2	2
5.	Типы вопросительных предложений. "About myself"		
6.	Притяжательные и указательные местоимения. "My family"	2	2
7.	Множественное число существительных. "My Days off"	2	2
8.	Притяжательный падеж существительных. "My best friend"	2	2
9.	Артикль. Виды артиклей. "My daily life"	2	2
10.	Употребление артиклей. "My college"	2	2
11.	Оборот "there is/are". "My flat/house"	2	2
12.	Степени сравнения прилагательных. "Му favourite season"	2	2
13.	Особые случаи образования степеней сравнения прилагательных. "English is the Language of Communication"	2	2
14.	Количественные и порядковые числительные. "English speaking countries"	2	2
15.	Даты. Время. "Great Britain: geographical position"	2	2
16.	Дробные числительные. "National Emblems of the United Kingdom"	2	2
17.	Предлоги места. "Great Britain: industry and agriculture"	2	2
18.	Предлоги времени. "Great Britain: political system"	2	2
19.	Предлоги направления. "London"	2	2
20.	Образование Present Simple Tense. "The British Education System."	2	2
21.	Употребление Present Simple Tense. "British holidays"	2	2
22.	Образование Past Simple Tense. "The USA: geographical position".	2	2
23.	Употребление Past Simple Tense.	2	2

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56.	Повторительно-обобщающий урок.	2	2
55.	Обязательная контрольная работа	2	2
54.	Сравнение функций Participle I, Participle II. "Holidays in Kazakhstan."	2	2
53.	Participle II. "National customs of Kazakhstan"	2	2
52.	Participle I. "Educational system of Kazakhstan".	2	2
	Kazakhstan."		

Урок 1 Английский алфавит. Звуки. Типы слогов

Английский алфавит

В современном английском языке *6 гласных* и **20 согласных** букв, которые были заимствованы из латинского шрифта. Буквы А, Е, І, О, U, Y -гласные буквы английского алфавита. Согласные буквы английского алфавита:

- B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Z.
- $A\ a\ [ei]$ and, accountant, apple (и, бухгалтер, яблоко)
- В b [bi:] be, big, book (быть, большой, книга)
- С с [si:] college, city, cat (колледж, город, кошка)
- D d [di:] dinner, do, different (ужин, делать, разный)
- E e [i:] English, European, East (английский, европейский, восток)
- F f [ef] family, father, favourite (семья, отец, любимый)
- G g [dжi:] goose, go, good (гусь, идти, хороший)
- H h [еіч] Hello, How, have (привет, как, иметь)
- Ii [ai] I, ice-cream, in (Я, мороженое, в)
- J i [dжei] judge, January, jeans (судья, январь, джинсы)
- K k [kei] Kingdom, kitchen, kilometer (королевство, кухня, километр)
- L1 [el] London, library, lake (Лондон, библиотека, озеро)
- M m [em] mother, May, month (мать, май, месяц)
- N n [en] never, near, November (никогда, рядом, Ноябрь)
- Oo [eu] over, one, only (над, один, только)
- P p [pi:] parents, people, please (родители, люди,пожалуйста)
- Q q [kju:] Queen, quarter, quick (королева, четверть, быстрый)
- R r [a:] river, rose, run (река, роза, бегать)
- S s [es] school, September, Sunday (школа, сентябрь, воскресенье)
- T t [ti:] tea, time, take (чай, время, брать)
- *U u [ju:]* umbrella, useful, uncle (зонт, полезный, дядя)
- V v [vi:] voice, vowel, vary (голос, гласный звук, меняться)
- W w ['dablju:] work, watch, write (работать, смотреть, писать)
- X x [eks] Xerox, X-ray (ксерокс, рентген)
- Yy [wai] yard, yellow, yes (двор, желтый, да)
- Zz [zed] zoo, zebra, zero (зоопарк, зебра, ноль)

Типы слогов

В английском языке условно выделяют четыре основных типа слогов. Гласные в словах читаются по-разному в зависимости от типа слога. Например, слова

сар - саре - саг - саге имеют разное значение и разное звучание [kæp] - [keip] - [ka:] - [ksə], так как гласная «а» находится в разных слогах, точнее в разных типах слогов.

І. ПЕРВЫЙ ТИП СЛОГА – «ОТКРЫТЫЙ СЛОГ»

Гласная в первом типе слога читается также как в алфавите.

Буква	Звук	Примеры
a	[ei]	face name gate plate date
e	[i:]	see he she be Pete we tea
		sea
i	[ai]	I tie five mine dive site
0	[əu]	so rose nose hope stone go
u	[ju:]	music tune cube flute cute
у	[ai]	type byte rye sky dry my

Очень важное замечание: буква -е, стоящая после согласной НЕ ПРОИЗНОСИТСЯ, т.е. является немой.

Примеры: lake [leik]; bike [baik],die [dai], mate [meit], bottle ['botl]

II. ВТОРОЙ ТИП СЛОГА – «ЗАКРЫТЫЙ СЛОГ», в котором гласная буква закрывается согласной буквой.

Ударный слог называется закрытым, если он оканчивается на согласную или на несколько согласных, за которой (которыми) не следует гласная, например: pot, tip, pattern, doctor, but, sector.

В закрытом слоге ударные гласные произносятся не как в алфавите, а особым способом, как показано в таблице.

Буква	Звук	Примеры
DYKBA	JBVK	Примсры

a	[æ]	am map cat Pat flag pan
e	[e]	pet met net pen hen
i	[i]	is tip him his six pin film it
у		win
		gyp Syn syntax lynx myth
0	[0]	stop dog not hot mob
u	[A] [u]	bus but nut cut sun
		put bull pull Ku Klux Klan
		push

III. ТРЕТИЙ ТИП СЛОГА – ГЛАСНАЯ + БУКВА «R», т.е. гласная +r (+ согласная) = -ar, -er, -ir, -or, -ur, -yr. В итоге получается один гласный звук, звучание которого более или менее отличается от исходной буквы.

Сочетание букв	Звуки	Примеры
a+r	[a:]	are car far march park party
e+r	[3:]	bert herd nerd verb
i	[3:]	girl bird sir birch dirt
+r (+ согласная)		
у		
o+r	[១:]	port sort afford [ə'fɔ:d] force
u+r	[3:]	turn fur curl church [f3:f]

IV. ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ ТИП СЛОГА -ГЛАСНАЯ + БУКВА «R» + «E», т.е. это сочетание «гласная + r + e», как в третьем типе слога, но с добавлением буквы «e» после буквы «r»: -are, -ere, -ire, -ore, -ure, -yre.

Сочетание букв	Звуки	Примеры
a+re	[63]	hare [hɛə] dare [dɛə] care
e+re	[19]	here [h1ə] mere [m1ə] ampere ['æmpεə]
I +re y	[a19]	hire ['haɪə] dire ['daɪə] tire tyre ['taɪə] lyre ['laɪə] byre ['baɪə]
o+re	[ɔ:]	more [mɔ:] core [kɔ:] adore [ə'dɔ:]
u+re	[juə]	cure pure bureau [bjuəˈrəu]

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Tell the English Alphabet.
- 2. Give examples of English words with vowels.
- 3. Give examples of English words with consonants.
- 4. Define the type of syllable: face, music, air, pen, car, verb, stop, sort, care, tire, adore, force, pure, nose, tea, tie, syntax, bus, ampere, cube.

Урок 2 Правила чтения гласных и согласных буквосочетаний. Правила чтения сочетаний английских гласных буквосочетаний

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примеры
ai	[ei]	train, grain, rain
ay	[ei]	way, say, play
ea	[i:] [e] [ei]	tea, eat, speak, bread, head,
	r:.1	ready, great, steak, break
ee	[i:]	tree, peel, feel
ei	[i:]	receive, receipt
ey	[ei]	grey
іе внутри слова	[i:]	field, niece
іе в конце слова	[ai]	tie, die, lie

oa	[ou]	load, boat, soap
00	[u:]	boot, soon, mood, foot, book,
		good
oi	[oi]	noise, poison
oy	[oi]	boy, toy
ou	[au]	out, house, about

Правила чтения согласных буквосочетаний

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примеры
ch	[f]	chick, chin, chess
ck	[k]	black, lock
kn в начале слова		knee, knowledge, knife
		·
ть в конце слова	[m]	comb, thumb, bomb
mb внутри слова по общим	[mb]	member, umbrella
правилам		
ng в конце слова	[n]	song, reading, thing
ng внутри слова	[ng]	finger, hungry
nk	[nk]	pink, think
ph	[f]	photo, phone
sh	IJ	shame, fish, shop
tch	[ʧ]	match, catch
th в начале служебных слов	[ð]	they, the,bathe, father
(артикль, местоимения),		
между гласными		
th в начале	[θ]	thick, faith, monthly
существительных, глаголов,		
прилагательных, наречий; в		
конце слов; перед согласной		
или после согласной		
Wh встречается только в	[w]	white, where, wheel
начале слова		
wh перед о	[h]	who, whose, whole
wr	[r]	write, wrap

Правила чтения буквосочетаний (согл+гл)

Буквосочетание	Звук	Примеры
аде под ударением	[eidʒ]	age, page, cage
age в безударном слоге	[idʒ]	marriage, language
air	[eə]	air, chair, fairy
al перед k	[0]	talk, walk, chalk
al перед всеми согласными, кроме k	[ol]	also, bald, always
all	[5]	all, tall, small
ar в безударном положении	[ə]	liar
ar перед r	[ər]	carrot, narrow, marry
ar под ударением	[a:]	car, park, far
are	[eə]	hare, spare
aw под ударением	[0]	law, raw, lawn
ew	[ju]	chew, crew, blew
igh	[ai]	sigh, night, high
ild	[aild]	child, mild, wild
ind	[aind]	kind, mind, blind
ough	[af]	cough, rough, tough
ow	[ou] [au]	snow, low, crow, cow, now, down

sion	[ʃn] [zn]	excursion, version, illusion,
		VISION
ssion	[ʃn]	session, mission
tion	[ʃn]	nation, station
wha в закрытом слоге	[wa]	what
wha в открытом слоге	[wei]	whale

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Read the following words with combination of vowel letters: train, way, tea, eat, tree, feel, receive, grey, field, tie, boat, boot, noise, boy, house.
- 2. Read the following words with combination of consonant letters: chick, black, knee, comb, member, umbrella, song, finger, pink, photo, shame, match, they, father, thick, monthly, white, wheel, who, write.

Урок 3 Личные местоимения в именительном и объектном падежах. Глагол to be в Present Simple. Диалог "Знакомство"

Личные местоимения в именительном и объектном падежах

Личные местоимения употребляются вместо существительных. Личные местоимения he (он), she (она) употребляются вместо существительных, обозначающих лиц мужского или женского пола. Местоимение it (оно) употребляется вместо существительных, обозначающих неодушевленные предметы и названия животных. Личное местоимение they (они) употребляется вместо существительных как одушевленных, так и неодушевленных.

Местоимение I (я) всегда пишется с большой буквы. Личные местоимения изменяются по падежам: если они употребляются в предложении в качестве подлежащего, то они стоят в именительном падеже; если они употребляются в качестве дополнения, то они стоят в объектном падеже:

	Именительный падеж (the Nominative Case)	Объектный падеж (the Objective Case)
	Единственное число	
1-е лицо	I-я	те-мне, меня
2-е лицо	уои-ты	you-тебе, тебя
3-е лицо	he-он	him-ему, его
	she-она	her-ей, ee
	it-оно	it-ему, его. ее, ей (для
		неодушевленных
		предметов)
	Множественное число	
1-е лицо	we-мы	us-нас, нам
2-е лицо	уои-вы	уои-вас, вам
3-е лицо	they-они	them-их, им

Глагол to be в Present Simple

Необходимо запомнить, что в любом предложении в английском языке должен быть глагол, но в русском языке существуют такие предложения, в которых глагола (сказуемого) нет. В таком случае следует использовать глагол-связку to be. Глагол-связка соответствует в русском языке глаголам быть, являться. Пример:

- 1) Kate is my friend Катя моя подруга. Смысл предложения не изменится, если мы скажем: Катя является моей подругой. В данном случае is заменяет слово является.
- 2) I am a teacher Я учитель. Мы также можем сказать: я являюсь учителем. В данном случае am заменяет слово являюсь.
- 3) These men are students Эти мужчины студенты. Мы можем сказать: эти мужчины являются студентами. Глагол-связка are заменяет слово являются.

Таким образом, главное – это запомнить, что глагол to be используется в тех предложениях, где нет глагола (сказуемого).

Глагол "to be" в Present Simj	ole
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+ (утвердительное	? (вопросительное	- (отрицательное
предложение)	предложение)	предложение)

I am	Am I?	I am not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

Диалог "Знакомство"

Diana: Hello, Arman!

Arman: Hi, Diana! Nice to see you! How are you?

Diana: I'm fine thanks. And you?

Arman: Not too bed. Diana, this is Ruslan. Diana: Hello, Ruslan! Nice to meet you! Ruslan: Hello, Diana. Nice to meet you too.

Diana: Where are you from?

Ruslan: I'm from Astana. And where are you from?

Diana: I'm from Semey...

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms of the verb "to be" in Present Simple. Give examples.
- 2. Write a conversation using as many as possible of the phrases from 'greetings'.

Урок 4 Глагол to be в Past and Future Simple. Диалог "Встреча-прощание" Глагол to be в Past and Future Simple

Глагол to be в прошедшем времени переводится как «был, являлся, находился». В единственном числе в утвердительном предложении он имеет следующую форму:

I am-I was

He, She, It is -was

Во множественном числе:

We, you, they are -were

В отрицательном предложении:

I am not -I was not

He, she, it was not

We, you, they were not

В вопросительном предложении глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим:

Was I, he, she, it?

Were we, you they?

Глагол То be в будущем времени в утвердительном предложении имеет следующую форму:

I will be, he will be, she will be, you will be, they will be, it will be.

В отрицательном предложении:

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they won't (will not)

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол will ставится перед подлежащим:

Will I, he, she, it, we, you, they be?

Диалог "Встреча-прощание"

- Hello, Mike! Nice to see you!
- Hello, Sam! How are you?
- I'm fine, thanks. And how are you?
- Thank you. Not too bad.
- Let's go somewhere together!
- Ok! Call me in the evening
- So long. I wish you success!
- The same to you. Remember me to your sister. Good-bye!
- Bye-bye!!!

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a dialogue "Nice to meet you".
- 2. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms of the verb "to be" in Past and Future Simple. Give examples.

Урок 5 Типы вопросительных предложений. "About myself"

Типы вопросительных предложений

1. Общие вопросы (General questions)

Общие вопросы (General questions) требуют ответа "да" – "yes" или "нет" – "no". При постановке общего вопроса глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим. На общий вопрос можно дать более развернутый ответ. В этом случае после слов "yes" или "no" следует местоимение, соотнесенное с подлежащим вопросительного предложения, а затем глагол to be в соответствующей форме.

- Are Anna and Nick students? Анна и Ник студенты?
- Yes, they are. Да.
- Are Pete and Alex workers? Пит и Алекс рабочие?
- No, they are not./ No, they aren't. − HeT.

На общий вопрос можно дать полный ответ.

- Is it cold in the room? В комнате холодно?
- Yes, it is cold in the room. Да, в комнате холодно.
- Is the room dark? Комната темная?
- No, it is not dark. / No, it isn't dark. Heт, она не темная.
- -Are the flowers beautiful? Цветы красивые?
- Yes, they are beautiful. Да, они красивые.
- Are the shoes old? Туфли старые?
- No, they are not old. / No, they aren't old. Het, они не старые.

Форма глагола в ответах (кратких или полных) согласуется с формой глагола в вопросе. В примерах, приведенных выше, глагол to be употреблен в настоящем неопределенном времени и в вопросах и в ответах. Если в вопросе глагол to be употреблен в прошедшем неопределенном времени или в будущем неопределенном времени, то и в ответе должен употребляться глагол to be либо в прошедшем неопределенном времени или в будущем неопределенном времени.

Примеры кратких ответов:

- Are you busy? Yes, I am. / No, I am not. / No, I'm not.
- Were they angry? Yes, they were. / No, they were not. / No, they weren't.
- Was Nick ill last week? Yes, he was. / No, he was not. / No, he wasn't.
- Will Ann be happy? Yes, she will. / No, she will not. / No, she won't.
- Will you be at home tomorrow? Yes, we will. / No, we will not. / No, we won't.
- Yes, we shall. / No, we shall not. / No we shan't.

2. Специальные вопросы (Special questions)

Специальные вопросы (Special questions) начинаются с вопросительных слов. Затем порядок слов в специальных вопросах такой же, как и в общих вопросах, т.е. после вопросительного слова сначала ставится глагол to be в соответствующей форме, а затем подлежащее.

Выучите вопросительные слова, которые употребляются в специальных вопросах:

What? – Что? Какой?

Which? – Который?

When? – Когда?

Where? – Где? Куда?

Whom? – Komy? Koro?

Whose? - Чей? Чья? Чье? Чьи?

Why? – Почему? Зачем?

Специальные вопросы могут начинаться со слова how:

How? – Kaκ?

How long? – Как долго? Сколько времени?

How old? – Сколько лет? (вопрос о возрасте)

How many? – Сколько? (употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными).

How much? – Сколько? (употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными).

Можно спросить о цене: How much is it? (Сколько это стоит?)

How far? – Как далеко? (об удаленности)

Специальные вопросы предполагают полный логически сформулированный ответ.

3. Альтернативные вопросы (Alternative questions)

Альтернативные вопросы (Alternative questions) всегда включают слово ог (или). Собеседнику предлагается альтернатива, он должен сделать выбор. Альтернативные вопросы строятся как общие вопросы, но содержат слово "или".

На альтернативные вопросы обычно даются полные ответы. Сравните предложения:

- Is your father at home or at work? Ваш отец дома или на работе?
- He is at home now. Он сейчас дома.
- Were the children at the Zoo or at the cinema yesterday? Дети были в зоопарке или в кино вчера?
- They were at the Zoo. Они были в зоопарке.
- Will it be rainy or sunny tomorrow? Завтра будет дождливо или солнечно?
- It will be sunny. Будет солнечно.

4. Разделительные вопросы (Disjunctive questions)

Разделительные вопросы или "вопросы с хвостиком" (Disjunctive questions или tail-questions) состоят из двух частей. Первая часть вопроса представляет собой утвердительное или отрицательное предложение, а вторая часть ("хвостик") образуется как краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из глагола в соответствующей форме и соответствующего местоимения. Следует запомнить, что, если первая часть предложения строится как утвердительное предложение, то в "хвостике" глагол употребляется в отрицательной форме, и наоборот, если в первой части вопроса что-то отрицается, то "хвостик" строится как утверждение.

Рассмотрим следующие примеры:

Max is twenty, isn't he? Максу двадцать лет, не так ли?

Max isn't twenty, is he? Максу нет двадцати лет, не так ли?

Anna was at work on Saturday, wasn't she? Анна была на работе в субботу, не так ли?

Anna wasn't at work on Saturday, was she? Анна не была на работе в субботу, не так ли?

The weather will be rainy tomorrow, won't it? Завтра будет дождливая погода, не правда ли?

The weather won't be rainy tomorrow, will it? Завтра не будет дождливой погоды, не правда ли?

	<u>About myself</u>	
Let me introduce myself. My	name is I was born on	, 19, in
. My parents are	I have one brother and one sister.	

I am a student of Geological Prospecting College. I am a first-year student. We have 4 lessons a day. We have classes on English too. During our English classes we read and translate the texts, do grammar exercises. I like English very much.

I am always very busy, but when I am free I like playing computer games and playing football. I like going to the cinema, bowling club and gym. My favorite sport is football. I have a lot of friends, but my best friend is Sasha. I like to travel. I am on friendly terms with my parents. I am very happy.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Complete the form with your information.
- 2. Make up a topic "About myself"
- 3. Form a sentence using types of interrogative sentences

Урок 6 Притяжательные и указательные местоимения. "My family" Притяжательные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения в английском языке выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопрос "Чей?". Притяжательные местоимения могут принимать относительную и абсолютную формы. Относительные притяжательные местоимения (my, your, his, her, our, their) всегда используются только вместе с соответствующим существительным (my book, your room, their cat), а абсолютные (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs) заменяют собой существительные:

Whose bag is this? – It is **mine**. (Чья это сумка? – Это моя)

Where are the papers? - Yours are on the table. (Где бумаги? - Твои на столе.)

Our house is bigger than **theirs**, (вместо their house). (Наш дом больше чем их.)

It is my map. And where is **hers**? (Это моя карта. А где ee?)

The umbrella is **his**. (Этот зонтик его)

Личное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение	
	Относительная форма	Абсолютная форма
(R) I	ту (мой, моя, мое, мои)	mine
уои (ты, вы)	your (твой, ваш)	yours
he (он)	his (eгo)	his
she (она)	her (ee)	hers
it (оно)	its (ero, ee)	its
we (мы)	our (наш, наша,	ours

	наше, наши)	
they (они)	their (их)	theirs

Указательные местоимения

К указательным местоимениям в английском языке относятся следующие местоимения: this, that, these, those. Указательные местоимения служат для указания на предметы, находящиеся рядом (this, these) или на некотором расстоянии (that, those) от говорящего. Они имеют форму единственного и множественного числа:

Единственное число	Множественное число
this (этот, эта, это)	these (эти)
that (тот, та, то)	those (Te)

Например: This house is not mine, mine is **that** green cottage next to it. (Этот дом не мой, мой – вон тот зеленый коттедж рядом с ним.)

My family

Our family is large (small, not very large). My family consists of seven (two, three, four, five, six) people: my mother, my father, my grandmother, my grandfather, my sister, my brother and me. My mother's name is ... She is ... years old. She is a teacher (a doctor, a worker, an engineer). My father's name is ... He is ... years old. He is a worker (a teacher, an engineer, a doctor, a businessman). My grandmother's name is ... She is ... years old. She does not work now, she is a pensioner. My grandfather's name is... He is... years old. He is a pensioner too. My brother and sister are students (pupils). Their names are ... They are older (younger) than me. We are a very good family. We love each other very much. In the evenings we like to watch TV, to read books and newspapers, to talk about different things and to discuss all our problems together. When the weather is good we sometimes go for a walk.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "My family".
- 2. Form / construct a sentence using Possessive and demonstrative pronouns

Урок 7 Множественное число существительных. "My Days off" Множественное число существительных

Исчисляемые существительные в английском языке могут иметь форму единственного числа, если речь идёт об одном предмете, и множественного числа, если речь идёт о двух или более предметах. Английское существительное можно поставить во множественное число, прибавив к нему окончание —s : shoe — shoes, hen — hens.

Правила правописания:

- Если существительное оканчивается на свистящий или шипящий звук, то есть на буквы s, ss, x, sh, ch, то для него форма множественного числа образуется при помощи окончания -es [iz]: bus buses, match matches, dress dresses, box boxes, wish wishes.
- Если существительное оканчивается на букву -у, перед которой стоит согласная, то во множественном числе -у меняется на і и к слову прибавляется окончание -es: comedy comedies, city cities, story stories. Но если перед буквой -у стоит гласная, то множественное число образуется по общему правилу при помощи окончания -s, а буква у остается без изменений: day days, way ways, toy-toys.
- К существительным заканчивающимся на -о прибавляется окончание -es: potato − potatoes, tomato − tomatoes, hero − heroes.
- Если существительное оканчивается на буквы -f или -fe, то во множественном числе они меняются на -v-и прибавляется окончание -es: thief -thieves, wolf wolves, half halves, wife wives.

Исключения при образовании множественного числа английских существительных

- 1. man men
- 2. woman women
- 3. tooth –teeth
- 4. foot feet
- 5. goose geese
- 6. mouse mice
- 7. child children
- 8. ox oxen

Для некоторых слов форма единственного числа совпадает с формой множественного:

- 1. sheep sheep
- 2. swine swine
- 3. deer deer

My Days off

I go to college five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend. I am not an early riser

and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV. Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books. After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun.

In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read. Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "My Days off"
- 2. Make up 5 sentences using plural form of noun

Урок 8 Притяжательный падеж существительных. "My best friend"

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Падеж – это форма существительного, выражающая его связь с другими словами предложения. В отличие от русского языка, где есть шесть падежей существительного, в английском языке их только два: *общий* (не имеющий специальных окончаний) и *притяжательный* (имеющий окончание-'s).

Общий падеж (common case)

В этом падеже у существительного нет особых окончаний. В этой форме существительное дается в словаре. Связь существительного с другими словами предложения выражается предлогами, а также определяется местом, занимаемым в предложении.

Притяжательный падеж (possessive/genitive case)

Притяжательный падеж (possessive/genitive case) чаще всего выражает принадлежность (отсюда название possessive).

Когда существительное, которое нужно поставить в притяжательный падеж, выражает человека или животное, мы используем 's: the manager's office, Mr. Evan's daughter, the horse's tail, a policeman's hat.

В остальных случаях (с вещами) мы обычно используем ... of ...: The door of the room, the beginning of the story. **Притяжательный падеж** указывает на принадлежность чего-либо кому-либо. Форма притяжательного падежа в единственном числе образуется следующим образом:

Общий	Притяжательный
my sister	my sister's
dog	dog's
Kate	Kate's

Форма притяжательного падежа множественного числа образуется так:

Общий	Притяжательный
my sisters	my sisters'
husbands	husbands'
dogs	dogs'

My best friend

I would like to tell you about my friends. I have a lot of them, but my close friend is Marina. She is my school-mate. We have been studying together in one form all the eleven years of our school-life. She is 17. We have nothing in common in appearance. Marina is pretty. She is thin and slender, not very tall. Her hair is red and straight, her face is oval. She has a turn-up nose and beautiful green eyes. Warm-hearted and gentle. Everyone loves her. She is always well dressed. She is always ready to help people. Marina is the only daughter of her parents and they adore her but she is not selfish. I like to be around her, because she knows a lot of interesting stories, funny jokes. She is fond of reading. Marina goes in for sports. She plays tennis and swims.

She does well at school. This year she is leaving school and has chosen medicine as future profession. She will be a good doctor.

We always meet at the weekends. We discuss books, listen to the music or visit our friends. I always enjoy the time spend together. I am happy to have such a friend as Marina. I am sure we will be friends forever.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "My best friend's family".
- 2. Write a conversation using Possessive Case

Урок 9 Артикль. Виды артиклей. "My daily life" *Артикль. Виды артиклей*

Артикль — это определитель существительного, а это значит, что употребляется он только с существительными.

В английском языке два артикля:

- a (an) неопределенный артикль
- the определенный артикль
- Отдельно рассматривается понятие нулевого артикля

Неопределенный артикль происходит от древнеанглийского слова one и обозначает "один". Зная это, легче понимать употребление артикля в английском языке - только с исчисляемыми существительными (которые можно сосчитать) в единственном числе, , например: а cat (кошка), а room (комната), an egg (яйцо).

Артикль the произошел от древнеанглийского указательного местоимения that (тот).

Определенный артикль может использоваться перед существительным в любом числе: the cat, the cats, the rice. Он выделяет один определенный предмет или несколько определенных предметов из всех ему подобных, сравните:

Give me a book. - Дай мне какую-нибудь книгу.

Give me the book. - Дай мне (именно) эту книгу.

Еще существует так называемый НУЛЕВОЙ артикль. Это когда артикль совсем не употребляется. Вот основные случаи употребления НУЛЕВОГО артикля:

- B названиях городов ,именах людей и в кличках животных: **London** is the capital of The United Kingdom. **Peter** was eager to have a new family.
- Когда мы говорим о предмете или явлении в его общем значении: Summer/spring/winter/autumn is coming! Lion is an animal
- Перед неисчисляемыми существительными: He likes tea. (Он любит чай.)

Очень важное замечание: если перед существительным уже стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение, то артикль не употребляется: This is **my bag**. (Это моя сумка)

My daily life

My every day activities are quite routine. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning, do physical exercises, wash, clean my teeth and make my bed. Then I have breakfast. At ten to eight I leave for college. I go to college five days a week. It takes me twenty minutes to get to college by bus.

At college I usually have 4 different lessons. They are over at 3 p.m. 3 times a week after lessons I visit English course, additional lessons or sport gym. Then I go home. At home I have dinner and have a rest. At about 7 o'clock I begin to do my homework. It takes me two-three hours to do it. If I have free time I can read something interesting, play computer games, chat with my friends on the phone or by Internet or listen to music. At 11 p.m. I try to go to bed.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "My daily life"
- 2. Make up a dialogue "My working day"

Урок 10 Употребление артиклей. "Му college"

Сводная таблица употребления артикля

a/an	the	нулевой артикль
1. для обозначения	1. перед сущ,	1. Перед абстрактными сущ., перед сущ во
принадлежности к	обозначающим	мн.ч,
какому-либо классу	конкретный предмет:	What lovely flowers!
предметов (с глаголами	Close the window!!!	The work gives him satisfaction.
to have, to see, there is)		
There is a man in the		
street.		
I have a cat.		
2. Если перед сущ-м	2. перед сущ	2. перед именами собственными:
употребляется	единственными в своем	города: (London)
прилагательное, a/an	роде: the sun, the moon,	страны
стоит перед	the door, the floor	континенты
прилагательным		отдельные острова, горные вершины
This is a good book.		улицы
3. В значении один	3. с порядковыми	3. Перед next, last
перед исчисл.сущ, числительными:		
обозначающими время:	the first	

How many times a month do you go there?		
4. В восклицаниях с What: What a lovely day!	4. с превосходной степенью прил-х - the best college	минералов Geology, oxygen, quartz
5. В сочетаниях a little, a few	5. перед названиями: отдельных стран (republic, union, kingdom, states); регионов — The Middle East, The north of England морей — the Caspian Sea, океанов - the Pacific, рек — the Irtysh, озер — Balkhash Lake, горных цепей — the Alps, островов названия судов, гостиниц, ресторанов, музеев, галерей, англ газет, кинотеатров и театров, названия мест и зданий	•

My college

Semey Geological Prospecting College was established in 1931.

There are several specialities at the college: geology, ecology, hydrology, drilling, geophysics and programming.

The lessons begin at 8.15 and end at 3. After the second lesson we have a break at 11.15. Our canteen is quite comfortable and cosy. Our students pay a great attention to sport. Our students are interested in basketball, football, volleyball, tourism, tennis, wrestling, etc.

The library at the college has a great number of geological books and magazines. There is a large reading-hall where we can do our homework.

The classrooms and laboratories at our college are large and light.

There is a comfortable hostel where students from different parts of our country live. It is situated near the college.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "My college"
- 2. Make up 10 sentences using different types of articles

Урок 11 Оборот "there is/are". "My flat/house" <u>Оборот "there is/are"</u>

Предложения с этим оборотом употребляются, чтобы указать на наличие или отсутствия какого-либо лица или предмета в определенном месте. There is употребляется с существительными в единственном числе, there are –во множественном числе.

Предложения строятся по схеме: There is (are) + подлежащее + обстоятельство места

Hапример: There is a newspaper on the table - Hа столе газета. There are three chairs and a table in the room. - B комнате три стула и стол.

Вопрос образуется путем изменения порядка слов в обороте. Надо поставить вспомогательный глагол to be перед there:

Is there a newspaper on the table? - На столе есть газета? Are there three chairs in the room? – В комнате три стула? Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

There isn't a book in my bag. - В моей сумке нет ни одной книги. There aren't books in my bag. -В моей сумке нет книг

Очень важное замечание: после оборота there is исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе употребляется с неопределенным артиклем: There is an apple on the plate. (На тарелке лежит яблоко).

My flat/house

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. In the

left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat. But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Describe your room using "there is/are".
- 2. Make up a dialogue "My flat/house"

Урок 12 Степени сравнения прилагательных. "My favourite season"

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Существует три степени сравнения прилагательных в английском языке – положительная, сравнительная и превосходная.

Форма сравнительной степени образуется при помощи окончания – "er", которое прибавляется к односложным прилагательным. Например:

fast – faster (быстро - быстрее);

simple – simpler (просто - проще);

John runs faster than Ann. (Джон бегает быстрее, чем Аня.);

This task is simpler than the previous one. (Это задание проще, чем предыдущее.)

Прилагательные в превосходной степени обычно используются в комбинации с определенным артиклем the:

Fast-the fastest (быстрый - самый быстрый)

Simple-the simplest (простой - самый простой)

Правила правописания:

■ Если прилагательное оканчивается на согласную и стоящую перед ней гласную, то согласная удваивается. Например:

Big – bigger-thebiggest (Большой – больше-самый большой);

Thin – thinner –the thinnest (Тонкий–тоньше-самый тонкий);

My house is bigger than yours. (Мой дом больше твоего.);

Black copybook is thinner than the green one. (Черная тетрадь тоньше, чем зеленая.)

Двусложные слова, оканчивающиеся на букву "у" также образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени при помощи окончаний −"ег", -еst, причем "у" изменяется на "i".

Early – earlier –the earliest (ранний - более ранний - самый ранний):

Easy-easier-the easiest (легкий - более легкий - самый легкий).

My favourite season

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. My favourite season is spring and I'm sure a lot of people share this opinion with me. Spring is the season of hope, happiness and love. It is the season when nature awakens from her winter sleep: the ice is broken, the grass is beginning to shoot, the trees are bursting into leaf. Spring comes in March and ends in May. It begins with the unique spring smell — the smell of fresh air, future rains and greenery, the smell of hope and joy of life. It often rains in spring especially in April. People say: "April showers bring May flowers". Birds comeback from the warm lands and twitter in the trees. I don't know anyone who wouldn't like spring.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "My favourite season"
- 2. Make a comparison between two seasons (autumn/spring, winter/summer)

Урок 13 Особые случаи образования степеней сравнения прилагательных. "English is the Language of Communication"

Особые случаи образования степеней сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные, состоящие более чем из двух слогов, образуют степени сравнения путем постановки перед ними слов more (в сравнительной степени) и most (в превосходной степени).

Кроме того, как и в любом правиле существуют свои исключения. Запомните слова, которые не подчиняются правилам образования степеней сравнения прилагательных:

Good (хороший) – better – the best

Bad (плохой) – worse – the worst

Little (маленький) – less – the least

Far (далекий) – further – the furthest

farther – the farthest

Очень важное замечание: для сравнения двух предметов одинакового качества прилагательное ставится между as ...as (такой же ...как). В отрицательных предложениях употребляется not so...as (не такой... как)

English is the Language of Communication

"Do you speak English?" - with this phrase begins the conversation between two people, that speak different languages and want to find a common language.

It's very good when you hear: "Yes, I do", and start talking. People of different countries and nations have to get along well with the progress in world trade and technology as well as with each other.

So it is very useful to learn foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people. English is very popular now. It's the language of computers, science, business, sport and politics. It's spoken all over the world. It is the official language of the United Kingdom,

Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia. There are more than 750 million speakers of English in the world.

Speaking a foreign language you can read papers, magazines and original books by great writers, watch satellite TV Programs. If you like travelling you can go anywhere without being afraid that other people will not understand you. English is very important to find a good job.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "English is the Language of Communication"
- 2. Form a sentence using degrees of comparison

Урок 14 Количественные и порядковые числительные. "English speaking countries" Количественные и порядковые числительные

Выделяют две группы числительных в английском языке: количественные и порядковые. Количественные числительные отвечают на вопрос «сколько».

От 1 до 12 числительные имеют индивидуальную форму и не сходны по образованию:

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six

Seven

Eight

Nine

Ten

Eleven

Twelve

Числительные от 13 до 19 образуются по принципу присоединения к основе исходной цифры суффикса teen. Например, eighteen (восемьнадцать) – основа происходит от цифры восемь, а также прибавляется суффикс.

Количественные числительные в английском языке, начиная с двадцати, имеют схожий способ образования. Twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety –к основе слова прибавляется суффикс ty.

Далее следует сто (one hundred), тысяча (one thousand), миллион (one million), миллиард (one billion) и т.д.

Очень важное замечание: слова сто (one hundred), тысяча (one thousand), миллион (one million), миллиард (one billion) не меняются в зависимости от возрастания числа. Например: two thousand, three million

Порядковые числительные используются при счете предметов и отвечают на вопрос «который».

Порядковые числительные образуются путем добавления артикля the и суффикса th:

Английский	Русский	
the first	первый	
the second	второй	
the third	третий	
the fourth	четвёртый	
the fifth	пятый	
the sixth	шестой	
the seventh	седьмой	
the eighth	восьмой	
the ninth	девятый	
the tenth	десятый	
the eleventh	одиннадцатый	
the twelfth	двенадцатый	
the thirteenth	тринадцатый	

the fourteenth	четырнадцатый
the fifteenth	пятнадцатый
the sixteenth	шестнадцатый
the twentieth	двадцатый
the thirtieth	тридцатый
the hundredth	сотый

English speaking countries

I'd like to tell you about another countries, where English is the official language. At first, it's the USA. After 350 years of development the United States of America still holds the leading position in the western world. The USA is the most powerful and highly developed country in the world.

What makes the USA the leader of the western world is its economical, political and military dominiance over other countries.

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only Russia has a greater land area. Canada is situated in North America. About 28 million people live in Canada. Canada is an independent nation. But according to the Constitution Act of 1982 British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United

Kingdom is recognized as Queen of Canada. Canada's people are varied. About 57% of all Canadians have some English ancestry. Both English and French are official languages of the country. Other large ethnic groups are German, Irish and Scottish people.

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It's the sixth large country and the smallest continent. The country's official name is Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth of Australia is a federation of states. Australia has six states and two territories. Australia is a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain. The Britain monarch, Queen Elizabeth II is also queen of Australia and country's head of state. But the queen has little power in the Australian government.

New Zealand is an island country in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. New Zealand belongs to a large island group called Polynesia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island.

Wellington is the capital of New Zealand. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. Britain gave New Zealand a constitution in 1852. New Zealand has one of the highest standard of living in the world. New Zealand's economy depends on trade with many countries — Australia, Britain and the USA.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "English speaking countries"
- 2. Form ordinal numbers from cardinal: 12, 1, 3, 20, 101, 50, 6, 9, 25

Урок 15 Даты. Время. "Great Britain: geographical position" *Даты. Время*

1) Даты в английском языке:

Указание года в датах читается по две цифры:

1968 — nineteen sixty-eight; 1789 — seventeen eighty-nine, 2007 – two thousand and seven

Круглые даты в английском языке читаются так: 1900 — nineteen hundred. Слово год при этом обычно не употребляется.

При обозначении месяца и дня употребляются порядковые числительные. Обычно дата указывается в такой последовательности — месяц, день и через запятую год, например:

June 17, 1985 и произносится следующим образом: the seventeenth of June nineteen eighty-five.

2)Дни недели и месяцы

Monday
Tuesday
February
Wednesday
March
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
June
Sunday
January
February
March
April
May
June
June

August September October November December

3) Время

Время до полудня обозначается на письме буквами a.m., а в речи словами in the morning (утром); время после полудня — буквами p.m, а в речи словами in the afternoon (днем) или in the evening (вечером).

Для того чтобы поинтересоваться «Который час?», вам нужно лишь задать простой вопрос «What time is it now?».

Для обозначения времени в часах и минутах в английском языке употребляются три предлога: at (в), past (после), to (до). Для указания времени до половины часа включительно (минутная стрелка от 12.00 до 6.00 по циферблату) употребляется предлог PAST (после):

At ten minutes past two. Десять минут третьего.

Для указания времени после половины часа включительно (минутная стрелка от 6.00 до 12.00 по циферблату) употребляется предлог ТО (до): At ten minutes to two. Без десяти минут два или один час 50 минут.

Существует такое понятие, как "четверть часа" - "quarter" (15 минут). Четверть может быть до получаса и после получаса и всегда употребляется с неопределенным артиклем "а".

At a quarter to five. Без четверти пять - без пятнадцати пять (буквально: в четверть до пяти, 4:45 или 16:45). At a quarter past five. Пятнадцать минут шестого (буквально: четверть после пяти, 5:15 или 17:15).

Половина обозначается словом "half" ['hæf] (30 минут) (буква L не читается), без артикля.

At half past six. В половине седьмого (буквально: в половине после шести, 6:30 или 18:30).

At half past seven. В половине восьмого (7:30 или 19:30).

К целым часам (и только к ним) добавляется слово "o'clock", которое имеет значение "ровно". Например, можно сказать так:

It's 7 o'clock in the morning / It's 7 a.m. — "Сейчас 7 утра"

It's at 9 in the evening / It's at 9 p.m. — "Это в 9 вечера"

Great Britain: geographical position

The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the North Sea.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain (1343m).

The Thames and the Severn are the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some other rivers are the Mersey, the Trent, the Tyne, the Clyde and the Bristol Avon.

Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources; it has some deposits of coal and iron ore, oil and gas.

Winters are not cold and summers are not hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people.

The capital of the country is London.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1.Make up a topic "Great Britain: geographical position", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What is the total area of Great Britain?
- 2) What is the population of Great Britain?
- 3) What rivers are there in Great Britain?
- 4) Who is the head of Great Britain?
- 5) What is the capital of Great Britain?
- 2. Say dates and time in English: 2003, 16 декабря, 2013, 1990, 31 августа, 12:40, 14:15, 03:05, 10:30

Урок 16 Дробные числительные. "National Emblems of the United Kingdom" <u>Дробные числительные</u>

1) Простые дроби

Простые дроби состоят из количественного числителя и порядкового знаменателя:

1/12: one-twelfth (one twelfth)

1/7: one-seventh (one seventh)

Исключениями являются 1/2 и 1/4, которые читаются «one half» и «one quarter».

Если числитель больше одного, знаменатель используется в форме множественного числа:

5/6: five-sixths (five sixths)

8/10: eight-tenths (eight tenths)

В смешанных числах дробная часть присоединяется к целой союзом and:

- 5 1/3: five and one-third (five and a third)
 - 2) Десятичные дроби

В десятичных дробях целое число отделяется от дроби точкой, а не запятой, как в русском языке.

- 0.1 zero point one
- 2.3 two point three
- 2.35 two point three five или two point thirty five

National Emblems of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (abbreviated from "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland") is the political name of the country which consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In everyday speech "Britain" is used to mean the United Kingdom.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross on a white background is the cross of the 1st George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue background is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on a white background is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

- St. George's Day falls on 23 April and is regarded as England's national day. On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets'. A red rose is the national emblem of England from the time of the Wars of the Roses (15th century).
- St. Andrew's Day (the 30th of November) is Scotland's national day. On this day some Scotsmen wear a thistle in their buttonhole. As a national emblem of Scotland, thistle was used in the 15th century as a symbol of defense. The Order of the Thistle is one of the highest orders of knighthood.
- St. Patrick's Day (the 17th of March) is a national day in Northern Ireland and an official bank holiday there. The national emblem of Ireland is shamrock. According to the legend, it was the plant chosen by St. Patrick to illustrate the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish.
- St. David's Day (the 1st of March) is the church festival of St. David, a 6th-century monk and bishop, the patron saint of Wales. The day is the national holiday of Wales. On this day many Welshmen wear a yellow daffodil or a leek pinned to their jackets, as both plants are national emblems of Wales.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Say the fractures in English: ½; ¾; 8/15; 3,5; 0,05; 3/10.
- 2.Make up a topic about national emblems of the United Kingdom, paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What is the emblem of Wales?
- 2) What is the emblem of England?
- 3) What is the emblem of Scotland?
- 4) What is the emblem of Northern Ireland?

Урок 17 Предлоги места. "Great Britain: industry and agriculture" Предлоги места

> on

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет располагается на поверхности другого предмета. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом on - на.

The man is **on** the roof - Мужчина на крыше.

> under

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет находится под другим предметом.

Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом under - под.

The apple is **under** the tree - Яблоко под деревом.

> in

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что предмет располагается внутри другого предмета или в замкнутом пространстве. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом in - в.

The gift is **in** the box - Подарок в коробке.

> at

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что предмет находится вблизи другого предмета. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом at - y, около.

My brother is at the desk - Мой брат у (около) парты.

> behind

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что предмет находится позади другого предмета. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: behind-за

Our house is **behind** the forest. - Наш дом за лесом.

> over

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что предмет находится выше другого предмета, над ним.

Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: over-над

A lamp is over the bookshelf. - Лампа над книжной полкой

between

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что предмет находится между двумя другими предметами.

Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: between-между

The chair is **between** the table and the bed. - Стул стоит между столом и кроватью.

Great Britain: industry and agriculture

The population of the United Kingdom is about 60 million people. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. London is an important industrial centre. Clothes, food, planes and cars are made in London.

Machines, cars and lorries, TVsets and radios are produced in Birmingham.

Manchester is the center of the cotton textile industry. Computers and electronic equipment are produced here.

Coal-mining is important in South Wales. Ship-building is developed in London, Glasgow, Belfast.

There are a lot of cattle-farms and farms where milk, cheese and butter are produced. Wheat is grown in the east of England. Vegetables and fruit are grown in the south.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "Great Britain: industry and agriculture"
- 2. Describe our classroom.

Урок 18 Предлоги времени. "Great Britain: political system"

Предлоги времени

Предлог at употребляется при обозначении моментов времени по часам, моментов суток, времени

приема пищи, праздников:

at six o'clock	at sunset	at lunchtime	at Christmas
at 10.40	at midnight	at dinner	
	at midday		
Предлог on употребляется при обозначении дней и дат (for days and dates):			
on Wednesday	on 18 of March 2001	on my birthday	on Christmas Day
on Wednesdays	on April 1st		

Очень важное замечание: мы говорим on Christmas Day (в рождественский день), но at Christmas (на Рождество).

Предлог іп мы используем для обозначения более длительных отрезков времени (недели, месяцы, года, сезоны, века):

in June	in (the) spring in 1990	in the 19th century	in (the) future
	in the 1980s	in the Middle Ages	in the past

Great Britain: political system

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen is officially head of Great Britain. But she has little power in the country. The Parliament has two parts: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of the House of Commons are elected for five years. There are about 650 members in the House of Commons. The Speaker is the chairperson at all the debates in the House of Commons. The members of the House of Lords are not elected. They are appointed. The chairperson of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor.

The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the political party.

The main political parties in Great Britain are the Conservative and Liberal Parties.

The place where members of Parliament gather to make laws is called the House of Parliament.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up a topic "Great Britain: political system".
- 2. Make up a topic about yourself using prepositions of time.

Урок 19 Предлоги направления. "London" Предлоги направления

> To

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет движется по направлению к другому предмету. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: to- к, в, на. We'll go to the theatre. - Мы пойдем в театр.

> Into

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет движется внутрь другого предмета. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: into –в. May I come **into** your room? - Можно войти в вашу комнату?

> From

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет движется по направлению от другого предмета. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: from- из, от, с. I am going **from** my friend's. - Я иду от друга. Таке the book **from** the bookshelf. - Возьмите книгу с книжной полки.

> Out of

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет движется изнутри другого. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: out of - из. He went **out of** the room. - Он вышел из комнаты.

> Through

Данный предлог служит для указания того, что какой-то предмет движется через другой предмет. Переводится этот предлог обычно следующим образом: through-через. We shall better go **through** the forest. - Лучше мы пойдем через лес.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old and beautiful.

London is divided into several parts: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange.

Westminster is the most important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre. The Houses of Parliament, Big Ben, Westminster Abbey are there.

To the west of Westminster is West End. Here we find most of the big shops, hotels, museums, art galleries, theatres and concert halls.

To the east of Westminster is the East End, an industrial district of the capital.

London has many places of interest: Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, Tower and others.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1.Make up a topic "London", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What do you know about London?
- 2) What is the population?
- 3) What is London famous for?
- 2. Describe your way from house to college.

Урок 20 Образование Present Simple Tense. "The British Education System." Образование Present Simple Tense

Глаголом называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние лица или предмета. **Present Simple** – это личная форма инфинитива без частицы to. Инфинитив – это начальная форма глагола. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание –s или –es. Ex: She likes listening to music. He watches TV every day.

Лицо	Ед.ч	Мн.ч
1	I play	We work
2	You play	You work
3	Не	They work
	She plays	
	It	

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в настоящем времени, который в 3-м лице единственного числа имеет форму **does** и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Do you live in the capital? Yes, I do. No, I don't.

Does she live in the capital? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

В отрицательной форме отрицание **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I do not (don't) play the piano.

He does not (doesn't) play the piano.

Present Simple употребляется для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий, например, когда мы говорим о чьих либо привычках, режиме дня, расписаниях и т.д., т.е.

I go to the College every day.

Peter swims well.

С глаголами в Present Simple часто употребляются такие наречия-подсказки, как **always** - всегда, **often** - часто, **seldom** - редко , **usually** - обычно, **never** - никогда, **sometimes** - иногда, **every day** – каждый день.

Examples:

I sometimes meet your father at the station. Я иногда встречаю твоего отца на станции.

My parents always spend their holidays at the seaside. Мои родители всегда проводят отпуск на море.

Twice a year students take their exams. Два раза в году студенты сдают экзамены.

The British Education System

All state schools in Britain are free, and schools provide their pupils with books and equipment for their studies.

Nine million children attend 35.000 schools in Britain. Education is compulsory from 5 till 16 years. Parents can choose to send their children to a nursery school or a preschool playgroup to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. Most children are taught together, boys and girls in the same class. At 11 most pupils go to secondary schools called comprehensives which accept a wide range of children from all backgrounds and religious and ethnic groups. Ninety per cent of secondary schools in England, Scotland and Wales are co-educational.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called "G.C.S.E." (General Certificate of Secondary Education) and then they can leave school if they wish. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the

sixth format school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called "A" level (advanced level) at 18. You need "A" level to enter a university. Other 16-year oldschoose to go to a college of further education to study for more practical (vocational) diplomas relating to the world of work, such as hairdressing, typing or mechanics.

Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with "A" levels from 18. Students study for a degree which takes on average three years of full-time study. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree at a special graduation ceremony.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Present Simple Tense.
- 2. Make up a dialogue "The British Education System."

Урок 21 Употребление Present Simple Tense. "British holidays" Употребление Present Simple Tense

Глаголом называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние лица или предмета. **Present Simple** – это личная форма инфинитива без частицы to. Инфинитив – это начальная форма глагола. В третьем лице единственного числа глагол принимает окончание –s или –es. Ex: She likes listening to music. He watches TV every day.

Лицо	Ед.ч	Мн.ч
1	I play	We work
2	You play	You work
3	Не	They work
	She plays	
	It	

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в настоящем времени, который в 3-м лице единственного числа имеет форму **does** и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Do you live in the capital? Yes, I do. No, I don't.

Does she live in the capital? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

В отрицательной форме отрицание **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I do not (don't) play the piano.

He does not (doesn't) play the piano.

Present Simple употребляется для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий, например, когда мы говорим о чьих либо привычках, режиме дня, расписаниях и т.д., т.е.

I go to the College every day.

Peter swims well.

С глаголами в Present Simple часто употребляются такие наречия-подсказки, как **always** - всегда, **often** - часто, **seldom** - редко , **usually** - обычно, **never** - никогда, **sometimes** - иногда, **every day** – каждый день.

Examples:

I sometimes meet your father at the station. Я иногда встречаю твоего отца на станции.

My parents always spend their holidays at the seaside. Мои родители всегда проводят отпуск на море.

Twice a year students take their exams. Два раза в году студенты сдают экзамены.

British holidays

- Equiv Fawkes Night is annually held on November 5. It is sometimes known as Bonfire Night and marks the anniversary of the discovery of a plot organized by Catholic conspirators to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London in 1605. Many people light bonfires and set off fireworks. As it is the end of autumn, it is the ideal opportunity to burn garden rubbish. In some towns and cities, the municipality organizes a bonfire and professional firework display in a park. These tend to be very popular. Guy Fawkes' Day is not a public holiday. Businesses, organizations and schools are open as usual.
- Ehristmas Day, December 25, is probably the most popular holiday in Great Britain. It is a family holiday. Traditionally all relatives and friends give each other presents. So, before Christmas all the department stores and shops are crowded, everybody is choosing a present. In general, people get prepared for this holiday very carefully. They decorate their houses in the traditional way. Christmas trees are set up in houses, in the streets and churches. They are always decorated with fairy lights, angels and small toys. In addition, little packets with nuts, candies and special biscuits are hung on the tree.
- In the UK <u>Easter</u> is one of the major Christian festivals of the year. In Britain Easter occurs at a different time each year. It is observed on the first Sunday after the first full moon following the first day of spring. his means that the festival can occur on any Sunday between March 22 and April 25. Easter eggs are a very old tradition going to a time before Christianity. Eggs after all are a symbol of spring and new life.

Exchanging and eating Easter eggs is a popular custom in many countries. In the UK before they were replaced by chocolate Easter eggs real eggs were used, in most cases, chicken eggs.

Valentine's Day in United Kingdom

People with romantic feelings for a particular person may send that person cards, gifts and text messages on Valentine's Day. Popular gifts include chocolates and flowers. Many are sent anonymously in the United Kingdom (UK). Valentine's Day symbols include red or pink hearts, red roses, teddy bears with roses or hearts and couples kissing or holding each other. These symbols are printed on cards, wrapping paper and clothing and made of chocolate or other types of food.

- New Year's Day is a public holiday in the United Kingdom on January 1 each year. It marks the start of the New Year in the Gregorian calendar. On New Year's Eve (December 31), just before midnight, many people turn on a television to show pictures of one of the four clocks on the Clock Tower on the Palace of Westminster, or Houses of Parliament, in London counting down the last minutes of the old year. Many people hold parties at home or go out to pubs or night clubs. These parties often continue into the early hours of the morning. Many people make New Year's resolutions. These are promises to themselves that they will lead a better life in some way in the coming year. Common New Year's resolutions include stopping smoking, losing weight, eating more healthily, getting more exercise or spending less money.
- * Halloween is a holiday annually celebrated on October 31. Some people hold Halloween parties on or around this date, where the hosts and guests often dress up as skeletons, ghosts or other scary figures. Common symbols of Halloween include pumpkins, bats and spiders. Halloween celebrations in the United Kingdom include parties where guests are often expected to arrive in a costume to reflect the day's theme. Other people gather together to watch horror films, either at home or at a cinema. Some children go trick-or-treating. This means that they dress up and go to other peoples' houses, knocking on the door for treat of sweets or a snack. Those who do not give out a treat may be tricked with a joke instead.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Present Simple Tense.
- 2. Make up a dialogue "British holidays"

Урок 22 Образование Past Simple Tense. "The USA: geographical position" Образование Past Simple Tense

Время Past Simple используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и уже завершилось. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени Past Simple обычно используются такие слова, как five days ago (пять дней назад), last year (в прошлом году), yesterday (вчера), in 1980 (в 1980 году) и т.п.

Образование Past Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I played	We played	
You played	You played	
He / she / it played	They played	
Вопросительные предложения:		
Did I play?	Did we play?	
Did you play?	Did you play?	
Did he / she / it play?	Did they play?	
Отрицательные предложения:		
I did not play	We did not play	
You did not play	You did not play	
He / she / it did not play	They did not play	

В английском языке глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные (Regular and Irregular verbs). Past Simple правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления во всех лицах окончания -ed к форме инфинитива: to live — I lived; to work — I worked; to expect — I expected. Неправильные глаголы образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам, для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто запомнить.

Очень важное замечание: если в вопросительном или отрицательном предложении есть вспомогательный глагол does, то окончание –s (es) к основному глаголу не прибавляется: Does she go to school? He doesn't drink coffee.

The USA: geographical position

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean.

The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers.

There are the Appalachian Mountains in the east, and the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the west.

There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada. Lake Michigan lies on the territory of the USA In the west of the USA there is another lake called the Great Salt Lake.

The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, the Colorado and the Columbia, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, the Saint Lawrence River and the Hudson River, which flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

The USA is a very large country, so it has several different climatic regions. The coldest regions are in the north and northeast. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Past Simple Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "The USA: geographical position", paying attention to the following questions:
 - 1) What is the total area of the USA?
 - 2) What is the population of the USA?
 - 3) What rivers are there in the USA?
 - 4) How many states are there in the USA?
 - 5) Who is the head of the USA?
 - 6) What is the capital of the USA?

Урок 23 Употребление Past Simple Tense. "American Symbols" Употребление Past Simple Tense

Время Past Simple используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и уже завершилось. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени Past Simple обычно используются такие слова, как five days ago (пять дней назад), last year (в прошлом году), yesterday (вчера), in 1980 (в 1980 году) и т.п.

Образование Past Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

э твердительные предложения.		
I played	We played	
You played	You played	
He / she / it played	They played	
Вопросительные предложения:		
Did I play?	Did we play?	
Did you play?	Did you play?	
Did he / she / it play?	Did they play?	
Отрицательные предложения:		
I did not play	We did not play	
You did not play	You did not play	
He / she / it did not play	They did not play	

В английском языке глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные (Regular and Irregular verbs). Past Simple правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления во всех лицах окончания -ed к форме инфинитива: to live — I lived; to work — I worked; to expect — I expected. Неправильные глаголы образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам, для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто запомнить.

Очень важное замечание: если в вопросительном или отрицательном предложении есть вспомогательный глагол does, то окончание –s (es) к основному глаголу не прибавляется: Does she go to school? He doesn't drink coffee.

American Symbols

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes", it is also called "Old Glory". It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 6 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state.

The national anthem of the United States is "The Star Spangled Banner". The words written during the Anglo-American war of 1812—1814 and set to the music of an old song. Every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem too.

The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea. This National Monument was a present from France to the USA. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom — in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" — American Independence Day.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Past Simple Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "American Symbols"

Урок 24 Образование Future Simple Tense. "The USA: industry and agriculture"

Простое будущее время обозначает действия, которые совершатся в неопределённом или отдалённом будущем.

Простое будущее время обычно используется с обстоятельствами: **tomorrow** - завтра, **next week (next summer, next year, next Monday, next term...) -** на следующей неделе (следующим летом, в следующем году, в следующий понедельник, в следующий семестр ...), **in two years (...days,...months**...) - через два года (...дня,...месяца...), **in** 2009 - в 2009 году и т.д.

Утвердительная форма глаголов простого будущего времени образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола "shall" (для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа -I, we) или "will" (для всех остальных лиц) и основы инфинитива смыслового глагола без "to" (V1).

We shall finish the work today. Мы закончим эту работу сегодня.

The plane will return in two hours. Самолёт возвратится через два часа.

Чтобы образовать вопросительную форму, вспомогательные глаголы "shall / will" ставят перед подлежащим.

Shall I see you tomorrow? Увижу ли я вас завтра?

What shall we do tomorrow? Что мы будем делать завтра?

Чтобы образовать отрицательную форму глаголов в простом будущем времени, то после вспомогательного глагола ставят отрицание "not",

I shall not do this. Я не сделаю этого.

Peter will not go to the theatre tonight. Пётр не пойдёт в театр сегодня вечером.

The USA: industry and agriculture

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. Coal is found in the Cordillera Mountains, in the state of Kansas and in Pittsburgh. Iron is mined near the Great Lakes. The USA has rich oil-fields in California, Texas and Alas¬ka.

The heavy industries are in the Middle West, in the region of the Great Lakes, around Detroit and Chicago, in the north-eastern states and near Birmingham. The automobile indu¬stry and all kinds of machine-building are in Detroit, in California. Ship-building is devel¬oped along the Atlantic coast, in San Francisco and Seattle on the Pacific coast. The textile industry is developed in Boston and other cities. Cotton is grown in the Mississippi valley.

The Great Lakes and the rivers, especially the Saint Lawrence River and the Mississippi, are used for transport.

Grain is grown in the Middle West. Fresh fruit and vegetables are grown in the southern regions, especially Florida and California. Cattle-farming is developed in the west.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Future Simple Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "The USA: industry and agriculture".

Урок 25 Употребление Future Simple Tense. "The USA: political system."

Употребление Future Simple Tense

Простое будущее время обозначает действия, которые совершатся в неопределённом или отдалённом будущем.

Простое будущее время обычно используется с обстоятельствами: **tomorrow** - завтра, **next week (next summer, next year, next Monday, next term**...) - на следующей неделе (следующим летом, в следующем году, в следующий понедельник, в следующий семестр ...), **in two years (...days,...months**...) - через два года (...дня,...месяца..), **in** 2009 - в 2009 году и т.д.

Утвердительная форма глаголов простого будущего времени образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола "shall" (для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа -I, we) или "will" (для всех остальных лиц) и основы инфинитива смыслового глагола без "to" (V1).

We shall finish the work today. Мы закончим эту работу сегодня.

The plane will return in two hours. Самолёт возвратится через два часа.

Чтобы образовать вопросительную форму, вспомогательные глаголы "shall / will" ставят перед подлежащим.

Shall I see you tomorrow? Увижу ли я вас завтра?

What shall we do tomorrow? Что мы будем делать завтра?

Чтобы образовать отрицательную форму глаголов в простом будущем времени, то после вспомогательного глагола ставят отрицание "not",

I shall not do this. Я не сделаю этого.

Peter will not go to the theatre tonight. Пётр не пойдёт в театр сегодня вечером.

The USA: political system

The United States of America is a federal republic. It consists of fifty states. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia. The president is the head of the state and the government and chooses the ministers. He is elected for four years. Congress consists of two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Elections to the House of Representatives take place every two years. The House has 435 members. There are 100 senators (two from each state). They are elected to serve for a period of six years.

Americans who are not yet 25 years old have no right to be elected to the House of Representatives, and those who are under 30 cannot be elected to the Senate.

In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Future Simple Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "The USA: political system."

Урок 26 Обязательная контрольная работа

Примерные вопросы и задания обязательной контрольной работы:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms of the verb "to be" in Present Simple. Give examples.
- 2. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Present, Past, Future Simple Tense.

Урок 27 Образование Present Continuous Tense. "Washington."

Образование Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous используется для обозначения действий, протекающих в точно указанное время, либо одновременно с другим действием.

What are you writing? - I am writing a letter to a friend of mine. — Что ты (сейчас) пишешь? — Я пишу (сейчас) письмо моему другу.

They are not working. They are on their holidays. Они не работают (сейчас). Они в отпуске.

Утвердительная форма настоящего продолженного времени образуется из вспомогательного глагола "to be" в соответствующем лице настоящего времени (am, is, are) и смыслового глагола с окончанием –ing.

He is reading a book. Он читает книгу.

I am waiting for a call. Я жду телефонного звонка.

S+to be+V-ing

Чтобы задать вопрос в настоящем продолженном времени, нужно поставить глагол "to be" перед подлежащим, смысловой глагол в форме "-ing" следует за подлежащим.

Is he reading a new book? Yes, he is. (No, he isn't). Он читает новую книгу? Да. (Hem).

Are you waiting for a bus? Yes, I am. (No, I am not). Ты ждёшь автобус? Да. (Hem).

To be+S+V-ing

Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания "not" после вспомогательного глагола.

They are not playing football now. Они не играют в футбол сейчас.

They are very busy. Они очень заняты.

S+to be not+V-ing

Глаголы, обозначающие не действия, а состояния, чувства, желания, мысли и некоторые другие не употребляются в формах Continuous. Эти глаголы не могут выражать действие или состояние как процесс, поддающийся наблюдению и совершающийся в определенный момент. Эти глаголы называют статическими, в отличие от динамических, которые обозначают действия. Их можно условно разделить на группы, например:

Мыслительной деятельности:

to agree соглашатьсяto recognize узнаватьto believe веритьto remember помнитьto deny отрицатьto respect уважатьto doubt сомневатьсяto suppose предполагатьto expect полагатьto think* считать/полагатьto forget забыватьto understand понимать

to know знать

Эмоционального состояния:

to desire желатьto need нуждатьсяto envy завидоватьto prefer предпочитатьto fear боятьсяto satisfy удовлетворять

to hate ненавидетьto seem казатьсяto like нравитьсяto want хотетьto love любитьto wish желать

Ощущения:

to hear* слышать to smell* пахнуть to see* видеть to taste* иметь вкус

Обладания, отношения:

to be быть to have иметь

to belong принадлежать to include заключать в себе

to consist состоять to own владеть

Washington

Washington is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital is named after the first President of the USA — George Washington. Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of $900\,000$ people.

Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. It was built in 1799.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres. The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Lincoln Memorial is built in memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Present Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Washington."

Урок 28 Употребление Present Continuous Tense. "Origin of English language in America. Ship "May flower"

Употребление Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous используется для обозначения действий, протекающих в точно указанное время, либо одновременно с другим действием.

What are you writing? - I am writing a letter to a friend of mine. — Y то ты (сейчас) пишешь? — Y пишу (сейчас) письмо моему другу.

They are not working. They are on their holidays. Они не работают (сейчас). Они в отпуске.

Утвердительная форма настоящего продолженного времени образуется из вспомогательного глагола "to be" в соответствующем лице настоящего времени (am, is, are) и смыслового глагола с окончанием –ing.

He is reading a book. Он читает книгу.

I am waiting for a call. Я жду телефонного звонка.

S+to be+V-ing

Чтобы задать вопрос в настоящем продолженном времени, нужно поставить глагол "to be" перед подлежащим, смысловой глагол в форме "-ing" следует за подлежащим.

Is he reading a new book? Yes, he is. (No, he isn't). Он читает новую книгу? Да. (Hem).

Are you waiting for a bus? Yes, I am. (No, I am not). Ты ждёшь автобус? Да. (Hem).

To be+S+V-ing

Отрицательная форма образуется путём постановки отрицания "not" после вспомогательного глагола.

They are not playing football now. Они не играют в футбол сейчас.

They are very busy. Они очень заняты.

S+to be not+V-ing

Глаголы, обозначающие не действия, а <u>состояния, чувства, желания, мысли и некоторые другие не употребляются в формах Continuous</u>. Эти глаголы не могут выражать действие или состояние как процесс, поддающийся наблюдению и совершающийся в определенный момент. Эти глаголы называют статическими, в отличие от динамических, которые обозначают действия. Их можно условно разделить на группы, например:

Мыслительной деятельности:

to agree соглашаться to recognize узнавать to believe верить to deny отрицать to doubt сомневаться to expect полагать to forget забывать to know знать

Эмоционального состояния:

to desire желатьto need нуждатьсяto envy завидоватьto prefer предпочитатьto fear боятьсяto satisfy удовлетворять

to hate ненавидеть to seem казаться

to like *нравиться* to want *хотеть* to love *любить* to wish *желать*

Ощущения:

to hear* слышать to smell* пахнуть to see* видеть to taste* иметь вкус

Обладания, отношения:

to be быть to have иметь

to belong принадлежать to include заключать в себе

to consist *cocmoять* to own *владеть* to contain *coдержать* to possess *обладать*

Ship "May flower"

How did English language appear in America?

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. He was born in Italy. His father and both grandfathers were cloth makers. Columbus was a seaman and made many sea voyages. Most people in Columbus's days thought that the earth was flat and they did not believe that beyond the Atlantic Ocean lay India. In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave him money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. There were 3 caravels: the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta. After sailing 4000 miles he reached some land. The crew saw something like a white cliff and cried out: "Tierra! Tierra!» Columbus thought 'that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land — a new continent. It was America. Columbus named the land they had reached San Salvador ("Holy Saviour"). People began to speak about the land as "The new World".

European people came to the New World for many reasons. Some hoped to find gold and silver. Priests and missionaries came to bring the Christian religion to the Indians. Among those who came for freedom was a small group of English people called Pilgrims. They wanted to start a new life and to have no religious problems they had in England. In 1620 on the ship "Mayflower" they landed in the north-east of America. They set up a colony and called that part of the country "New

England".

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Present Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a dialogue "Origin of English language in America. Ship "My flower"

Урок 29 Образование Past Continuous Tense. "Canada: geographical position" Образование Past Continuous Tense

Время **Past Continuous** указывает на процесс, длившийся в определенный момент или период в прошлом. В отличие от времени <u>Past Simple</u>, этот момент в прошлом должен быть назван прямо (например, yesterday at 5 o'clock, when you called, when rain started) или быть очевидным из контекста.

When you called I was taking shower.

Когда ты позвонил, я принимал душ.

Charlie and me were already driving home when the engine suddenly stopped.

Мы с Чарли уже ехали домой, как вдруг заглох мотор.

Образование Past Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I was playing	We were playing
You were playing	You were playing
He / she / it was playing	They were playing

Вопросительные предложения:

Was I playing?	Were we playing?
Were you playing?	Were you playing?
Was he / she / it playing?	Were they playing?

Отрицательные предложения:

I was not playing	We were not playing
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You were not playing	You were not playing
He / she / it was not playing	They were not playing

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму **Past Continuous**, нужен вспомогательный <u>глагол</u> **to be** в прошедшем времени и <u>причастие настоящего времени</u> (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

To be в прошедшем времени имеет две формы:

- was 1 и 3 лицо ед. ч. (I was smoking. He was eating.)
- were 2 лицо ед. ч. и все формы мн. ч. (They were laughing.)

Canada: geographical position

Canada has an area of ten million square kilometers. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast by the Atlantic Ocean. There are many islands in the north of Canada.

Canada has mountains, high plains and low plains. The Rocky Mountains run parallel to the Pacific coast.

Canada is a country of lakes. There are the Great Lakes — Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg.

Canada also has large rivers: the Mackenzie flows from the Rocky Mountains into the Arctic Ocean, the Yukon rises in Canada and flows into the Pacific, the St. Lawrence River flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The Niagara Falls is one of the most splendid sights in the world.

Canada has several climatic regions. Winter in Canada lasts from four to five months with heavy snowfalls. There is much rain in the east and west, but less in the centre. The north of the country near the Arctic is tundra.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Past Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a dialogue "Canada: geographical position".

Урок 30 Употребление Past Continuous Tense. "Canada: industry and agriculture"

Время **Past Continuous** указывает на процесс, длившийся в определенный момент или период в прошлом. В отличие от времени <u>Past Simple</u>, этот момент в прошлом должен быть назван прямо (например, yesterday at 5 o'clock, when you called, when rain started) или быть очевидным из контекста.

When you called I was taking shower.

Когда ты позвонил, я принимал душ.

Charlie and me were already driving home when the engine suddenly stopped.

Мы с Чарли уже ехали домой, как вдруг заглох мотор.

Образование Past Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I was playing	We were playing
You were playing	You were playing
He / she / it was playing	They were playing

Вопросительные предложения:

Was I playing?	Were we playing?
Were you playing?	Were you playing?
Was he / she / it playing?	Were they playing?

Отрицательные предложения:

I was not playing	We were not playing
You were not playing	You were not playing
He / she / it was not playing	They were not playing

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму **Past Continuous**, нужен вспомогательный <u>глагол</u> **to be** в прошедшем времени и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

To be в прошедшем времени имеет две формы:

• was – 1 и 3 лицо ед. ч. (I was smoking. He was eating.)

• **were** – 2 лицо ед. ч. и все формы мн. ч. (They were laughing.)

Canada: industry and agriculture

Canada is one of the largest agricultural producers and exporters in the world. Canada is very rich in forest, minerals and fur-bearing animals. It holds the first place in the world in the amount of forests. Canada is the second largest exporter of forest products in the world, after the US. Canada's forest industry varies across the country:

- Eastern Canada is dominated by paper product producing.
- Western Canada is dominated by wood product producing.
- Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have the greatest numbers of forest workers.
- The Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia are the most forest-dependent regions.

Canada is rich in the following natural resources: non-ferrous metals, uranium, oil, natural gas, coal.

Canadian industries produce cars, airliners, locomotives, sea vessels, snow-removal machines, and agricultural equipment. The most developed industries are mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Past Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Canada: industry and agriculture"

Урок 31 Образование Future Continuous Tense. "Canada: political system" Образование Future Continuous Tense

Время Future Continuous указывает на процесс, который будет длиться в определенный момент в будущем. В отличие от времени Future Simple, этот момент в будущем должен быть назван прямо (tomorrow at 4 o'clock, when we meet)

Образование Future Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I shall be playing	We shall be playing
You will be playing	You will be playing
He / she / it will be playing	They will be playing
Вопросительные предложения:	
Shall I be playing?	Shall we be playing?
Will you be playing?	Will you be playing?
Will he / she / it be playing?	Will they be playing?
Отрицательные предложения:	
I shall not be playing	We shall not be playing
You will not be playing	You will not be playing
He / she / it will not be playing	They will not be playing

Canada: political system

Canada is a federal state and a member of the Commonwealth. Formally the head of the state is the King or Queen of England, represented by the Governor-General. The leading figure in political life of the country is the Prime Minister.

Canada consists of the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon and the North-West Territories.

The Federal Parliament consists of the Senate whose members are appointed by the Governor-General and the House of Commons whose members are elected by the people for a period of five years.

The Cabinet is headed by the Prime-Minister.

The seat of the Federal Parliament and government is Ottawa, the federal capital. There are several political parties which are represented in Parliament: the Progressive Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, the New Democratic Party.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Future Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a dialogue "Canada: political system"

Урок 32 Употребление Future Continuous Tense. "Ottawa- the capital of Canada" Употребление Future Continuous Tense

Время Future Continuous указывает на процесс, который будет длиться в определенный момент в будущем. В отличие от времени Future Simple, этот момент в будущем должен быть назван прямо (tomorrow at 4 o'clock, when we meet)

Образование Future Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I shall be playing	We shall be playing
You will be playing	You will be playing

He / she / it will be playing	They will be playing
Вопросительные предложения:	
Shall I be playing?	Shall we be playing?
Will you be playing?	Will you be playing?
Will he / she / it be playing?	Will they be playing?
Отрицательные предложения:	
I shall not be playing	We shall not be playing
You will not be playing	You will not be playing
He / she / it will not be playing	They will not be playing

Ottawa- the capital of Canada

Ottawa is the capital of Canada. It is situated on the River Ottawa. The population of Ottawa is over 1.2 million. It makes the Ottawa region the fourth-largest urban area in Canada. Ottawa is the home of government organizations such as the Government of Canada, Parliament, the Senate, and the Supreme Court of Canada.

Canada's Capital region welcomes over 7.3 million visitors per year, who spend over \$1.18 billion.

Languages spoken include English (50%), French (32%) and Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese and Arabic.

Ottawa has many places of interest: Canada Science and Technology Museum, National Gallery of Canada, Bytown Museum and many others.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Future Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic"Ottawa- the capital of Canada"

Урок 33 Образование Present Perfect Tense. "History of Canada" <u>Образование Present Perfect Tense</u>

Время Present Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя английские глаголы в Present Perfect обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результатом этого действия. Время Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в настоящем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы»

То have в настоящем времени имеет две формы:

has - 3 лицо, ед. ч. (He has played)

have – 1 и 2 лицо ед.ч. и все формы мн. ч. (I have played)

Образование Present Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

	I have played	We have played
	You have played	You have played
Ī	He / she / it has played	They have played

Вопросительные предложения:

Have I played?	Have we played?
Have you played?	Have you played?
Has he / she / it played?	Have they played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I have not played	We have not played
You have not played	You have not played
He / she / it has not played	They have not played

Для Present Perfect характерны наречия:

already – уже

still - всё ещё

ует - уже

ever - когда-либо

just – только что

recently- недавно

never - никогда

today - сегодня

this week - на этой неделе

Canada's history is an exciting story of development of a vast wilderness into a great nation. Most experts believe that the first people who lived on this land came from Asia about

15000 years ago. They came over a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America. Their descendants are known today as Indians. The ancestors of the Eskimos came

to Alaska after them probably about 5000 years ago.

In 1497, John Cabot, an italian navigator in the service of England, found rich fishing grounds off Canada's southeast coast. His discovery led to the European exploration of

Canada. France set up a colony in eastern Canada in the early 1600's. Great Britain gained control of the country in 1763, and thousands of British emigrants came to Canada. In 1867,

the French and English-speaking Canadians helped to create a united colony called the Dominion of Canada. Two groups worked together to settle the country and to develop its great mineral deposits and other natural resources. Canada gained its independence from Britain in 1931.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Past Continuous Tense.
- 2. Make up a dialogue "History of Canada"

Урок 34 Употребление Present Perfect Tense. "Holidays in Canada" <u>Употребление Present Perfect Tense</u>

Время Present Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя английские глаголы в Present Perfect обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результатом этого действия. Время Present Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в настоящем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы»

То have в настоящем времени имеет две формы:

has - 3 лицо, ед. ч. (He has played)

have -1 и 2 лицо ед.ч. и все формы мн. ч. (I have played)

Образование Present Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I have played	We have played
You have played	You have played
He / she / it has played	They have played

Вопросительные предложения:

Have I played?	Have we played?
Have you played?	Have you played?
Has he / she / it played?	Have they played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I have not played	We have not played
You have not played	You have not played
He / she / it has not played	They have not played

Для Present Perfect характерны наречия:

already – уже

still – всё ещё

yet - уже

ever – когда-либо

just – только что

recently- недавно

never - никогда

today - сегодня

this week - на этой неделе

Holidays in Canada

Family Day was originally created to give people time to spend with their families. Common Family Day activities include skating, playing hockey, snowboarding/skiing and going to various winter festivals. It is occurring on the third Monday in February.

Canada Day celebrates the birthday of Canada. On July 1, 1867 Canada became a new federation with its own constution by signing the Constitution Act - formerly known as the British North America Act. Canada Day is a national statutory holiday celebrated in all provinces and territories and it is a day off for most businesses.

Labor Day is an annual holiday to celebrate the economic and social achievements of workers. Labour Day has its origins in the labour union movement, specifically the eight-hour day movement, which advocated eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, and eight hours for rest.

Victoria Day is a federal Canadian statutory holiday celebrated on the last Monday on or before May 24, in honour of both Queen Victoria's birthday and the current reigning Canadian sovereign's official birthday. It is sometimes informally considered as the beginning of the summer season in Canada.

Remembrance Day (also known as Poppy Day, Armistice Day or Veterans Day) is a memorial day observed in Commonwealth countries to remember the members of their armed forces who have died on duty since World War I. Many people wear poppies before and on Remembrance Day to show their respect and support for Canadian troops.

Thanksgiving Day occurring on the second Monday in October (since 1957), is an annual Canadian holiday to give thanks at the close of the harvest season. The holiday is now mostly celebrated in a secular manner.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using in Present Perfect Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Holidays in Canada"

Урок 35 Образование Past Perfect Tense. "Australia: geographical position" *Образование Past Perfect Tense*

Время Past Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось до некоего момента в прошлом. Время Past Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в прошедшем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы». То have в прошедшем времени имеет единственную форму had.

Образование Past Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I had played	We had played
You had played	You had played
He / she / it had played	They had played
Вопросительные предложения:	

Вопросительные предложения:

Had I played?	Had we played?
Had you played?	Had you played?
Had he / she / it played?	Had they played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I had not played	We had not played
You had not played	You had not played
He / she / it had not played	They had not played

Australia: geographical position

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the continent of Australia, and the island of Tasmania with a great number of small islands.

It is washed by the Timor Sea in the north, by the Coral and TasmanSeas in the east, and by the Indian Ocean in the south and west.

Australia is the most droughty continent on the earth. About one half of its territory is occupied by deserts and semideserts. It is also the land of great plains.

The main part of Australia lies in tropics. Southwestern parts of the country are situated in subtropics. December, January and February are summer months in Australia. The average summer temperature there is from 20 to 30 degrees above zero. Winter comes in June, July and August. Then the average temperature is from 12 to 20 degrees above zero.

Droughts are common in Australia.

The largest rivers in Australia are the Darling and the Murray. In the middle part of Australia there are salt lakes, such as Lake Eyre and Torrence.

Australia's total area is 7,690,000 sqkilometres. It is the oldest, the flattest and the driest continent in the world.

The main mountains are the Great Dividing Range ("the Australian Alps"), the Kimberly Range, the Hamersley Range and the Flinders Range in south Australia.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Past Perfect Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Australia: geographical position", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What territory does Australia occupy?
- 2) What is its total area?
- 3) Where is it situated?
- 4) What rivers are there in Australia?
- 5) What can you tell about the climate of Australia?

Употребление Past Perfect Tense

Время Past Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось до некоего момента в прошлом. Время Past Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в прошедшем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы». То have в прошедшем времени имеет единственную форму had.

Образование Past Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I had played	We had played
You had played	You had played
He / she / it had played	They had played

Вопросительные предложения:

Had I played?	Had we played?
Had you played?	Had you played?
Had he / she / it played?	Had they played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I had not played	We had not played
You had not played	You had not played
He / she / it had not played	They had not played

Australia-industry and agriculture

The economy of Australia is primarily based on agriculture. Over 400000 of Australian populations are involved with agriculture. Australia agriculture comprises wide range of crops, horticulture, viticulture, dairy, fisheries and livestock. Primary agricultural products of Australia are used for both export and domestic consumption. Wheat and sugarcane are important cereals in the economy of Australia.

Australia produces several horticulture products like apples, oranges, tomatoes, mangoes, potatoes, bananas, carrots and chestnuts. Wine industry is also a flourishing agriculture in Australia.

The rich pastures and favorable climate of Australia provides abundant supply of dairy products. Moreover Australia exports seafood like tuna, prawn and lobster.

Some of the major industries of Australian economy are—manufacturing, finance, ship building, information and technology, agricultural, mining, insurance, aviation and telecommunications industry. As Australia is one of the most developed nations of the world the telecommunication industry of Australia is one of the most advanced sectors.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Past Perfect Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Australia-industry and agriculture".

Урок 37 Образование Future Perfect Tense. "Australia: political system". Образование Future Perfect Tense

Время Future Perfect используется довольно редко, оно обозначает действие, которое закончится до определенного момента или начала другого действия в будущем или будет продолжать длиться после него. by 3 o'clock

before you come

when he come

Время Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в будущем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы».

Образование Future Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I will have played	We will have played
You will have played	You will have played
He / she / it will have played	They will have played
n.	

Вопросительные предложения:

Will I have played?	Will we have played?
Will you have played?	Will you have played?
Will he / she / it have played?	Will they have played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I will not have played	We will not have played
You will not have played	You will not have played
He / she / it will not have played	They will not have played

Australia: political system

Australia is a constitutional monarchy, with the Queen of Great Britain at its head. It consists of six states and two territories.

The queen is represented by the Governor General, who is appointed by the Australian government. The Governor General appoints members of the Executive Council.

The main legislative body in the country is Federal Parliament. It consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term. There are ten senators from each state and two from each territory in the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by general direct vote for a three-year term.

The executive power belongs to the queen and the government. It is headed by the Prime Minister. The ministers are chosen from members of Parliament and the Executive Council.

There are two major political parties in Australia: the Australian Labour party and a coalition of the Liberal and the Agrarian parties.

Till the 1930s Australia mostly depended upon Great Britain in its political affairs. But in 1931 Australia became fully independent from Great Britain.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using in Future Perfect Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Australia: political system", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What are the main cities of Australia?
- 2) What is the capital of the country?
- 3) What is the official name of the country?
- 4) Who is the country's head?

Урок 38 Употребление Future Perfect Tense. "Sydney" Употребление Future Perfect Tense

Время Future Perfect используется довольно редко, оно обозначает действие, которое закончится до определенного момента или начала другого действия в будущем или будет продолжать длиться после него. by 3 o'clock

before you come

I will have played

when he come

Время Future Perfect образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в будущем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы».

Образование Future Perfect

He / she / it will not have played

Утвердительные предложения:

You will have played	You will have played		
He / she / it will have played	They will have played		
Вопросительные предложени	<u>ія:</u>		
Will I have played?	Will we have played?		
Will you have played?	Will you have played?		
Will he / she / it have played?	Will they have played?		
Отрицательные предложени	я:		
I will not have played	We will not have played		
You will not have played	You will not have played		

We will have played

Sydnev

They will not have played

Sydney is the most beautiful city on earth. Sydney lies in beautiful hills beside one of the best harbours in the world near 60 kilometres of wonderful beaches. It has a perfect Mediterranean climate, fresh sea air and exciting people from all over the world. Sydney is Australia's oldest city. Captain Cook stopped near here at Botany Bay in 1770. Sydney is the most modern place in Australia. Its buildings are the highest, its fashions are the newest and its colours are the brightest. A lot of Australia's exciting cultural life is found in Sydney. Artists, writers, opera singers and film makers all live here. Sydney has the oldest in the country botanical gardens and the Zoo. One of the main places of interest of the city is the famous bridge over the Bay of Port Jackson. Another one is the Opera House, which resembles large white shells in form. It is surrounded by the sea on three sides. Sydney is the city of three universities.

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Future Perfect Tense.
- 2. Make up a topic "Sydney". Describe places of interest in Sydney.

Урок 39 Образование First Conditional Sentences. "Animals of Australia" Образование First Conditional Sentences

Сложноподчиненные условные предложения состоят из двух частей: главного предложения и придаточного предложения условия. Придаточное предложение выражает условие совершения действия, главное – следствие, вытекающее из этого условия. Придаточные предложения условия обычно соединяются с главным предложением союзом if:

If you see Ann, tell her to ring me up. Если ты увидишь Анну, попроси ее мне позвонить.

Условные предложения I типа выражают реальные, осуществимые условия, обычно относящиеся к будущему (или настоящему) времени:

If the weather is fine, we shall come to you tomorrow. Если погода будет хорошая завтра, мы к тебе придем.

В условных предложениях I типа, относящихся к будущему, в придаточном предложении после союза if глагол употребляется **Present Indefinite**, а в главном предложении употребляется **Future Indefinite** или повелительное наклонение:

If we **go** to the cinema earlier, we shall be able to get good seats. Если мы придем в кинотеатр пораньше, мы сможем занять хорошие места.

If he comes, ask him to wait for me. Если он придет, попроси его подождать меня.

Animals of Australia

Australia has been called "the land of differences" and "the continent of contrasts".

Australia has the strange native animals. The strangest of all are the waterloving platypus and the echidna. Australia is also the home of the kangaroos.

The koala is a tree-loving, comical-looking animal that lives on the leaves of eucalyptus trees. It will eat nothing more. It usually sleeps during the day.

The dingo, or wild dog, is the only killer among the native animals. You can meet dingoes in many parts of Australia, but most of them now live in mountains or hills. In some places they were a very great danger to sheep and many of them were killed for that reason.

The native birds of Australia are very interesting. The emu, for example, which, with the kangaroo, is represented on the Australian coat-of-arms, is the next-tallest bird in the world after the ostrich.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using First Conditional Sentences.
- 2. Make up a topic "The Animals of Australia", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) Tell about koala and dingo
- 2) Tell about kangaroo and ostrich

Урок 40 Употребление First Conditional Sentences. "Christmas in Australia" <u>Употребление First Conditional Sentences</u>

Сложноподчиненные условные предложения состоят из двух частей: главного предложения и придаточного предложения условия. Придаточное предложение выражает условие совершения действия, главное – следствие, вытекающее из этого условия. Придаточные предложения условия обычно соединяются с главным предложением союзом if:

If you see Ann, tell her to ring me up. Если ты увидишь Анну, попроси ее мне позвонить.

Условные предложения I типа выражают реальные, осуществимые условия, обычно относящиеся к будущему (или настоящему) времени:

If the weather is fine, we shall come to you tomorrow. Если погода будет хорошая завтра, мы к тебе придем.

В условных предложениях I типа, относящихся к будущему, в придаточном предложении после союза if глагол употребляется **Present Indefinite**, а в главном предложении употребляется **Future Indefinite** или повелительное наклонение:

If we **go** to the cinema earlier, we shall be able to get good seats. Если мы придем в кинотеатр пораньше, мы сможем занять хорошие места.

If he comes, ask him to wait for me. Если он придет, попроси его подождать меня.

Christmas in Australia

Christmas in Australia happens in the summer. On Christmas day you'll find a lot of kids on the beach playing with their new surfboards, building sandcastles rather than snowmen. Indeed one of the most typical Australian Christmas presents is a beach towel. Because of the weather, the atmosphere of Christmas is different. Instead of being a serious time where most families are indoors, Australians are usually outdoors in shorts and T-shirts. There are loads of summer festivals with people celebrating Christmas in carnival style.

- 1. Form 5 sentences using First Conditional Sentences.
- 2. Make up a topic "Christmas in Australia"

Образование Second Conditional Sentences

Условные предложения II типа выражают маловероятные и нереальные условия, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени:

If I had time now, I should go to the concert, but I'm busy. Если бы у меня было сейчас время, я бы пошел на концерт, но я занят.

В условных предложениях II типа в придаточном предложении употребляется **Past Indefinite**, а в главном предложении – сочетание should (would) с Indefinite (без to):

If he **knew** where we lived, he **would send** us a telegram. Если бы он знал, где мы живем, он бы послал нам телеграмму.

Примечания:

Глагол **to be** в придаточном предложении употребляется в форме **were** со всеми лицами единственного и множественного числа.

If I were you I should go to the doctor at once. Если бы я был на твоем месте, я бы сразу пошел к врачу.

New Zealand: geographical position

New Zealand is an independent state. It has got total area of 269,000 square kilometres. It is situated to the southeast of Australia. The country is situated on two main islands — the North Island and the South Island. Nearly 3.5 million people live in the country. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. The official languages are English and Maori. The climate of New Zealand is moist. New Zealand is rich in minerals. There are some main industries in the country, for example, iron and steel industry. The country has gas and petroleum. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount Cook (12,349 feet).

There are many rivers and lakes in the country. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu. One of the native animals in the country is the kiwi. Kiwis cannot fly. The kiwi is now the symbol of the New Zealand people.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Second Conditional Sentences.
- 2. Make up a topic "New Zealand: geographical position", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What is the total area of New Zealand?
- 2) What is the population of New Zealand?
- 3) What is the official language?
- 4) What rivers are there in Australia?
- 5) What is the national symbol of New Zealand?

Урок 42 Употребление Second Conditional Sentences. "New Zealand: political system." Употребление Second Conditional Sentences

Условные предложения II типа выражают маловероятные и нереальные условия, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени:

If I had time now, I should go to the concert, but I'm busy. Если бы у меня было сейчас время, я бы пошел на концерт, но я занят.

В условных предложениях II типа в придаточном предложении употребляется **Past Indefinite**, а в главном предложении – сочетание should (would) с Indefinite (без to):

If he **knew** where we lived, he **would send** us a telegram. Если бы он знал, где мы живем, он бы послал нам телеграмму.

Примечания:

Глагол **to be** в придаточном предложении употребляется в форме **were** со всеми лицами единственного и множественного числа.

If I were you I should go to the doctor at once. Если бы я был на твоем месте, я бы сразу пошел к врачу.

New Zealand: political system

New Zealand is a self-governing state and a member of the Commonwealth. The Governor-General represents the Queen of England. The Parliament consists of one House only, the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The main political parties are the Labour Party and the National Party of New Zealand.

There are some big cities such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson. Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington are the main ports of the country.

The capital of the country is Wellington. It is a financial centre too. The city was founded in 1840.

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Second Conditional Sentences.
- 2. Make up a topic "New Zealand: political system", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What is the capital of New Zealand?
- 2) Who is the head of the state?
- 3) What does the parliament consist of?
- 4) Name the political parties of New Zealand?

Урок 43 Образование Third Conditional Sentences. "Wellington-the capital of New Zealand" <u>Образование Third Conditional Sentences</u>

Условные предложения III типа выражают условия, нереализованные в прошлом, а поэтому совершенно невыполнимые:

If I had had time yesterday, I should have gone to the concert, but I was busy. Если бы у меня вчера было время, я бы сходил на концерт, но я был занят.

В условных предложениях III типа в придаточном предложении употребляется **Past Perfect**, а в главном предложении – сочетание should (would) с Perfect Infinitive (have V3)

If he **had seen** you yesterday, he **would have told** you about the meeting. Если бы он увидел тебя вчера, он бы сказал о собрании.

If it hadn't rained last Sunday, we should have gone to the country. Если бы в прошлое воскресенье не шел дождь, мы бы поехали в деревню.

Wellington-the capital of New Zealand

Wellington is New Zealand's capital. It is a compact city, set on the shores of a deep harbor and surrounded by a natural amphitheatre of wooded hills.

Wellington has the most vibrant entertainment district in the country, where you can find some of the best bars, cafes, restaurants and theatres.

The city offers some of New Zealand's best shopping opportunities.

The city is home to the Royal New Zealand Ballet and the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, as well as national dance, drama, opera and musical groups. Four professional theatres operate year-round, so there are live shows every night.

Wellington is also the home of much New Zealand heritage, including Te Papa, New Zealand's national, leading edge museum.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Third Conditional Sentences.
- 2. Make up a topic "Wellington-the capital of New Zealand". Describe places of interest in Wellington.

Урок 44 Употребление Third Conditional Sentences. "Interesting facts about New Zealand" <u>Употребление Third Conditional Sentences</u>

Условные предложения III типа выражают условия, нереализованные в прошлом, а поэтому совершенно невыполнимые:

If I had had time yesterday, I should have gone to the concert, but I was busy. Если бы у меня вчера было время, я бы сходил на концерт, но я был занят.

В условных предложениях III типа в придаточном предложении употребляется **Past Perfect**, а в главном предложении – сочетание should (would) с Perfect Infinitive (have V3)

If he **had seen** you yesterday, he **would have told** you about the meeting. Если бы он увидел тебя вчера, он бы сказал о собрании.

If it hadn't rained last Sunday, we should have gone to the country. Если бы в прошлое воскресенье не шел дождь, мы бы поехали в деревню.

Interesting facts about New Zealand

In New Zealand there are some birds which native only to that country. One of the most interesting is the kiwi. It lives in wet parts of the thick bushes. In the day time the bird does not go out. It comes out only at night to find food. Kiwis are among the smallest of the flightless birds. They are not common. The female kiwi usually lays one very large egg about ten centimeters long. Then male kiwi sits on it for about eighty days. He also feeds the chick until it is big enough to find its own food.

Many years ago kiwis were hunted for food. Now the government does not permit the hunting of kiwis.

The kiwi is now the symbol of the New Zealand people. Small children are often called kiwis.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Third Conditional Sentences.
- 2. Make up a topic "Interesting facts about New Zealand", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What is the national symbol of New Zealand?
- 2) What can you tell about kiwis?
- 3) Who are often called kiwis?

Урок 45 Образование Present Passive Voice. "New Zealand Way of Life" *Образование Present Passive Voice*

Когда в центре внимания говорящего находится лицо или предмет, который подвергается действию, или когда нет необходимости упоминать лицо, совершающее действие, употребляется страдательный оборот. В этом случае глагол стоит в страдательном залоге:

The USA is washed by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. США омывается Атлантическим и Тихим Океанами.

Present Indefinite Passive образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в Present Indefinite (ат, is, are) и третьей основной формы смыслового глагола (V3). Оно употребляется для выражения обычного постоянного действия:

I am always invited to the meetings of the English club. Меня всегда приглашают на собрания английского клуба.

Вопросительная форма **Present Indefinite Passive** образуется путем постановки вспомогательного глагола перед подлежащим:

Is English taught in all classes in your school? Английский язык изучается во всех классах в твоей школе?

В вопросах к подлежащему порядок слов не изменяется:

Who **is invited** to this party? Кто приглашен на эту вечеринку?

В отрицательной форме частица пот ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

This road is not used very often. Эта дорога не используется очень часто.

New Zealand Way of Life

New Zealand has a high standard of living. The government's medical program provides excellent health care. About 70% of New Zealand people own their houses. Almost every family has a car. Almost in every New Zealand home there are refrigerators, wash machines, and other modern electrical appliances.

Although about 4/5 of New Zealand's population live in urban areas, cities are uncrowded. Traffic jams seldom occur, even in downtown areas. Large cities have excellent restaurants, milk bars, theatres, concert halls, and other places of entertainment. City life in New Zealand tends to be rather quiet. However it is changing in larger cities, where international tourism is developing rapidly.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using Present Passive Voice.
- 2. Make up a topic "New Zealand Way of Life"

Урок 46 Употребление Present Passive Voice. "My motherland-Kazakhstan" <u>Употребление Present Passive Voice</u>

Когда в центре внимания говорящего находится лицо или предмет, который подвергается действию, или когда нет необходимости упоминать лицо, совершающее действие, употребляется страдательный оборот. В этом случае глагол стоит в страдательном залоге:

The USA is washed by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. США омывается Атлантическим и Тихим Океанами.

Present Indefinite Passive образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в Present Indefinite (ат, is, are) и третьей основной формы смыслового глагола (V3). Оно употребляется для выражения обычного постоянного действия:

I am always invited to the meetings of the English club. Меня всегда приглашают на собрания английского клуба.

Вопросительная форма **Present Indefinite Passive** образуется путем постановки вспомогательного глагола перед подлежащим:

Is English taught in all classes in your school? Английский язык изучается во всех классах в твоей школе?

В вопросах к подлежащему порядок слов не изменяется:

Who **is invited** to this party? Кто приглашен на эту вечеринку?

В отрицательной форме частица пот ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

This road is not used very often. Эта дорога не используется очень часто.

My motherland-Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan is situated in the central part of the Euro- Asian continent.

Kazakhstan consists of 14 regions, 223 districts. There are 83 cities and 204 townships. Kazakh is the state language but Russian is officially used on an equal basis with Kazakh.

In December 1991 a new independent country – The Republic of Kazakhstan – joined the World Community. The 16 th of December is now celebrated as an Independence Day of Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary country with a presidential form of the Government. The first president of Kazakhstan is N.A.Nazarbayev. He became the first president in April 1990.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has played a great role in the history and development of the Central Asia. In 1957, the first satellite was short into space from the Baikonur Space Centre, which lies in the steppeland of Kazakhstan.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a member of eleven international organizations including United Nation, UNESCO, UNICEF, IMF and others.

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Present Passive Voice.
- 2. Make up a topic "My motherland-Kazakhstan"

Урок 47 Modal Verbs (I) –can/could/be able to, may/might/to be allowed to. "My native town" Modal Verbs (I) –can/could/be able to, may/might/to be allowed to

Модальные глаголы выражают не действия, а отношение говорящего к действиям или состояниям. В английском языке существуют следующие модальные глаголы: can, may, must и т.д.

Настоящее	Прошлое	Будущее	
Сап –могу,	Could-мог,	will be able to-	
умею	умел	смогу, сумею	
Must-должен	had to-должен	will have to-	
	был	должен буду	
тау -можно	might -можно	will be allowed to-	
ли	ли было	можно ли будет	

Глагол can имеет значение обладать физической или умственной способностью, умением выполнить лействие: *I can swim.*

He can dance.

She can sing.

В вопросительных предложениях глагол сап ставится перед подлежащим.

Can she sing?

Can you speak English?

Отрицательная форма - can't.

I can't swim.

We can't ski.

➤ Глагол must выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность и соответствует в русском языке словам должен, нужно, надо. *He must do this work*.

Модальный глагол may чаще всего используется для выражения возможности и предположения. Также он может употребляться для того, чтобы предоставить разрешение и спросить разрешения. *May I come in? May I take your pen?*

My native town

Semey is an old town. It was founded in the 18th century. Semey was very important in the economy of our country. The caravan way passed from southern countries to the north through Semey. Merchants carried goods from China by Silk Road.

Semey lies on the banks of the Irtysh. It was a cultural center. Abai and M. Auezov lived and worked in it. F.M. Dostoevsky, a famous Russian writer, spent some years in exile in Semey. Today Semey is an industrial, cultural and economic center of our region. There are some factories in Semey. They produce clothes, food, machines, cement and other things.

Semey is a cultural center. There are many schools, colleges and institutes. There are some libraries, cinemas and theatres in Semey. People can visit the Dostoevsky museum, the Abai museum and others. The museum of the Local Lore has wonderful exhibits. Semey is a beautiful town. There are some parks and squares in it. It is famous for its pine forest. It is the world second largest after Canada.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using modal verbs can, may and their equivalents.
- 2. Make up a topic about your native town. Describe its places of interest.

Урок 48 Modal Verbs (II)-have to, should/ought to, must. "Kazakhstan: geographical position" Modal Verbs (II)-have to, should/ought to, must

1. Модальный глагол **must** выражает обязанность, необходимость совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств, а также приказание или совет. На русский язык обычно переводится словами должен, нужно, обязан.

Он имеет только форму настоящего неопределенного времени must, т. е. форм прошедшего неопределенного и будущего неопределенного времени не имеет.

Whatever his political opinions he must help us.

Какими бы ни были его политические взгляды, он должен нам помочь.

Глагол must употребляется также для выражения предположения (с оттенком вероятности):

Ten minutes must have passed before we again heard the lookout's warning.

Должно быть, прошло минут десять, прежде чем мы снова услышали предупреждение наблюдателя.

- 2. Модальный глагол **ought to** выражает моральную необходимость совершения действия. На русский язык обычно переводится словами должен, должен бы, следует, следовало бы. Имеет только форму настоящего неопределенного времени ought to, т. е. форм прошедшего и будущего неопределенного времени не имеет.
- 3. Глагол **have to** в модальном значении описывает необходимость или обязательность действия в связи с обстоятельствами.

I have to be home by eight o'clock. Мне надо быть дома к 20.00

We have to work hard now. Мы должны тяжело работать сейчас

В прошедшем и настоящем времени to have в вопросительной и отрицательной формах используется со вспомогательным глаголом do / did:

Do I have to meet my sister in the airport? Мне нужно встретить мою сестру в аэропорту?

Мы используем модальный глагол have to вместо must в будущем и в отрицательных предложениях

Who says I have to be normal. Кто сказал, что я должен быть нормальным?

You don't have to work full time. Вам не нужно работать полный рабочий день.

Kazakhstan: geographical position

I live in Kazakhstan. It is my native country. Kazakhstan lies in Asia. It occupies the territory of 2720000 km². Kazakhstan is bordered by China, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.

In Kazakhstan we can find mountains, lowlands and highlands. There are many lakes in Kazakhstan. They are the Caspian and the Aral seas, the Balkhash. The longest rivers are the Irtysh, the Ishim, the Tobol and others.

The climate in our republic is very severe. We have the steppe climate. Winters are very cold and summers are very hot. In winter there is much snow and in summer sandy winds blow.

Kazakhstan is rich in natural resources. Oil and gas are found in the north-western parts of Kazakhstan. Coal is mined in the areas near Karaganda and Ekibastuz. Kazakhstan has a developed light industry and chemical industry.

Kazakhstan is divided into 14 regions. The main towns are Astana, Almaty, Karaganda, Shymkent, Semey, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Taraz, Kostanai, Pavlodar, Atyrau, Aktau, Aktobe and some others. Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan live people of more than 100 nationalities. The population of Kazakhstan is about 16 million people.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1 .Form 5 sentences using modal verbs have to, should, must.
- 2. Make up a topic "Kazakhstan: geographical position", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) Where is Kazakhstan situated?
- 2) What is its total area?
- 3) What lakes are there in Kazakhstan?
- 4) What rivers are the longest?
- 5) How many regions are there in Kazakhstan?
- 6) What is the capital of Kazakhstan?

Урок 49 Infinitive. "The State Symbols of Kazakhstan."

Infinitive

Инфинитив — это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие и выполняет функции как глагола, так и существительного.

He liked **to spend** his holidays by the riverside. – Он любил проводить выходные дни у реки.

I'm very glad **to see** you. – Я рад вас видеть.

Инфинитив может употребляться как с частицей to, так и без нее.

Инфинитив с частицей: I want to tell you about something.

It began to rain.

Инфинитив без частицы:

1. После модальных глаголов can (could), may (might), should, must, will, shall, would, had better.

I must go home. She can speak English.

2. После глаголов let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice and help.

Let's go to the cinema. Sad movies make me cry.

The State Symbols of Kazakhstan

The Flag

The Kazakhstanee flag has a golden sun in the middle of a blue field, a soaring eagle beneath it and a stripe of a traditional ornament on the left.

<u>The blue colour</u> of the flag symbolizes the blue sky, which has always been the embodiment of peace and prosperity for Kazakh people. It also demonstrates the purity and nobility of the purposes of the young state and their willingness to unity.

The golden sun symbolizes peace and wealth because it gives people warmth and life.

<u>The Soaring eagle</u> symbolizes independence of the young state and the nobility and generosity of Kazakh people. The flag was created by Shaken Niyazbekov.

The National Badge

<u>The national badge</u> is a combination of objects that have a symbolic meaning and show the history of Kazakh people.

In the middle of the badge we can see a <u>shanyrak</u>, which is the central and main part of the traditional Kazakh house yurta. The shanyrak supports the roof and serves as the foundation of the house. The foundation is directed at the sky. For Kazakh people the shanyrak has always been the symbol of home. It shows that Kazakhstan is a reliable home for all the people of Kazakhstan.

On both sides of the badge we can see <u>two unicorns</u> or winged horses. In the past the winged horse was regarded as a sacred animal for Kazakh people. On the badge the unicorns are carrying the shanyrak high into the sky.

In the highest point of the badge there is <u>a star</u>. The star on the badge shows the deep belief of the people in the victory and success.

The national badge was designed by Zhandarbec Malibekov and Shota Valikhanov.

The National Anthem of Kazakhstan

A national anthem is a solemn song singing glory to pride, courage and valour. The music to our anthem was composed by Shamshi Kaldayakov. The words were written by Nursultan Nazarbayev and Zhumeken Nazhimedenov.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using infinitive with to.
- 2. Form 5 sentences using infinitive without to.
- 3. Make up a topic "The State Symbols of Kazakhstan", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What are the national state symbols of Kazakhstan?
- 2) Who is the author of the flag?
- 3) Who are the authors of the anthem?

Урок 50 Gerund. "Kazakhstan: political system."

Gerund

Герундий — это неличная форма глагола, которая имеет свойства, как глагола, так и существительного. Герундий выражает процесс, происходящий во времени.

I go in for **swimming.** Я занимаюсь **плаванием.**

Go on doing your exercises. Продолжай делать упражнения.

Функции герундия в предложении:

- 1. Герундий в функции подлежащего:
- -Swimming is pleasant.
- Learning languages is hard work.
- Dancing is funny.
- 2. Герундий в функции именной части сказуемого:
- My favorite activity is reading.
- Her greatest pleasure was dancing
- 3. Дополнение:

I enjoy listening to good music.

Инфинитив в предложении может употребляться в следующих функциях:

Подлежащего:

To see means to believe.

Увидеть - значит поверить.

• Части сказуемого:

To know everything is to know nothing.

Знать все - значит ничего не знать.

Здесь инфинитив - именная часть сказуемого.

Прямого дополнения:

I asked him (what?) to give me the magazine.

Я попросил его дать мне журнал.

• Определения:

(Часто в функции определения инфинитив переводится на русский язык определительным придаточным предложением.)

Nature has many secrets (what secrets?) to be discovered yet.

У природы много секретов, которые еще предстоит раскрыть.

Kazakhstan: political system

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the main law of the country. According to the Constitution Kazakhstan is a unitary state with a presidential form of government. The head of the state is the President. The President has wide powers.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The president is elected for five years. The highest Representative body is the Parliament. The Parliament consists of two Houses: the Senate and the Majilis. The members of the Senate are elected for a period of 6 years. The members of the Majilis are elected for a period of 5 years. The Head of the Government is the Prime-Minister. Judicial power is represented by the Supreme Court.

- 1.Form 5 sentences using gerund.
- 2. Make up a topic about political system of Kazakhstan, paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) Who is the President of Kazakhstan?

- 2) What is the Parliament?
- 3) Who is the head of the Government?

Урок 51 Сравнение функций инфинитива и герундия. "Astana – the capital of Kazakhstan." Сравнение функций инфинитива и герундия

1. После ряда глаголов возможно употребление как герундия, так и инфинитива:

to dislike не нравиться

to like нравиться

to omit *пропускать*

to prefer предпочитать

to propose *предполагать*

to remember помнить

I like reading.	Я люблю чтение (читать).	
I libro 40 wood ough hooles	Я люблю читать такие книги.	
I like to read such books.	Я люблю чтение таких книг.	

В современном английском языке наблюдается тенденция к вытеснению инфинитива герундием. I like reading более употребительно, чем I like to read.

Инфинитив и герундий имеют много общего: общее происхождение, сходные формы времени и залога и некоторые сходные функции, в которых они могут заменять друг друга.

Making experiments is necessary.	Делать опыты необходимо.
To make experiments is necessary.	делить опыты песоходимо.

2. Однако есть такие глаголы, после которых в качестве прямого дополнения может стоять только герундий, а не инфинитив. Например:

to avoid избегать

to enjoy *получать удовольствие*

to excuse извинять(ся)

to intend намереваться

to need требовать

to require *требовать*

to want нуждаться

Инфинитив может употребляться как с частицей to, так и без нее.

Инфинитив с частицей: I want to tell you about something.

It began to rain.

Инфинитив без частицы:

1. После модальных глаголов can (could), may (might), should, must, will, shall, would, had better.

I must go home. She can speak English.

2. После глаголов let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice and help.

Let's go to the cinema. Sad movies make me cry.

<u>Astana – the capital of Kazakhstan</u>

Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan since 1997. It is a modern developing city. Present day Astana has new modern government and business offices, good quality hotels, apartment blocks matching the European standards, beautiful squares and boulevards, modern roads. Astana is situated on the banks of the Ishim.

The population of Astana is more than 500,000. The main spheres of Astana economy include construction and services.

Akmola was founded in 1830 as a fortification. Two years later the settlement was given the name of Akmolinsk, and in 1862 acquired the status of a town. The new name of Astana given to the city on May 6, 1998, by the special Decree of the President, means 'capital' in Kazakh language

At present, Astana serves as a transport hub in the very center of the Republic. All roads leading from Siberia to Central Asia, from China to Europe meet here.

- 1. Make up sentences based on comparison between gerund and infinitive.
- 2. Make up a topic about Astana, paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) When was Akmola founded?
- 2) What was Akmola famous for at that time?
- 3) When did Akmola become the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
- 4) What is Astana famous for now?

Причастие — это неличная форма глагола, сочетающая свойства глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В русском языке соответствует причастию и деепричастию. В английском языке есть два причастия:

1 Причастие I (Participle I или Present Participle) - причастие настоящего времени. Причастие I образуется от инфинитива без частицы to прибавлением окончания -ing. Переводится на русский язык с помощью суффиксовющ, -ящ:

to read - reading

читающий

to play - playing

играющий

В предложении Present Participle может выступать в функции:

определения к существительному:

I like to see (what faces?) smiling faces. Я люблю видеть улыбающиеся лица.

• обособленного определения:

The boy (what boy?) sitting at the table is her brother. Мальчик, сидящий за столом, ее брат.

• обстоятельства:

She went out (how?) smiling. Она вышла улыбаясь.

Educational system of Kazakhstan

Educational system in Kazakhstan differs from American or Britain. At the age of two or tree children can go to a kindergarden but it is not necessarily. The children stay in the kinder-

garden the whole day. They eat, sleep and learn there. They learn different things about surrounding world, numbers and letters.

From six years they have to go to school. Children who visited a kinder-garden go to the first form, but those who didn't must go to the preparatory classes first. There they study everything children study in a kinder-garden and it is free. At the elementary school children study with one teacher from the first up to the fourth forms. From the fifth form children go the secondary school. They study mathematics, native language, foreign language physics, biology, geography, history of Kazakhstan and the world's history.

After the ninth form children can leave school for a college or they can go to the high school and study there for two years more. If they go to a college, they study all the high-school program during the first year there and only from the second year they study special subjects. After the eleventh form children pass a big exam, a test, which takes place in a one day in the whole country. Whith the results of this test child can go to a university or a college. If they go to a college after the 11th form they study one year less.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Participle I.
- 2. Make up a topic about educational system of Kazakhstan.

Урок 53 Participle II. "National customs of Kazakhstan" Participle II

Participle II

Это неличная форма глагола, имеющая свойства как глагола, так и прилагательного.

- 1. Внешне определяется по Ved, V3
- 2. Отражает законченный процесс.
- 3. Может быть в предложении:

А) определением – соответствует русскому деепричастию

Lost time never comes again.

He has found a broken umbrella.

The faded flower lies on the table.

В) обстоятельством (в этом случае перед ним часто стоят союзы when, if, unless)

When asked he answered at once.

Вместо **Participle II** легче употребить форму страдательного залога, помня, что существительное или местоимение в обеих частях предложения одно и тоже. На русский язык переводится в Passive: Когда его спрашивали, он тот час же отвечал.

ПЕРЕД ПРИЧАСТИЕМ НЕ СТАВИТСЯ ПРЕДЛОГ, ЧТО ОТЛИЧАЕТ ЕГО ОТ ГЕРУНДИЯ!!! National customs of Kazakhstan

The Kazakh people are rich in traditions. From birth through old age and death, every step of their lives has historically been marked with celebration. Even their funeral ceremonies have their own special symbolism. Traditionally everv guest is offered Kazakh cuisine at the dastarkhan (the low table) The yurt is one of the most sensible types of movable house. It is a comfortable and practical home, ideally suited to local conditions and ways of life - one of the greatest inventions of the **Eurasian nomads**.

It is easily taken apart (it is said that a **Kazakh woman** can do it in half an hour) and carried by horses and camels. The yurt consists of three main elements: an extensible **trellis base** (the kerege), a **dome made of poles** (the uyk) and a **round top** (the shanyrak). **Kazakh national dress** varies by regions. Men wear chapans, a kind of dressing gown with a belt, made of velvet and richly embroidered. They cover their heads with a soft skullcap (tobetai), a tall felt cap (kalpak) or a fox-fur hat with earflaps (malakai).

The **women's national costume** consists of a white cotton or colored **silk dress**, a velvet waistcoat with embroidery and a cap or a silk scarf. Elderly women wear a hood made of white cloth with a hole for the face (the kimeshek). **Brides** wear a tall pointed, richly decorated hat, topped with feathers (saukele). **Kazakh music and musical instruments:** The Kazakhs love the art of wordplay and their akyns (poets), who improvise at public competitions (aitys) accompanied by Kazakh stringed musical instruments: the **dombra** or the **kobyz**.

<u>Nauryz</u> (Islamic New Year) is one of the biggest holidays in <u>Central Asia</u>. In Kazakhstan it is celebrated on the day of the spring equinox, **March 22**. On that day, the streets of villages and towns are transformed. Guests are hosted in **beautiful yurts** with the traditional **Nauryz kozhe** dish made of seven traditional ingredients. People respecting this nearly month-long holiday forgive each others' debts and offences.

<u>National games:</u> these are usually performed on horseback and are an opportunity to witness the Kazakhs' outstanding **riding skills**. Kazaksha **kures** (Kazakh wrestling), **baiga** (horse racing over 25, 50 or 100 km), **kokpar** (a sort of polo game played with a dead goat), **kyz-kuu** (catch the girl) and **alty bakan** (six-pole swing).

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using Participle II
- 2. Make up a topic about national customs of Kazakhstan

Урок 54 Сравнение функций Participle I, Participle II. "Holidays in Kazakhstan." Сравнение функций Participle I, Participle II

Participle I

Это неличная форма глагола, имеющая свойства, как глагола, так и прилагательного.

- 1. Внешне определяется по -ing.
- 2. Отражает незаконченный процесс.
- 3. Может быть в предложении:

А) определением – соответствует русскому причастию (стоит либо перед существительным, либо после него)

A fading flower lies on the table.

В) обстоятельством (образа действия, причины, времени)

Mary came in singing loudly.

Whistling Tom left the room.

Not knowing her address I cannot write to her.

Studying English we must learn the words.

ПЕРЕД ПРИЧАСТИЕМ НЕ СТАВИТСЯ ПРЕДЛОГ, ЧТО ОТЛИЧАЕТ ЕГО ОТ ГЕРУНДИЯ!!!

Participle II

Это неличная форма глагола, имеющая свойства как глагола, так и прилагательного.

- 4. Внешне определяется по Ved, V3
- 5. Отражает законченный процесс.
- 6. Может быть в предложении:

А) определением – соответствует русскому деепричастию

Lost time never comes again.

He has found a broken umbrella.

The faded flower lies on the table.

В) обстоятельством (в этом случае перед ним часто стоят союзы when, if, unless)

When asked he answered at once.

Вместо **Participle II** легче употребить форму страдательного залога, помня, что существительное или местоимение в обеих частях предложения одно и тоже. На русский язык переводится в Passive: Когда его спрашивали, он тот час же отвечал.

ПЕРЕД ПРИЧАСТИЕМ НЕ СТАВИТСЯ ПРЕДЛОГ, ЧТО ОТЛИЧАЕТ ЕГО ОТ ГЕРУНДИЯ!!!

Holidays in Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan people celebrate national, state, professional and other holidays. There are about fifteen official holidays in Kazakhstan. They are the Independence Day, Constitution Day, Victory Day and others. But only three of them are really popular: New Year's Day, Nauryz and 8 March.

New Year's Day is the biggest and greatest holiday for all people. People decorate evergreen trees and give presents to each other.

Nauryz is a warm, bright and joyful holiday celebrated in Kazakhstan. This holiday is held on the 22nd of March. According to old traditions 22nd of March was the beginning of a new year. And people thanked nature in that day. This holiday means unity between people and nature. On Nauryz people do national sports and singing competitions and play

national games. The traditional dish "Nauryz-kozhe" is cooked from 7 kinds of crops. It symbolizes richness, prosperity and generosity of the mother nature. On Nauryz people give souvenirs, sweets and flowers to each other.

Another holiday celebrated in Kazakhstan is March 8th. It is an important holiday because it is dedicated to ladies.

Контрольные вопросы и задания:

- 1. Make up sentences based on comparison between Participle I and Participle II.
- 2. Make up a topic "Holidays in Kazakhstan", paying attention to the following questions:
- 1) What are the favorite holidays in Kazakhstan?
- 2) When is Nauryz celebrated?
- 3) What do people do at Nauryz?

Урок 55 Обязательная контрольная работа

Примерные вопросы обязательной контрольной работы:

- 1. Form 5 sentences using modal verbs can, may and their equivalents.
- 2. Form 5 sentences using Present Passive Voice.
 - 3. Form the positive, negative and interrogative forms using First, Second and Third Conditional Sentences.

Урок 56 Повторительно-обобщающий урок

Темы для повторения

- 1. Make up a topic about political system of Kazakhstan, paying attention to the following questions:
 - 1) Who is the President of Kazakhstan?
 - 2) What is the Parliament?
 - 3) Who is the head of the Government?
- 2. Make up a topic "Holidays in Kazakhstan"
- 3. Make up a topic about national customs of Kazakhstan

Литература и средства обучения

1. Основная учебная литература:

- 1. А.П. Старков, Р.Р. Диксон Учебник английского языка для 11 класса, СПб.: «Специальная Литература», 2000
- 2. Т. Аяпова, Д. Укбаев Учебник английского языка для 10 классов, Алматы: «Мектеп», 2006
- 3. Т.М. Жималенкова, Н.А. Мыльцева Универсальный справочник по грамматике английского языка, М.: Глосса, 1995
- 4. Essential Grammar In Use, Cambridge
- 5. Ю.В. Куриленко, 400 тем по английскому языку для школьников, абитуриентов, студентов и преподавателей.- Москва: ЗАО «БАО-ПРЕСС», ООО «ИД «РИПОЛ классик», 2005.

2. Дополнительная учебная литература:

- 1. Англо-русские, русско-английские словари.
- 2. Ю. Голицынский Грамматика: сборник упражнений. СПб.: КАРО, 2006

3. Учебные и справочные пособия:

- Томахин Г.Д. Лингвострановедческий словарь. США.-М., 2001
- Лингвострановедческий словарь. Великобритания.-М.,2002
- Софиано Т.А. Англо-русский геологический словарь, М., 1961
- Macmillan English Dictionary, Great Britain, 2006
- Oxford Russian Minidictionary, Oxford University Press, 2005
- Аракин В.Д., Выгодская З.С., Ильина Н.Н. Англо-русский словарь. М., 1990
- Таубе А.М., Литвинова А.В., Миллер А.Д., Даглиш Р.С. Русско-английский словарь. -М., 1987
- М. Гери, Р. Мак-Афи Мл., К. Вульфа. Толковый словарь английских геологических терминов. М.: Мир, 1997
- The Oxford Russian Dictionary. Oxford-Moscow, 1999
- Мюллер В.К., Боянус С.К., Русско-английский словарь. М.: АСТ «Астрель», 2006

4. Учебно-методическая литература:

Иностранные языки в школе. Научно-методический журнал.

5. Перечень рекомендуемых средств обучения:

- -TCO;
- Наглядные пособия;
- Видео;
- -Интерактивная доска, мультимедийный проектор.